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UNCLASSIFIED

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAM AND PROJECT DATA

PRESENTATION TO THE CONGRESS — FY 1966

BEST AVAILABLE

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AFRICA

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION
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THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING
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FOREWORD

The Regional volumes provide additional program and project data relating to the FY 1966 Congressional Presentation of the Agency for International Development.

Country Data

The following tables have been included for each country as applicable:

- Table I - Summary of Country Program -- A.I.D. program table by funding category for FY's 1964-1966; narrative to provide a framework for the current A.I.D. program in the country.
- Table II - Summary of Program by Function -- project and non-project assistance for FY's 1964-1966, by major cost component and method of financing; related personnel and participant data.
- Table III - Project Data -- status of individual projects for each project (a) for which FY 1966 obligations are proposed, (b) with a pipeline of more than \$1 million on June 30, 1964, or (c) not previously presented to the Congress and for which FY 1965 obligations are planned.
- Table IV - Status of Development Loans -- loan status of individual, authorized Development Loans and Alliance for Progress Loans which have not been fully disbursed as of December 31, 1964; descriptive narrative focusing on implementation, with specific emphasis on measurements of progress related thereto.

Regional Data

The following two tables provide summary 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 1965.

CLASSIFICATION OF VOLUMES

Security classified portions of the narrative and amounts are shaded. All other material is unclassified. Pages which are marked CONFIDENTIAL contain classified information. All material is unclassified on pages which are not marked CONFIDENTIAL.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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

REGION: AFRICA

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1964				Estimate FY 1965			Proposed FY 1966		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	79,640 ^{a/}	XXX	XXX	XXX	80,000- 109,300	XXX	XXX	100,000- ^{d/} 200,000	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Development Loan										
Project Assistance										
U.S. Technicians	31,573	31,573	-		42,898	42,598	300	46,645	46,145	500
Participants	12,720	12,720	-		15,813	15,813	-	17,515	17,515	-
Commodities	17,782	17,782	-		17,532	16,682	850	11,962	11,942	20
Other Costs	12,125	11,776	349		11,257	10,907	350	9,844	9,364	480
Total Project Assistance	74,200	73,851	349		87,500	86,000	1,500	85,966	84,966^{e/}	1,000
Method of Financing										
Project Assistance										
Direct A.I.D.	45,047	45,047	-		45,244	45,244	-	38,590	38,590	-
Other Agency	2,512	2,512	-		3,866	3,866	-	4,676	4,676	-
Contract	26,641	26,292	349		38,390	36,890	1,500	42,700	41,700	1,000
Non-Project Assistance	47,682	-	47,682		33,260	-	33,260	25,000	-	25,000
Total Other than Development Loan	121,882	73,851^{b/}	48,031		120,760	86,000	34,760^{c/}	110,966	84,966	26,000
Total Assistance	201,522	XXX	XXX	XXX	200,760- 230,060	XXX	XXX	210,966- 310,966	XXX	XXX

a/ Includes \$2,700 thousand loan to Congo (B) that was authorized in FY 1964 and deauthorized in FY 1965.
 b/ Excludes \$325 thousand in Burundi recorded in FY 1964 but subsequently found to be applicable to FY 1965 program.
 c/ Includes \$300 thousand Contingency Fund. d/ Includes \$12,000 thousand of Loans not identified by country at lower range.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
A.I.D. employed	683	642	617
Participating agency	90	195	183
Contractor technicians	666	971	1,077
Total	1,439	1,808	1,877

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Non-contract	1,779	2,460	2,368
Contract	1,637	1,998	2,341
Total	3,416	4,458	4,709

e/ Total for continuing Technical Cooperation Projects. In addition \$7,034 thousand is requested to cover estimated FY 1966 requirements of new projects or possible additions to existing projects.

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Revised April 22, 1965

SUMMARY OF STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars)

REGION: AFRICA

COUNTRY	Cumulative Through FY 1964				FY 1965 Through December 31, 1964			
	Authorized	Obligated	Disbursed	Repaid	Authorized	Obligated	Disbursed	Repaid
Congo (Brazzaville)	2,700	-	-	-	-2,700	-	-	-
East Africa								
Kenya	2,200	-	-	-	-	2,200	-	-
Tanzania	12,688	10,648	1,930	68	200	2,100	1,323	38
Uganda	4,800	4,400	-	-	-	400	11	-
Regional	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	34,171	33,471	27,031	709	-	-	262	328
Ghana	82,000	82,000	5,747	25	-	-	1,508	25
Guinea	-	-	-	-	2,400	1,400	-	-
Liberia	38,990	31,640	1,312	156	-	7,350	371	-
Libya	5,000	5,000	4,846	285	-	-	38	77
Mali	3,200	3,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	25,300	23,000	8,325	400	-	-	1,053	-
Nigeria	47,161	38,361	3,757	229	-	5,000	562	106
Somali Republic	5,600	5,600	685	15	600	-	61	5
Sudan	15,778	15,778	9,978	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	98,000	77,800	27,282	748	-	19,400	17,002	327
UAM								
Cameroon	9,200	9,200	-	-	-	-	59	-
Ivory Coast	6,700	1,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	2,300	500	-	-	-	1,800	-	-
Senegal	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	398,588	342,298	90,893	2,635	500	39,650	22,250	906

(negative figures denote deauthorizations/deobligations)

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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.

TABLE I

Country: ALGERIA

Summary (in thousands of dollars)			
Funding Category	Obligations		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Development Loans	-	-	-
Tech. Coop./D.G.	903	975	1,425
Supporting Assistance	349	-	-
Contingency Fund	-	xxx	xxx
Total	1,252	975	1,425

The planned Algerian AID program is directed almost wholly at the alleviation of hunger and unemployment, the latter through a "Food-for-Work" rural rehabilitation program. In FY 1966, the PL 480 program will be substantially lower than in the past. Dollar funds will be used primarily for the technicians and tools required to make that program effective.

With its important oil resources, and an excellent infrastructure created by the French, Algeria has considerable potential for economic development and has significant political leadership in Arab and African affairs. Since the long war of independence, however, severe economic and social dislocations have taken place. Nearly 90% of the nation's former entrepreneurial professional, and technical talents were lost with the departure of 80% of the former European population. Industry and credit have become paralyzed. In the last year, output, investment, government revenues and foreign exchange continued downward. Mass unemployment continues and the economy also is far from producing an adequate food supply. Although a limited AID program of the present type provides some access to Algerian leaders and some U.S. involvement with the people across the country, Algeria's economic difficulties and current political activities rule out any intensive development effort at this time.

In contrast to limited U.S. aid to Algeria, other external aid is substantial. The major portion of Free World assistance comes from France which averaged \$200 million per year from independence through 1964 and is the main support of the country. Indications are that French aid will be continued at a substantial level. Other Free World donors include the IBRD, U.K., Kuwait, Germany, U.A.R. and Yugoslavia which in total have committed about \$212 million. Algeria has been the largest single recipient of Communist aid to Africa (excluding UAR) since FY 1959, having received credits of over \$300 million. The USSR has committed \$228 million, Communist China, \$52 million, Czechoslovakia, \$15 million, and other Eastern European donors, \$7 million. There are about 19,000 foreign technicians

in Algeria, of which 17,300 (primarily French) are from Free World countries. Some 900 of the 3,300 Algerian students studying abroad are in Communist countries.

In its rural rehabilitation work program, AID is furnishing hand tools, and soil conservation specialists (assisted by volunteers of International Voluntary Services) are advising on soil and water conservation activities including land terracing, irrigation, reforestation and the construction of small dams. In FY 1966, \$1,025,000 is requested for this project. PL 480 Title II surplus foods are used to pay half of the wages of the 17,000 Algerian heads of families currently engaged in this project, while the Algerian Government provides the cash portion. This labor force is expected to rise in Calendar Year 1965.

Similarly, up to 40,000 workers employed on a rotational basis on a major reforestation project in the Constantine area receive PL 480 surplus foods as their entire wage payment. PL 480, Title III feeding programs under the auspices of U. S. voluntary agencies (CARE, Church World Service, and Catholic Relief services) supply surplus wheat and edible oils to an estimated 4 million needy Algerians, particularly widows, orphans, and invalids, as well as milk and other foods to over a million needy children who might otherwise face starvation.

Medical assistance has been provided by AID through a contract with CARE/Medico including help to reduce the high incidence of blindness and eye diseases among the Algerian population. Professional and technical staff, medical equipment and supplies, and training for Algerians in ophthalmological and other medical services are being provided for the establishment of an ophthalmological clinic and a training program in preventive medicine. This project will require \$250,000 in FY 1966.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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

Country: ALGERIA

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1964				Estimate FY 1965			Proposed FY 1966		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Development Loan										
Project Assistance										
U.S. Technicians	301	301	-		514	514		720	720	
Participants	108	108	-		100	100		125	125	
Commodities	410	410			324	324		549	549	
Other Costs	433	84	349*	-	37	37		31	31	-
Total Project Assistance	1,252	903	349*		975	975		1,425	1,425	
Method of Financing										
Project Assistance										
Direct A.I.D.	673	673	-		415	415		715	715	
Other Agency	230	230	-		210	210		310	310	
Contract	349	-	349		350	350		400	400	
Non-Project Assistance	-	-	-		-	-		-	-	
Total Other than Development Loan	1,252	903	349		975	975		1,425	1,425	
Total Assistance	1,252	XXX	XXX	XXX	975	XXX	XXX	1,425	XXX	XXX

* Represents AID's contribution under a contract with CARE/Medico for emergency medical assistance.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
A.I.D. employed	3	5	5
Participating agency	8	9	13
Contractor technicians	20	40	56
Total	31	54	74

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Non-contract	22	35	26
Contract	-	-	-
Total	22	35	26

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PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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

TABLE III

Country: ALGERIA Activity: Agriculture & Natural Resources Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Rural Rehabilitation 638-11-120-002			
Prior Reference: Page 7, FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1963		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1969	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
	1,695	723	972
Estimated FY 65	490	1,000	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	2,185	1,723	462
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
1,025	3,565	6,775	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	265	500	
Participants	-	25	
Commodities	225	500	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	490	1,025	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	280	565	
Other Agency	210	310	
Contract	-	150	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

This labor-intensive project is designed primarily to provide constructive employment in soil and water conservation which also serves to check soil erosion and to improve undeveloped land.

The project now employs about 15,000 workers in activities such as reforestation and the building of terraces, irrigation ditches, dams, water supply installations, and rural sanitation facilities. The U.S. contributes P.L. 480 foodstuffs as partial wage payments, together with handtools, vehicles, and earthmoving equipment. In addition to two AID agricultural technicians, 9 U.S. Soil Conservation Service Advisors, assisted by 22 volunteers of the International Voluntary Service (IVS), plan and direct the operations and demonstrate U.S. conservation principles and techniques. The Algerian Government contributes the cash portion of the wages as well as locally available commodities such as cement, and administrative support.

Tangible results thus far, in addition to the employment achieved, include: the rehabilitation of approximately 1,700 acres of eroded land for peasant cultivation of small grain and storage crops; the tripling of the water supply to 4,000 people in the Kabylie region through the construction of concrete reservoirs and village wells; and the establishment of nurseries which will yield two million trees within two years for the reforestation program. The goal of the project is to employ 60,000 unemployed in similar activities.

\$1,025,000 in FY 1966 will be needed to continue the services of the AID and SCS advisors. It is also prepared to carry on activities to improve community water supply, irrigation, and rural sanitation. This will require 2 additional Soil Conservation Service technicians, one community water supply advisor, one sanitation engineer, and 16 additional IVS volunteers. On-the-job training will be intensified and 5 participants will be sent for advanced training in the U.S. About \$250,000 will be needed for replacement and/or additional handtools, seed, and fertilizer and \$250,000 for equipment for irrigation perimeters such as tractors, graders and other earth moving equipment.

The FY 1965 pipeline represents commodities procured awaiting delivery, advance funding of IVS contract costs, and reimbursements to SCS.

Project Objective and Description: To help meet the immediate need in Algeria of putting the vast number of unskilled and semi-skilled unemployed to work on rehabilitation projects in war-devastated rural areas, and to train young Algerians in the techniques of improved land management to increase agricultural production.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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

TABLE III

Country: ALGERIA

Activity: Health and Sanitation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Medical Training and Assistance
638-11-530-012
Prior Reference: -
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1967

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	1,108 ^{a/}	927	181
Estimated FY 65	350	331	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,458	1,258	200
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
250	-	1,708	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	221	180
Participants	-	-
Commodities	99	49
Other Costs	30	21
Total Obligations	350	250

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	-	-
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	350	250

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To help Algeria build within a period of three years a capability for operating and maintaining one ophthalmological clinic and two rural clinics engaged in general and preventive medicine. There is a serious need for medical services in Algeria; eye disease alone affects about 20% of the population. The U. S. is

prepared to assist in the specialized field of ophthalmology because of its particular competence in this field.

AID, through a contract with CARE/Medico, sent the first medical team to independent Algeria in July 1962 to provide emergency medical assistance to the many war-injured victims at the Beni Messous Hospital near Algiers. Since that time teams of volunteer specialists, averaging 25 doctors and nurses serving in Algeria for short periods of time, have treated large numbers of patients. While Algerian medical personnel have obtained some on-the-job training, the program has been principally concerned with curative medicine. To meet the longer-range problem of reducing the incidence of eye disease and to train sufficient Algerian medical personnel in this field, this project entered a new phase in FY 1965.

Under this phase of the project, CARE/Medico will provide two eye specialists, six nurses and specialized equipment and drugs for a self-contained ophthalmological clinic including operating room and facilities for 60 beds being established at Beni Messous under the general direction of the Algerian hospital administration. The Algerian Government is providing logistical support and will furnish trainees to ensure that sufficient qualified Algerian personnel are available to operate the clinic after December 1967. In addition, this project will include two CARE/Medico rural teams which will provide general medical assistance and training in preventive medicine to paramedical personnel (midwives, health technicians and information personnel, etc.). Each team will consist of two general practitioners, 4 nurses and 2 laboratory technicians with AID financing the U. S. costs of one team and CARE/Medico the other with its own resources.

FY 1966 funding is required to cover costs of two eye specialists, two general practitioners, and twelve nurses and technicians for the ophthalmological clinic and one of the rural medical teams for an 18-month period. In addition to these costs, estimated at \$180,000, specialized ophthalmological and other medical equipment and drugs valued at \$49,000 will be funded.

a/ Emergency program July 1962-December 1964 funded from SA funds; DG thereafter.

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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

TABLE III

Country: **ALGERIA**

Activity: **General and Miscellaneous**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Participant Training 638-11-990-011			
Prior Reference: Page 9, FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1963 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: NA*			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	126	95	31
Estimated FY 65	100	75	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	226	170	56
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
100	NA	NA	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	-	-	
Participants	100	100	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	100	100	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	100	100	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

large numbers of trained and experienced French technicians after independence.

In FY 1963 and FY 1964, 45 Algerians participated in short courses in the field of agriculture, such as: soil conservation, forestry, agricultural credit, farm management, vocational agriculture, range management, dryland crop management, farm cooperatives and home economics. Five Algerians have received short-term training in industrial/business management and six others are currently in the U.S. taking a special course in labor statistics offered by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. An additional 32 are being programmed for training in FY 1965 under this project. Participants who have returned from training have been placed in important positions. For example, one former participant is now the new chief of cooperatives for the Hone Department, and another is the labor statistician in the Office of Planning, Ministry of National Economy.

Although emphasis in the past has been in the area of agriculture, it is proposed now to broaden training objectives to provide more training in such areas as labor statistics, and industrial and business management.

\$100,000 in FY 1966 funds are requested to continue this activity to finance the training of 21 Algerians in the U.S.

Project Objective and Description: To provide training in the U.S. for selected Algerian technicians in specialized fields required to support the country's development and to assist the Algerian economy to overcome dislocations caused by the departure of

*This project will continue subject to annual review, in support of AID activities in Algeria.

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: ALGERIA

Activity: Technical Support

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Technical Support 638-11-990-000			
Prior Reference: Page 10, FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1963 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: NA *			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	109	109	-
Estimated FY 65	35	35	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	144	144	-
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
50	NA	NA	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	28	40	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	7	10	
Total Obligations	35	50	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	35	50	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

assistants who are responsible for selection of prospective participants, processing of necessary forms and documents related thereto, arranging for pre-departure briefings, etc., and assisting with the programming and administering of P.L. 480 activities, including inspections of warehouses, etc., and (b) one secretary. Some local transportation, utilities and miscellaneous supplies are also included in this activity.

Project Objective and Description: To provide general support services not chargeable to individual AID projects.

This funding covers three direct-hire AID employees on the staff of the Embassy under the "delegated post" arrangement: (a) two program

*This project will continue subject to annual review in general support of aid programs.

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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.

Country: BURUNDI

TABLE I

Summary (in thousands of dollars)			
Funding Category	Obligations		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Development Loans	-	-	-
Tech. Coop./D.G.	159	466	127
Supporting Assistance	-	-	-
Contingency Fund	-	xxx	xxx
Total	159	466	127

U. S. aid policy with respect to Burundi has been restricted and is likely to continue in a low key, primarily as a result of Burundi's past failure to adhere to a genuine policy of non-alignment, and in recognition of the role of Belgium and the EEC as principal aid donors. In FY 1965, the aid program has been limited to carrying out small extensions of past projects. The FY 1966 request is based on the same assumption.

Until 1964, U. S. assistance was limited to a training program which the U. S. offered Burundi at the time of its independence in 1962; and to providing PL 480 foodstuffs for refugees from Rwanda who fled after the revolution ending Watusi rule in the latter. These refugees have placed a heavy economic burden on Burundi and are also a source of political unrest.

In 1964, AID undertook two additional activities -- a public safety project and a road maintenance project. The purpose of the first is to improve the capacity of the Burundi Government to maintain internal security in the area bordering the turbulent eastern Congo and to restrain unrest caused by the refugees in the area bordering Rwanda. The objective of the road maintenance project is to assist the Burundi Government to improve maintenance of its road network, the most important short-term objective being to facilitate the marketing of the coffee crop, which is Burundi's sole export crop and the keystone of its economy.

Belgium is the principal external donor to Burundi providing some \$3 - 5 million of import and budget support assistance annually and furnishing Belgian technicians for the civil service. The EEC and the U. N. each maintain a technical assistance program in a number of fields, principally agriculture, health, public works, education and internal security.

Most of the U. S. training grants offered Burundi at the time of its independence have been used, principally in the fields of public administration and public safety. PL 480 programs have made an important contribution to the care and temporary settlement of the large number of Rwandan refugees living in Burundi. These programs along with work carried out by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and various missionary groups, have been generally successfully to date in minimizing the political and economic disruption caused by the refugees.

The FY 1966 request of \$127,000 will finance continuing activities under the public safety and road maintenance projects.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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

Country: **BURUNDI**

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1964				Estimate FY 1965			Proposed FY 1966		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Development Loan										
Project Assistance										
U.S. Technicians	4	4			35	35		73	73	
Participants	72	72			55	55		-	-	
Commodities	83	83			350	350		33	33	
Other Costs	-	-			26	26		21	21	
Total Project Assistance	159	159			466	466		127	127	
Method of Financing										
Project Assistance										
Direct A.I.D.	159	159			446	446		77	77	
Other Agency	-	-			20	20		50	50	
Contract	-	-			-	-		-	-	
Non-Project Assistance	-	-			-	-		-	-	
Total Other than Development Loan	159	159			466	466		127	127	
Total Assistance	159	XXX	XXX	XXX	466	XXX	XXX	127	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
A.I.D. employed		1	1
Participating agency		2	2
Contractor technicians		-	-
Total		3	3

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Non-contract	15	18	
Contract	-	-	
Total	15	18	

CONFIDENTIAL

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: BURUNDI

Activity: Transportation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Road Maintenance 695-12-590-003			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1964		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	4	4	-
Estimated FY 65	384	79	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	388	83	305
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
87	49	524	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	20	50	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	350	25	
Other Costs	14	12	
Total Obligations	384	87	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
Direct AID Costs	364	37	
Other Agency	20	50	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description:

To assist in improving the Burundi road network upon which transportation and the marketing of Burundi's principal export crop - coffee - depend.

Virtually all of Burundi roads are unpaved and have traditionally been maintained by manual labor. It has now become necessary to develop a comprehensive maintenance program which will utilize mechanized units in combination with manual labor techniques. Following the recommendations of a Bureau of Public Roads study in 1964, AID is providing road maintenance equipment and two highway engineers who will demonstrate modern methods of highway maintenance and assist in developing a maintenance program appropriate to Burundi's requirements.

Two maintenance brigades are being formed, each with an AID advisor, and basic road maintenance equipment, such as trucks, a frontend loader, and a grader. The two units will perform both major and minor road maintenance and repairs. Besides giving technical advice to the two brigades, the U.S. advisors will assist in the establishment of cost and operations records and on-the-job training for local workers under an apprenticeship program being organized in cooperation with local technical schools. The Bureau of Public Roads has been contracted to execute the project. The equipment and advisors will arrive in Burundi in the summer of 1965.

FY 1966 funding will cover the cost of maintaining the two AID advisors, plus spare parts and a small amount of supplemental equipment for the commodities already ordered.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: BURUNDI

Activity: Public Administration & Public Safety

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Public Safety 695-11-710-002			
Prior Reference: —			
Initial Obligation FY: 1964 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	83	-	83
Estimated FY 65	67	117	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	150	117	33
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
40	20	210	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	15	23	
Participants	40	-	
Commodities	-	8	
Other Costs	12	9	
Total Obligations	67	40	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	67	40	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the Government of Burundi to strengthen its internal security forces in order to achieve stability and security in the country, especially in its border areas.

Events in Central Africa in the past few years have created conditions of unrest in and around Burundi which have made the maintenance of law and order a matter of primary concern. The presence, for example, of Rwandan exiles in Burundi camps will be a continuing source of unrest until they can be resettled. The rebellion in eastern Congo has touched Burundi's border occasionally and has complicated the Rwandan refugee problem. Burundi internal security forces have to some degree helped in containing outbreaks of disorder, but are heavily dependent on external assistance. The principal source of this assistance is Belgium which is providing training to the security forces through a cadre of general police advisors.

U.S. assistance supplements that being provided by Belgium and includes the services of a public safety advisor and the provision of transportation and communications equipment to the national police. Under this AID project, a public safety advisor is being assigned to assist the Burundi Government in utilizing this commodity assistance effectively, advising on its disposition, installation, operation, and maintenance. He will also counsel the national police on matters of organization and policy and will help assure efficient utilization of U.S.-provided equipment in concert with Belgian equipment. U.S. equipment consists of vehicles and sufficient radios to establish a twelve-station, nationwide police network. Participant training in the U.S. will be provided 12 police officers in riot control and criminal investigation and 2 officers in radio maintenance. The advisor and first shipments of equipment (the radios) are expected to arrive in Burundi in early 1965 with the vehicles following in early summer.

FY 1966 Program

Funding requested for FY 1966 covers the cost of the public safety advisor and spare parts and accessories of equipment already funded. Included in other expenses are local travel and housing costs for a short-term communications technician to supervise installation of the radio system.

Congo
(Leopoldville)

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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.

TABLE I

Country: CONGO (Leopoldville)

Summary (in thousands of dollars)			
Funding Category	Obligations		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Development Loans.....	-	-	-
Tech. Coop./D.G.	1,173	1,628	1,355
Supporting Assistance.....	20,000	15,000	19,000
Contingency Fund.....	-	xxx	xxx
Total.....	21,173	16,628	20,355

The AID program in the Congo is designed to assist in maintaining this country's economic stabilization program and to help increase the Government's effectiveness, particularly the capabilities of the Congolese police. Unsettled conditions in the Congo, notably the political and administrative deterioration caused by the protracted rebellion in various parts of the country, require the continuation of support to economic stabilization efforts and the restoration of essential services, rather than long-term economic development.

To help accomplish the first of these two objectives AID provides substantial import assistance through Public Law 480 and Supporting Assistance-funded commodities to support the IMF stabilization program. U.S. aid supports UN-led technical assistance efforts and finances technical assistance activities aimed at improving the administrative capacity of the Congo Government both in terms of immediate operational personnel and long-term training projects. To strengthen Congolese internal security, the U.S. is contributing material and technical aid for upgrading Congo police forces as part of a multinational program.

The largest part of the planned FY 1966 program is for financing industrial goods and agricultural commodities. These have been and continue to be crucial to the success of the IMF-sponsored stabilization program, long urged by the U.S. This program included devaluation of the Congo Franc, ceilings on Central Bank advances and commercial credit, limitations on wage increases, partial liberalization of imports and improved government budgeting.

After initial adjustments in the period immediately following the devaluation, the Congolese economic situation improved rapidly. Prices gradually stabilized and even declined in some cases. Exports improved and foreign exchange reserves began to increase. Essential imports became more

readily available with the elimination of some cumbersome and less essential procedures and controls. These gains were threatened by the resumption of successful rebel activity after the U.N. military forces withdrew last summer. The stabilization program has been preserved, however, in spite of the high cost of pacification activities, for which funds had to be found from savings from other sectors of the budget. As a consequence, 1964 concluded with the stabilization program essentially intact and with deficit financing kept within manageable limits.

In technical assistance, AID plans to continue in FY 1966 to concentrate on the key problems of internal security and the administrative competence of the Congolese Government. The largest project is in the field of public safety, representing the U.S. contribution to a multilateral effort to help in the formation of forces capable of maintaining law and order. Supplementing Belgian, Italian, Israeli, U.N. and Nigerian assistance, American advisors are assisting in the reorganization of the civilian national police and its training schools. Transportation and communications equipment is also being provided the police forces.

Other technical assistance projects include specialized training programs in public administration, and a teacher-training project for Congolese English teachers. \$1,355,000 of FY 1966 TC/DG funds are requested to cover costs of these continuing projects. In addition, AID is considering a labor union leadership training project for possible financing in FY 1966.

Indirect technical assistance is afforded through support of the U.N. civilian operations program which, at an annual cost of some \$14 million, provides approximately 1,400 key technicians to the Congo Government and supports a contingent of 400 Nigerian police. The U.S. has contributed \$5 million annually to this program from "Contributions to International Organizations" funds, most of which is designated for the support of 223 key (chiefly economic and financial) positions.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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

Country: CONGO (Leopoldville)

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1964				Estimate FY 1965			Proposed FY 1966		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Development Loan										
Project Assistance										
U.S. Technicians	326	326			747	747		594	594	
Participants	82	82			198	198		295	295	
Commodities	711	711			625	625		413	413	
Other Costs	54	54			58	58		53	53	
Total Project Assistance	1,173	1,173			1,628	1,628		1,355	1,355	
Method of Financing										
Project Assistance										
Direct A.I.D.	1,161	1,161			1,262	1,262		1,139	1,139	
Other Agency	-	-			-	-		-	-	
Contract	12	12			366	366		216	216	
Non-Project Assistance	20,000	-	20,000		15,000	-	15,000	19,000	-	19,000
Total Other than Development Loan	21,173	1,173	20,000		16,628	1,628	15,000	20,355	1,355	19,000
Total Assistance	21,173	XXX	XXX	XXX	16,628	XXX	XXX	20,355	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
A.I.D. employed	16	20	19
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	7	16	7
Total	23	36	26

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Non-contract	15	50	70
Contract	-	-	-
Total	15	50	70

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PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: CONGO (Leopoldville)

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: English Language Service
(660-11-690-003)
Prior Reference: Page 15, FY 1965 C.P.
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1967

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	912	680	232
Estimated FY 65	229	300	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,141	980	161
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
250	225	1,616	

Obligations		
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	166	200
Participants	63	50
Commodities	-	-
Other Costs	-	-
Total Obligations	229	250

Obligations By Method of Financing		
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
Direct AID Costs	63	50
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	166	200

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
33	3	-	-

Project Objective and Description:

To help create English language teaching facilities in the Congo capable of serving teachers of English, government employees, and university students. English is the official second foreign

language in the Congo and its instruction is required for five hours a week at all secondary level schools.

An AID contractor has established the Congo American Language Institute (CALI) at Leopoldville, and English instruction programs at four other institutions. A further phase of this project aims to incorporate this English language training capability into the formal education structure of the Congo. Beginning in FY 1965 the ELS team will increasingly emphasize work at the National Pedagogical Institute (NPI) in order to establish an English-teacher training program for students who will become secondary school teachers. Simultaneously ten Congolese CALI staff members are to be trained in the United States to qualify them to join the staff of NPI and to assume the teacher training activities now carried out by English Language Service personnel.

The CALI has had an enrollment of over 800 students for the past several years, principally composed of university students and young government workers. The contractor has trained a staff of ten Congolese instructors who are now carrying the main burden of the teaching at CALI, freeing the contractor staff members to establish English instruction programs at four local post-secondary educational institutions; i.e., Lovanium University, the National Pedagogical Institute, the National School of Law and Administration, and the Public Works Institute. Progress made to date has permitted the CALI training to become more selective, with advanced courses being introduced and enrollment limited increasingly to the more capable students.

FY 1966 funding is required to cover the cost of technicians under the ELS contract. By the end of FY 1966 the contractor team will be reduced from 10 to 7, providing for a project director, a senior teacher training specialist, two teacher trainers, two English instructors, and a language laboratory technician. Funding is also provided for continuation of the participant training in the U.S.

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: CONGO (Leopoldville)

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Specialized Academic Training (660-11-690-005)			
Prior Reference: Page 16, FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: NA*			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	2,136	1,876	260
Estimated FY 65	75	210	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	2,211	2,086	125
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
125	NA *	NA*	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	-	-	
Participants	75	125	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	75	125	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	75	125	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
-	-	1,200	50

Since 1961 this project has provided training for a total of 421 participants. Because the lack of trained teachers and administrators has prevented the efficient operation of the Congolese school system, teacher training and education administration have been one of the principal activities of this project, and its returned participants are already providing a cadre of personnel capable of improving the educational system. Emphasis has also been on public administration in an effort to arrest and overcome the deterioration of government services after independence in 1960. Almost all of the 127 participants trained in public administration are currently working for either the Central or a Provincial Government.

In FY 1966 funds will be required to provide additional training for the 10 participants currently in the U.S. as well as provide for 10 new participants. The 10 participants now enrolled are studying education and agriculture. The ten new participants will receive advanced training in Economics, Engineering, Public Administration, Agriculture and Education.

* This project will continue, subject to annual review, in support of AID education assistance to the Congo (L).

Project Objective and Description:

To provide specialized training in the U.S., principally at the graduate and post secondary level, for a limited number of qualified Congolese.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: CONGO (Leopoldville)

Activity: Public Administration and Public Safety

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Public Safety (660-11-710-014)			
Prior Reference: Page 19 FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1964 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1969			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	712	66	646
Estimated FY 65	714	1,096	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,426	1,162	264
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
595	1,190	3,211	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	104	110	
Participants	60	120	
Commodities	550	365	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	714	595	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	714	595	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
507	-	500	360

Project Objective and Description:

To help strengthen the internal security forces of the Congo Government to enable them to restore stability and order in the country. AID is providing technical advisory services, training, and equipment to civilian police forces as part of the

multilateral program of police assistance.

The need for improvement in the capacity of the Government to enforce reasonable standards of security is urgent. Under the multilateral police assistance program the UN provides a senior police advisor and 26 technicians for operational, advisory and training functions; Nigeria is furnishing instructors to staff police training institutions, is providing specialized training for Congolese police officers, and in addition is providing a 400-man police detachment to the U.N. program; Belgium is providing 34 police technicians who are training Congolese policemen and in some instances assuming operational responsibilities in ordinary police functions.

AID has assisted in equipping the urban police forces in the areas of communications and transportation. The equipment has included 113 trucks, 193 jeeps, 24 motorcycles, radio equipment for municipal police networks, and cloth for uniforms. The public safety advisors - two generalists, a municipal police advisor, a communications specialist, and a logistics and supply specialist - are assigned to assist the Congolese in utilizing this support effectively and to help coordinate U.S. aid with that of other donors. Participant training will be provided for 20 Congolese police officers in the U.S. for a period of 3 months in riot control and general police duties.

The equipment and training provided under this project have augmented significantly the capability of the urban police forces to maintain the peace and control disturbances. A new curriculum for the National Police School has been developed, and more efficient methods of organization have been introduced.

The estimated pipeline at June 30, 1965 will consist principally of commodities which have been ordered but not yet delivered.

FY 1966 funding of \$595,000 will cover costs of 5 public safety advisors, participant training for 40 Congolese police officers in the U.S. and the last part of the commodities (transportation and communications equipment) originally planned for this project.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: CONGO (Leopoldville)

Activity: General and Miscellaneous

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Technical Services (680-11-990-015)			
Prior Reference: Page 20, FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1964 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: NA *			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	87	73	14
Estimated FY 65	155	155	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	242	228	14
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
155	NA *	NA *	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	141	141	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	14	14	
Total Obligations	155	155	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
Direct AID Costs	150	150	
Other Agency	5	5	
Contract	5	5	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
7	6	-	-

Project Objective and Description:

To provide senior US technicians to coordinate U.S. financed aid activities with the programs of other donors, to evaluate U.S. programs, and to provide advice to the Government in specialized fields.

The economic assistance programs of the various foreign donors to the Congo (the UN, IMF, the Belgian Government, the largely-Belgian private sector of the Congo, private foundations, the U.K., Germany, France, Italy and the EEC) constitute a large, complex, multi-national undertaking. Without proper coordination of these programs, assistance efforts may be duplicated or resources ineffectively utilized.

Six high level, French-speaking AID technicians are responsible for carrying out these coordinating functions. They consist of 2 financial advisors, 2 education advisors, 1 agricultural advisor, and 1 engineering advisor. The 2 financial advisors work with the Central Bank and the Ministries of National Economy, Finance and Plan, and maintain close contact with the International Monetary Fund, World Bank, and Common Market Organizations. The 2 education advisors coordinate U.S. projects in the field of education with those of other donors, especially UNESCO. The agricultural advisor advises the Ministry of Agriculture and maintains liaison with the FAO Mission and foreign technicians. The engineering advisor will assist the Congo Ministry of Public Works and the UN in evaluating projects financed with counterpart funds.

The efforts of these technicians are an integral part of the U.S. program in the Congo. The U.S. is in a position to play a major coordinating and planning role in many key sectors through 1) its financial support of 223 specified positions in the U.N. program in areas of particular interest to the U.S., which is funded from U.S. contributions to International Organizations (CIO funds) 2) regular high-level consultation with other major donor representatives in Leopoldville, 3) representation on tripartite (US-UN-Congolese) committees responsible for allocating local currency generated under PL 480 and commodity support programs, and 4) representation on a number of other ad hoc committees and working groups on fiscal, monetary, and general administrative matters.

FY 1966 funds will continue the services for another year of these six senior U.S. technicians.

*This project will continue, subject to annual review, in support of AID public administration assistance to the Congo (L).

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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

TABLE III

Country: CONGO (Leopoldville)

Activity: Technical Support

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Technical Support (660-11-990-000)			
Prior Reference: Page 22, FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: NA*			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	1,031	943	88
Estimated FY 65	255	278	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,286	1,221	65
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
230	NA	NA	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	153	143	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	58	48	
Other Costs	44	39	
Total Obligations	255	230	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	243	219	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	12	11	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
38	20	-	-

Expenditures for temporary duty assignments of technicians and short-term consultants are also covered by this project.

The funds requested for FY 1966 will cover the salaries and support costs of three assistant program officers who coordinate the participant training activities, the Food for Peace program, public works projects funded from PL 480 generations, and project activities of the UN; a supply advisor responsible for project-related commodity procurement and the import support program; and three secretaries.

The commodity component is to replace or repair office equipment and household furnishings such as furniture, refrigerators, stoves, etc.

*This project will continue annually in general support of AID programs.

Project Objective and Description:

The project provides salaries, housing utilities, furniture, travel (international/local), transport of supplies and material for program personnel not chargeable to individual projects.

East Africa

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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.

Country: KENYA

TABLE I

Summary (in thousands of dollars)			
Funding Category	Obligations		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Development Loans.....	-	500	6,000- 8,500
Tech. Coop./D.G.	3,332	4,439	4,873
Supporting Assistance	-	-	-
Contingency Fund.....	-	xxx	xxx
Total	3,332	4,939	10,873- 13,373

Kenya with a population about 9 million has a moderately good development potential, primarily in agriculture. Current per capita annual income of \$89 is largely dependent on agricultural production. Industrial production, while still small, now approaches 10% of GNP and there are significant potentials in livestock, fisheries, and forestry. Kenya is faced with major problems in bringing about substantially greater African participation in cash crops which have been dominated by Europeans and in commerce which has been dominated by Asians, in addition to outgrowing tribal rivalries and preparing Kenyans to fill the many technical, professional, and managerial posts for which foreign personnel are now required. Private investment has not maintained previously high levels and urban unemployment is substantial.

The government has made vigorous effort to mobilize the support of all tribal and racial groups behind development. It has increased taxes which the IBRD already considered to be near the practical limit, and has made a determined effort to eliminate the inherited recurrent budget deficit and to attract private investment. Its financial policies are conservative and its development plan, for which it must rely largely on external finance, is relatively modest and regarded as being soundly conceived.

Kenya's major source of external aid has been the U.K., whose assistance expenditures increased from \$35 million in 1961/62 to over \$50 million in 1963. The June 1964 multi-year grants and loans independence package pledged by the British include \$33 million for land resettlement, \$38 million for expatriates, \$28 million for technical assistance personnel, and \$24 million for development. West German obligations since FY 1962 of nearly \$12 million involve land resettlement, roads, agricultural technical assistance and equipment and other technical assistance activities. Other Free World nations such as Canada, Denmark, Israel and Japan and the Netherlands are providing aid through technical assistance programs. By February 1965, the Soviet Union had agreed to provide Kenya almost

\$49 million dollars including a large number of capital projects, and Communist China had offered \$18 million, including \$3 million grant for budget support and a \$15 million development loan.

The primary means for carrying out the AID program in Kenya is technical assistance, with special attention directed toward education and training in the fields of agriculture, education, and public administration. Community development, youth and public safety are also areas of importance. Development loans provide assistance for meeting important infrastructure requirements (roads, schools, waterworks) and for key industrial activities. Small PL 480 food programs exist.

In the field of public administration AID is helping train Africans to take over functions formerly performed by British and other European civil servants and technicians. Improved public administration training facilities have been established at the Kenya Institute of Administration accommodating about 300 students with AID assistance in construction and training. An AID public safety project is contributing equipment, advisory services and training to Kenya's internal security forces. Under a community development training program, a national training center has been established and 15 regional centers equipped to organize and administer village self-help activities throughout rural areas of Kenya. AID advisors have organized and conducted courses to train 90 community development officers and 500 field staff. To overcome the problem caused by large numbers of unemployed youth, AID is helping to establish twenty-one camps in which 7,000 young men will work on small public works and conservation projects while receiving vocational and literacy training.

A development loan agreement was signed in December 1964 for \$2.2 million to help expand the Nairobi Water Supply System to meet demands of rising population and increased commerce.

In FY 1966 \$4,358,000 is requested for continuing technical assistance projects in manpower training, and public safety. About 20 percent of the total proposed funds is for improving and increasing trained manpower for essential government administrative positions. Agricultural training will continue at the secondary and higher academic levels and in on-the-farm extension courses. Public Safety advice and training will strengthen the internal security of the country while the National Youth Service provides constructive development roles for unemployed youth. New project proposals to be considered in FY 1966 include assistance to the private African entrepreneur through development lending advisory services to the Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation (ICDC), as well as advice to labor organizations in Kenya. An estimate of \$515,000 for such projects is included in the FY 1966 proposal.

Three proposals are now under consideration for possible loan funding in FY 1966: a highway loan for reconstruction of

CONFIDENTIAL

Country: KENYA

TABLE I

existing sections of highways, a livestock industry proposal of the Kenya Meat Commission, and rural water works at Kiambu. Economic and technical feasibility studies are presently being undertaken.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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

Country: KENYA

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1964				Estimate FY 1965			Proposed FY 1966		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	500	XXX	XXX	6,000-8,500	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Development Loan										
Project Assistance										
U.S. Technicians	1,207	1,207			2,074	2,074		2,334	2,334	
Participants	652	652			795	795		758	758	
Commodities	1,397	1,397			1,519	1,519		1,215	1,215	
Other Costs	76	76			51	51		51	51	
Total Project Assistance	3,332	3,332			4,439	4,439		4,358	4,358*	
Method of Financing										
Project Assistance										
Direct A.I.D.	2,716	2,716			2,978	2,978		2,731	2,731	
Other Agency	4	4			51	51		75	75	
Contract	612	612			1,410	1,410		1,552	1,552	
Non-Project Assistance	-	-			-	-		-	-	
Total Other than Development Loan	3,332	3,332			4,439	4,439		4,358	4,358	
Total Assistance	3,332	XXX	XXX	XXX	4,939	XXX	XXX	10,358-12,838	XXX	XXX

*Total for continuing Technical Cooperation projects. In addition, \$515,000 is requested to cover estimated FY 1966 requirements of new projects or possible additions to existing projects.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
A.I.D. employed	26	25	27
Participating agency	-	3	3
Contractor technicians	20	30	47
Total	46	58	77

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Non-contract	145	193	167
Contract	9	-	-
Total	154	193	167

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PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: KENYA

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Range Development 615-11-190-100			
Prior Reference: Page 25, FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 336	Expenditures 289	Unliquidated 47
Estimated FY 65	95	84	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	431	373	58
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
120	100	651	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	60	75	
Participants	25	35	
Commodities	10	10	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	95	120	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	35	45	
Other Agency	45	75	
Contract	15	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Ministry of Agriculture conserve and develop Kenya's vast range resources.

The range lands of Kenya which constitute 75% of its land area lack sufficient moisture or mineral content to support regular crop farming and are best used for natural forage and livestock and game pro-

duction.

Since the livestock herders have traditionally raised animals for tribal status as well as subsistence rather than commercial marketing, and have used abusive grazing practices, there has been a deterioration and erosion of land resources.

To meet this problem, the Ministry of Agriculture has instituted a range resource program to form ranching associations among the pastoral herders and to provide advice and demonstration for efficient livestock production while conserving and improving range resources. AID is providing technical assistance to this program which is aimed at increasing cash marketing of livestock products by 300% as well as improving the quality of stock raised.

Research has been completed by American specialists in central range management, grazing control, and brush control and an AID technician is advising area leaders on the range management program. Materials have been provided for use in brush control and stock pond construction in the demonstrations.

Three degree participants have completed U.S. training and are on the job as range officers. U.S. training is underway for 5 other degree participants. Eight tribal pastoral leaders and 5 game wardens have completed short-term U.S. training. Three U.S. range management advisors are being stationed in 3 different regions to assist with in-service training at Farmer Training Centers and the organization of grazing units to serve as demonstrations for the surrounding pastoral peoples.

By 1967 it is expected that Kenyan officials can replace the U.S. technicians and that the framework for the program will have been firmly established. The continuation of the project after that time will be financed by grazing fees charged to association members and by levy of a tax based on cattle ownership.

FY 1966 Program: Funds are required to continue the services of 3 range management advisors. Advanced training will be provided for 3 new degree participants and onward funding for 4 participants already in the U.S. Training films also are required.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: KENYA

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agriculture Field Services and Research 615-11-110-101
 Prior Reference: Page 26 FY 1965 CP
 Initial Obligation FY: 1956 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	1,751	1,200	551
Estimated FY 65	549	742	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	2,300	1,942	358
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
543	783	3,626	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	212	318
Participants	312	200
Commodities	25	25
Other Costs	-	-
Total Obligations	549	543

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	543	543
Other Agency	6	-
Contract	-	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
2,599	-	315	-

Project Objective and Description: To help the Ministry of Agriculture develop an agricultural service which will be capable of carrying on practical research and extension activities designed to increase crop and livestock productivity on Kenya's 700,000 farm units.

Through the application of extension techniques,

it is estimated that cash marketings of crop and livestock producers can be increased by 60% by 1968, representing a cash increase from \$22 million to about \$36 million. Under the Ministry of Agriculture's development plan, the training of agricultural officers and instructors is receiving highest priority, particularly with the departure of expatriates.

The basic problem is staffing. Present field service personnel of the Ministry of Agriculture numbers about 4,700, of which 1,000 are agriculture instructors. This group must be upgraded and increased through in-service training courses to 1,700 by 1968 to provide a competent field service staff. Also required are increased numbers of trained Agriculture officers for responsible Ministry positions, and assistance for this training is offered through degree-level training grants.

A nine man AID agricultural advisory team is conducting a "train-the-trainer" program involving senior field staff of the Ministry of Agriculture. Fourteen farmer training centers have been built or expanded throughout the country, using counterpart financing. These centers provide facilities for training Ministry of Agriculture staff, farmers, farm wives and farm youth in practical methods of increasing crop and livestock productivity. It is expected that the number of trainees going through the Centers will increase from the present 12,500 per year to 20,000 by 1968.

In research, three U.S. contract advisors have been provided in soils chemistry, soils mineralogy and soils physics for work at the central Scott Agricultural Laboratories. Significant improvements are being made in current fertilizing practices in Kenya. AID also has provided a specialist in onion-raising who has introduced a strain resistant to blast disease, which has resulted in doubling of the present yield.

An AID poultry and livestock advisor has helped establish five demonstration units which will be used as training centers for field staff and farmers. U.S.-owned foreign currencies have been used to construct a dairy training center. Construction work is underway for the new Animal Health and Industry Training Center, and AID has provided funds for consultant's services and commodities to help establish the division for hides and skins improvement and leather tanning.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: KENYA

Activity:

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agriculture Field Services and
Research 615-11-110-101

Page 2 of 2

AID has financed U.S. participant training for 100 extension participants, 47 livestock participants, and 25 research participants. An additional 59 extension participants are scheduled for U.S. training during the current year.

FY 1966 Program: Funds are needed to continue the services of the 9 man agricultural advisory team, Extension Training Advisor, Ag. Information, Livestock, Rural Youth Specialist and to provide for three area extension advisors. The latter will be posted with Kenyan counterparts in rural areas where they will follow up on training to the field staff of agriculture instructors in practical application of extension methods. Funds are also required for 23 new academic participants, (Ag. Research, Extension and Livestock) and for additional training for 19 already under instruction. The remainder of the funds requested are for vehicles, training aids and films.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: **KENYA**

Activity: **Agriculture and Natural Resources**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Higher Agricultural Education 615-11-110-102			
Prior Reference: Page 28 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1960 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1969			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 335	Expenditures 91	Unliquidated 244
Estimated FY 65	177	203	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	512	294	218
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
225	288	1,025	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	132	130	
Participants	40	60	
Commodities	5	35	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	177	225	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	45	95	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	132	130	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned	Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)		
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
-	-	42	-

ment has set about to meet its needs for an enlarged corps of personnel, highly trained in modern agricultural methods. In part, this requirement also reflects the need to replace the expatriates who departed immediately before and since independence.

Under this project, AID will provide part of the increased faculty required to expand and upgrade Egerton College for it to produce 80 diploma level personnel per year. West Virginia University, under contract with AID, is strengthening the curriculum and supplementing the faculty with six agricultural specialists. Basic laboratory and library materials as well as the U.S. training of selected graduates are also provided under the contract.

The 1963-64 graduating class of Egerton College numbered 78 compared with 34 the previous year and only 6 in 1961-62. The curriculum has been expanded to include agricultural engineering, biological services, irrigation and soil conservation, and forestry. Nine participants have been sent to the U.S. for degree training to prepare for faculty positions.

Egerton graduates trained under this project are already filling important Ministry of Agriculture field staff positions vacated by expatriate personnel.

All operating costs of the expanded college, including scholarships, are financed by the Kenya Government. It is expected that U.S.-trained locals will replace American technicians by 1969.

FY 1966 Program: Funds are required to extend the U.S. university contract and to provide training for 3 new participants and 9 extensions. \$25,000 will be used for much-needed library books and materials. Also, \$10,000 is required for training aids and supplies.

Project Objective and Description: To help increase the number of trained agricultural personnel by assisting the Kenya Government to expand and upgrade its principal agricultural training institution.

Since its economy is based upon agriculture and since increased cash crop production figures importantly in Kenyan development plans, the Kenya Govern-

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: KENYA

Activity: Agricultural and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Cooperatives and Credit 615-11-140-103
 Prior Reference: Page 30 FY 1965 CP
 Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	312	100	212
Estimated FY 65	212	200	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	524	300	224
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
155	260	939	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	104	25
Participants	93	105
Commodities	15	25
Other Costs	-	-
Total Obligations	212	155

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	152	155
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	60	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To strengthen the Kenyan cooperative movement by expanding and improving cooperative education and training for Kenyan Government officials and private cooperatives management.

In Kenya there are more than 550 active cooperative societies with more than 250,000 members. These societies, which own more than \$2.3 million in

financial reserves, marketed \$84 million in produce in 1963-4. The GOK hopes to increase cooperative membership to 300,000 by 1967. To achieve this, the governmental cooperative staff must be substantially increased and upgraded, private cooperative employees must be trained and small uneconomic societies need to be consolidated.

In support of this effort AID is providing a credit advisor and a cooperative advisor who are attached to the Agriculture Finance Cooperation and the Department of Cooperative Development, respectively. Beginning in FY 1965, three U.S. instructors in cooperative organization and management are being financed under contract as the nucleus of a teacher staff to train local cooperative instructors, Department of Cooperatives staff, and private cooperative employees. Participant training is being provided to Agriculture Finance Corp. officers, credit and cooperative officers and inspectors of the Dept. of Cooperatives Development. Also, U.S. short-term observational tours are arranged for selected farm leaders.

The Cooperative Department (within the Ministry of Commerce and Industry) has been reorganized. New legislation for cooperative societies has been passed. It provides new powers for the Commissioner of cooperatives and for the district unions. The Commissioner will be able to exercise control over primary societies' finances and qualifications of employees. The new legislation also provides for the merging of small uneconomic societies.

Participant training is being expanded in 1965 with combined academic and observational programs arranged for an additional 19 cooperative officials. Twenty participants already have completed training and are on the job.

The Kenya Government is financing operating budgets of both the cooperative department and farm credit organization through which it makes loans available to farmers. The 1964-65 budget for the Department of Cooperatives is \$275,000. Plans for the future indicate that this will increase substantially in 1965-66, and expenditures may double by 1967-68. It is expected that by 1968 an African staff will be sufficiently well trained to replace the American technicians.

FY 1966 Program: Funds are required for an advisor, 8 academic participants in banking, agricultural economics, economics and finance and 10 observational tours, and accounting training supplies, slides and films.

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

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Country: Kenya

Activity: Public Administration and Public Safety

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Public Safety 615-11-710-126			
Prior Reference:			
Initial Obligation FY: 1965		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: *	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65	561	175	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	561	175	386
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost to Complete
380	*		*
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	205	25	
Participants	20	30	
Commodities	336	325	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	561	380	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	381	380	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	180	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To strengthen the capability of the Kenya Police General Services Unit and enhance its transportation ability by assisting its Airwing maintain air support services for police activities and posts scattered throughout the country and providing vehicles, required for efficient police

action in times of emergency.

The Kenya Police is a force of 12,000 men including regular detachments and a General Services (para-military) Unit. The Airwing is a self-contained unit within the organization. Planes now in service are U.S. manufactured Cessnas.

In the past, the Police Force received assistance from the UK which supplied expatriate officers for key operating positions and for the training requirements. Since the British and European officers are expected to be out of the Kenya Police Force by the end of 1965, and since UK support to the Kenya police is expected to decrease, a void will be created which must be filled until trained and qualified Africans can maintain the force in an efficient and effective manner.

Politically, Kenya is committed to diversify sources of external aid in internal security. The Communist have already penetrated certain vital fields and we would not like the GOK to rely upon the Communist Bloc for assistance to the police.

The General Services Unit, including the Airwing, is selected for U. S. assistance since it is estimated that the greatest impact can be made with aid to that unit -- both in terms of favorable recognition of U. S. assistance efforts and from the viewpoint of supporting an effective security force capable of controlling unrest and subversive activity.

Present equipment of the Unit is in need of replacement and additional aircraft are required to improve operational capability. In response to a request by the Government of Kenya, AID has agreed to finance the procurement in 1965 of two C-47 aircraft and four Cessnas. A public safety advisor is being provided to assist officials of the Airwing on the overall program. AID assistance also is provided for a two-year contract for two equipment maintenance advisors and one training advisor. Six short-term U. S. participant training courses at the International Police Academy are scheduled for the current year. The Kenya Government covers cost such as hangar space, maintenance, fuel and lubricants, and pilots. The U. K. will continue to assist on a diminishing scale with technical personnel.

*Future year obligations will depend on the result of a field survey of requirements.

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PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: Kenya **Activity:** Public Administration and Public Safety **Funds:** Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Public Safety
615-11-710-126

Page 2 of 2

FY 1966 Program: Funds are required for continued services of the public safety advisor. Further funds are for 9 short-term U.S. participant training grants for Kenya police officials at the International Police Academy, and for equipment such as additional aircraft, police laboratory equipment, police equipped vehicles and communications equipment.

Possible Additional FY 66 Requirements: The unstable situation in Kenya and in other areas of East Africa may result in a situation which will require substantially greater U.S. support in FY 1966. It is not possible at this time to make an assessment of the exact extent or nature of additional requirements but it is possible that these projected equipment and participant training costs would be about \$600,000. The U.S. training component could range from \$250,000 to \$400,000 for multi-engine and single-engine pilot training, specialized mechanics training, and short-term training at the International Police Academy. Additional equipment requirements could include aircraft, laboratory equipment, and special communications equipment.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: KENYA

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Fisheries Development 615-11-180-130			
Prior Reference:			
Initial Obligation FY: 1965 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1969			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	-	-	-
Estimated FY 65	45	27	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	45	27	18
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
84	150	279	
	Obligations		
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	25	34	
Participants	15	25	
Commodities	5	25	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	45	84	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	35	74	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	10	10	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

development of a highly-productive fishing industry. As a measure of this potential, in 1963 a total of 11,600 tons of fish valued at about \$2 million were taken from Kenyan waters (mostly from the ocean). The value of this catch could be increased substantially by the introduction of improved fishing techniques and marketing procedures and facilities. In both the lake and coastal areas, inefficient hand methods and poor facilities limit present productivity. About 4,000 Kenyans are employed in these fishing activities, and the government is helping them to establish cooperative-type associations to deal with production and marketing problems.

In November 1964 a U.S. fisheries advisor conducted a study of fishing activities and potential in the Lake Victoria area. In the current year, also, AID is providing the services of a fisheries biologist to carry out a feasibility study for a shellfish industry. AID assistance has been requested by the Ministry of Natural Resources to help introduce effective use of improved fishing gear and boats and improved marketing methods. The latter includes: (a) marketing transport facilities such as trucking to nearby small marketing centers, (b) fish handling facilities in certain selected market centers, (c) improved techniques for processing salted, dried, and smoked fish, and (d) expansion of fish meal utilization.

AID is providing one lake fisheries advisor and one shell-fishing consultant in FY 1965 to assist the Kenya Government in establishing the groundwork for this activity. FY 1966 Program: \$34,000 is required for technicians services (1 full-time technician and 1 short-term consultant). \$25,000 is to be used for demonstration equipment, such as improved fishing gear, and \$25,000 is for U.S. training of 5 participants.

Project Objective and Description: To help the Kenya Government develop its fishing industry by advising officials of the Ministry of Natural Resources on improved fishing techniques and fish marketing methods.

Investigation has proven that Kenyan lake and coastal waters offer excellent opportunities for

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: **KENYA**

Activity: **Education**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Expansion Secondary Education
615-11-620-105
Prior Reference: P. 32, FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1963 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1968

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	446	27	419
Estimated FY 65	196	255	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	642	282	360
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
265	200	1.107	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	145	210
Participants	35	55
Commodities	16	-
Other Costs	-	-
Total Obligations	196	265

Obligations By		
Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	106	110
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	90	155

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS

Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To help the Kenya Government expand secondary agricultural and technical education in order to meet the middle and higher level manpower requirements in these fields.

A major educational problem in East Africa is that secondary education is not sufficiently related to developmental needs of the countries. This project

provides practical training to students who will not continue with higher education, contributing to GOK efforts to increase agriculture production and marketings and the development of middle level technical manpower.

AID is providing six vocational agriculture teachers under a university contract to work with the Ministry of Education in six pilot secondary schools developing vocational agricultural curricula. This is patterned after the AID-financed course introduced successfully at the Chavakali secondary school. AID also is providing funds to help the government construct and equip six vocational agriculture shops in these schools and will finance U.S. training for six participants who will be responsible for carrying on the vocational education program after AID assistance is terminated.

The Kenya Government is providing sites for the voag shops, contributing suitable land, designating counterparts for U.S. advisors, and assuming recurrent costs of operating the six secondary schools and local logistical support for the project.

Under the guidance of 5 U.S. advisors who arrived last September, vocational agriculture courses have been started in 5 secondary schools in different areas of the country. Construction activities are underway for five vocational agriculture shops, and the laboratory equipment and necessary vehicles have been ordered with shop work to begin later this year. Funds have been provided to help the government start vocational agriculture courses in a sixth secondary school in South Nyanza. Disbursements against the contract, construction and commodity deliveries during FY 1965 will reduce the pipeline to a reasonable figure by the end of the fiscal year.

FY 65 plans to provide a technical education team specializing in engineering construction and commerce have been postponed pending further agreement on arrangements and support for this activity with the GOK.

In FY 66 a total of \$265,000 in AID funds will be required; \$55,000 is needed for two education technicians, \$155,000 is required to extend the present vocational agricultural education university contract and \$55,000 provides participant training for 11 Kenyan teachers.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: **KENYA** Activity: **Education** Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Secondary Teacher Training 615-11-650-106			
Prior Reference: Page 34, FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY:1963		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	213	55	158
Estimated FY 65	113	50	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	326	105	221
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
192	-	518	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	103	172	
Participants	10	20	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	113	192	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	10	20	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	103	172	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

since independence, the Ministry of Education has initiated a program to upgrade the quality of its secondary school teachers and increase the number of teachers qualified to teach forms 1 and 2 (grades 9 and 10) by 300 before 1968. To achieve this, the Central Teachers College in Nairobi, one of two teacher training colleges in Kenya, has instituted a special three-year course for school certificate holders to qualify them to teach at this level.

Under a contract with Teachers College of Columbia University, AID is providing three advisors to help formulate curricula and teach in the fields of educational principles, social studies and mathematics. Participants are being trained in the U.S. to provide replacements for the contract staff, and AID has also financed laboratory equipment and books.

The three U.S. university contract teacher-trainers arrived early in CY 1964, and, in addition to their regular teaching assignment, have participated extensively in vacation time in-service training courses for upgrading 230 upper primary teachers for teaching in lower grades of secondary schools. These 230 teachers started teaching in January 1965. Also substantial improvements already have been made in materials development and curriculum improvement in mathematics training at the secondary school level.

The Kenya Government is contributing the operating costs of the college estimated at \$408,000 through the completion of the project. The Kenya Government is preparing plans for the consolidation of Central Teachers College with the Highridge Teachers College to form one large secondary teacher training college at Kahawa with a planned enrollment of 500 which can be expanded to 750. The United Kingdom has offered a grant of \$168,000 for modification of facilities which are already available at the recently evacuated Kahawa Military Base. The Kenya Government will provide operating costs of the new facility.

Funding in FY 1966 is required to continue the contract for an additional year with Columbia University and to provide an additional teacher trainer in science. Four U.S. participant training grants also are to be provided.

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Ministry of Education improve the quality of instruction and expand the training of non-graduate secondary school teachers receiving training at the Central Teachers College.

With the severe shortage of secondary school teachers in Kenya and the departure of expatriates

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: KENYA

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: English Language Teacher Training 615-11-640-107			
Prior Reference: FY 1964 CP Page 393			
Initial Obligation FY: 1963 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 384	Expenditures 94	Unliquidated 290
Estimated FY 65	30	153	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	414	247	167
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
328	200	942	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	30	310	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	-	18	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	30	328	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	18	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	30	310	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To help the Ministry of Education establish English as the medium of instruction in Kenya's elementary schools in order to better prepare students for secondary and higher education.

While tribal tongues remain the first language of many Africans, local vernacular languages and Swahili are the language of instruction in most ele-

mentary schools and English in the secondary and higher schools. The use of English in the elementary schools will help reduce failures in high schools and enable those who do not go on to high school to use English materials by themselves.

AID is assisting the Ministry of Education in this program by providing 8 U.S. contract teacher trainers for in-service training of first, second and third grade elementary teachers in the methods and materials of English language education. These U.S. teacher trainers are assigned to regional or district headquarters.

The Kenya Government is providing local staff for training to replace U.S. instructors and provide for continuity in this English language program. Regular Kenya teacher training college staff members are carrying on most of required pre-service training for elementary teachers. Under the auspices of the Ministry of Education, a special centre has been established with responsibility of developing all instructional materials for primary grades.

The Ford Foundation is providing \$210,000 for logistical support for the program to cover the period 1963-1969.

Project Progress: U.S. contract teacher trainers arrived in Kenya in July 1964 and are concentrating on in-service training at district and Regional headquarters. District Education Boards have made unexpectedly heavy demands for initiation of English classes, to meet the needs of this expanded program which the Ministry now hopes to introduce into more than 5,000 primary schools by 1969. The Kenya Government has requested AID to increase the number of contract technicians from 8 to 12. The English Language Teacher Training Program is ready for expansion as rapidly as supervisors can be supplied and teachers can be trained.

The 1964 pipeline of unspent funds consisted almost entirely of 2-year contract obligations made in January 1964. Since the teachers arrived in Kenya in the summer of 1964, substantial expenditures are taking place in 1965.

FY 1966 Program: \$310,000 is required to continue the U.S. contract for an additional year for the 8 U.S. teacher trainers and to include the initial 2-year funding of 4 more trainers. \$18,000 is required for demonstration equipment.

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: **KENYA**

Activity: **Public Administration and Public Safety**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Training for Public Service 615-11-770-112			
Prior Reference: page 35 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 1303	Expenditures 912	Unliquidated 391
Estimated FY 65	515	326	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	1818	1238	580
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
830	1140	3788	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	360	675	
Participants	150	150	
Commodities	5	5	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	515	830	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	175	155	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	340	675	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To help the Kenya Government sustain its development effort by assisting the Institute of Administration train Kenyan graduates for administrative, executive and professional positions made vacant by the departure of expatriate civil servants. AID will also supply operating personnel to fill key positions.

Prior to independence, most high and middle-level Kenyan government positions were filled by expatriate civil servants. The departure of many of these expatriates has left Kenya without a sufficient number of trained civil servants at a time when the government has the greatest need for expanded and improved administrative services.

The Kenya Government is tackling this problem by placing highest priority on training programs for Kenyan personnel. A present 20% of total high and middle-level government positions can now be filled by Kenyans. The Kenya Institute of Administrations training program should produce enough Africans in the next three years for most essential staffing requirements. In the meantime, the Kenyan Government must employ key operating personnel from other countries to fill essential positions in its various ministries and agencies. While the UK and other donor nations are providing operating personnel, a U.S. contribution will help meet critical staffing requirements during emergency staffing period.

AID is helping in the in-service training program by providing faculty and facilities for the Kenya Institute of Administration (KIA). The building program for KIA was completed in FY 1964 with the help of AID grant funds totalling \$425,000, and U.S. university contract specialists are serving as instructors in comparative government, development economics, public administration, and related fields, as well as providing advice and training for improved curricula and training techniques. AID-financed U.S. training also is provided for selected government personnel, and over 80 Kenyans have completed U.S. training programs in public administration and related fields. The Kenya Government is budgeting annually \$1.4 million for operating expenses of the KIA, departmental training programs, overseas recruitment expenses, professional and technical scholarships, and other training costs.

In addition to the training program, there is a pressing requirement for operating personnel for selected key GOK positions estimated up to 10 a year of service over the four-year period 1965-68. This additional aid consists of supplementing GOK basic salary payments, housing, and fringe benefits.

FY 1964 unexpended obligations consisted mainly of advance university contract financing and participant training now being implemented. The FY 1965 pipeline shows an increase because of a

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: KENYA Activity: Public Administration and Public Safety Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Training for Public Service
615-11-770-112

Page 2 of 2

2-year contract for 5 operating specialists to be signed late in the year.

FY 1966 Program: \$150,000 is required for training 35 participants in such fields as budgeting and accounting, tax and customs administration, development economics and public administration in the U.S., \$300,000 for continuation of the present 5-man university contract team and addition of 2 advisors to the KIA faculty, and \$375,000 is required for 2-year contracts for 10 additional U.S. operating specialists to fill key GOK positions.

Possible Additional FY 1966 Requirements: Kenya's manpower requirements and training facilities are presently under comprehensive review by a KIA committee, the Ford Foundation, and the Education Commission. These reports may result in recommendations for additional local and overseas training programs and for additional operating personnel for immediate staffing requirements. Such additional AID assistance in FY 1966 may total an estimated \$100,000 for training and \$380,000 for operating personnel.

PROJECT DATA
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TABLE III

Country: **KENYA**

Activity: **Community Development, Social Welfare & Housing** Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Rural Community Development 615-11-810-114			
Prior Reference: page 36 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1960 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	680	435	245
Estimated FY 65	250	427	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	930	862	68
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
168	100	1,198	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	100	100	
Participants	65	48	
Commodities	85	20	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	250	168	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	250	168	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

AID is presently providing the services of four advisors in training, adult education, and research and evaluation. Three of these advisors are responsible for "train-the-trainer" programs of the Kenya Institute of Administration and at district training centers. The fourth advisor is assisting with the establishment of the new evaluation unit in the Community Development Department.

AID advisors have organized and conducted courses to train 90 community development officers and assistants and 500 field staff. They have also begun pilot projects in certain villages.

With AID commodity assistance, district training centers are being expanded with 15 now in full operation and capable of short-term training for 4,800 local leaders in two years. Forty-five participants have been trained and are assuming leadership positions in the program. Twenty-four are being trained in 1965.

The Kenya Government is increasing its contributions. In FY 1964, the central, regional and local government spent \$660,000 on CD, while in FY 1965 these expenditures are estimated at \$1,308,000. FY 1966 Program: Additional funds are required to continue the services of four technicians mentioned above, to provide short-term participant training for 12 additional community development officers and assistants, and to provide equipment for training centers.

Project Objective and Description: To help the Kenya Government establish an effective national rural community development program by training community development personnel, expanding and equipping district training centers, inaugurating local leadership courses, and assisting in field demonstrations.

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: Kenya

Activity: General and Miscellaneous

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: National Youth Service 615-11-990-123			
Prior Reference:			
Initial Obligation FY: 1964		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	995		995
Estimated FY 65	1,402	1,432	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	2,397	1,432	965
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
770		3,167	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	375	25	
Participants	30	30	
Commodities	997	715	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	1,402	770	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	1,052	770	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	350	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Government of Kenya in establishing a sound work and training program to alleviate the persistent, chronic unemployment of young people.

This project began as an emergency measure to relieve growing tension and dissatisfaction in large

numbers of unemployed youth. Kenya's unemployment, concentrated heavily in the urban areas, exceeds 200,000 out of a wage-earning work force of about 580,000.

The Kenya National Youth Service was established in June 1964 and opened its first camp in August. Plans call for the enrollment of 7,000 men with possible future expansion to 10,000. Recruits are selected from all geographical areas of Kenya and serve on a voluntary basis for a minimum period of one year. They are fed, housed, uniformed, given medical care, and paid three dollars a month. Upon completion of initial training they are assigned to work project camps which will carry out such activities as construction and improvement of roads, water supplies and dams; irrigation development; reforestation; restoration of abandoned farms; range fire control and land surveys.

In response to an urgent appeal from Prime Minister Kenyatta, AID agreed to supply surplus food, equipment and supplies, and to provide limited technical services to help establish the basic field camps. Initial assistance began within 30 days of the approval and U.S. commodity requirements approaching a million dollars were shipped within six months. Costs have been minimized by obtaining vehicles, clothing, bedding, and implements from U.S. excess property stocks with resulting savings of over half million dollars in acquisition cost. AID has also provided an advisor and supply coordinator and has authorized \$236,000 in PL 480 surplus food to supplement GOK supplies.

Initial enrollees have combined basic training with rehabilitation of old camp sites for NYS use. By December 1964 there were 535 men and officers enrolled at four camp locations and accelerated expansion was about to begin.

FY 1965 funds provide for continued commodity procurement, the two technicians, and provision of 8 or more training specialists required to supplement the staff available from other sources. Other donors helping to meet the need for training personnel are the UK with 8 training officers, Israel with an education advisor, and Denmark with one field advisor. The International Secretariat for Volunteer Services (ISVS) is encouraging further volunteer assistance.

The cost to the GOK for the buildup of a 7,000-man NYS and recurrent expenses through FY 1966 is estimated to be \$6 million.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: Kenya

Activity: General and Miscellaneous

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: National Youth Service
615-11-990-123

Page 2 of 2

Since the FY 1964 funds were provided in June, no funds were expended. June 30, 1965 pipeline represents contract services and commodities for which payment will be outstanding.

Program for FY 1966: The NYS is expected to reach 7,000 men in work units during the year. Funds requested are primarily for commodities to help bring the NYS to this size with small amounts for continuing technician services and for training of 6 participants.

Possible Additional FY 1966 Requirements: The Kenyan Director of the National Youth Service has requested additional AID help for training young unemployed Kenyan women in home economics, simple business skills and related fields. This request will be considered and FY 1966 funds may be required for additional training advisors for women (\$165,000) and for supplies and training equipment such as clothing, vehicles, sewing machines, office machines and similar items (\$235,000).

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: KENYA

Activity: General and Miscellaneous

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Feasibility Studies 615-12-990-115			
Prior Reference: page 38 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY 1964		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966*	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	135	-	135
Estimated FY 65	100	80	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	235	80	155
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
100	-	335	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	100	100	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	100	100	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	-	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	100	100	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

and other potential donors. It is expected that such requests may encompass activities in development of rural water resources, transportation, communications, electric power, and industrial development. Plans must be reviewed for acceptability under AID criteria. To accomplish this, the services of U.S. consultants are required.

The Kenya Government provides support to the survey staff, including office space, secretarial service, and local official transportation.

A reconnaissance survey has been completed on the Kiambu Water supply system and a follow-up feasibility study for the proposed project is being undertaken in FY 1965. An economic survey has been completed on the Athi River-Namanga and Eldoret-Tororo road improvement project, and necessary architectural and engineering plans are being prepared in FY 1965. Technical studies also are underway for plans and cost estimates for the expansion of the Polytechnic Institute in Nairobi.

The FY 1965 pipeline consists largely of unexpended contract obligations made in the latter part of the fiscal year. FY 1966 Program: \$100,000 is required for further AID assistance in preparing surveys and feasibility reports. For example, a request is expected to help develop a meat industry project with the Kenya Meat Commission. Other industrial and social development proposals also are under consideration.

Possible Additional FY 1966 Requirements: The Kenya Government is placing additional emphasis on income-producing investment which can result in noticeable increases in per capita income in the next few years. The private industry sector will play an important role in this type of investment, and economic/technical feasibility studies will be required for specific ventures. AID assistance may be required for selected proposals, and it is estimated such requests may total an additional \$175,000 of FY 1966 funds.

Project Objective and Description: To help the Kenya Government obtain economic and feasibility studies in order to help determine the desirability and priority of economic development projects.

Surveys are required on capital projects in the development program of the Kenya Government to help obtain data required for external assistance by AID

* This project, to be reviewed annually, is in support of other AID activities to industrial and other resources development.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: KENYA

Activity: Technical Support

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Technical Support 615-11-990-000			
Prior Reference:			
Initial Obligation FY: 1960		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: NA*	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	930	917	13
Estimated FY 65	194	186	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	1124	1103	21
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
198	N. A.	N A.	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	123	135	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	20	12	
Other Costs	51	51	
Total Obligations	194	198	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	194	198	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

program. These personnel give direction and support to the supervisory and subordinate technicians of the projects and also to AID-financed contract personnel. Included in this category are an Assistant Program Officer, Reports Officer, Training Officer and secretaries. There will be no increase in the five Americans on the staff in FY 1965. Local staff personnel is being reduced from 19 in 1964 to 17 in 1965 and 1966. Local expenses include the costs of office rents, communications and miscellaneous services (\$51,000).

* This project will continue in general support of the AID program

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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New Project
TABLE III

Country: **KENYA**

Activity: **Industry and Mining**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Industrial & Commercial Development Corporation 615-11-290-118			
Prior Reference:			
Initial Obligation FY: 1966		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65			xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
200	60	260	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians		165	
Participants		15	
Commodities		5	
Other Costs		15	
Total Obligations		200	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs		20	
Other Agency		-	
Contract		180	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

commercial sectors in Kenya. To remedy this situation, the GOK has reorganized its Industrial Development Corporation into the new Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation (ICDC) for the specific purpose of training and financing Kenyans to operate small-scale industrial and commercial enterprise.

The ICDC, a quasi-public advisory and lending organization, plans to integrate its training program with the program to be carried out by the newly-established Japanese-sponsored Industrial Training Centre at Nakuru. The regular Centre course will provide nine-months training for existing and potential businessmen. The ICDC will help these trainees select industries, according to their interest and ability, and will provide credit and advisory services to the trainees once they complete their training. Also, the ICDC will provide short-term special training for businessmen who do not take the full course at Nakuru. The Nakuru Training Center is fully staffed with Japanese technicians. However, the ICDC staff, which is responsible for the credit and field follow-up aspects of the program, is facing a critical personnel shortage with the departure of expatriate technicians and lack of trained African personnel.

AID participation in this possible activity may include technical advice to the ICDC, participant training, and a small amount of commodity support such as technical library materials.

The Kenya Government provides annual operating costs of the ICDC. Also, the Government will provide lending funds to Kenyan entrepreneurs for small business ventures; these funds will be obtained through borrowings from the GOK Treasury at relatively low interest rates (4%), and are estimated to total about \$250,000 through 1966.

The Japanese contribution to the Industrial Training Centre is estimated at over \$1 million over the next three-year period, and includes a staff of 8 technicians, equipment, and operating costs of the Nakuru Training Centre.

Based on recommendations of an AID consultant FY 1966 funds required for 2-year contract funding of a 3-man advisory team to consist of a loan officer, industrial engineer and field extension advisor. Since these AID advisors will help train a permanent Kenyan staff for ICDC funds are also required for 3 participant training grants.

Project Objective and Description: To help the Kenya Government create a strong African middle-class by developing African entrepreneurship in small-scale manufacturing and commercial operations.

Because of lack of experience and capital, Africans have found it difficult to compete with the Europeans and Asians who dominate the industrial and

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
NEW PROJECT
Funds: Technical Cooperation

Country: **KENYA** Activity: **Labor**

Project Title and Number: **Labor Development 615-11-410-125**

Prior Reference:
Initial Obligation FY: **1966** Scheduled Final Obligation FY: **1969**

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Estimated FY 65			XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
100	190	290	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians		15
Participants		75
Commodities		10
Other Costs		-
Total Obligations		100

Obligations By	
Method of Financing	
Direct AID Costs	85
Other Agency	-
Contract	15

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To help the GOK to enlarge the competence and understanding of those Kenyans concerned with labor affairs by expanding the training for labor leaders, ministry of labor personnel, and management representatives.

This possible new training project would assist

in the solution of the two major training problems facing the Kenya Labour Movement (1) the training of Africans to replace departing expatriates who now occupy important professional posts in the Labor Ministry (2) the training of trade union leadership and new African business management in labor relations.

AID will provide training in the U.S. for selected staff members of the Ministry of Labor, officials of the trade union, and representatives of management. Also, AID will provide books, educational literature and other commodities to the Ministry of Labor's research section and to the free labor movement Education Center as well as short-term consultant to assist in planning in-service training seminars for trade union leaders.

Although AID had no labor program in Kenya in FY 1964, it did sponsor a six-man regional participant training team of representatives of labor, management and government who came to the U.S. for a study tour.

Other donors in this sector include the Fund for International Social and Economic Education, an American foundation, which made a grant to the Free Labor Movement Education Center. The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) has assisted the free labor movement both through operating assistance and training of its leaders at the African Labor College.

FY 1966 Program: It is proposed to provide the Ministry of Labor with training for 9 participants in the fields of statistics, analysis and planning; the free labor movement, 6 participants in union leadership and research. Also, training funds are required for a Labor-Management-Government tripartite team representing road transport, railways and port activities. This participant training requires \$75,000. In addition, \$10,000 is needed for books, audio-visual equipment, and training literature. Short-term contract services require \$15,000.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: KENYA

Borrower: City Council of Nairobi

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Nairobi Water Supply 615-H-002	
Date Authorized: May 24, 1963	Date Signed: Dec. 28, 1964
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	Loan Terms
Authorized 2,200	Duration 25 years Two Step 40 years
Disbursed -	Grace Period 3 years Two Step 10 years
Repayments -	Interest Rate 3½% Two Step 3¾%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment L/C Two Step U.S.\$

eering services and construction of the project. These problems have now been resolved, the Loan Agreement has been signed, and the project should get under way within the next few months.

Financial Status: Disbursements under the loan will begin late in FY 1965. This is a two-step loan which provides for repayment by the Nairobi City Council to the Government of Kenya in East African shillings and repayment by the Government of Kenya to AID in U.S. dollars. The Council will pay interest of 3½% per year and will repay the loan within twenty-five years including a three-year grace period. The Government will repay AID within forty years including a ten-year grace period with interest at ¾ of 1%.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The total cost of the project is estimated at \$5,745,724 of which an amount of \$3,586,364 or 62% is being financed by the host country.

The procurement in the U.S. is estimated at \$645,000 for commodities and \$485,000 for services while the remaining amount of the loan (\$1,070,000) to cover local costs will be expended under special letter of credit procedures which tie AID dollar expenditures for local costs to exports from the United States not financed by AID.

Purpose of the Loan: To assist in financing the foreign exchange costs in the U.S. and the local costs in East Africa for the procurement of materials and services to expand the Nairobi Water Supply System to provide an additional six million gallons of potable water per day.

The project of expansion includes: (1) raising the existing Sasumua dam by 26.5 feet, (2) adding approximately 50,000 feet of mains to the distribution system, (3) extending the existing treatment works at Sasuma, and (4) adding service reservoirs at Nairobi. The project will provide for the increased supply of potable water required to meet the needs of an expanding urban population with progressively higher standards of living, as well as the increasing industrial requirements. The project fulfills one requirement of the Nairobi Master Planning report and is a part of a series of separate but integrated projects planned to develop the safe water supply to meet the city's growing requirements. Industrial production without this project would be seriously hampered since it is estimated that by 1967 consumption will exceed the currently available supplies.

Physical Status: The execution of the loan agreement was greatly delayed due to disagreements with the Nairobi City Council on procedures for contracting for the engin-

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SUMMARY OF COUNTRY PROGRAM

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Country: UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

TABLE I

Summary (in thousands of dollars)			
Funding Category	Obligations		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Development Loans	3,890	700	8,000
Tech. Coop./D.G.	2,194	5,225	4,922
Supporting Assistance	-	-	-
Contingency Fund	-	xxx	xxx
Total	6,084	5,925	11,922
			12,922

Tanzania is a country equal in population to Texas with nearly half again as much area. It has moderately good development potential based primarily on agriculture with limited mineral deposits and small but promising opportunities for manufacture. The nation is at an early stage of development with GNP of \$70 per person annually derived mostly from agriculture. The country was formed this past year in a federation of Zanzibar, where revolution had recently displaced rule by the Arab minority, with the much larger Tanganyika. A member of the British Commonwealth, the nation has been receptive to increasing amounts of Communist aid as well as seeking to diversify assistance among Western donors.

Tanzania's leadership has largely achieved the objectives of the country's first 3-year development plan, and has recently adopted a more extensive 5-year plan. Ambitious and impatient for rapid progress from a low base, the Government has nevertheless shown considerable financial moderation thus far. Over one-third of the cost of the first plan was provided from domestic sources. It has increased taxes to a level of about 12% of GDP. The targets of the new plan are unlikely to be achieved unless Tanzania can acquire more expert personnel.

The major source of external assistance to Tanzania has been the United Kingdom whose aid expenditures have steadily risen from over \$6 million in 1960 to over \$30 million in 1963, followed by the recent commitment of nearly \$100 million. West Germany has committed \$20 million, the IBRD/IDA/IFC groups \$21 million, Yugoslavia \$28 million and sources such as Canada, Israel, Japan and the Nordic group roughly \$10 million. Sino-Soviet nations have committed \$94 million: \$45.5 million from China, \$30 million from the U.S.S.R, and \$18.5 million from eastern European countries.

The U.S. program is designed to strengthen agricultural and educational institutions, to improve government operations through technical assistance and to provide capital investment in areas of significant development promise.

The education and training of Africans for leadership positions in both public and private employment is of immediate importance. The public service is being strengthened through technical assistance to establishing an Institute of Public Administration and furnishing experts in several ministries and public institutions. The agricultural extension service is being improved and expanded, and secondary and vocational education institutions are being established. A technical secondary school is being constructed on Zanzibar, representing the only U.S. assistance to the island. The revolution in Zanzibar in early 1964, the subsequent intensification of Communist efforts in the area, and the concurrent decline in British influence have increased U.S. attention to internal security. Projects in public safety, and youth leadership training are planned for FY 1965. Loan assistance has been extended for high priority infrastructure projects such as roads, water systems and electrification. A small school lunch program exists under Title II, PL 480, and American voluntary agencies administer a feeding program for refugees from South and Portuguese Africa, Congo and Rwanda.

During the past three years, the number of students in secondary schools has nearly doubled and annual enrollments at the AID-assisted University College have more than tripled. The construction of a Community Development Training Center, University facilities and 125 miles of roads financed under AID loans have been completed. Three AID-constructed Farm Training Centers are now in operation, training approximately 1,500 farmers annually in short, practical courses. A new Agriculture College is under construction and full operation is scheduled for early 1966.

The technical assistance proposed for FY 1966 (\$4.9 million) continues the program of previous years in agriculture, education and public administration. Experts will be provided to help staff vital positions in the public service while Tanzanians are being prepared for these positions. The projected public safety program may be expanded to improve the capacity of the Tanzanian Government to strengthen internal security. More projects in education are also under consideration. Whether these activities will in fact be undertaken, however, depends upon how the political situation in Tanzania develops.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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Country: United Republic of Tanzania

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1964				Estimate FY 1965			Proposed FY 1966		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	3,890	XXX	XXX	XXX	700	XXX	XXX	7,000-8,000	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Development Loan										
Project Assistance										
U.S. Technicians	1,407	1,407			2,340	2,340		3,212	3,212	
Participants	486	486			795	795		850	850	
Commodities	202	202			1,410	1,410		715	715	
Other Costs	99	99			680	680		145	145	
Total Project Assistance	2,194	2,194			5,225	5,225		4,922	4,922	
Method of Financing										
Project Assistance										
Direct A.i.D.	891	891			2,285	2,285		2,055	2,055	
Other Agency	-	-			60	60		75	75	
Contract	1,303	1,303			2,880	2,880		2,792	2,792	
Non-Project Assistance	-	-			-	-		-	-	
Total Other than Development Loan	2,194	2,194			5,225	5,225		4,922	4,922	
Total Assistance	6,084	XXX	XXX	XXX	5,925	XXX	XXX	11,922-12,922	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
A.i.D. employed	11	24	28
Participating agency	-	-	3
Contractor technicians	12	40	57
Total	23	64	88

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Non-contract	119	162	167
Contract	8	9	24
Total	127	171	191

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PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: United Republic of Tanzania Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agriculture Improvement Services
616-11-110-001
Prior Reference: P. 43, FY 65 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1970

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	695	507	188
Estimated FY 65	220	150	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	915	657	258
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
610	1,475	3,000	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	85	410
Participants	125	145
Commodities	10	55
Other Costs	-	-
Total Obligations	220	610
Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	220	310
Other Agency	-	75
Contract	-	225

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To help the Tanzania Government achieve the aims of its new Five Year Development Plan in the agriculture sector by helping develop the training services and physical facilities of the agriculture extension service, agriculture credit institutions, and cooperative organizations.

The agriculture sector is given a major role in achieving the two central goals of the new plan -- a substantial increase in per capita income and self-sufficiency in middle and high-level manpower.

The objectives for agriculture take into account the importance of developing a sound agricultural extension program along with improved agricultural credit institutions and cooperative organizations in meeting these aims. It is proposed to expand the coverage of this project to help provide more effective AID assistance to the agriculture sector of the Plan. This project will provide training to strengthen the national extension service headquarters and field staffs as well as training coop and credit institution staffs. Training will be provided both in the U.S. and in other countries and local training capacity will be developed. Advisory services will also be provided to assist the Tanzania Government in assessing their current plans and in developing specific programs to implement them.

Past AID assistance has consisted chiefly of general technical advice to the Ministry of Agriculture, training for approximately 115 participants in agricultural extension and the provision of supplies and equipment to help improve the information and training facilities of the extension service. Three AID-constructed farm training centers are now in operation. An AID information specialist has been guiding the development of an information center which is now producing materials for the training and extension programs. A Swahili language farm newspaper is now being published with the monthly circulation of 23,000 copies.

The contributions made by the Tanzania Government in support of specific activities within this project have amounted to approximately \$850,000 annually in capital and recurrent costs. This will be substantially increased with the implementation of the new Plan.

The unliquidated balance represents chiefly the cost of participant training not yet completed and undelivered training supplies and equipment. FY 1966 funds are needed to finance: (1) the increase of one technician (Extension Advisor) on the AID technical staff of this project and the continued costs of four others: (2) three specialists in extension education and methods through an inter-agency agreement with the Department of Agriculture; (3) a two-year contract with an American firm on institution for three

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: United Republic of Tanzania **Activity:** Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agriculture Improvement Services
616-11-110-001

Page 2 of 2

agriculture planning consultants to provide advisory services to the government in implementing its expanded agriculture improvement programs under the new Plan; (4) training in the U.S. and other countries for 25 participants to strengthen the staff of the extension service; and (5) instructional materials and demonstration equipment.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: United Republic of Tanzania **Activity:** Agriculture and Material Resources **Funds:** Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural College 616-11-110-044			
Prior Reference: P. 44 FY 65 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1969			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 808	Expenditures 249	Unliquidated 559
Estimated FY 65	175	400	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	983	649	334
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
235	682	1,900	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	135	190	
Participants	40	45	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	175	235	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	25	25	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	150	210	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

The new Tanzania Five Year Development Plan (1965-1969) places heavy reliance on increased agricultural production to achieve the objective of increased per capita income. Tanzania's success in this regard is primarily dependent on the effectiveness of its extension service in bringing about necessary changes in attitudes and practices of farmers in the use of their resources. The new Five Year Plan proposed that field extension personnel be increased from the current ratio of one per 2,500 farmers to one per 1,000 farmers. Tanzania depends heavily on the output of the agriculture college to build up its currently inadequate agricultural extension staff. This college, which will provide 3 years of training beyond secondary school, is the only institution in Tanzania with the capacity to educate professional level agriculturalists.

AID through a contract with West Virginia University is providing technical assistance in organizing and administering the College, and six specialists to assist in curriculum development and teaching.

While the Agriculture College is being built with the help of an AID development loan of \$1.2 million, 15 Tanganyikan students are being given diploma-level training at W. Va. U. to prepare them for positions in the extension service. Fifteen others completed the course in 1964. An additional 28 are receiving training in Uganda at an Agriculture College.

The first diploma classes started in early 1965 in temporary quarters due to a delay in the construction of the College. Some of the new facilities are expected to be in use by the fall of 1965 although the College will not open until the spring of 1966. Some of the West Virginia teaching staff arrived in Tanzania in February 1965 and the remainder will arrive later in the year to prepare for the opening of the school. Graduate students have been studying at W. Va. U., preparing to assume teaching duties and to eventually replace the U.S. staff at the College. By 1970, it is expected that local personnel will assume full responsibility for the school.

The Government of Tanzania will provide the staff to administer and operate the College and a part of the teaching faculty. The estimated cost of the GOT of operating the school at full capacity is \$168,000 annually. The expected total local contribution to the

Project Objective and Description: To help Tanzania develop an Agriculture College capable of graduating 50 agriculture extension students annually by providing advisory services in organizing and administering the College and teaching services to help operate the school during its first years.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: United Republic of Tanzania **Activity:** Agriculture and Material Resources **Funds:** Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural College
616-11-110-044

Page 2 of 2

project through FY 1969 exceeds \$1 million.

The project's unliquidated balance represents financing of the W. Va. U. contract which has not been disbursed. FY 1966 funds requested will provide for the extension of the university contract staff services and for the continued training of 28 diploma students in Uganda.

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: United Republic of Tanzania Activity: Industry and Mining Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Industrial Development Advisory Service - 616-11-230-072
Prior Reference: P. 46, FY 65 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1965 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1968

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65	15	5	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	15	5	10
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
290	295	600	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	15	250
Participants	-	40
Commodities	-	-
Other Costs	-	-
Total Obligations	15	290

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	-	40
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	15	250

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Tanzania Government in encouraging the establishment of new industrial and commercial African enterprises and in furnishing technical assistance to already established enterprises.

One of the chief characteristics of the new Tanganyika Five Year Plan is the priority given to

industrial development with three quarters of the projected investment expected to come from private sources. It is the government's declared intention to encourage development of the private sector through various devices, including encouragement of small scale industries. Studies of the Tanzanian economy completed during the past few years agree on its industrial development potential in the areas of processing domestic agricultural products for export and modest-scale manufacturing for the domestic market. The industries identified in the Five Year Plan are generally consistent with the recommendations of these reports.

A preponderant number of the commercial and industrial enterprises are owned by Asians, Europeans or foreign concerns. African enterprises are few in the United Republic and any increase in their number will be highly visible and produce a favorable impact on attitudes toward free enterprise.

Under this project AID plans to provide during the spring of 1965 short term technical advisory services in industrial sector to the Tanzania Government to help complete arrangements for a technical assistance project for encouraging small scale African industries. It is proposed to follow this in FY 1966 with several contract specialists in the industrial development field who, together with Peace Corps volunteers will assist in developing a regional industrial extension service through the Ministry of Commerce and Cooperatives. They will also advise on industrial policy and planning, conduct industrial project feasibility studies, assist in developing investment advisory services, and help select participants for training in the U.S. It is expected that by 1969 sufficient progress will be made for the Tanzanians to take over full operation of the project.

Government of Tanzania contributions to activities associated with this project are estimated with amount to more than \$100,000 annually. These include government staff salaries, vehicles, office space and maintenance support of participant trainees.

FY 1966 funds are required for financing a 2-year contract for three industrial development specialists, some short term consultative services and for the U.S. training of eight participants.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: United Republic of Tanzania Activity: Transportation Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Economic and Engineering Surveys
616-12-310-064
Prior Reference:
Initial Obligation FY: 1963 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** NA*

transportation and urban sewerage and drainage schemes as a base for planned industrial development. Many of the Plan projects, however, have received only general and preliminary study and have not been analyzed in detail for their economic or technical feasibility. A considerable amount of preliminary feasibility work must be done on many of these projects before their priorities for implementation can be established and they can be presented for consideration for either local or external financing.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	431	31	400
Estimated FY 65	545	150	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	976	181	795
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
230	NA	NA	

Because Tanzania suffers from a severe shortage of professional and technical personnel, AID has been providing economic and engineering consultants to study specific project proposals. Economic and engineering feasibility studies already have been completed on a proposed 400 mile road which would link Dar es Salaam, the capital city with the southeastern region, providing the first overland all-weather connection between central Tanganyika and this presently remote but economically promising region of the country. Preliminary engineering designs are planned to be undertaken sometime before the end of this fiscal year.

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	505	205
Participants	-	-
Commodities	-	-
Other Costs	40	25
Total Obligations	545	230

Before the end of FY 1965, AID plans to undertake a transportation study of the southwestern area of Tanganyika. The study will cover traffic with neighboring countries (Zambia and Malawi) taking into account both existing transportation as well as proposed new and improved rail and road links in the region. This will be done under contract with a U.S. architectural and engineering firm.

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	-	-
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	545	230

Another contract with a U.S. firm, to begin this year, will provide technical services to the Tanzania Government to perform economic and technical feasibility studies on several proposed road construction and sewerage and drainage projects in the Development program.

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

The Tanzania Government will supply office space, secretarial assistance, field transport and field assistants to the contract teams. FY 1966 funds are proposed to finance the extension of these contract services for an additional year, covering 84 man-months of engineering and architectural services.

Project Objective and Description: To help the Tanzania Government assure sound planning and implementation of capital projects in their Development Plan by providing economic and technical feasibility studies.

*This project to be reviewed annually, is in general support of other AID activities to industrial and other resources development.

The new Plan provides for considerable construction of infrastructure projects particularly in

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: United Republic of Tanzania Activity: Education Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Zanzibar Secondary School
619-12-650-004
Prior Reference:
Initial Obligation FY: 1964 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1969

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	45		45
Estimated FY 65	700	325	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	745	325	420
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost to Complete
360	770		1,875

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	-	210
Participants	-	30
Commodities	150	120
Other Costs	550	-
Total Obligations	700	360

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	-	150
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	700	210

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To help the Zanzibar Government in the educational goals of its Three Year Development Plan by establishing a secondary school of 280-student capacity.

The Zanzibar Government plans to expand secondary education considerably during the next three

years. This is vitally needed in order to begin to overcome the great dearth of trained African manpower at the higher levels of government and private business. This need has become even more pronounced since the revolution of January 1964, when most of the serving expatriates left the island. The government hopes to expand secondary education as swiftly as possible in order to produce local, higher-level manpower and thus reduce dependence on foreign assistance.

The expectation is to increase within the next few years the annual intake at the first year of Zanzibar's secondary schools from 300 to 510. This will substantially increase the number of secondary school places available to graduates from primary school, reducing the ratio of candidates to available places from 7 to 1 to about 4 to 1. To do this, three new secondary schools are to be built, two on the island of Pemba financed by United Republic funds and one on Zanzibar at Mbweni, approximately 4 miles from Zanzibar town. It is for the latter that the government has requested and is receiving American support.

The school will be two-stream, coeducational with boarding facilities for 240 and additional instructional capacity for 40 to 60 day students. The curriculum will include the basic arts and science subjects and will also contain commercial subjects, arts and crafts and domestic science.

The first part of the construction of the school (two dormitories, one of which would house temporary classrooms, administration, and dining facilities) is expected to be completed by March, 1965. At that time the school will take in its first class of 70 boys while the remainder of the school facilities are being completed. The prompt undertaking of construction of the school which represents the sole AID project on the island, and its rapid progress to date has contributed significantly to improvement of relations between the United States and the Zanzibar Government.

In addition to financing the construction, it is expected that the U.S. will assist with staffing the school through a contract with an American institution to provide 3 teacher-advisors. Besides teaching and having administrative responsibility they will advise on curriculum and help train local personnel to assume complete responsibility for the school by 1970. AID is also to provide

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: United Republic of Tanzania Activity: Education Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Zanzibar Secondary School
619-12-650-004

Page 2 of 2

instructional materials and supplies - laboratory equipment, books, audio-visual material, etc.

The unliquidated balance of prior year obligation represents funds for financing the construction of the school. FY 1966 funds requested are required for financing a two-year contract with an American institution to provide the teaching staff, training for participants to replace the U.S. staff, and some instructional materials and supplies.

Additional funds may be required to add contract teachers and equipment for the school if a more vocationally oriented curriculum than presently planned is adopted and the Zanzibar Government is not able to absorb its increase in cost is its budget.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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

TABLE III

Country: United Republic of Tanzania

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Technical Education 616-11-610-050			
Prior Reference: Initial Obligation FY: 1964 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1969			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 295	Expenditures	Unliquidated 295
Estimated FY 65	90	130	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	385	130	255
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
190	380	955	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	60	110	
Participants	20	75	
Commodities	10	5	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	90	190	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	-	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	90	190	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist in upgrading and developing the Technical College of Dar es Salaam into an institution capable of graduating 150 diploma level engineers annually by providing advisory and teaching services during the five year period of its planned development.

Tanzania's new Five Year Development Plan (1964-69) gives major emphasis to the expansion of light industries for which the availability of adequate engineering skills is essential. Recent manpower studies in Tanzania have indicated a serious current and future need for engineers and engineer technicians. To fulfill this need, the Plan gives high priority to the program of training engineer technicians at the Technical College, the only source of diploma-level engineer training in Tanzania, which has only recently begun the diploma engineering course. It has been used chiefly, since its opening in 1958, as a multi-purpose trade school and the curriculum remains strongly craft-oriented. The 500 full-time students enrolled, approximately one-third are diploma level students, most of whom enrolled in 1964. Diploma enrollment is projected to continue to increase until it reaches a level of 450 by 1969.

Through a contract with California State Polytechnic College, four advisor/instructors in the fields of mechanical, civil and electrical engineering and business administration will execute this project. Besides supplementing the teaching staff to help meet the needs of the expanded diploma program these advisor/instructors will develop course content and teaching methods, revise examinations where needed, act as professional advisors to other members of the staff in their respective fields and help organize an active link between the Technical College and commerce and industry.

This project also includes a training program which is intended to accomplish the gradual "Africanization" of the diploma level engineering program at the Technical College. It is expected that by 1969 trained Tanzanian teachers will be able to replace the AID financed personnel and that Tanzanians will replace most of the predominantly expatriate staff within the subsequent two years.

A preliminary survey of the school and project has been completed by the California State Polytechnic College and the technical staff is expected to arrive in Tanzania by the spring of 1965. Their selection of the first four participants to come to the U.S. for training will take place soon thereafter.

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has agreed to support the project with materials and services which are estimated to cost \$140,000 annually. These include housing and furnishings for the contract staff, office space, utilities and

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: United Republic of Tanzania **Activity:** Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Technical Education
616-11-610-050

Page 2 of 2

supplies, salaries of the participants while training in the U.S. and operating costs of the college.

Because of prior year obligations only limited FY 66 funds are required to provide for the extension of the California State Polytechnic College contract through December, 1967 and for the training of 14 participants in the U.S.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: United Republic of Tanzania Activity: Education Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Educational Improvement 616-11-690-065			
Prior Reference:			
Initial Obligation FY: 1965		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1969	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65	100	55	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	100	55	45
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
110	330	540	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	-	-	
Participants	50	50	
Commodities	50	60	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	100	110	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	100	110	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

in order to increase their professional competence, to make them more aware of alternate approaches to solving educational problems and expose them to new educational concepts and objectives. Programs for top level officials would be aimed at enabling them to visit both large and small universities and junior colleges in the U.S. and meet with officials of the U.S. Office of Education and other interested agencies. Other programs would provide for detailed study of various facets of education such as testing, public school administration, etc.

Also under this project limited amounts of U.S. books, educational literature and teaching equipment will be supplied to several educational and training institutions.

A prime example of the kind of program which is being assisted with training materials under this project is the adult education program of the University College at Dar es Salaam. That program enables individuals to increase their competence through study while continuing their employment, combining a self-help effort with a low cost per student. A serious impediment at present to the success of the adult education program is the great shortage of books and other educational materials. Instructional books and periodicals are being provided for the use of students under this program.

Other institutions which will be assisted through this project include primary and secondary schools, technical institutes, the Civil Service Training Center and various governmental in-service training programs.

FY 1966 funds are needed to finance the training of ten participants and the purchase of U.S. books, periodicals and teaching equipment.

Project Objective and Description: To help upgrade Tanzania's educational services by training education officials and supplying limited amounts of educational materials to key areas of their education programs.

Under this project, short term training in the U.S. will be made available for a limited number (about ten annually) of high level education officers

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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viduals. All other material is unclassified.

TABLE III

Country: United Republic of Tanzania Activity: Education Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Secondary Vocational Agricultural Education - 616-11-620-067

Prior Reference:
Initial Obligation FY: 1965 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1969

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65	45	15	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	45	15	30
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
525	600	1,170	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	5	360
Participants	40	40
Commodities	-	65
Other Costs	-	60
Total Obligations	45	525

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	40	160
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	5	365

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To help the Tanzania Government introduce agricultural education in the secondary school curriculum by providing vocational agriculture teaching specialists, training in the U.S., and equipment and supplies to establish vocational agriculture workshops.

A major educational problem in Tanzania is that the secondary education scheme does not sufficiently provide for terminal vocational study. With severe limits on available financial and manpower resources, the inclusion of practical and technical courses of study in education assumes great importance. Tanzania is basically an agricultural country, yet agriculture is looked upon by many of the nation's young people as a profession of inferior status. The government is trying to improve the status of agriculture as a vocation as well as improve agricultural practices through the introduction of modern agriculture into the curriculum of rural secondary schools.

West Virginia University will supply six vocational agriculture specialists to introduce agricultural education into six secondary schools by demonstrating the teaching of vocational agriculture, developing course materials and syllabus, developing a prospectus for the teaching of the methods of vocational agriculture instruction at one of the major teacher training colleges, and helping select promising young Tanzanians for study of vocational agriculture in the U.S. with a view to becoming teachers of the subject on their return.

One specialist from the West Virginia faculty is expected to go to Tanzania during the spring of 1965 to survey the needs of the school in which the agriculture courses will be introduced and help select the first group of students for training in the U.S. The teaching staff is expected to arrive late in 1965.

The Tanzania Government will provide sites for vocational agriculture shops at schools, suitable land of approximately five acres for each of the schools for teaching and farm demonstration purposes, operating costs of the vocational agriculture instruction programs, housing and furnishing for the contract teaching staff and partial maintenance support for the students being trained in the U.S.

FY 1966 funds are required to finance the University contract for staff services, to continue the training of 8 participants for a second year, for the construction of an agriculture workshop for each of the 6 schools, and for demonstration and teaching materials.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: United Republic of Tanzania Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Correspondence/Radio Teacher Training - 616-11-690-069
Prior Reference: P. 49, FY 65 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1965 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1966

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65	155	45	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	155	45	110
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
42	-	195	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	95	42
Participants	5	-
Commodities	45	-
Other Costs	10	-
Total Obligations	<u>155</u>	<u>42</u>

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	-	-
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	155	42

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Tanzania Government in achieving the objectives of its education program by demonstrating the usefulness of radio and correspondence education to help train more needed manpower at lower cost than can be done through conventional approaches.

Various modern educational technologies show promise of being able to provide more efficient education at less cost and thereby help developing countries to meet their trained manpower requirements. In mid-1964 AID sent a small team of U.S. experts to East Africa to investigate possible modern technological approaches to educational problems which the Tanzania Government had been considering. The team reported that Tanzania can benefit substantially from use of some of the new educational media and in consultation with the Tanzania Government agreed that the radio/correspondence approach would be especially suitable.

As a pilot scheme, they chose to meet the basic problem of upgrading approximately 11,000 primary teachers who have not completed 4 years of secondary school. An important factor in upgrading these teachers is their knowledge of English since knowledge of that language is necessary for them to master the secondary school subjects required. It is also necessary for their teaching since it is expected that English soon will become the language of instruction beginning in the sixth grade rather than the eighth and that English as a second language will be taught below the fourth level where it is now introduced.

AID therefore plans to undertake in FY 1965 an experimental-demonstration correspondence/radio course in English for primary school teachers for the purpose of preparing them to pass qualifying examinations in English. Under a two-year contract with the University of Wisconsin two experts in correspondence instruction and educational radio programming will be provided as well as short term consultants on special problems, and a small quantity of project materials and supplies. Four Tanzanian participants will be trained in the U.S. to replace the U.S. experts and carry on the program.

The experimental group will consist of 1,000 teachers with approximately eight years of schooling. By the end of two years of experimentation and test demonstrations, teaching materials will have been produced; counterparts will have been trained on-the-job to carry on the program and sufficient experience should be available to enable the Tanzania Government to determine whether it is feasible for them to expand this teaching technique to cover more people and other subject fields.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: United Republic of Tanzania **Activity:** Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Correspondence/Radio Teacher Training
616-11-690-069

Page 2 of 2

It is presently planned to limit FY 1966 funds to complete the financing through the University of Wisconsin contract of the two U.S. advisors. Additional funds for contract services may be required if in order to achieve the objectives of the project it should prove necessary to continue the demonstration for an additional year.

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: United Republic of Tanzania

Activity: Public Administration & Public Safety

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Strengthening the Public Service 616-11-700-009			
Prior Reference: P. 50 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	1070	200	870
Estimated FY 65	720	400	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	1790	600	1190
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
840	1180	3810	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	610	690	
Participants	110	150	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	720	840	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	110	150	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	610	690	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

and c) providing technical management advice to help improve administration.

The Government of Tanzania faces a serious and formidable problem of meeting its needs for qualified administrative and technical personnel to carry on the necessary business of government during the years following independence. Of a total of 1,156 top government jobs as of the end of 1964, there were 324 vacancies or posts to be vacated shortly with more expected.

Under this project, training programs in the U.S. for some 80 selected personnel for senior positions in the Tanzania Public Service have been completed or planned. Two contract advisors have been provided to assist in curriculum development, teaching, and research for the newly established Institute of Public Administration (I.P.A.) which has conducted courses for the past 3 years. Technical advice on administrative problems is being provided directly to the Government on a continuing basis by two specialists in the field of financial management. Through FY 1965 it is planned to provide 30 Americans to staff vital positions in areas of program concentration in the public service due to lack of sufficiently trained Tanzanians. AID funding is confined to supplementing local salaries by the difference between Tanzania and U.S. pay scales, thus permitting employment of these more costly personnel.

It is currently planned that by 1969 a sufficient number of indigenous personnel will be trained to enable the Government to assume the full responsibility for those services now being performed by U.S. personnel under this project.

The contributions of the Tanzanian Government made in support of specific activities within this project amount to approximately \$400,000 annually, including all operating costs of the Institute of Public Administration, the base salaries of U.S. technicians, and support costs for participants and U.S. technicians. Both the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations are contributing to the project and UNESCO is providing a Director of the I.P.A.

The unliquidated balance represents chiefly the cost of participant training not yet completed and unexpended financing of contracts and funds obligated late in FY 1964. New funds are required: (1) To provide training in the U. S. for 30 participants to fill administrative positions in the civil service and to replace the operating experts being supplied by the U. S., and to extend contracts of the three advisors at the Institute and the Public

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the Tanzania Government in the maintenance and improvement of its public service by:
a) helping to assure continuity of vital public services through provision of personnel to fill key positions; b) assisting both the training of Tanzanians and in developing local training capacity;

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: United Republic of Tanzania **Activity:** Public Administration & Public Safety **Funds:** Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Strengthening the Public Service
616-11-700-009

Page 2 of 2

Administration Advisor.

(2) To pay for the salary differential of 18 more personnel to fill key operational posts in the public service on a two-year basis.

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: United Republic of Tanzania

Activity: Public Administration & Public Safety

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Public Safety 616-11-710-049			
Prior Reference:			
Initial Obligation FY: 1964		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1969	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	86	5	81
Estimated FY 65	2,080	1,000	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	2,166	1,005	1,161
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
990	1,109	4,265	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	645	535	
Participants	285	110	
Commodities	1120	335	
Other Costs	30	10	
Total Obligations	2080	990	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	1410	610	
Other Agency	60	-	
Contract	610	380	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
←			

Project Objective and Description:

To help the United Republic of Tanzania develop the capacity of their police force to maintain internal security in the country by providing technical advisors, training, equipment and supplies to the police. This project also is intended to help strengthen Western influence and

minimize Communist influence in the security forces of the country.

With the revolution on Zanzibar and the army mutiny in Tanganyika in January, 1964, followed by the federation of Tanganyika with Zanzibar an April there has been increased concern over the adequacy of the security forces available to the government to maintain internal security and stability. Significantly increased demands and responsibility for maintaining internal security now face the police force. Following the January 1964, mutiny the Tanganyika military force has been greatly reduced in strength and rendered relatively ineffective while a new program of rebuilding the army is being undertaken. Faced with the situation in Tanganyika and with the constant threat represented by the strong and militant Communist penetration of Zanzibar, President Nyerere has sought help from the U.S. to increase the effectiveness of the country's police force.

At Tanzania's request a survey of the police force was made by AID public safety specialists to identify measures which should be undertaken to strengthen their ability to maintain internal security. This project is based on the findings and recommendations of the survey.

Beginning in FY 1965 AID is prepared to provide technical advisors to give general guidance concerning effective management and operation of the police force. Training specialists may help train a special highly mobile field force group capable of coping with unusual emergencies. Short-term instructors in motor maintenance, police communications, parapolice activities, and parachute operations may also be provided. Training in the U.S. may be given to selected officers to upgrade police personnel and help develop training skills. Several transport and patrol aircraft will be provided, chiefly in support of the mobile field force, with contract pilots and mechanics and provision for their maintenance. Supporting vehicles and communications equipment and supplies may be provided as well as for training purposes.

The Federal Republic of Germany, Canada, Israel and the United Kingdom are also involved in providing assistance in the security field, concentrated on army, airforce, and naval patrol activities. In addition to providing training, equipment and supplies to the Peoples Liberation Army in Zanzibar (where there is no Western involvement), the Chinese and Russian Bloc Communists have military

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PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: United Republic of Tanzania **Activity:** Public Administration & Public Safety **Funds:** Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Public Safety
616-11-710-049

Page 2 of 2

advisors on the mainland in Tanganyika.

FY 1966 funds requested are to finance 10 full-time technicians and a secretary, as well as the services of 3 short-term specialists, and participant training of 25 participants for an additional year in pilot training and aircraft maintenance, riot control and counterinsurgency, and in police organization and administration. Additional equipment and supplies to support the advisory and training activities of U.S. personnel, an additional plane for police transport and piloting and maintenance contracts will also be financed.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: United Republic of Tanzania Activity: Public Administration & Public Safety Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Leadership & Youth Training
616-11-790-066

Prior Reference:

Initial Obligation FY: 1966 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1969

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Estimated FY 65	50	10	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	50	10	40
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost to Complete
100	300		450

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	-	-
Participants	50	100
Commodities	-	-
Other Costs	-	-
Total Obligations	50	100
Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	50	100
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To provide training in the U.S. for carefully selected present and potential young leaders of Tanzania from key public organizations and from private groups. The purpose also is to help develop leadership skills in appropriate fields and to observe at first hand the workings of democratic institutions.

As part of the intensified effort of the Soviet Bloc and Chinese Communist to break the traditional association of Tanzania with the West, more than 400 Tanzanian students and officials are in training one year or more in many of the Communist countries, and it is becoming increasingly clear that Communist elements are having an increasing influence on some of the youth in the country, particularly those associated with political parties and trade unions.

Leadership skill in every field is sorely lacking in Tanzania, particularly political and economic leadership.

Under this project ten influential or potentially influential young Tanzanians will be selected in FY 1965 for carefully planned technical training and/or observation tours in the U.S.

Illustrative of the types of programs to be carried out under this project are: (1) A program for labor leaders to study and observe labor organizations and operations in the U.S.; (2) a program for the Administrative Secretary and other members of TANU (the majority political party) to enable them to observe local government organizations and political institutions in the U.S.; (3) an observation program for six members of parliament to enable them to observe and study legislative procedures in the federal government and one or more state governments; and (4) a program for key leaders of the National Youth Service to study the operation of U.S. youth organizations.

FY 1966 funds are needed to finance the training programs of twenty such leaders during the year.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: United Republic of Tanzania Activity: Community Development, Social Welfare/Housing and Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Community Development
616-12-810-007
Prior Reference: P. 52, FY 65 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1968

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	973	398	575
Estimated FY 65	165	430	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,138	828	310
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
205	457	1,800	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	90	90
Participants	70	65
Commodities	5	50
Other Costs	-	-
Total Obligations	165	205

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	165	205
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Government of Tanzania to develop an effective community development organization by providing technical advice to the Ministry and assistance in training of personnel. Assistance is concentrated on training within Tanzania in community self-help methods and related

skills such as simple construction techniques.

The Tanzania Government has a very active community development program as part of its general economic and social development program. The objective of the program is to build up an effective organization which will bring rural peoples into the total development efforts of the country through community self-help activities. Approximately 20,000 projects have been completed by local communities with the participation of over 7,500 organized village groups.

Because of the importance of the training of local group leaders and participants, of which the Tanzania Government seeks to train over 30,000 annually, AID has directed its efforts to this aspect of the total program. U.S. advisors have helped on mobile construction teams, women's programs, communication media and training African district community development advisors. AID also has furnished limited amounts of training equipment. An AID development loan was approved in 1963 for expansion of the Tengeru center, the country's major training facility. This center provides basic and refresher training for senior and intermediate community development program officers.

AID technicians are helping to train Africans to serve as District Training Officers, who will in turn work at District Community Development Centers to train local group leaders and volunteer workers. One American technician is helping to train several mobile construction crews in basic skills needed to help village volunteer workers in such self-help construction as schools, dispensaries and clinics, and local roads. Advisory services are being provided on curricula development and teaching methods. Other specialists helping in this phase of the community development program have come from Canada, the UK, France, Switzerland and the UN.

Unliquidated balances represent funds provided for the cost of participant training not yet completed and for construction of the district training centers.

FY 1966 funds are needed (a) to continue the services of the community development advisor, the building advisor, the training specialist, and the women's training advisor; (b) to train 14 personnel of the Community Development Department in the U.S.; and (c) to furnish some additional training and audio-visual equipment for use at the district training centers.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: United Republic of Tanzania

Activity: General and Miscellaneous

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Technical Support
616-11-990-000
Prior Reference: P. 55 of FY 65 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** NA*

Training Officer, Education Advisor, Food and Agriculture Officer, Program Operations Officer, and necessary secretarial support including local employees. Also included are such overhead costs attributable to the program as office space, utilities, communications, supplies and equipment, and vehicle operations and maintenance.

Funding in FY 1966 is required for eight U.S. personnel, eighteen local personnel and support costs.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	416	398	18
Estimated FY 65	165	160	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	581	558	23
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
195	NA	NA	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	95	120
Participants	-	-
Commodities	20	25
Other Costs	50	50
Total Obligations	165	195

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	165	195
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To provide program support for activities the cost of which cannot be reasonably allocated to individual projects.

These activities include personnel concerned with implementation of the program such as the:

*This project will continue annually in general support of AID programs.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: United Republic of Tanzania

Borrower: Government of Tanzania

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Dar es Salaam Water Supply 616-H-002	
Date Authorized: 12/1/62	Date Signed: 5/20/63
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	Loan Terms
Amount	Duration 40 yrs
Authorized 2,200	Grace Period 10 yrs
Disbursed 112	Interest Rate 3/4%
Repayments -	Currency of Repayment . . U.S.\$
Interest Collected -	

Original investigations for this project were carried out some years ago by a United Kingdom firm. Later the Public Works Department prepared preliminary plans and specifications which were reviewed by an American engineering firm. The Ministry of Communications and Works is responsible for construction supervision.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The Government of Tanzania is contributing 18 per cent of the total cost of the project. Seventy-five per cent of the loan will be used to finance costs of procurement from U.S. suppliers and the remainder will cover local costs of construction contractors.

Purpose of Loan: This loan is to finance the costs of materials and services required to expand the Dar es Salaam water supply.

Dar es Salaam, the capital of Tanzania, is one of the largest cities in East Africa. It is the center of economic development in Tanzania and has one of the very few, good, deep water ports on the continent's east coast. The provision of an adequate water supply is essential to the projected population growth of the city as well as its industrial and commercial development. Based on projected rates of water consumption, the system will be self-supporting. This project has been given a high priority in the Tanganyika Development Plan.

Physical Status: A contract for the main works was awarded in October 1964 with work commencing in November. Work on several smaller components of the project is further along including a four million gallon reservoir scheduled for completion in early 1965.

Financial Status: The Government of Tanzania is being reimbursed for all AID-financed costs under the project, both U.S. and local, by means of a Special Letter of Credit. This arrangement ties AID dollar expenditures for local costs to exports from the United States not financed by AID.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: United Republic of Tanzania

Borrower: Government of Tanzania

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Regional Urban Water Supplies System 616-H-003	
Date Authorized: 4/22/63	Date Signed: 12/4/63
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	
Amount	
Authorized	1,300
Disbursed	-
Repayments	-
Interest Collected	-
Loan Terms	
Duration	40 yrs
Grace Period	10 yrs
Interest Rate	3/4%
Currency of Repayment ..	U. S. \$

Financial Status: Disbursements are not expected to be made under this loan until several months after work is started on construction due to the time lag between contractor billing and the request for AID reimbursement.

A Special Letter of Credit arrangement will be established as a condition of this loan. This arrangement ties AID dollar expenditures for local costs to exports from the United States not financed by AID.

Continuous studies have been undertaken by the Public Works Department to furnish adequate potable water to towns. An American engineering firm reviewed and examined the proposed plans, specifications and cost estimates for technical and economic sufficiency before authorization of the loan.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The Government of Tanzania is contributing 30 per cent of the total cost of the project. Seventy-five per cent of the loan will be used to finance costs of procurement from U.S. suppliers and the remainder will cover local costs of construction contractors.

Purpose of Loan: This loan is to finance the cost of materials and services required to expand the water supply system of ten main towns and materials for 65 minor towns throughout Tanganyika.

Additional water is required to meet the needs both of expanding populations in cities and towns and of growing industry as the country moves from a subsistence to a cash economy. The supply of water is generally adequate but the distribution systems have to be extended to accommodate increased demand. At the same time, the quality of the water is being improved by the installation of treatment plants where they are economically feasible. It is expected that the water supply systems will be operating profitably within two years after completion. This project has a high priority in Tanganyika's Development Plan.

Physical Status: The Government of Tanzania has completed final plans and specifications on each of the systems. The construction contracts are expected to be awarded in early 1965 with construction scheduled to be completed in two years. All orders for U.S. materials have been placed.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: United Republic of Tanzania

Borrower: Government of Tanzania

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: University College - Dar es Salaam - Phase I 616-H-004	
Date Authorized: 5/15/63	Date Signed: 10/9/63
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	
	Amount
Authorized	800
Disbursed	338
Repayments	-
Interest Collected	1
Loan Terms	
Duration	40 yrs
Grace Period	10 yrs
Interest Rate	3/4%
Currency of Repayment ..	U.S.\$

construction of the school. The library, two classroom blocks, and a refectory/student union, comprising 23% of the first phase, will be constructed under this loan project. Physical Status: Approximately 95 per cent of the construction was completed as of the end of November 1964. Some delay has occurred because of delays in shipment of materials from the U.S., but the classroom blocks and students' union were essentially complete and were handed over to the College for occupancy in July 1964 in time for the first term of the 1964/5 academic year. It is estimated that the Library will be completed by April, 1965.

Due mainly to low costs for U.S. reinforcing steel, there have been considerable savings within the loan which were approved for use in the construction of facilities to house the Institute of Public Administration at the College. Feasibility study, cost estimates, and plans and specifications were prepared by the architects and approved by AID, and construction is now under way, with 10% completed. Financial Status: Disbursements under this loan have not kept up with construction because the processing of reimbursements has been slow. Local construction costs are financed by the Special Letter of Credit system whereby AID dollar expenditures for local costs are tied to exports from the United States not financed by AID.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The GOT is making a substantial contribution toward construction and operating costs of the College. Forty-two per cent of the loan will be used to finance costs of procurement from U.S. suppliers and the remainder will cover local costs of construction contractors.

Purpose of Loan: This FY 1963 loan of \$800,000 is being used to finance the cost of materials and services required to construct buildings for the University College at Dar es Salaam.

In recognition of the importance of the development of human resources to the social and economic progress of Tanzania, education is one of the key areas of U.S., as well as other external donors' assistance. The Government of Tanzania has placed heavy emphasis on programs for development of education and training institutions. The University College alone cannot meet all of Tanzania's needs for providing University graduates to fill senior positions in the civil service and private sector; it will make a significant contribution.

The University College is part of the University of East Africa which encompasses Makerere College in Uganda and Royal College in Kenya. This concept of a regional university for the countries of East Africa in part depends on there being reasonably comparable facilities in each of the three countries. The University College has been operating in rented buildings without any permanent facilities. Together with contributions from the U.K. and the Ford Foundation, as well as the country's own contribution, this loan will finance the first phase of the

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: United Republic of Tanzania

Borrower: Government of Tanzania

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Teacher Training College - Dar es Salaam 616-H-005	
Date Authorized: 5/28/63	Date Signed: 12/4/63
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	
Amount	
Authorized	800
Disbursed	120
Repayments	-
Interest Collected	-
Loan Terms	
Duration	40 yrs
Grace Period	10 yrs
Interest Rate	3/4%
Currency of Repayment ..	U.S.\$

A local firm of chartered architects prepared the preliminary plans, general specifications and cost estimates. These plans were reviewed by an American firm of architects/engineers and by AID engineers and found to be acceptable. Supervision of construction is being handled by the Ministry of Communications and Works.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The Government of Tanzania is contributing nine per cent of the total cost of the project. Thirty-two per cent of the loan will be used to finance costs of procurement from U.S. suppliers and the remainder will cover local costs of construction contractors.

Purpose of Loan: This loan is to finance the cost of materials and services required to build a teacher training college at Dar es Salaam.

Prospects for economic progress in Tanzania rest largely on the success of its efforts to develop its human resources. The limited number of secondary school graduates represents a serious "bottleneck" in supplying sufficient numbers of trained personnel to fill key positions in government administration and in the private sector.

Expansion of secondary schools is, in turn, dependent upon having an adequate supply of teachers. Since Tanzania provides only 40 per cent of its own secondary school teachers and relies heavily on foreign sources for the remainder, there is considerable emphasis on developing the Teacher Training College which will accommodate 200 students.

Physical Status: Construction was begun in December 1963 and is scheduled for completion by May 1965.

Financial Status: The Government of Tanzania is being reimbursed for all AID-financed costs under the project, both U.S. and local, by means of a Special Letter of Credit. This arrangement ties AID dollar expenditures for local costs to exports from the United States not financed by AID.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: United Republic of Tanzania

Borrower: Government of Tanzania

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Community Development Training Center 616-H-006	
Date Authorized: 6/14/63	Date Signed: 12/4/63
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	
Amount	
Authorized	250
Disbursed	144
Repayments	-
Interest Collected	-
Loan Terms	
Duration	40 yrs
Grace Period	10 yrs
Interest Rate	3/4%
Currency of Repayment ..	U. S. \$

Financial Status: The Government of Tanzania is being reimbursed for all AID-financed costs under the project, both U.S. and local, by means of a Special Letter of Credit. This arrangement ties AID dollar expenditures for local costs to exports from the United States not financed by AID.

The Ministry of Communications, Power and Works of the GOT prepared the preliminary plans and general specifications and local firm of Quantity Surveyors prepared the preliminary cost estimates. These plans and estimates were then reviewed and approved by AID engineers.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The GOT is contributing ten per cent of the total cost of the project. Twenty-four per cent of the loan will be used to finance cost of procurement from U.S. suppliers and the remainder will cover local costs of construction contractors.

Purpose of Loan: This loan is to finance the cost of materials and services required to expand the Community Development Training Center at Tengeru.

Community development is one of the major techniques used by the Government of Tanzania to organize the rural population to participate in the total development efforts of the country through community self-help activities. To achieve this goal the Government has established a national organization under the Ministry for Cooperative and Community Development to coordinate development activities of local communities, districts and regions and to provide appropriate technical assistance.

An important prerequisite to the success of the program is the training of sufficient numbers of qualified staff. This loan will help to expand the country's major training facility at Tengeru which is presently inadequate to meet this need. The expansion being financed by this loan should make it possible for the Center to meet projected minimum training needs.

Physical Status: Construction was begun in December 1963 and was completed in February, 1965.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: United Republic of Tanzania

Borrower: Government of Tanzania

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Agricultural College - Morogoro 616-H-007	
Date Authorized: 6/26/63	Date Signed: 12/4/63
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	
Amount	
Authorized	1,250
Disbursed	-
Repayments	-
Interest Collected	-
Loan Terms	
Duration	40 yrs
Grace Period	10 yrs
Interest Rate	3/4%
Currency of Repayment ..	U.S.\$

on the output of this school, not only to expand but to upgrade its currently inadequate agricultural extension staff. This project covers the construction of teaching and living facilities which will accommodate 100 full-time students. **Physical Status:** Bids received in November 1964 for construction of this project were all above the amount of the loan. The Government of Tanzania therefore plans to revise the plans to eliminate non-essential buildings to bring the cost down. The construction contract was awarded in January 1965. The scheduled completion date for the project is January, 1967.

Financial Status: Disbursements are not expected to be made under this loan until construction has begun. The Special Letter of Credit arrangement will apply. This arrangement ties AID dollar expenditures for local costs to exports from the United States not financed by AID.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The Government of Tanzania is contributing five per cent of the total cost of the project and the Rockefeller Foundation is contributing another 15 per cent. Thirty-two percent of the loan will be used to finance costs of procurement from U.S. suppliers and the remainder will cover local costs of construction contractors.

Purpose of Loan: This FY 1963 loan of \$1,250,000 is to be used to finance the costs of materials and services required to construct and equip the Agricultural College at Morogoro.

The agriculture sector is the primary component in Tanzania's economy, constituting about sixty per cent of the country's gross domestic product. Much of present African agriculture in Tanzania is relatively unproductive and is either on a subsistence basis or just on the fringe of the cash economy. The chief development task in Tanzania is to improve present agricultural methods and organizations to increase the productivity of this sector. One key to the improvement of agriculture in Tanzania is the development of an expanded and more effective agriculture extension service.

In order to meet minimum adequate staff requirements of its extension service, the Government of Tanzania plans to increase its staff of field officers threefold during the next six years. When completed, the agricultural college, which will provide three years of training beyond secondary school, will represent the only institution in Tanzania with the capacity to educate these professional level agriculturalists. The Government is relying heavily

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: United Republic of Tanzania

Borrower: Government of Tanzania

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Program Loan 616-H-008	
Date Authorized: 7/18/63	Date Signed: 12/6/63
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	Loan Terms
Amount	Duration 40 yrs
Authorized 1,000	Grace Period 10 yrs
Disbursed -	Interest Rate 3/4%
Repayments -	Currency of Repayment . . U.S.\$
Interest Collected -	

Procurement or construction has been started on most of these projects. Projects which will commit the remainder of the local currency are now being reviewed and complete commitment of the loan is expected during FY 1965.

Financial Status: Disbursements will be made under the Special Letter of Credit Arrangement. This arrangement ties AID dollar expenditures to exports from the United States not financed by AID, in an amount equivalent to the dollars disbursed for local costs under the AID program.

Purpose of Loan: This loan is to finance U.S. imports both for Tanganyika's recurrent budget and the private sector. The local currency proceeds will be used for approved projects within the Three-Year Tanganyika Development Plan.

The Development Plan of Tanganyika requires a large measure of local currency. The Government of Tanzania is taxing and borrowing the maximum amount considered economically feasible, but still has an over-all shortage of resources to meet the local currency requirements of the Plan. As part of its \$10 million commitment in 1961 to support the Plan, the U.S., through this loan, is assisting the Government of Tanzania in generating additional local currency required to meet the goals of the Plan.

Under the proposed procedures, the loan will finance regular U.S. imports through normal channels of trade for both Tanganyika's recurrent budget and the private sector. An equivalent amount of local currency will be deposited by the Government of Tanzania in a special account to be used to pay the local costs of projects mutually agreed upon.

Physical Status: Agreement has been reached on the projects to be financed with the local currency generated by this loan amounting to about one-half the total loan.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: United Republic of Tanzania

Borrower: Government of Tanzania

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan:	
Equipment Loan - Electrical 616-H-009 (Amended: 2/27/64 & 12/4/64)	
Date Authorized: 6/29/63	Date Signed: 12/6/63 ^{1/}
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	Loan Terms
Authorized \$300	Duration 20 yrs
AMENDMENT \$140	Two-Step 40 yrs
Disbursed -	Grace Period 5 yrs
Repayments -	Two-Step 10 yrs
Interest Collected -	Interest Rate 4 1/2%
	Two-Step 3 3/4%
	Currency of Repayment L/C
	Two-Step U.S.\$

centers, and the growth of small agricultural processing plants. These activities, as well as the electrification of the towns, are included in Tanganyika's Development Plans.

Physical Status: Specifications for the electrical equipment were prepared by Burns & Roe, Inc., a U.S. engineering firm. The project has been delayed because of difficulties in final preparation of the specifications. Planning work on this project was done by the Public Works Division, including plans to indicate installation planned for the distribution systems as well as the power house equipment. Bidding on the equipment is expected within the next two months and procurement is expected by the end of FY 1965. **Financial Status:** Disbursement under the loan is expected to be made during FY 1966.

Purpose of Loan: The original FY 1963 loan of \$300,000 will finance the procurement in the U.S. of diesel electric generating equipment and other materials for installing electrical supply systems in three townships of Tanzania (formerly Tanganyika). The loan was amended in February 1964 to include an electrical supply system for a fourth township.

During 1964, the Government of Tanzania - having owned 50% of the Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. (TANESCO) which has the franchise to supply electricity for Tanzania - purchased the remaining 50% interest. The Government decided that TANESCO should operate the new systems. Consequently, the loan was amended again in December 1964 to provide for a two-step loan procedure, with TANESCO repaying the Government in local currency on economic terms.

The lack of public electricity in the towns of Singida, Musoma, Tukuyu, and Shinyanga is a handicap to the development of these towns and the surrounding areas. Government authorities are emphasizing development in the areas in which the townships are located by planning for the expansion of public services, the development of training

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The Government of Tanzania will provide all local currency financing for the installation of the equipment and distribution systems. This is estimated at \$60,000. All procurement being financed by the loan will be from U.S. suppliers.

^{1/} Amendatory Agreement Unsigned.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: United Republic of Tanzania

Borrower: Government of Tanzania

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Equipment Loan - Culverting 616-H-010	
Date Authorized: 2/5/64 *	Date Signed: 3/13/64 *
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	
Amount	
Authorized	\$850,
Amendment	75
Disbursed	-
Repayments	-
Interest Collected	-
Loan Terms	
Duration	40 yrs
Grace Period	10 yrs
Interest Rate	(grace: 3/4% thereafter: 2%)
Currency of Repayment ..	U.S.\$

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: The Government of Tanzania will make the surveys for culvert placement and road realignment, will install, inspect, and maintain the culverts. Procurement source is U.S. only.

Purpose of Loan: This loan of \$850,000 is provided to assist in financing the foreign exchange costs of metal pipe and pipe arch culverting to be procured from the United States for installation in 1,800 miles of existing feeder roads in Tanzania. The improvement of feeder roads for all-weather travel is an important means of expanding the marketing of agricultural produce. As such, this improvement can play a significant role in the development of the agricultural sector of the country.

Physical Status: The procurement contract for the culverting was awarded to a U.S. firm. The first shipment of culverts arrived in Tanzania in November 1964 and they are currently being installed. Two other shipments are expected during the next five months. In mid-1964 the Government of Tanzania requested additional assistance for newly surveyed roads, and AID approved an Amendment to the Loan providing for an additional \$75,000 and approving utilization of approximately \$200,000 saved on the first phase because of lower culvert costs than had been anticipated.

Financial Status: The loan should be fully disbursed by January 1966, shortly after the last shipment of culverts.

*Amendment: Authorized 7/16/64; Signed 11/4/64

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: United Republic of Tanzania

Borrower: Government of Tanzania

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Bunda-Mansio Road 616-H-011 <u>Amend:</u> 7/9/64	
Date Authorized: 2/28/64/	Date Signed: 8/28/64
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	
	Amount
Authorized	1,900
<u>Amendment</u>	125
Disbursed	-
Repayments	-
Interest Collected	-
Loan Terms	
Duration	40 yrs
Grace Period	10 yrs
Interest Rate	3/4%; 2%
Currency of Repayment ..	U.S.\$

Physical Status: The original loan authorization was for \$1.9 million for construction of the road. Some question subsequently arose, however, about the ability of the Tanzania Regional Engineer to adequately supervise the project due to lack of qualified personnel and heavy workload. Accordingly, the loan was amended on 7/9/64 to provide an additional \$125,000 to finance consulting services of an engineering firm to supervise the project. The supervisory engineering contract was awarded in early January 1965 to a competent U.S. engineering firm. The bid documents for the construction contract will be reviewed by this firm before they are approved by AID. It is expected that the Government will go to tender on the construction contract in February 1965.

Financial Status: Disbursements are not expected until the engineering contract has been signed. The Special Letter of Credit arrangement will apply to this loan. This arrangement ties AID dollar expenditures for local costs to exports from the United States not financed by AID.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: The Government of Tanzania is contributing five per cent of the total cost of the project for the preliminary design engineering. Thirteen per cent of the AID loan will be used to finance costs of procurement from U.S. suppliers and the remainder will cover local costs of construction contractors.

Purpose of Loan: To improve the existing road between the town of Bunda on the Mwanza-Musoma road and the port of Nansio on the Island of Ukerewe in Lake Victoria to provide for all-weather travel.

Within its Development Plan, the Government of Tanzania has given high priority to agriculture, and particularly to the transforming of subsistence agriculture to the production of cash crops. An important means of facilitating the development of cash crops is the establishment of a network of roads to enable ready marketing of produce. Accordingly, the Government is giving considerable emphasis to improvement and expansion of its road system.

The Bunda-Nansio road is the main and only outlet from Ukerewe Island to the major road from Mwanza to Musoma. From Mwanza agricultural produce is shipped by rail to east coast points for export. The island is in one of Tanzania's most productive areas, with cotton the primary crop. It is estimated that agricultural produce passing over the road would double in five years if the road were upgraded to handle this volume and if the road were passable throughout the year.

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UGANDA

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SUMMARY OF COUNTRY PROGRAM

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Country: UGANDA

TABLE I

Summary (in thousands of dollars)			
Funding Category	Obligations		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Development Loans	400	0-700	2,000- 6,000
Tech. Coop./D.G.	2,204	2,426	3,740
Supporting Assistance	-	-	-
Contingency Fund	-	xxxx	xxxx
Total	2,604	2,426- 3,126	5,740- 9,740

Uganda largely consists of fertile, well-watered land with high agricultural potential. Most of the Ugandan per capita gross national product of \$74 per annum is earned through agriculture with heavy reliance on small holder production of coffee and cotton. There are substantial opportunities for development of livestock production and hydroelectric power and some mineral deposits. The principal obstacles to development are a need for high and middle level manpower and foreign capital to supplement the small amounts which can be raised locally. Uganda has enjoyed stable representative government for over two years since independence and remains a member of the British Commonwealth.

The government has tackled its development problems with considerable vigor. It has particular skill in achieving a large degree of national unity despite tribal, sectional and religious differences. It has improved its tax policies which are judged by the IBRD to be exacting near the maximum potential revenue. Its economic and financial policies have been largely conservative.

U.K. expenditures for capital projects, budgetary assistance, technical assistance and personnel have increased from \$11 million in 1959/60 to \$26 million in 1962/63. West German obligations since FY 1963 total nearly \$10 million. Aid from communist countries was first offered to Uganda in FY 1965 when the USSR pledged \$15.7 million.

AID's technical and capital assistance program assists institution-building activities concentrated in agriculture, education, and public administration. It is designed to expand and diversify agricultural output to avoid over-dependence on cotton and coffee as cash export crops; improve and increase trained manpower to meet severe shortages in both government and private sectors; and draw subsistence farmers into the monetary economy. A Development Loan is being considered in FY 1965 for developing livestock production on ranches in the Ankole/Masaka region.

Agricultural education at Uganda's three non-university agricultural schools has been improved and expanded through the services of U.S. teacher-advisors and equipment and now includes training in mechanized agriculture. Over 200 agricultural officers have completed study at these schools. New or re-oriented extension courses using U.S. visual aids have been developed for six District Farm Institutes where 40,000 farmers have completed training in improved farm practices and management. Beef cattle is being improved through the introduction of low-cost artificial insemination techniques and U.S. strains under the guidance of American livestock technicians. Livestock disease control is being improved with mobile diagnostic laboratories, veterinary equipment and use of cattle spraying equipment. Largely as a result of this program, milk production has increased at an annual rate of two million gallons since 1962.

The agricultural cooperative movement has been assisted by providing small training facilities at ten district cooperative centers and supplying teachers and technical advisors. Over 660 Ugandans have now completed AID-assisted training courses in these new facilities and most are now engaged in cooperative organization and management. Uganda is anxious to increase secondary school facilities which now accommodate 8,200 students or an estimated 1% of the appropriate school population. Plans call for a 60% increase in this capacity by 1966. In this connection, construction has been completed with AID assistance for expanding 4 secondary schools to accommodate about 2,000 additional students, and 11 more such schools are in varying stages of completion. Construction of a U.S.-proto-type comprehensive secondary school for girls is virtually complete and is scheduled to open in 1965 with a curriculum being developed by a University of Massachusetts contract team. This school will accommodate 420 girls and will increase by 50% the secondary school places available to girls in Uganda.

To improve Uganda's public administration and permit the continuing "Africanization" of the Civil Service, AID is helping construct an Institute of Public Administration to accommodate 180 students and is providing training to its Ugandan staff.

The FY 1966 technical assistance program proposed for Uganda continues the concentration in agriculture, education and public administration. Greater emphasis is being given, however, to the diversification of agricultural production for greater cash marketing and export and to public safety activities in view of increasing border control problems, an increasing influx of refugees from the neighboring countries of the Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi and the Congo, and internal subversion. \$3,740,000 of FY 1966 funds are requested for continuing tech-

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Country: UGANDA

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nical assistance projects. AID is also considering additions to existing projects in education and public safety, as well as financing the salary differential of more U.S. contract personnel for key operational posts in the civil service.

FY 1966 Development Loans under consideration to Uganda are estimated at \$6 million for constructing 4 Primary Teacher Training Colleges and to make additional funds available to the Uganda Development Corporation to enable sub-loans to industrial and agricultural enterprises for procurement of machinery and equipment. Other possible loans are for construction of a police academy and for procurement of heavy equipment to clear land for sugar cultivation.

CONFIDENTIAL

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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

Country: Uganda

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1964				Estimate FY 1965			Proposed FY 1966		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	400	XXX	XXX	XXX	0-700	XXX	XXX	2,000-6,000	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Development Loan										
Project Assistance										
U.S. Technicians	552	552			1,137	1,137		2,532	2,532	
Participants	295	295			611	611		517	517	
Commodities	701	701			387	387		410	410	
Other Costs	656	656			291	291		281	281	
Total Project Assistance	2,204	2,204			2,426	2,426		3,740	3,740	
Method of Financing										
Project Assistance										
Direct A.I.D.	1,906	1,906			1,259	1,259		1,351	1,351	
Other Agency	-	-			-	-		63	63	
Contract	298	298			1,167	1,167		2,326	2,326	
Non-Project Assistance	-	-			-	-		-	-	
Total Other than Development Loan	2,204	2,204			2,426	2,426		3,740	3,740	
Total Assistance	2,604	XXX	XXX	XXX	2,426-3,126	XXX	XXX	5,740-9,740	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
A.I.D. employed	13	15	16
Participating agency	-	-	3
Contractor technicians	14	32	44
Total	27	47	63

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Non-contract	72	137	111
Contract	-	-	-
Total	72	137	111

CONFIDENTIAL

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: UGANDA

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Cooperatives 617-15-140-006			
Prior Reference: page 73, FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 1,204	Expenditures 705	Unliquidated 499
Estimated FY 65	127	413	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,331	1,118	213
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
445	451	2,227	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	28	338	
Participants	78	49	
Commodities	12	14	
Other Costs	9	44	
Total Obligations	127	445	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	127	88	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	357	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
-	-	180	-

equivalent of one out of every 8 producers in Uganda. The membership goal for 1968 is about 1,000,000. Most of the societies are marketing coops which also operate commodity processing facilities.

The leadership of the cooperative program is now weakened by an exodus of Government coop personnel to positions in Government ministries or in private industry. There are 125 vacancies in the 348 positions established in the Department. Coop training facilities will be needed during the next five years for training 450 cooperative leaders, 2,900 cooperative employees and 14,000 cooperative members. The project was started in 1962 with the commitment of \$180,000 from the proceeds of sales of U.S. wheat to help build coop training wings in ten existing rural training institutions. Three additional wings, financed in FY 1964 will complete national coverage.

Under contract with the National Farmers' Union, AID has trained 660 coop staff in 37 courses and has sponsored 90 meetings attended by 7,200 cooperative committeemen and members. Training is being provided for 80 coop managerial and middle level employees at Bukalasa Agricultural College, whose facilities AID has helped to expand under the supervision of the NFU technicians. AID is also furnishing advisory assistance on both central and district levels in cooperative operations, expansion of agricultural credit, establishment of sound business practices in all coop activities, and development of local savings schemes.

The Uganda Government is meeting recurrent costs of the cooperative programs, amounting to \$340,000-\$500,000 annually. Cooperative Societies contribute personnel, physical facilities and local operational costs of education courses. The UK is providing technical advisors for cooperative agricultural processing plant operations.

FY 1966 Program: FY 1966 funds would provide (a) \$357,000 for extending the NFU Contract for which no FY 1965 funding was provided, and (b) \$88,000 for continuing the services of the Agricultural Credit Advisor, participant training, and demonstrational commodities. The NFU contract would be extended for an additional 18 months to cover the full complement of seven technicians. Eight to 12 months of training will be provided in FY 1966 for 10 participants in coop credit supervision, management, livestock marketing and education.

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Government of Uganda in improving and expanding its services to agricultural cooperatives.

The cooperative movement in Uganda is firmly established in 1,702 societies, and receives strong government support. Coop membership has increased from 212,000 in 1960 to 350,000 at present, the

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: Uganda

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Extension 617-11-110-012			
Prior Reference: Page 69 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1963 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1969			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	584	166	418
Estimated FY 65	136	322	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	720	488	232
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
564	1,030	2,314	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	60	433	
Participants	60	81	
Commodities	10	21	
Other Costs	6	29	
Total Obligations	136	564	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	136	168	
Other Agency	-	63	
Contract	-	333	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description:

To help the Ugandan Government create an effective agricultural extension service supported by adequate agricultural education facilities.

The establishment of an effective extension service in Uganda, which will serve as the direct

link for transmitting practical knowledge to farmers, is essential to agricultural development in this country where over 90% of exports are produced from the land. Extension-type activities have been very limited under the former colonial agricultural field service, and the Uganda Government with AID assistance has undertaken its conversion and expansion into an extension service as a first priority in agricultural development.

Under this project AID is providing to the extension service advisory-instructional services, participant training in the U.S., some construction and equipment for 3 District Farm Institutes and a National Information Center, and general commodity support including surplus property trucks, teaching aids, books and periodicals.

(The agricultural extension activities of this project were previously undertaken under the broader project of "Agriculture Education and Extension".)

U.S. extension advisors have developed plans for the improvement and expansion of the Extension Service by conducting and planning in-service staff courses, developing an agricultural Information Center for farmers, and organizing three District Farm Institutes for training extension agents and farmers. A rural youth advisor has recently been provided to develop rural youth organizations and set up indigenous advisory services for this purpose. AID had also provided training in the U.S. for 24 participants in various field of agricultural extension and is providing equipment for 5 audio-visual vans, training aids and books, 12 rehabilitated surplus property trucks being converted into mobile workshops for farm mechanization. Construction and equipment for the 3 District Farm Institutes and the National Information Center is also being provided by AID.

About 40,000 farmers have attended one-day to two-week training courses at the District Farm Institutes and a new farm management course for farm leaders has been developed. Agricultural films and slides for showing to farm groups by audio-visual vans are being produced and Ugandan driver-operators and instructors are completing training courses to run them.

The pipeline in June 1964 represents primarily the construction and equipment of the three District Farm Institutes and the National

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: Uganda

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number:
Agricultural Extension 617-11-110-012

Page 2 of 2

Information Center. These structures are scheduled for completion during FY 1966.

Contributions expected from other donors in FY 1966 include U.K. grant financing for three additional District Farm Institutes, \$218,000 from the U.K. organization Freedom from Hunger, and a \$50,000 grant from Israel for training 25 participants in agricultural extension.

In FY 1966 with the completion of expansion plans and construction of the District Farm Centers, AID will provide extension personnel to develop in-service training with individual regional services and at the training centers.

FY 1966 funds are required to cover:

(a) Continued services of the two AID extension advisors and a rural youth advisor (\$70,000); (b) three extension advisors (under a PASA) to assist extension service officers in developing in-service training for field staff; (c) six ontract instructors to teach farm mechanics, farm management, extension methods, and animal husbandary at the regional training centers (\$300,000 for initial two-year funding); (d) training for 21 Ugandan extension service officers (\$81,000); (e) demonstration commodities (\$21,000); and (f) other support for U.S. technicians (\$29,000).

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: UGANDA

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Livestock Development 617-11-130-015			
Prior Reference: page 71, FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1963 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	565	335	230
Estimated FY 65	255	373	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	820	708	112
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
220	913	1,953	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	85	128	
Participants	69	55	
Commodities	96	29	
Other Costs	5	8	
Total Obligations	255	220	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	224	158	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	31	62	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned	Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)		
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

and also draw subsistence farmers into the monetary economy. The government hopes not only to reduce its imports of meat and milk from Kenya, valued at \$2-3 million annually, but also increase its export of livestock products.

Under this project AID is helping to develop an effective artificial breeding center, is teaching staff of the Ministry of Animal Industries improved methods of farm and ranch management, and is developing marketing systems and facilities for livestock and livestock products. Following a survey of the livestock industry by a US Department of Agriculture team in FY 1963, a veterinarian and two livestock advisors were provided to advise and assist the Ministry of agriculture in developing the following: the establishment of an artificial breeding center to which AID has also provided purebred bulls and basic laboratory equipment; the organization of a dairy herd improvement and production records program; ranch development and demonstration; hides and skins improvement, and livestock marketing.

; AID is now adding a livestock economics advisor, and two short-term consultants in entomology and genetics/statistics to work directly with Ministry personnel in insect control and selective livestock breeding programs.

Participant training in the U.S. has been completed by 14 members of the Ministry's field staff who have returned to jobs of greater responsibility. Delivered or on order are \$300,000 in demonstration commodities for disease control and breeding purposes and for helping equip an experimental cattle farm, including: (1) a mobile veterinary diagnostic laboratory permitting on-the-spot diagnosis for disease control, (2) cattle spray races for tick-borne disease control, (3) a demonstration-type simple rural slaughter house for providing clean, safe meat supplies, (4) a diesel transport to reduce weight loss and disease in moving cattle to loading stations and slaughter houses and (5) equipment and supplies for artificial insemination.

GOU capital expenditures in 1962-64 for developing the livestock industry were \$2.8 million. Its contribution to this project alone is estimated at \$1 million through FY 1964 and \$8.5 million by 1970. Other donors assisting livestock development include UNICEF, UN Special Fund, FAO, West Germany, Israel, UK and Norway.

Project Objective and Description: To assist in the development of the livestock industry as a principal means of diversification of Uganda's agricultural economy. AID is providing advisory services, training, and demonstration equipment.

Diversified agriculture will free Uganda of over-dependence on two cash crops - coffee and cotton

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: Uganda

Activity: Agricultural and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Livestock Development
617-11-130-015

Page 2 of 2

FY 1966 Program: FY 1966 funds would continue the services of the three US technicians and fund a 2-year contract for a range advisor to help introduce stabilized ranching and improved breeds. Training in the US would be provided for 15 Ugandan staff in such fields as veterinary medicine, meat inspection, dairy husbandry, ranch and range development, livestock marketing, and marketing economics. Commodities will be limited to demonstration equipment and supplies.

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: Uganda

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Education 617-11-110-023			
Prior Reference: Page 69 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1963 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1970			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	698	121	577
Estimated FY 65	201	480	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	899	601	298
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
388	497	1,784	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	168	336	
Participants	19	28	
Commodities	14	10	
Other Costs	-	14	
Total Obligations	201	388	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	19	28	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	182	360	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

advisory-instructional staff, teaching aids and U.S. training for African to help qualify them to replace U.S. technicians.

Agriculture products constitute about 60% of the gross domestic product of Uganda and agriculture plays an important role in the country's economy. Existing agricultural production levels have been established through reliance on expatriate personnel many of whom are departing. The need to develop the agricultural potential is indicated by Uganda's large annual imports of meat, milk, and dairy products most of which could be readily produced in Uganda.

Uganda has three higher level, non-degree agriculture schools with student enrollment below capacity and inadequate curriculum and instruction. Yet the need is great for trained agriculturists to fill essential jobs on the farm and in government. With U.S. assistance, combined enrollment of these schools is planned to be increased to over 500 as compared with an enrollment of 120 in 1963.

(This project continues agricultural education activities previously undertaken under the "Agriculture Education and Extension project".)

Through a contract with West Virginia University, 12 advisor-instructors are being provided for staffing and developing Arapai and Bukalasa Agricultural Colleges, and Entebbe Veterinary Institute. They are helping to train Agriculture Department field staff and farm leaders, through reoriented diploma level, post graduate and refresher courses in general agriculture, animal husbandry, veterinary practices, hides and skins, livestock, extension methods and supervision, and cooperatives. The U.S. advisors also have helped establish the first diploma course at Arapai in agricultural engineering to provide management personnel to operate Uganda's intensified farm mechanization program. Enrollment has increased 30% in the first year of assistance and is expected to double in 1965. WVU is training Ugandans in the U.S. to replace U.S. technicians scheduled to phase out by 1970. The first five of these participants have completed one year of a two-year study program at WVU and on their return to Uganda will spend one year in field operating positions before becoming instructors at the agricultural colleges.

Project Objective and Description:
To assist the Government of Uganda to improve three agricultural education and training institution in order to develop trained agriculturists to support the diversification, expansion and improvement of farm production. AID is providing college

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: Uganda

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Education
617-11-110-023

Page 2 of 2

The Uganda Government is providing staff and all recurrent costs of operating the three institutions, currently estimated at about \$465,000 annually, as well as housing for WVU contract personnel.

The estimated pipeline on June 30, 1965 will be reduced to less than one year's requirements for the West Virginia contract as a result of limited FY 1965 funding.

FY 1966 funds are required for an additional year's funding for the 12-member WVU team and for participant training for 5 Ugandan instructors in training at WVU. Some teaching materials also will be provided.

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: **UGANDA**

Activity: **Education**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Secondary Girls School 617-11-650-011			
Prior Reference: page 76, FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	1,358	196	1,162
Estimated FY 65	174	965	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,532	1,161	371
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
273	1,010	2,815	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	133	209	
Participants	-	19	
Commodities	5	9	
Other Costs	36	36	
Total Obligations	174	273	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	19	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	174	254	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
-	-	924	-

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Government of Uganda in establishing a comprehensive Secondary School for Girls at Tororo, patterned after the US approach of combining both academic and vocational education in the same school. AID is providing construction, equipment, advisory services and staff training.

ing.

Less than 2% of the secondary school age population (boys and girls) attended secondary school in 1963, and education for girls in Uganda has always lagged behind that for boys. In 1963 more than 3,800 girls took examinations to compete for 800 places or about 10% of the total places available in secondary schools.

The AID-financed Secondary School for Girls will furnish 420 additional student places and will be the first of its kind in East Africa. It will offer vocational courses in the business/commercial field and in home economics along with academic courses, to prepare students either to terminate their education at the secondary level or continue on to higher academic institutions.

The project is based on the results of a feasibility survey carried out in 1961, which endorsed US technical and capital assistance for establishment of an academic/vocational boarding school for girls at Tororo. AID has financed about \$1.7 million (derived chiefly from counterpart funds generated through wheat imports in FY 1962) of the construction and equipment costs of dormitory and classroom buildings, an administration and library building and an open gymnasium. Construction and installation of most of the equipment has been completed. The school opened in February 1965 with 100 students in attendance. The first 9 advisors of a projected 10-man contract team from the University of Massachusetts have arrived at the school and are helping to develop a 4-year curriculum in home economics, a six-year program in business education and a 4-year program in general education. Administration of the school will be in the hands of the Massachusetts staff while Ugandans are being trained both through in-service programs and in the U.S. to take over complete teaching and operational duties by 1969.

About \$600,000 of the \$1.2 million pipeline at June 30, 1964 is for school construction and equipment being liquidated in FY 1965. The remaining pipeline is for forward funding of the university contract which will be materially reduced in FY 1965 as the full 10 member contract team arrives in Uganda.

In addition to providing construction engineering and supervisory costs of approximately \$100,000, the Uganda Government will finance recurrent operating costs for the school estimated at \$170,000 annually when the school is operating at full capacity.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: UGANDA

Activity: Education

Funds: TC

Project Title and Number: Secondary Girls School
617-11-650-011

Page 2 of 2

The \$273,000 requested for FY 1966 will provide (a) an additional one-year funding (\$254,000) for the 10-member contract team salaries, local support costs and textbooks, and (b) \$19,000 for three participants to receive training in the US in home economics, science and social studies.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: Uganda

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Educational Development 617-11-690-027			
Prior Reference:--			
Initial Obligation FY: 1965		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1970	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	-	-	-
Estimated FY 65	81	-	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	81	-	81
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
120	240	441	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	-	101	
Participants	81	10	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	9	
Total Obligations	81	120	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	81	10	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	110	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Ugandans replaced expatriates, many taking over positions of greater responsibility with little or no training for their new positions. The expansion and upgrading of educational institutions and the introduction of desirable innovations in the education system require a variety of trained Ministry specialists to plan for the Ministry and also help direct its operations.

Funds provided in FY 1965 when this project was initiated were limited to cover the training of twenty participants. Four of the participants are Ministry employees assigned to its educational TV unit and are to receive short-term training in educational TC programming in the U. S. in secondary school science, mathematics, language, and social studies. They will return to the Uganda Television station to work on educational programs. In FY 1965 also, funds were obligated for the training of 16 participants who are members and potential leaders in the Uganda Teachers Association, a quasi-union with roughly half of Uganda's 13,000 African teachers enrolled which has been conducting a program of upgrading teachers.

In FY 1966, the provision of two contract technicians is proposed for two-year funding (\$110,000). One will be a general education planner and the other an architectural planning and designing engineer to be assigned as advisors to the Ministry of Education. They will help establish a planning office within the Ministry, which will develop planning and construction criteria for educational development, develop plans for expansion and upgrading of educational institutions, and coordinate the planning in other offices of the Ministry. Education planning training in the U. S. for two Ugandan staff members of the Planning Office is also proposed for FY 1966.

Additional funds may be required in FY 1966 for possible mass media training under this project utilizing both radio and television facilities. Uganda television (UTV) began station operations in October 1963. TV transmission will be extended to reach up-country local stations now being completed. A contract team of U.S. instructor-advisors would give radio and TV technical and programming training to Uganda personnel to broadcast/telecast programs in general and vocational education including agriculture. Participant training and demonstrational equipment may also be needed.

Project Objective and Description:

To help meet the critical shortage of trained manpower requirements of Uganda by assisting the Ministry of Education to plan, direct and coordinate the improvement and expansion of the country's education system.

Since independence, major personnel changes have occurred in the Uganda Ministry of Education as

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: Uganda

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Primary Teacher Training Colleges
(Feasibility Study) 617-12-660-028

Prior Reference: -
Initial Obligation FY: 1965 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1965

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	-	-	-
Estimated FY 65	188	38	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	188	38	150
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
-	-	188	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	169	
Participants	-	
Commodities	19	
Other Costs	-	
Total Obligations	188	

Obligations By Method of Financing	
Direct AID Costs	-
Other Agency	-
Contract	188

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the Uganda Government plan to concentrate and improve its primary teacher training colleges.

Uganda's 26 primary teacher training schools, tribal and separately developed under the sponsorship of religious groups vary considerably

in quality and effectiveness. Enrollment varies from 50 to 210 students and teaching staff from 4 to 12. Schools are too small for efficient use of teaching staff, and students tend to come only from the tribe in the locality.

Since independence, the Uganda Government has recognized the need for basic changes in primary education including improvement in its quality, making it universal, and detribalized, and using English as the teaching language. As a first effort in effecting basic changes, the government has approved plans for conducting primary teacher training at four new regional Teacher Training Colleges to be constructed, and converting the 26 existing teacher training schools for use as much needed secondary schools. The government hopes to improve the quality of education while holding increased operating costs to a minimum and to increase educational efficiency by concentrating qualified staff and equipment.

AID is financing a feasibility study to examine the economic and technical requirements for the four colleges and architectural and engineering studies are expected to follow this year. A development loan will be considered in FY 1966.

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: Uganda

Activity: Public Administration and Public Safety

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Strengthening the Public Service
617-11-790-016
Prior Reference: p. 80 FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1970

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	292	159	133
Estimated FY 65	791	163	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,083	322	761
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
585	1,310	2,978	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	325	400
Participants	174	175
Commodities	150	-
Other Costs	112	10
Total Obligations	791	585

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	199	175
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	592	410

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Uganda Government improve its public service. Uganda is faced with the difficult task of "Africanizing" its merit system civil service built up under British rule. Many expatriates have left before Ugandan replacements were trained. An estimated 200 vacancies now exist in the government middle and upper civil service

categories and the largest proportion of the 5,000 government employees in these categories need specialized training to do their jobs more effectively.

AID assistance addressed to immediate needs has been concentrated on financing participant training in the U. S. for over 100 Ugandan civil service employees in such fields as public finance, local government, civil police, immigration, community development and youth development. Over half of these have completed their training and returned to their government posts. In FY 1965, this phase is being expanded by provision of four specialists to fill key government posts while Africans are qualifying for these posts. Since a comprehensive training facility for public service employees has been needed as a longer-term solution to the country's public service training problem, AID will begin in FY 1965 to assist in the construction and operation of an Institute of Public Administration. This includes providing three U. S. contract instructors for its staff, and training in the U. S. for their Ugandan replacements on the Institute's faculty and in government posts. Completion of the Institute is scheduled for 1966. It will accommodate 180 students and provide public service training on a continuous basis for administrative, professional and executive staff of local, district and national government. The Uganda Government will finance 50% of the construction costs of the Institute, purchase of land, a part of the equipment, and all recurrent costs estimated at \$759,000 over the initial five-year period. The Uganda Government, the U. K. and U. N. will also furnish staff for the Institute to supplement those from the U. S.

FY 1966 funds are requested to finance two additional contract instructors for two years for the Institute (\$130,000), salary differential of eight U. S. personnel for key posts in agricultural cooperatives and education ministries (\$280,000), and for U. S. training of 39 participants (\$175,000).

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PROJECT DATA

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

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: UGANDA

Activity: Public Administration and Public Safety

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Public Safety 617-11-710-032			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1965		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: NA	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Estimated FY 65	145	50	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	145	50	95
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
650	NA	NA	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	4	216	
Participants	80	100	
Commodities	60	310	
Other Costs	1	24	
Total Obligations	145	650	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	145	410	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	240	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

ment and supplies.

Recent developments in Uganda have placed increased demands on its security forces. Thousands of refugees have been crossing into Uganda from neighboring countries, particularly the Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi, and the Congo. Presence of such a large number of refugees in Uganda threaten its internal security and ability to prevent political and social disorder. Uganda police, moreover, have replaced government immigration officers in order to maintain border control at some frontier crossings. The Uganda Police force of about 7,000 men takes on relatively greater importance in view of the mutiny of the Uganda Army in January 1964 which was quelled by British troops at the request of the Uganda Government. While this was accomplished without bloodshed, it has setup the political requirement to diversify the sources of public safety assistance to Uganda. U.S. assistance to the police has been limited until now to participant training for ten officers, (under the project for "Strengthening the Public Service") six of whom have completed training. Requests for AID development loan assistance for police housing and a National Police Academy are currently being discussed with GOU officials. AID expects to undertake a survey in FY 1965 of the Police Academy requirements and more precisely determine technical assistance requirements of the Uganda police system and is tentatively planning to finance 20 vehicles (\$60,000) to improve police mobility, and participant training (\$80,000) for 16 Ugandan police officers at the International Police Academy in Washington and in various specialist courses.

In addition to meeting recurrent costs of operating its police force, GOU capital expenditures for police are estimated at about \$500,000 annually.

FY 1966 Program: In FY 1966, AID will provide two-year financing of a contract team for four US instructor-advisors (\$240,000) to assist in general police administration, communications, border control, etc. and additional training in the US (\$100,000) for 16 Ugandan police officers of whom 4 would also receive pilot training and \$310,000 for 5 vehicles, 2 light planes, weapons, ammunition, and other equipment and training aids for use in security and border control, police communications, and records identification.

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Uganda Government in strengthening and improving its police force capability to maintain internal security and stability. An associated objective is to help assure Western influence in the country's security forces. AID expects to provide advisory services, training in police work and administration, and supporting equip-

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: UGANDA

Activity: General and Miscellaneous

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Feasibility Studies 617-16-930-031			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1965 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: NA*			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	-	-	-
Estimated FY 65	10	10	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	10	10	-
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
200	NA	NA	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	10	195	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	5	
Total Obligations	10	200	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	-	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	10	200	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

crops representing the major share of Uganda's exports. The industrial sector of Uganda is small and constitutes only 4% of the gross domestic product. Because of the lack of information of both a technical and economic nature of possible capital projects, foreign private investors and external aid donors are often reluctant to consider several potentially profitable projects. Under this project, both economic and technical feasibility studies are being undertaken to help the Uganda Government bring projects to a point ready for consideration by financing institutions.

These studies, which are to begin in FY 1965, are designed to identify potential projects in various sectors of the economy for attracting domestic and foreign investment capital. Under contract, feasibility studies will be considered for development of such fields as processing of agricultural products, other light industry, and mineral extraction, including tin. Other studies may be made of farm-to-market roads to open up rich agricultural areas in eastern Uganda and of other priority road requirements.

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Uganda Government to obtain technical, economic and financial information required for development planning purposes and for attracting foreign investment or external aid financing of capital projects.

Uganda has an agricultural economy of predominantly subsistence farming but produces a few cash

*This project is in support of AID activities toward industrial and other resources development.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: UGANDA

Activity: Technical Support

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Technical Support 617-11-990-000			
Prior Reference: P. 82, FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: NA*			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	437	462	25
Estimated FY 65	278	270	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	765	732	33
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
295	NA	NA	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	165	176	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	21	17	
Other Costs	92	102	
Total Obligations	278	295	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	278	295	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

support officer, an assistant program officer, an agricultural program assistant, and necessary related secretarial staff including local employees. Also included are such overhead costs attributable to the program as office space, utilities, communications, supplies and equipment, and vehicle operations and maintenance.

FY 1966 funds are required to continue the services of the 8 technicians and to provide commodity support, local goods and services.

*This project will continue annually in general support of the AID program.

Project Objective and Description: To provide program operation support for USAID/Uganda the cost of which cannot reasonable be allocated to individual projects

This program support includes the services of 9 employees, including the chief AID specialists in agriculture and education and public administration as well as the Mission training officer, the field

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: Uganda

Borrower: Government of Uganda

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Uganda Development Corporation, Ltd. 617-H-001 (AID 59)	
Date Authorized: 7/27-62	Date Signed: 10/4/63
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	Loan Terms
Amount	
Authorized 2,000	Duration 40 yrs. Two Step 15 yrs. Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed -	Two Step 3 yrs. Interest Rate 3/4%
Repayments -	Two Step 4%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment . . . U.S. \$ Two Step E.A. Sh.

Financial Status - Seventeen categories of procurement have been approved by AID. Price quotations from U. S. suppliers have been obtained by the Uganda Development Corporation and the first purchases have now been made. Two subloans, one for a strip mill and the other for hotel equipment, have been approved for over \$600,000 of equipment. It is anticipated that by the end of calendar 1965 all proceeds will be committed.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source - The UDC's issued equity capital amounts to about \$18 million, held entirely by the GOU. The AID loan, which requires U. S. procurement, will help to establish commercial channels between East African and U. S. businessmen which previously have not existed.

Purpose of Loan - This loan is to make funds available to the Uganda Development Corporation, Ltd. (UDC) to enable it to make subloans to private enterprises, or to enterprises controlled by UDC, for the U. S. dollar costs of equipment, materials, and services for agreed categories of agricultural industrial, and other projects contributing to the development of Uganda.

Although a public organization, UDC operates as a normal commercial company. To date the UDC has concentrated its activities in the industrial area but is now developing several plans in agriculture and also has investments in hotels and lodges connected with the tourist industry. The UDC has accumulated a decade of experience in development planning and implementation and has and should continue to provide good training ground for executives, administrators and technical staff at the policy and operational levels. UDC's investment activities, assisted by an A.I.D. loan, give reasonable promise of contributing to the development of Uganda's economic resources and of leading to an increase in the productive capacity of agriculture and industry.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: UGANDA

Borrower: Government of Uganda

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Secondary School Expansion 617-H-002	
Date Authorized: 6/29/63	Date Signed: 10/11/63
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	Loan Terms
Amount	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 2,400	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed -	Interest Rate 3/4%
Repayments -	Currency of Repayment . . U.S.\$
Interest Collected -	

of the next school year.

Financial Status: The loan is being disbursed by reimbursing the GOU for the costs of the project. Reimbursement will be made through the issuance of Special Letters of Credit which will be used only to finance the import of U.S. goods, not associated with the AID program, into Uganda. Procurement from the U.S. will be handled through local suppliers on a competitive basis. This is expected to encourage new business contacts between local merchants in East Africa and U.S. manufacturers.

Purpose of Loan: This FY 1963 loan for \$2.4 million is being used to finance the costs of materials and services required to expand physical facilities at eleven existing secondary schools in Uganda, and will help Uganda meet its announced goal of doubling secondary school facilities by 1970.

One of the principal obstacles to the economic and social development of Uganda is the serious shortage of secondary school graduates. The GOU is placing heavy emphasis on expanding and upgrading secondary education to meet the steadily growing needs. It plans to raise the number of children attending secondary school (less than 2% in 1963) by increasing the number of places from the 1963 level of 10,300 to 20,000 by 1970. The expansion being financed by this loan will provide 1,500 of the required places.

Physical Status: Construction contracts have been awarded and construction started on ten out of the eleven schools. The award of contract for the eleventh school is now being considered by the GOU. Construction began in May 1964 on the first of the schools. Construction of all schools should be completed by January 1966 in time for opening

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: Uganda

Borrower: Government of Uganda

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Kyambogo Teacher Training College 617-H-003	
Date Authorized: 6/23/64	Date Signed: 10/19/64
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	Loan Terms
Amount	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 400	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed -	Interest Rate 3/4%
Repayments -	Currency of Repayment . . U.S.\$
Interest Collected -	

Physical Status: The bid documents are expected to be prepared by February 1965 and the construction contract to be tendered in March.

Financial Status: Disbursements are not expected to be made under this loan until construction has begun. The Special Letter of Credit arrangement will apply to this loan. This arrangement ties AID dollar expenditures for local costs to exports from the United States not financed by AID.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: The Government of Uganda is contributing 38 percent of the total cost of the project. Twenty-eight percent of the AID loan will be used to finance costs of procurement from U. S. suppliers and the remainder will cover local costs of construction contracts.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing the expansion of the Kyambogo Teacher Training College.

A major goal of Uganda's current Development Plan is a rapid increase in secondary school graduates. To support this goal the Government of Uganda plans to consolidate the training of secondary school teachers of the seventh through tenth year levels in one central, well-equipped institution by closing or converting to other purposes five existing schools and expanding the existing facilities at Kyambogo College to accommodate the new program. The expansion of Kyambogo will allow training of ninth and tenth year teachers, which has not been possible in Uganda previously, and will provide for nearly a fifty percent increase in the number of graduates each year. These Ugandan teachers will be instrumental in fulfilling the demands for Ugandan secondary school graduates for positions in government and business and for higher education.

The AID loan will finance three dormitories, dining room-kitchen facilities, staff housing, and ancillary facilities.

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SUMMARY OF COUNTRY PROGRAM

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Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

TABLE I

Summary (in thousands of dollars)			
Funding Category	Obligations		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Development Loans.....	1,500	1,100	-
Tech. Coop./D.G.	2,060	2,656	3,475
Supporting Assistance	-	-	-
Contingency Fund.....	-	xxx	xxx
Total	3,560	3,756	3,475

The purpose of this program is to encourage regional economic cooperation in East Africa among Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda by assisting the development activities of regional organizations and institutions serving all three countries. It provides selective aid to joint East African institutions for a common monetary institution, to a regional university, to common transportation and communications facilities and to joint tax collection agencies.

In addition to the aid it has made available to the three individual countries, the United Kingdom has provided substantial grants and loans to the East Africa Common Services Organization (EACSO). Commitments for the five-year 1959/60-1963/64 period are estimated to have totaled at least \$66 million; \$31 million in loans and \$35 million in grants. U.K. aid expenditures in 1963 exceeded \$12 million, mainly in grants, for British serving in EACSO and in support of various common services including transportation. The Communist countries have not provided regional aid to EACSO.

AID assistance is concentrated on increasing the level of trained manpower and is directed toward developing a regional university, accelerating and improving secondary education, and strengthening other regional institutions which perform important public services, including income tax collection.

The University of East Africa which was formed from individual country institutions in 1963 is developing into a significant regional entity. The University is coordinating higher education efforts throughout East Africa for a balanced development of university education and is achieving economies by allowing individual country colleges to specialize in education for particular professions rather than each duplicating the whole range of professional education. Progressively fewer East African nationals will need to travel abroad for most undergraduate degrees and University enrollment is increasing at about 25% per year. AID is providing staff and scholarships for the

university.

Under a secondary teacher training and supply project, AID has assisted the East African countries to overcome the severe shortage of secondary school teachers which placed stringent limits on the pace of manpower development. Since FY 1961, over 400 AID-financed teachers have served in East Africa and there has been an almost three-fold increase in secondary school enrollment. Several important revisions were made in teacher training programs to improve them and shorten required training time. There is now a large enough group of qualified secondary school graduates to sharply accelerate indigenous teacher training.

AID has provided the East Africa Common Services Organization (EACSO) which operates joint tax collection, transportation, and communications services for the three East African countries with U.S. training for twenty-five African personnel in middle and higher level management and is providing U.S. advisors in tax collection, and harbor operations.

The proposed FY 1966 program will continue support of the University of East Africa, especially the Makerere Agriculture Faculty in Uganda and the Veterinary Faculty in Kenya by providing staff assistance, advisory services, advanced training in the U.S. for East African staff and educational materials. U.S. staff will be provided to certain teacher training colleges and U.S. advisory services and training for the development of the national institutes of education. Assistance to EACSO will be continued through the provision of U.S. advisors and administrators to train African staff members to assume more of the functions of departed expatriate officials, particularly in the field of tax administration and port operations. EACSO personnel will receive management training and more specialized technical training will be provided to supervisory personnel. \$3,215,000 of FY 1966 funds will be required for these continuing technical assistance activities.

Since there is a major opportunity for increased income in East Africa from the tourist industry, AID may, in addition to these continuing activities, extend U.S. advisory services and training to assist tourism organizations. A further project under consideration for possible FY 1966 finance would provide advisory services and training to the East African Currency Board. Possible additions to existing projects in teacher education and to EACSO may also be financed. It is estimated that of these proposed new projects or possible additions to existing projects, \$260,000 would be financed with FY 1966 funds.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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Country: East Africa Regional

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1964				Estimate FY 1965			Proposed FY 1966		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	1,500	XXX	XXX	XXX	1,100	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Development Loan										
Project Assistance										
U.S. Technicians	1,803	1,803			2,068	2,068		2,536	2,536	
Participants	93	93			166	166		261	261	
Commodities	21	21			246	246		105	105	
Other Costs	143	143			176	176		313	313	
Total Project Assistance	2,060	2,060			2,656	2,656		3,215	3,215*	
Method of Financing										
Project Assistance										
Direct A.I.D.	278	278			701	701		738	738	
Other Agency	12	12			86	86		205	205	
Contract	1,770	1,770			1,869	1,869		2,272	2,272	
Non-Project Assistance	-	-			-	-		-	-	
Total Other than Development Loan	2,060	2,060			2,656	2,656		3,215	3,215	
Total Assistance	3,560	XXX	XXX	XXX	3,756	XXX	XXX	3,215	XXX	XXX

* Total for continuing Technical Cooperation projects. In addition, \$260,000 is requested to cover estimated FY 1966 requirements of new projects or possible additions to existing projects.
 ** Includes technicians and teachers who are employed by the three East African countries and for which AID is stopping off salaries.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
A.I.D. employed	5	5	8
Participating agency	-	10	10
Contractor technicians	216 **	275 **	210 **
Total	221	290	228

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Non-contract	21	31	52
Contract	-	-	-
Total	21	31	52

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: **EAST AFRICA REGIONAL**

Activity: **Agriculture and Natural Resources**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Wildlife Conservation and Management 618-11-190-613			
Prior Reference: P. 513, FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1965 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	-	-	-
Estimated FY 65	65	50	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	65	50	15
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost to Complete
135	290		490
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	50	110	
Participants	15	25	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	65	135	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	15	25	
Other Agency	50	110	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

East Africa has one of the world's highest concentration and greatest varieties of wildlife resources. These resources already have proven to be of great economic value in the highly lucrative tourist industry yet there is still tremendous untapped potential. Tourism currently accounts for income of over \$30 million per year in East Africa, and in Kenya it is the most important foreign exchange earner after coffee. In recognition of the economic importance of wildlife, AID plans to provide 4 experts from the U. S. Department of Interior and specialized training in the U.S. for East African Wildlife Service officials. The U.S. advisors will assist and train East African officials in wildlife and park management and research. (As a complementary activity, AID plans to provide advisory services, and short-term consultation and training in the United States for staff of the East African Tourist and Travel Association under a separate project).

In early 1963, an institute of African wildlife management was established under auspices of an African regional organization (CCTA) to serve as a wildlife training center for all of Africa. Under a project successfully nearing completion AID has helped finance the expansion of the institute's facilities which are located in Tanzania. Assistance to this institute will be augmented by specialized advisory services to high level East African personnel to help develop country and regional wildlife programs. Several East African personnel in the staff of the college and specialists in wildlife and park management will receive specialized training in the U.S.

FY 1966 funds are requested for four Department of Interior advisors, and specialized training in the U.S. for five East African officials.

Project Objective and Description: To help the East African States increase foreign exchange earnings from tourism by assisting them in improving wildlife management and conservation through advisory services and specialized training.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: **EAST AFRICA REGIONAL** Activity: **Agriculture and Natural Resources** Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Makerere Agriculture Faculty, University of East Africa
Prior Reference: P. 526, FY 1965 C.P. 618-11-120-618
Initial Obligation FY: 1964 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1970

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	74	-	74
Estimated FY 65	10	23	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	84	23	61
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
438	470	992	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	10	275
Participants	-	20
Commodities	-	65
Other Costs	-	78
Total Obligations	10	438

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	-	58
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	10	380

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist in increasing the output of university trained agriculturists and to strengthen the role of the University of East Africa and the Agriculture Council in East Africa in coordinating regional approaches to higher agricultural education, AID is providing

staff assistance, selected physical facilities, specialized equipment, and U.S. training.
 Major efforts need to be made to meet rapidly increasing demands for university-trained agriculturalists throughout East Africa. Agricultural production has been growing and in 1963 accounted for more than 50% of Gross Domestic Product (almost \$1 billion) and earned about \$400 million in foreign exchange. Yet the potential for rapidly expanding production is limited by lack of trained manpower rather than by environmental or market conditions. To remedy this, it will be necessary to train a minimum of 300-400 agricultural graduates in the next few years, and in furtherance of this objective AID plans to assist the Makerere Agriculture Faculty, the center of degree agricultural education in East Africa.

Under contract with West Virginia University a higher agriculture educator will be provided to help plan and develop agriculture education on a regionally coordinated basis. Some Education materials also were provided to Makerere Agriculture Faculty.

AID is sending a survey team to undertake a comprehensive analysis of the needs of the Makerere Agriculture Faculty for expansion and improvement of its curriculum. The analysis include recommendations on space, equipment, staffing, curriculum changes, and plans for phasing in technical assistance personnel and the training of their replacements. The requested funding for FY 1966 outlined below is based on a preliminary estimate of the assistance requirements resulting from the survey. AID would assist Makerere in selected areas and it is expected that assistance from other donors (The U. N. and the Rockefeller Foundation will provide professors in specialized agricultural fields) and local contributions would meet the other requirements.

FY 1966 funds will provide for 4 American professors to staff Makerere Agriculture Faculty for 2 years continuation of services of the senior agricultural educator, U.S. and local costs for some dormitory and classroom construction, laboratory equipment, and advanced training in the U.S. for 4 participants.

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: **East Africa Regional**

Activity: **Agriculture and Natural Resources**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Credit Union Development 618-11-140-619			
Prior Reference:			
Initial Obligation FY: 1965		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1969	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	-	-	-
Estimated FY 65	72	20	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	72	20	52
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
195	255	522	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	66	180	
Participants	6	15	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	72	195	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	6	15	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	66	180	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

is keyed to the private domestic investment sector where the problem of inadequate resources has been aggravated by the departure of expatriates who were a major source of savings and credit available in the East African countries. The credit demands of hundreds of communities in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania are rarely met by either national or local governments, and when met from private sources the borrower is usually forced to pay exorbitant interest charges. Credit unions therefore, have a significant role to play in improving the private savings and credit situation in East Africa.

This project, to begin in FY 1965 under a two-year contract with Credit Union National Association (CUNA), will initially provide the services of one senior credit union advisor to assist the East African Governments, cooperatives, and existing credit union leagues or federations in developing the legal and institutional framework necessary for successful credit union development. The advisor also will help select key personnel to be trained for credit union leadership positions and will help establish training programs under which 150 credit union organizers will be trained by FY 1967. When a sound basis for rapid credit union expansion has been established in each East African country, an additional country advisor will be added to further develop training programs for credit union personnel and assist in accelerating credit union organization. There is expected to be no need for additional physical facilities to carry on the credit union training programs since existing cooperative schools have offered their facilities for this use and will incorporate credit union training into their curriculum.

There are presently 65 credit unions in East Africa with 4,000 members and \$102,000 in savings. The goal of this project upon completion in FY 1969 is to establish 1,500 credit unions with 420,000 members and \$3,800,000 in savings.

FY 1966 funds are required for two-year contract for three country credit union advisors and 3 participants for training in the U.S.

Project Objective and Description: To assist in the mobilization of domestic savings throughout East Africa by providing advisory services and training in credit union organization and development.

It will require vigorous efforts at all levels to meet the public and private investment requirements of the East African countries. This project

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: **EAST AFRICA REGIONAL** Activity: **Education** Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Secondary Teacher Training and Supply 618-11-650-601
Prior Reference: P. 523, FY 1965 C. P.
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1964

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	5,050	2,155	2,895
Estimated FY 65	-	1,072	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	5,050	3,227	1,823
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
-	-	5,050	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	_____	_____
Participants	_____	_____
Commodities	_____	_____
Other Costs	_____	_____
Total Obligations	_____	_____

Obligations By Method of Financing	
Direct AID Costs	_____
Other Agency	_____
Contract	_____

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To support, together with the UK, the efforts of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda to relieve the severe shortage of secondary school teachers in East Africa by providing advisory and teaching personnel.

The small number of secondary school graduates has been a major obstacle to progress and expansion in virtually every aspect of economic and social development in East Africa and has in turn limited the expansion of educational opportunities because of the lack of secondary school graduates available for teacher training. The depth of the problem is illustrated by the fact that in 1961, when the project began, East Africa with a population of over 25 million people had only seven thousand secondary school students graduating per year.

AID has been assisting in the effort to increase secondary school output through a contract with Columbia University which provides for; (a) supplying U.S. teachers to fill existing secondary school vacancies in East Africa as an interim measure until they can be filled from local sources (with the UK making available a comparable number of teachers) and (b) supplying advisory services to East African Ministries of Education for selective improvement in East African education and developing plans for increasing the supply of teachers.

Since FY 1961 over 400 AID-financed teachers have served in East African secondary schools. In this period there has been an almost threefold increase in enrollment and a doubling of the number of secondary school graduates. Concurrently, with the assistance of AID-financed contract advisors, several important improvements were made in teacher training programs including a reduction in required training time and a consolidation of course requirements. The most important indication of progress, however, is that enough students are being graduated from secondary schools to provide substantial numbers for secondary teacher training programs in East Africa. This development is the basis for AID assistance to teacher training colleges discussed separately in the Teacher Education in East Africa project (see Project No. 618-11-650-617).

While AID is now phasing out its program of supplying secondary teachers, the Peace Corps has recently begun providing secondary school teachers to enable further enlargement of secondary school output in East Africa to better meet manpower requirements.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Secondary Teacher Training and Supply
618-11-650-601

Page 2 of 2

The pipeline as of June 30, 1964 and the estimated FY 1965 pipeline relates to unexpended balances for the following items: (1) advance funding for the last group of secondary school teachers, (2) advanced funding for contract with Columbia University to provide advisors to the Ministries of Education, (3) payments due to the East African Governments for reimbursement of teacher salaries and, (4) a lag in requests for reimbursements by the contractors for services performed in FY 1963 and FY 1964.

No funds are required for this project in FY 1966 since FY 1964 funds will carry the project to completion.

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: East Africa Regional

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Veterinary Faculty, University of East Africa, 618-12-660-602			
Prior Reference: P. 526, FY 1965 C. P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1970			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 947	Expenditures 371	Unliquidated 576
Estimated FY 65	169	322	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,116	693	423
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
280	888	2,284	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	-	231	
Participants	-	24	
Commodities	169	25	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	169	280	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	169	49	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	231	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To help develop a profitable livestock industry in East Africa by assisting in establishing a Veterinary Faculty at the University of East Africa.

The present shortage of trained veterinarians

is likely to become more acute since over 80% of the trained veterinarians are expatriates who are expected to leave in substantial numbers over the next few years. To meet this problem by increasing the number of trained African veterinarians, AID and other donors agreed to assist in (a) construction of a para-clinical building, (b) providing equipment for the building, (c) financing 5 or 6 professors for the faculty under a contract with a U.S. university, and (d) providing advanced training in the U.S. for qualified Africans to become faculty members at the Veterinary Faculty.

The first wing of the AID-financed para-clinical building was completed in June 1963 and construction of the remainder of the building is scheduled to be completed by April 1965.

In addition AID is providing 6 veterinary technicians under contract with the University of Colorado, to develop a veterinary curriculum, train East African staff, and to assume teaching positions at the Faculty. Books, laboratory equipment and teaching aids are also being provided.

The Rockefeller Foundation has financed construction of a building at Choromo (Nairobi), facilities for veterinary anatomy, physiology and allied subjects and has provided the salaries for several instructors. The UK Freedom from Hunger Committee is financing of student dormitory construction and West Germany is providing assistance by furnishing instructors.

The June 30, 1964 pipeline primarily reflects funds obligated for construction underway at that time and forward funding for contract staffing. It is anticipated a considerable amount of this pipeline will be drawn down in FY 1965 as construction is completed, but that there will still be unspent funds relating to forward funding of the University of Colorado contract and FY 1965-funded building equipment.

FY 1966 funds are requested for continuing costs of six contract staff for an additional year, advanced training in the U.S. for 4 students of veterinary medicine, and a small amount of scientific and laboratory equipment.

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: **EAST AFRICA REGIONAL**

Activity: **Education**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: University of East Africa, General Support - 618-11-360-614 (formerly part of Prior Reference: P. 526, FY 1965 C.P. 618-11-660-602) Initial Obligation FY: 1964 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	168	0	168
Estimated FY 65	286	225	xxxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	454	225	229
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
329	250	1,033	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	150	125	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	136	204	
Total Obligations	286	329	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	136	204	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	150	125	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To help meet East Africa's shortage of skilled manpower by assisting the University of East Africa through U.S. staff support, scholarship assistance, and advisory services. (Particular institutional development assistance

to Makerere Agricultural Faculty and the Veterinary Faculty are discussed elsewhere.)

The expanding requirements for high level manpower in East Africa need to be met swiftly and as efficiently as possible. For this reason the University of East Africa was formed in July 1963, linking the existing colleges in the three East African states. The University is coordinating efforts for a balanced development of university education throughout East Africa and is achieving economies by having individual country colleges specialize in education for particular professions rather than each duplicating the whole range of professional education on its own. This cooperative approach has the additional advantage of strengthening regional ties in East Africa since East African nationals no longer need travel abroad for most undergraduate degrees.

Current plans are for the East African Governments to meet most of the University's basic recurrent costs with the aid of the United Kingdom which continues to be the largest external capital assistance donor. AID assistance to this effort consists of: (1) providing several U.S. professors for the university staff on a salary topping basis and (2) providing funds for 40 scholarships each year for three years to allow East African students, where necessary, to study in a branch of the University located outside their home country. (These scholarships at the request of the University of East Africa have been named in memory of President Kennedy.)

AID provided funds in FY 1964 for 5 professors and 40 local scholarships. The scholarship students enrolled in the fall of 1964 to study in the field of education, agriculture, basic services, law and veterinary medicine. Five U.S. staff personnel are scheduled to arrive this year to teach agriculture, education, and engineering in the schools. Since FY 1964 funds were obligated late in the fiscal year none of the funds were spent as of June 30, 1964. In FY 1965 AID is providing funds to cover the cost of 5 additional professors and 80 scholarships. Other assistance for the project is being provided by the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations.

FY 1966 funds are required for continued support for 10 U.S. staff members, 40 new scholarships and the continuation of the 80 ongoing scholarships.

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: East Africa Regional

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Teacher Education in East Africa
618-11-650-617
Prior Reference: P. 523, FY 1965 C.P.
Initial Obligation FY: 1964 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1970

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	300	-	300
Estimated FY 65	1,228	600	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,528	600	928
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
883	2,800	5,211	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	1,098	816
Participants	60	67
Commodities	60	-
Other Costs	10	-
Total Obligations	1,228	883

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	103	67
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	1,098	816

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist the three East African Governments meet the need for more secondary school teachers by helping to establish improved systems of teacher education. AID is providing staff for selected teacher training colleges; advisory services for the individual country

institutes of education; participant training for East African nationals to take over institute staff positions; and a small amount of commodity support for the institutes of education.

The overall manpower needs of the three East African countries make it essential that increasing numbers of qualified secondary school students are graduated each year. Under the Secondary Teacher Training and Supply project AID and the U.K. supported this objective by supplying operating teachers to secondary schools. While the Peace Corps is expected to continue secondary teacher supply, secondary school output is now sufficient to permit efficient operation of the University of East Africa and to make available increasing numbers of secondary school graduates for teacher training as well as other professions.

The Teacher Education in East Africa project is a successor to the Secondary Teacher Training and Supply project, capitalizing on the multiplier effect of teaching teachers instead of students. Under a contract with Teachers College of Columbia University, sixty teacher trainers are serving as staff instructors and demonstrator/advisors at selected teacher training colleges in East Africa. In addition, AID will assist in the establishment of Institutes of Education in each of the three East African countries to help set educational standards in coordination with the University of East Africa and each Ministry of Education. These advisors will teach in-service courses at the Institutes, demonstrate new teaching methods, and plan the general development of teacher education within their regions including revised curricula. U.S. training will be provided to East Africans to replace the American advisors, and educational materials and audio-visual equipment will be supplied to the Institutes.

The estimated FY 1965 pipeline consists primarily of forward funding of the contract covering funding for sixty teacher trainers and nine Institute of Education advisors.

FY 1966 funds are requested for two-year contract funding for forty additional teacher trainers, continuing contract costs for nine Institute of Education advisors, and for twelve participants being trained in the U.S.

There is the possibility of additional requirements for twenty teacher trainers and six participants in FY 1966 related to enrollment increases above present estimates. However, since these

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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viduals. All other material is unclassified.

TABLE III
(continued)

Country: East Africa Regional

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Teacher Education in East Africa
618-11-650-617

Page 2 of 2

additional requirements are not yet clearly established
they are not reflected in the firm FY 1966 funding request.

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: East Africa Regional

Activity: Public Administration and Public Safety

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Training and Improvement of the Public Service (EACSO) 618-11-790-607			
Prior Reference: p. 529 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1963		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1969	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	214	77	137
Estimated FY 65	315	169	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	529	246	283
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
300	450	1279	
	Obligations		
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	210	190	
Participants	85	90	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	20	20	
Total Obligations	315	300	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	85	90	
Other Agency	30	70	
Contract	200	140	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

The East Africa Common Services Organization is a multi-national administrative body covering the following services for Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda: a) operation of railways, harbours, posts, telecommunications, civil aviation and meteorological services; b) income tax and excise tax administration and other financial matters; c) certain social and research services. Recently, there has been considerable strain on EACSO resulting from the departure of many expatriate personnel who occupied most managerial and professional positions, and who formed a large proportion of technical and skilled labor personnel in East Africa. At stake are several of the essential common services provided by EACSO to the countries of East Africa. Its nearly 22,000-man staff located throughout East Africa represents a strong basis for regional economic, administrative and development cooperation.

To help meet these manpower needs, AID is providing limited advisory services to establish an in-service management training program and specialized U. S. training for African personnel. In addition, AID will provide operational training specialists on a topping-up basis to meet critical short-term staffing and training requirements in areas where EACSO performs vital services but for which trained African staff will not be available for several years.

AID assistance has been concentrated in a few priority areas where adequate assistance from other donors is not in prospect. The areas chosen are as follows:

(1) Training in the U. S. for about twenty middle and higher level management personnel annually over the next several years. Such training programs will average six months each, and will be made available to qualified employees of any service of EACSO where EACSO considers the training to be of high priority in the overall organization. Twenty-five have already been trained in such areas as telecommunications management, railways and harbor management, commercial airlines management, etc. and are returning to prominent positions.

(2) Providing a specialist to help develop and temporarily administer an in-service training program for managerial administrative, and clerical personnel for a period of 2-3 years, initially using funds obligated in FY 1964. The program is aimed at increasing the efficiency of qualified personnel presently employed by EACSO and permitting them to enter the executive cadre which has

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: East Africa Regional **Activity:** Public Administration and Public Safety **Funds:** Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number:

Training and Improvement of the Public Service (EACSO) 618-11-790-607

Page 2 of 2

FY 1965 and forward funding for the office management training contract.

The FY 1966 funds requested provide for: a) six months management training for twenty participants in the U. S., b) one year contract funding for continuation of the services of the office management trainer, c) one year salary topping for six air traffic controllers, d) two-year contract funding for three stevedore advisors, e) a small amount to cover local support costs of the technicians.

been badly depleted by departure of foreign personnel. The program will eventually affect 1,500 employees.

(3) Providing in-service training at several East African ports for stevedoring supervisors under the guidance of several experienced U. S. supervisor-trainers. Failure to train African replacements expeditiously would substantially hamper these economically important port operations. It is presently planned that six U. S. trainers begin services in FY 1965 to be followed by an additional 3 in FY 1966; their services would be required for two years.

(4) Providing under a Participating Agency Service Agreement with the Federal Aviation Agency, six air traffic controllers to the East African Airways Corporation to serve initially in an operational capacity and to provide further in-service training when African controllers become available. The controllers will be required for two years pending graduation of sufficient numbers of East African controllers from the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Training School in Nairobi. EACSO will provide basic salaries for these individuals.

AID is also considering providing operational training specialists on salary topping basis for the East African Railways and Harbours, organization.

EACSO has received substantial assistance from other donors the most important being the UK whose assistance has totaled \$8-10 million per year. AID is also providing Tax Administration Assistance to EACSO under a separate project (see Project No. 618-11-790-620).

The pipeline as of 6/30/64 represents costs for participants funded in FY 1964 who began training early in

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

Activity: Public Administration and Public Safety

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: EACSO - Tax Administration Assistance 618-11-790-620			
Prior Reference:			
Initial Obligation FY: 1965		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	-	-	-
Estimated FY 65	310	110	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	310	110	200
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
180	95	585	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	300	150	
Participants	-	20	
Commodities	10	10	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	310	180	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	10	30	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	300	150	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Although the existing regional income tax organization is sophisticated by African standards, there is nevertheless a special need for increased efficiency in collecting taxes and substantially increasing total tax revenues. Furthermore, the existing organization is threatened with deterioration resulting from the departure of trained expatriate tax collectors which has led to 30 vacancies in senior staff positions.

During the summer of 1964 two U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) experts surveyed EACSO's tax administration mechanism. In the resultant report they recommended several important improvements in tax administration particularly in income tax assessment and emphasized the immediate need for trained tax assessors. On the basis of these recommendations AID during FY 1965 is contracting for a general advisor (organization and management) and a training advisor to help develop an improved and accelerated training program; in addition, AID is contracting with a state government for six tax assessors who will occupy operational positions and will help upgrade existing staff through in-service training. EACSO will pay basic salaries for the six tax assessors, while AID through a "topping off" arrangement will bring the salaries to U.S. standards.

FY 1966 funds are needed to continue the services of two tax advisors and six tax assessors, for specialized U.S. training for 4 African tax personnel and training materials.

Project Objective and Description: To assist the East Africa Common Services Organization (EACSO) to increase the efficiency of its tax administration by providing advisory services, training assistance, and key operating personnel.

Income tax collection is an important source of revenue in East Africa (\$68.8 million in FY 1964).

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: East Africa Regional Activity: General and Miscellaneous Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: <u>Surveys and Feasibility Studies</u> <u>618-11-990-615</u>			
Prior Reference: Initial Obligation FY: <u>FY 1965</u> Scheduled Final Obligation FY: <u>NA*</u>			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
	-	-	-
Estimated FY 65	51	15	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	51	15	26
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
275	NA	NA	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	51	275	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	51	275	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	-	
Other Agency	6	25	
Contract	45	250	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

for development purposes and avoid unnecessary duplication often related to narrowly autonomous country institutions. Regional coordination and/or regional institutions have been developed to provide common services, e.g. post and telecommunications, port and railroad operation, tax collection, etc., and others such as the University of East Africa. AID is assisting in the effort to further this approach, in this project by financing selected surveys and feasibility studies which will provide the basis for regional development projects.

Surveys to be conducted in FY 1965 include identification of the technical assistance requirements of the East African Ministries of Labor, a middle level manpower survey, and a survey and evaluation concerning returned East African participants. All three surveys have in common the identification of key manpower requirements in East Africa and development of national and regional approaches to meeting manpower needs.

FY 1966 funding is required to finance additional surveys and feasibility studies. Among which the following are now under consideration: a general transportation survey; a communication requirements survey for the East Africa Post and Telecommunications Organization; feasibility studies to determine priority areas of expansion for the University of East Africa's physical facilities; a survey of projected requirements for livestock processing; surveys on the feasibility and location of specific manufacturing industries. The funds will cover costs of short and medium-term consultants and AID technicians to perform the proposed surveys and studies.

* This project, to be reviewed annually, is in support of other AID activities to industrial and other resources development.

Project Objective and Description: To strengthen regional approaches to development in East Africa through surveys and feasibility studies which would be useful in defining activities to solve specific regional development problems.
The East Africa countries need to continue their efforts to stretch their resources available

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: **EAST AFRICA REGIONAL** Activity: **Technical Support** Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: East Africa Regional Program Support, 618-11-990-610			
Prior Reference: P. 534, FY 1965 C. P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1964 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: NA*			
U. S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 105	Expenditures 95	Unliquidated 10
Estimated FY 65	150	145	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	255	240	15
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
200	NA	NA	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	133	184	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	7	5	
Other Costs	10	11	
Total Obligations	150	200	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	150	200	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

certain technical support needs are met for all 3 East Africa Missions at less cost than would be entailed for separate country staffs.

FY 1966 funds are required for eight U.S. technicians (supply advisor, 2 general construction engineers, 1 architectural engineer, 1 field support officer, 1 program analyst, 1 secretary and 1 assistant regional activities officer) 4 local personnel, and procurement of small quantities of office and residential equipment.

Project Objective and Description: To provide support to the overall program requirements through the services of direct hire technicians (e.g., Field Support Officer, Supply Advisor, General Engineers, etc.) who are not charged to a specific project and who will perform their duties on a multi-country basis. In this way

*This project will continue annually in general support of the AID program.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
New Project

Country: East Africa Regional

Activity: General and Miscellaneous

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: East African Tourist and Travel Association			
Prior Reference:			
Initial Obligation FY: 1966		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65			XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
115	-	115	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians		70	
Participants		45	
Commodities		-	
Other Costs		-	
Total Obligations		115	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs		45	
Other Agency		-	
Contract		70	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

\$30 million of foreign exchange earnings annually. With improved tourist organization and services such earnings could be expanded severalfold over the next few years and provide important additional resources for expanded African development. In recognition of the importance of East African wildlife as a source of income and foreign exchange, AID is providing technical assistance under the Wildlife Conservation and Management project (see Project No. 618-11-190-613). There is a need, however, for improved tourist services and tourist association management toward which U.S. expertise can be of particular help.

The East African Tourist and Travel Association is a regional enterprise which is endeavoring to facilitate and increase tourism in East Africa. The capabilities of this organization could be considerably strengthened by the assistance of an experienced U.S. tourist official to give technical advice in all aspects of tourist promotion. In addition, several staff members are to receive training in tourism management and promotion in the United States.

FY 1966 funds are requested for a 2-year contract for the services of a tourism advisor and specialized U.S. training for 9 East African tourist promotion personnel.

Project Objective and Description: To assist the East African Tourist and Travel Association in improving its operation to promote tourism by providing advisory services and U.S. training.

Abundant wildlife and a temperate climate make much of East Africa a top attraction for tourists. Tourism currently accounts for over

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
New Project

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

Activity: General & Miscellaneous

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: East Africa Central Banking			
Prior Reference:			
Initial Obligation FY: 1966 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: NA			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65			xxxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
145	NA	NA	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians		85	
Participants		60	
Commodities		-	
Other Costs		-	
Total Obligations		145	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs		60	
Other Agency		-	
Contract		85	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

and monetary stability within the region. Under the present system, the East African Currency Board controls the supply of East African shillings, but its role is limited by legal restrictions. The Currency Board does not have control, other than the force of persuasion, over the credit policy of private banks. There is, for example, no legal minimum reserve ratio. Furthermore, it has no control over the flow of foreign exchange and is therefore powerless to interfere with capital flight. It is, therefore poorly equipped to take the discretionary role in economic development normally associated with central banking functions. The E.A. governments are expected to transform or replace the Currency Board with institutional arrangements providing for stronger central banking powers.

AID believes it important to provide assistance in this crucial area. Further discussions with the East African Governments and regional institutions are needed to determine the extent of the technical assistance effort in the central banking field. Therefore, the requested funding is a preliminary estimate of FY 1966 funding requirements for advisory services and training for African personnel.

FY 1966 funds are requested for a two-year contract with a banking advisor, short-term consultant services, and specialized U.S. training for 10 East Africans.

Project Objective and Description: To assist the East African Governments to develop adequate monetary institutions by providing advisory services and specialized training.

The East African countries have a common currency which has helped to facilitate trade

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

Borrower: University of East Africa

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: University College, Phase II 618-H-001	
Date Authorized: 6/26/64	Date Signed:
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	Loan Terms
Amount	
Authorized 1,500	Duration 40 yrs
Disbursed -	Grace Period 10 yrs
Repayments -	Interest Rate 2½% 3/4% thereafter:
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment . . U.S. \$

250 in 1964/65 to 860 in 1966/67. Phase II is being financed by funds from the U.K., Tanzania, the Ford Foundation, the United Nations, and other sources in addition to the AID loan. AID funds will finance the construction of an Administration Building, a Hall of Residence, Cafeteria, and Staff Housing.

Physical Status: Execution of the Loan Agreement has been delayed by questions involving the Special Letter of Credit procedures and the joint guaranties of the three East African Governments. However, the University has gone ahead on its own in the meantime and construction is under way on all buildings except the staff housing. The project is proceeding satisfactorily, and no problems are anticipated. The Loan Agreement is expected to be signed by mid-April 1965 and construction is scheduled for completion by September 1965 (Hall of Residence: December 1965).

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The Government of Tanzania is contributing substantially to the project; the exact amount depending on the outcome of negotiations with various other potential donors. Thirty-one per cent of the loan will be used to finance costs of procurement from U.S. suppliers and the remainder will cover local costs of construction contractors.

Purpose of the Loan: To finance the construction at Dar es Salaam of buildings to expand the facilities of the University College to permit a larger enrollment. The University College will provide educated Africans for senior posts in the Government, for the professionals, and for executive positions in commerce and industry. With the rapid pace of Africanization of the civil service, as expatriates return to England and elsewhere, the demand for qualified, college trained Africans is large and growing. For example, currently there are only fifteen African graduate teachers in secondary schools in Tanzania; the University College will train 400 more by 1970 to expand secondary education throughout the country. There are presently only about 200 Africans in professional and technical positions in private business in Tanzania; the University College will play a large role in filling the gap between this figure and the 3,000 which it is estimated will be required by 1967.

Phase I of the construction program of the University of East Africa was funded under the Tanzania program. This loan covers a US contribution to Phase II of the construction program, which is to provide the necessary facilities required to increase the enrollment from

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SUMMARY OF COUNTRY PROGRAM

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Country: ETHIOPIA

TABLE I

Summary (in thousands of dollars)			
Funding Category	Obligations		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Development Loans	700	0 - 3,000	23,000-
Tech. Coop./D.G.	4,459	5,733	26,000
Supporting Assistance	-	-	5,717
Contingency Fund	-	xxx	-
Total	5,159	5,733- 8,733	28,717- 31,717

Although Ethiopia's present productive level is low, its fertile soil and water and livestock resources give it some development potential. Barriers to its progress have been the lack of necessary institutions and trained people, illiteracy and disease.

Ethiopia has taken a number of significant actions to improve the country's institutional base over the past few years. These include agrarian reform legislation, reducing the financial obligations of the tenant farmer to his landlord and giving him greater security in his land tenure; a foreign investment law (encouraged by AID); a monetary and banking proclamation to permit formation of private banks; and the establishment of a livestock and meat board to increase and improve the quality of livestock production.

These factors, together with the need to maintain political stability in the Horn of Africa justify a substantial input of U.S. development assistance to help Ethiopia in its efforts to meet basic economic and social needs to ensure sound growth and national cohesion. The U.S. is using various types of assistance in meeting these objectives including technical assistance, development loans, Export-Import Bank loans and PL 480 commodities.

Although the U.S. has been the largest single source of development aid, Ethiopia has received substantial assistance from other foreign donors. The World Bank assisted in efforts to improve highways and telecommunications and to help the Development Bank. West Germany has committed \$25 million for the Development Bank, the Imperial Highway Authority, and the Imperial Highway Ethiopian police, and has also agreed to build, equip and staff the Engineering Faculty at Haile Selassie I University. Sweden has provided \$4 million principally in the field of health and has organized and is staffing the Ethio-Swedish Institute of Building. The UK has agreed to provide \$5.6 million in technical assistance with projects to be deter-

mined. Other outstanding loans and credits are those of USSR (\$100 million), Czechoslovakia (\$9.8 million), and Yugoslavia (\$10 million); about 20% of these credits have been utilized for an oil refinery, cement plants, hydro-electric plant and shoe factory.

AID assistance has played a significant role in contributing to Ethiopia's recent development achievements. The College of Agriculture at Alemaya assisted by AID-financed contract advisors, graduated 236 students in agronomy, livestock management and agricultural engineering. The Jimma Agricultural Technical School, which qualifies students to enter the agriculture college and private agriculture, has graduated more than 450 students. Assisted by AID technicians who have advised on educational testing and measurements, curricula development and course content, Ethiopian teacher training institutes have improved the quality of their instruction and have expanded their activities to increase the number of graduates to better meet Ethiopia's pressing need for elementary and secondary school teachers. By June 1964, 576 teachers had graduated from these institutions. Financed by a 1962 Development Loan, the Development Bank had lent working capital to Ethiopian businessmen for more than 150 agricultural and industrial enterprises. Since June 1963, the Imperial Savings and Home Ownership Public Association to which AID has supplied seed capital as well as technical assistance, has made available middle-income urban housing on a loan-purchase basis.

In FY 1966, while continuing to assist in developing human resources, AID will emphasize activities having a more immediate economic benefit, particularly in agriculture, livestock and encouragement of industrial development. Assistance will also continue in the areas of education, public health (including malaria eradication) communications and public safety. AID technicians will continue to assist the IEG in accelerating business growth by identifying investment opportunities, preparing feasibility studies, undertaking basic economic research and assisting the Ministry of Finance to effect tax reforms. AID will also continue its assistance in strengthening the capabilities of the Imperial Ethiopian Police.

A number of development loans are being considered for FY 1966 financing. These include a loan to finance some of the engineering and construction costs of the Finchaa River Dam, a hydroelectric project that will serve the greater Addis Ababa area. An outgrowth of the AID-financed Blue Nile River Basin reconnaissance study, this project is currently being examined by an American contractor to determine its economic and engineering feasibility. Extension of facilities at Haile Selassie I University is also under study, as well as a loan for air

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Country: ETHIOPIA

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navigation aids. A recent study conducted by the Federal Aviation Agency points up the need for additional airway communications facilities, airport lighting and runway/taxiway improvements in the interest of increased efficiency of operations and safety at the four major airports. This assistance will strengthen Ethiopia's internal civil aviation system, which has received substantial U.S. aid in the past.

FY 1966 funding requirements are \$5,717,000 for continuing technical cooperation projects, with an additional project in cooperative development and possible agricultural productivity studies under consideration, and \$23 to \$26 million for development loans. In addition, a PL 480, Title II program at an estimated \$500,000 is programmed as well as \$400,000 for Title III activities.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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Country: Ethiopia

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1964				Estimate FY 1965			Proposed FY 1966		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	700	XXX	XXX	XXX	0- 3,000	XXX	XXX	23,000- 26,000	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Development Loan										
Project Assistance										
U.S. Technicians	2,955	2,955	-	-	3,135	3,135	-	3,099	3,099	-
Participants	351	351	-	-	770	770	-	911	911	-
Commodities	783	783	-	-	1,551	1,551	-	1,366	1,366	-
Other Costs	370	370	-	-	277	277	-	341	341	-
Total Project Assistance	4,459	4,459	-	-	5,733	5,733	-	5,717	5,717	-
Method of Financing										
Project Assistance										
Direct A.I.D.	2,553	2,553	-	-	3,805	3,805	-	3,833	3,833	-
Other Agency	376	376	-	-	106	106	-	289	289	-
Contract	1,530	1,530	-	-	1,822	1,822	-	1,595	1,595	-
Non-Project Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Other than Development Loan	4,459	4,459	-	-	5,733	5,733	-	5,717	5,717	-
Total Assistance	5,159	XXX	XXX	XXX	5,733 8,733	XXX	XXX	28,717 31,717	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
A.I.D. employed	50	52	51
Participating agency	14	4	4
Contractor technicians	45	49	49
Total	109	105	104

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Non-contract	89	170	211
Contract	-	-	-
Total	89	170	211

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PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: ETHIOPIA

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Education and Research 663-11-110-002			
Prior Reference: pp 89-90, FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1954 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	11,080	9,705	1,375
Estimated FY 65	1,093	953	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	12,173	10,658	1,515
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
812	691	13,676	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	950	700	
Participants	85	80	
Commodities	58	32	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	1,093	812	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	143	112	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	950	700	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
a/	-	-	-

the Imperial Ethiopian College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts at Alemaya, the secondary-level Agricultural Technical School at Jimma and the Agricultural Experimental Station at Debre Zeit, established with past U.S. aid. Oklahoma State University has provided instructors for these institutions, research specialists and administrative personnel who advise their Ethiopian counterparts. U.S. training is provided under the project to selected Ethiopians to replace the U.S. technicians and fill other key positions in Ethiopia's agricultural program.

The college has a present enrollment of approximately 250 students. In 1964, 51 students graduated from the college bringing the total number of graduates through 1964 to 236. The Jimma school graduated 46 students bringing the total number of graduates through 1964 to 450. Of these, 275 entered the Alemaya College while others have gone directly into extension work.

The Experimental Station is testing and distributing improved plant varieties along with information on improved farming techniques, and is training Alemaya and Jimma graduates in research techniques. Considerable progress has been made in poultry production. Improved strains of poultry have been introduced and 7 commercial flocks have been started in the past year. Improved garden seeds have been introduced by organizing a marketing cooperative for quality vegetables. Improved wheat varieties which increase yields three to four times that of native wheat have been distributed to small farmers.

The Ethiopian Government has assumed all local operating costs of the project, estimated to be \$340,000 annually at the Alemaya College, \$150,000 at the Jimma Agricultural School, and \$80,000 at the Agricultural Experiment Station.

This project is being phased out on schedule and should be terminated by the fall of 1968. AID's final contribution of funds for the contract staff is planned for FY 1967. Should further technical assistance be required after 1968, the University would procure such services at its own expense.

The estimated unliquidated obligations as of June 30, 1965, consist mainly of \$1,252,000 for unbilled obligations and forward funding for contract services, \$133,000 for participants now in

a/ \$2,277 reported in FY 1965 CP was contribution through former Agriculture Cooperative Service project.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: ETHIOPIA

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Education and Research
663-11-110-002

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training or being processed, and \$124,000 for commodities now under procurement, or for which final billing has not been received.

FY 1966 funds are requested to provide advance-funding for 27 contract technicians (including instructions in animal sciences, plant sciences, agricultural engineering, agronomy, and agricultural economics) for an additional year, to finance 16 additional participants in the fields of plant sciences, horticulture, veterinary medicine, chemistry, mathematics, etc. and to provide limited amounts of farm machinery, hand tools, laboratory equipment, and other supplies for training and demonstration purposes.

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: ETHIOPIA

Activity: Agriculture & Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Advisory Services 663-11-110-111			
Prior Reference:			
Initial Obligation FY: 1965 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
	-	-	
Estimated FY 65	111	94	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	111	94	17
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
226	187	524	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	98	119	
Participants	-	35	
Commodities	13	72	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	111	226	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	111	226	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

resources. Until such time as rapid, forward strides are made in this sector, the total economy will continue to lag. By providing key advisory services, the U.S. is seeking to guide and support the increased efforts of Ethiopia to develop its agriculture.

In FY 1965 the U.S. provided two technicians to help direct planning and marketing activities within the Ministry of Agriculture and one technician to assist the Ethiopian Director of the Extension Service to reestablish an effective nationwide extension service under the aegis of the Ministry of Agriculture rather than Haile Selassie I University which formerly had jurisdiction over extension activities. A U. S. survey of cash crop agriculture and livestock potential will be undertaken in FY 1966 including the processing and marketing of agricultural products.

The IEG recently reorganized the Plant Protection Division of the Ministry of Agriculture to expand its plant protection services with the objective of reducing serious agricultural production losses throughout the country. U. S. assistance to continue and extend the support within Ethiopia of the Regional Insect Control Project which is now being phased out, has been requested.

The Ethiopian Government doubled its budgetary allocation for the agricultural sector in FY 1965 and is providing office space, local personnel, and operating costs in support of this project.

FY 1966 funds are required to provide the services of five U. S. technicians and related support costs, to provide training in the U. S. for seven participants, and necessary commodities for demonstration and training purposes with respect to the new plant protection program.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the Ethiopian Government in accelerating agricultural development through more effective planning, the establishment of a strong Extension Service and improved plant protection services.

The priority task facing Ethiopia is further development of its potentially rich agricultural

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: ETHIOPIA

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Regional Livestock Development 663-11-130-112			
Prior Reference: —			
Initial Obligation FY: 1965 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1970			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
	-	-	-
Estimated FY 65	94	80	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	94	80	14
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
195	520	809	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	60	86	
Participants	24	43	
Commodities	-	55	
Other Costs	10	11	
Total Obligations	94	195	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	94	195	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

ineffective use of rangelands, unsatisfactory veterinary services, and a poor marketing system. In 1963, the Ethiopian Meat Corporation was formed with Ethiopian and foreign capital to further develop and tap this rich resource. Last year a U.S. firm agreed to participate in the expanded production and export of meat products from the region. That firm now is supplying managerial services to the Ethiopian Meat Corporation and is contemplating a substantial equity investment in this Corporation, contingent upon certain improvements relating to livestock (e.g., inspection, disease control, etc.). An initial survey of overall livestock problems and potential indicates that full exploitation of the cattle potential cannot be accomplished without an extensive effort in livestock development. It is planned, therefore, to supplement the combined resources of the IEG Ministry of Agriculture -- including the newly created National Livestock and Meat Board, --FAO and with U.S. assistance to help develop the livestock industry of Ethiopia. Preliminary estimates indicate a likely export increase of 800 percent over a five-year period.

Under this project AID will first provide the services of livestock advisors to the Ministry of Agriculture to help develop the plan. Mobile veterinary units for mass vaccination of cattle will be provided as well as some initial equipment for a demonstration livestock farm. U.S. technicians will help with the establishment and operation of marketing control centers and a Livestock Improvement Center to assist farmers in herd management. Ethiopians will also be trained in the U.S. In FY 1965, AID is providing advisory services and training to the IEG Ministry of Agriculture for further refinement of the livestock development scheme.

The Ethiopian Government is scheduled to make a financial outlay of \$400,000 during the first year of the project and at least \$250,000 annually in subsequent years.

FY 1966 funds are required to provide four U.S. technicians to advise the Ministry of Agriculture (veterinary advisor, range management advisor, animal husbandry advisor, and a crops advisor. Participant training will be provided for twelve Ethiopians. Some initial demonstration and support commodities will be required such as veterinary equipment for five teams. Further commodity requirements, including equipment for construction of wells, will be considered for potential development loans.

Project Objective and Description: To assist the IEG in increasing revenues by exploiting the known potential of the southern cattle region.

Considered one of the richest cattle areas in Africa, the Borana region has suffered from lack of development due to inadequate watering sources,

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: Ethiopia

Activity: Transportation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Civil Aviation Development 663-11-370-106			
Prior Reference: Page 448 FY 1964 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1964 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	23	-	23
Estimated FY 65	15	15	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	38	15	23
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
200	--	238	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	15	200	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	15	200	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	-	
Other Agency	15	200	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

internal airfields. This activity is to assist the Ethiopian Government integrate isolated sections of the country.

Ethiopia's rugged terrain and primitive road system leave many population centers virtually isolated but for air transportation. This program, consequently, has high priority in the advancement of the country. The IEG requires assistance in modernizing aviation facilities to accommodate safely a rapidly expanding volume of passenger and cargo traffic. US assistance in the past consisted largely of development loans for the construction of airport runways, buildings, aircraft maintenance equipment and supporting facilities at Addis Ababa, Asmara, Jimma and Dire Dawa. The U.S. also provided aviation training in prior years.

A Federal Aviation Administration survey team reviewed the overall status of civil aviation in March, 1964, and found that for safe and effective operation, Ethiopia's four major airports should be equipped with additional navigational aids and lighting. The FAA is furnishing additional services in FY 1965 to complete the survey and cost estimates for basic navigational aids for which a development loan would be considered in FY 1966.

FY 1966 funds are required for other feasibility studies necessary as a basis for correcting the deficiencies at the Addis Ababa and Asmara airports and to upgrade some twenty-two small, unimproved airfields throughout the country. A five-man FAA team, with short-term consultants as required, will carry out required survey.

Project Objective and Description: To survey the requirements for improvements and additional installations necessary to correct deficiencies in Ethiopia's civil aviation facilities, including mainly navigational aids, lighting, and runway/taxiway rehabilitation at the major airports in Addis Ababa, Asmara, Jimma, and Dire Dawa and improvements of some 22 smaller

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: ETHIOPIA

Activity: Health and Sanitation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Malaria Eradication
663-11-510-006
Prior Reference: Pages 98-9 FY 1965 C.P.
Initial Obligation FY: 1958 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1976

A substantial portion of Ethiopia's arable land below 4,500 feet in altitude is uninhabitable due to the prevalence of malaria. In order to exploit the resources of such areas, the Ethiopian Government has launched a systematic eradication program.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	2,202	1,582	620
Estimated FY 65	695	594	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	2,897	2,176	721
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
795	4,581	8,273	

The total program will require an additional ten years. The census and mapping activity, basic to effective spraying operations and evaluation efforts, is being given priority in each sector, following which spraying operations are undertaken. Eradication efforts are being closely coordinated with the establishment of general-service health centers which are to assume monitoring and follow-up responsibilities once initial eradication is accomplished.

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	107	159
Participants	28	35
Commodities	554	595
Other Costs	6	6
Total Obligations	695	795
Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	695	795
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	-

AID is providing advisory services to the Malaria Eradication Service in the development of overall project plans. U. S. technicians lend assistance in the organization and deployment of local staff, assessment of logistical and technical needs, and determination of technical procedures. U.S. assistance and participation in the malaria eradication effort in Ethiopia is expected to continue through the consolidation phase of this long-term project. The bulk of AID assistance is for imported commodities--insecticides and field equipment. AID and WHO are financing training abroad in malaria control and in parasitology and entomology. More than 35 Ethiopians have received this training and now hold key administrative and technical positions in Ethiopia's Malaria Eradication Service. WHO provides the main training effort through its operation of a school for malaria technicians at Nazareth.

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

The Ethiopian Government provides all local costs of the malaria program which include local personnel salaries, travel expenses, purchase of local materials and services, and physical facilities. The proposed Ethiopian budget for FY 1966 totals almost \$1.8 million. WHO, UNICEF and UN/OPEX are expected to contribute almost \$200,000 worth of assistance in FY 1966.

Project Objective and Description: To improve the health of the Ethiopian people and overcome a great barrier to Ethiopian development by eradicating malaria within the country. AID is assisting the IEG Malaria Eradication Service implement a systematic program designed to eliminate malaria within Ethiopia.

Unexpended balances of prior years funds are mainly for commodities now under procurement or for which final billing has not been received and for participants still in training. FY 1966 funds are needed to provide the services of six U. S. technicians (Malaria Advisor, Malaria Operations Specialists, Entomologists,

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: ETHIOPIA **Activity:** Health and Sanitation **Funds:** Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Malaria Eradication
663-11-510-006

Page 2 of 2

Parasitologist), train seven participants in parasitology, health education and entomology in the U.S. and to procure insecticides, laboratory equipment, and field equipment.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: Ethiopia

Activity: Health and Sanitation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Public Health Demonstration and Evaluation -663-11-530-055
Prior Reference: Page 100, FY65 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1960 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1966

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	497	385	112
Estimated FY 65	170	151	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	667	536	131
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
196	-	863	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	152	155
Participants	-	-
Commodities	18	11
Other Costs	-	30
Total Obligations	170	196

Obligations By Method of Financing		
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
Direct AID Costs	135	175
Other Agency	21	21
Contract	14	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
-	-	-	-

Project Objective and Description:
To help improve the efficiency of the IEG public health service by providing it with baseline data and a mechanism for determining the efficiency of its operations.

This project is helping the Ethiopian Government develop data on the incidence of various diseases, environmental public health problems, and the effectiveness of public health projects. These are used to evaluate and improve preventative health procedures for the health center operations, and the Public Health College curriculum.

The accumulation of baseline data for the project, involving eight communities, was completed in the field in FY 1964 by the AID team. These data have been analyzed with the cooperation of the Johns Hopkins University and the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research. The public health team has returned to Ethiopia and will begin the first resurvey of the eight communities in the study in FY 1966. The team is now concentrating on supervision and evaluation activities to improve health center operations. It is now estimated that research and evaluation work will be required at least through FY 1966.

Certain supplies and equipment provided by UNICEF are major parts of the field laboratory and dispensary. Complementary activities in health center supervision by WHO and the Swedish Assistance Program are drawn upon substantially in carrying out this project.

FY 1966 funds are needed to continue the services of six U.S. technicians, including two public health physicians, sociologist, public health nurse, and two secretaries, and to finance local costs of the technicians.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: ETHIOPIA

Activity: Health and Sanitation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Public Health College & Training Center 663-11-540-003			
Prior Reference: P. 93-4 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1954 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1970			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	1,235	1,153	82
Estimated FY 65	199	153	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,434	1,306	128
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
253	768	2,455	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	86	89	
Participants	60	75	
Commodities	40	46	
Other Costs	13	43	
Total Obligations	199	253	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	164	226	
Other Agency	20	27	
Contract	15	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned	FY 66	Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	FY 66
Through 6/30/65		Through 6/30/65	
-a/	-	-	-

this objective AID is assisting in developing a college level public health teaching center with associated field training stations.

The Public Health College and Training Center was established at Gondar in 1954 as a cooperative undertaking with the Ethiopian Government, WHO, and UNICEF. Five AID technicians have been serving as instructor-advisors to the college and have been instrumental in developing its curriculum. The College has been designed in strict accordance with Ethiopia's priority needs in the public health field, namely, to train 100 people per year for work as public health officers, community nurses, sanitarians, and laboratory technicians.

Graduates are being employed in professional positions at the College and to man the nation-wide network of health centers and stations as they are established. As of July 1964, the College had graduated 381 health workers who are staffing 52 rural health centers and 22 laboratory technicians who are working in the College clinical laboratory or in other laboratories. The College has achieved an international reputation as a model for health training in developing countries.

Long range plans envisage that by 1982 there will be enough qualified graduates to staff 200 rural health centers--one for approximately every 100,000 people. At the College, there will be a continued phase-over from international to Ethiopian staff so that by 1970 a staff of 72 Ethiopians will fill all professional positions in the College. AID's technical assistance will be necessary through 1970, by which time U.S.-trained participants should be able to take over. Commodity support in the form of training aids and demonstration materials will also be provided. A related AID project provides feed-back data on the results of Gondar graduates' work experience on the basis of which the curricula are appropriately revised.

By FY 1965 the Ethiopian Government assumed all operating costs of the College, totaling approximately \$450,000 annually. WHO has budgeted for their technicians and UNICEF provides sanitation supplies, drugs, and dietary supplements for the project at an annual cost of approximately \$75,000.

\$1,138 (subsequently reduced to \$1,061) reported in FY 65 CP was a contribution through former Public Health Cooperative Service project.

Project Objective and Description:

To create a training institution capable of producing health workers for health teams, midwives, and laboratory technicians in rural areas for the Ethiopian Government as a part of its efforts to improve the health of its citizens and develop their productive capacity. To meet

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: ETHIOPIA

Activity: Health and Sanitation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Public Health College & Training Center
663-11-540-003

Page 2 of 2

FY 1966 funds are required to finance the service of one public health physician and four nurse educators; to train fifteen participants in public health administration, sanitary sciences, midwifing, chemistry, and laboratory science, and to procure selected commodities for the Public Health College including laboratory equipment, audio-visual teaching aids and books; and, to finance local expenses directly related to the support of U.S. technicians.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: ETHIOPIA

Activity: Health and Sanitation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Nurses Training and Advisory Services 663-11-540-005			
Prior Reference: P.96-7 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1954 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1969			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	551	479	72
Estimated FY 65	134	159	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	685	638	47
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
131	323	1,139	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	86	72	
Participants	30	45	
Commodities	13	9	
Other Costs	5	5	
Total Obligations	134	131	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	134	131	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
- a/	-	-	-

In a province where there previously had been no trained nurses, U.S. technicians have established, the Itegue Menen School of Nursing in Asmara at which they continue to assist and teach. The school provides a 4-year course designed to train professional nurses and mid-wives with special orientation in public health. The courses emphasize preventive medical techniques.

Graduates from the school represent virtually the only Ethiopians with any formal medical training in the Eritrean area. Of the 74 graduates from five classes, 47 are working in hospital nursing services, 12 in public health nursing services, and 13 are on the nursing school faculty or are in preparation for it. The graduates are indispensable to the effective operation of a 1,500-bed hospital at Asmara as well as rural health centers which have become the nucleus of a modern health service in the area.

U.S. technicians, who have been advising IEG officials in the Provincial Health Department, have been instrumental in initiating a school health service program in Asmara, the province's largest city, and in establishing a school health program in the elementary and middle schools in the province.

After two more classes graduate, the school should have produced enough potential teachers and supervisors to provide a minimum staff. The first teachers able to function independently should be available in 1967, and an all-Ethiopian teaching staff should be ready to operate the school in 1969.

The Ethiopian Government is providing all of the requisite physical facilities and contributed in FY 1965 over \$56,000 to finance all the operating costs of the school.

In FY 1966, the project calls for continued services of the 4 nursing education advisors and one nurse advisor. The nursing education advisors will continue to assist the Provincial Department of Health in supervising and providing on-the-job training to students at the school and adjacent hospital, continue midwifing training and develop an auxiliary nursing training program. The nurse advisor will continue to assist the Provincial Health Department develop a coordinated public health program and assist in developing and implementing policies and procedures for hospital and public health nursing services. Nine participants will be

a/ 43 reported in FY 65 CP was contribution through former Public Health Cooperative Service project.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: ETHIOPIA

Activity: Health and Sanitation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Nurses Training and Advisory Services
663-11-540-005

Page 2 of 2

trained in ward management, nursing education, midwifing and psychiatric nursing. A small amount of laboratory and visual aid equipment will be required to support the technician's training efforts.

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: ETHIOPIA

Activity: Health and Sanitation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Public Health Advisory Services 663-11-590-004			
Prior Reference: P. 95, FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1963 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1970			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 1,146	Expenditures 1,013	Unliquidated 133
Estimated FY 65	306	294	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,452	1,307	145
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
276	814	2,542	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	175	143	
Participants	101	103	
Commodities	15	15	
Other Costs	15	15	
Total Obligations	306	276	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	256	235	
Other Agency	50	41	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
a/	-	-	-

To overcome these problems the Ethiopian Government has set about to create an adequate health program which includes establishment and staffing of almost 1,000 rural health centers and stations, 13 Provincial Health Departments and a strong Ministry of Health.

AID's contribution has focused on the training and supervision of Ethiopian staffs for these facilities, the Ministry headquarters, and for provincial health departments, including essential organizational units for overall health services, nursing, environmental sanitation, and health education. U.S. technicians advise the departments of the Ministry of Public Health and have been instrumental in the establishment of Ethiopia's health services. U.S. advisors have also assisted in the establishment of 53 health centers out of a planned 200, and 443 health stations out of a total of 770 which will be open by the end of FY 1965.

The Ethiopian Government contributes more than \$50,000 annually from its budget for local personnel and local operating costs. It also allocates six percent of its annual budget (\$8 million) to other activities in public health.

Participant training continues to be stressed to accelerate the take-over of this activity by Ethiopian personnel. A modern Ethiopian health administration, staffed with competent Ethiopians, should be in operation on a self-sustaining basis by 1970. To date, more than 102 participants have been trained or are in training and are returning to staff the various health services.

In FY 1966 funds are required to continue the services of seven U.S. public health advisors including public health physicians, public health administrators, and a health education advisor. Twenty-three participants will be trained in basic nursing, hospital administration, public health medicine and administration. Funds will also be required for commodities, principally training aids, books and film strips, as well as a small amount for local expenses of U.S. personnel.

Project Objective and Description: To assist in developing the institutions and staff needed to improve public health services in Ethiopia. While firm statistics are not available, a large prevalence of debilitating diseases, a high infant mortality rate and relatively short life expectancy have characterized Ethiopia.

a/ 59 reported in FY 1965 CP was contribution through former Public Health Cooperative Service project.

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: ETHIOPIA

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Haile Selassie I University 663-11-660-060			
Prior Reference: P.103-4 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1960 Scheduled Final Obligation FY:1968			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 2,021	Expenditures 727	Unliquidated 1,294
Estimated FY 65	436	665	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	2,457	1,392	1,065
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
332	128	2,917	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	250	150	
Participants	105	95	
Commodities	65	65	
Other Costs	16	22	
Total Obligations	436	332	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	186	182	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	250	150	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
1,223	-	-	-

Haile Selassie I University was established in 1961, and now consist of eight integrated colleges--the University College, Engineering College, Agriculture College, a Public Health College, a Building Institute, College of Education, College of Business Administration and a Theological College, all of which have been brought under the University's central administration.

Through FY 1964 the various colleges have produced 1,460 graduates. It is estimated that by 1970 those fields of higher education which are receiving direct U.S. assistance will have produced a total of 2,600 graduates--200 agriculture specialists, 400 education administrators, 1500 secondary school teachers, and 500 health technicians.

The Ethiopian Government allocated more than \$4.7 million for the University in FY 1965. In addition, the Ethiopian Government has provided land, buildings and equipment for the colleges, which have an estimated value of \$15 million.

In prior years AID provided support to both the Public Health College and the Agriculture College. This assistance included technical advisors at the colleges who helped in curricula development, taught and provided on-the-job training; commodity support including training aids, audio-visual equipment and books; and, training in the U.S. for Ethiopians who have now returned and are teaching in the college. Currently, AID is assisting the IEG by providing a controller and dean of the College of Business Administration. Each is serving under a direct contract with the University and is providing on-the-job training for an Ethiopian understudy. AID is also providing assistance in curriculum development for the College of Education through an eleven-man team of instructor-advisors, provided for under a contract with the University of Utah. By increasing the contract team from 8 to 11 advisors, the scheduled completion time of the project has been reduced by two years. A number of Ethiopians are receiving advanced academic training in the U.S. and will return to the University to replace the remaining American personnel and fill other staff positions.

In FY 1965 AID is contemplating a loan for the expansion of physical facilities at the Addis and Gondar campuses. Being proposed for loan financing are dormitory, administration, and classroom construction.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the Imperial Ethiopian Government to develop a national University by integrating all previously independent institutions of higher education, and developing a curricula/geared realistically to Ethiopia's actual needs for higher education.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: ETHIOPIA

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Haile Selassie I University
663-11-660-060

Page 2 of 2

The estimated unexpended balance as of June 30, 1965, includes \$109,000 for participants now in training or who will actually begin training early in FY 1966; \$88,000 for FY 1965 commodities now under procurement; and \$803,000 due to lag in billings plus forward funding for the University of Utah contract and the two individual service contracts. During FY 1966 this unexpended balance will be further reduced.

Additional funding is needed in FY 1966 to provide for the services of eleven University of Utah contract employees who will assist university administrators in developing the Faculty of Education's curricula, undertake on-the-job training to Ethiopians counterparts and teach courses in educational administration, secondary education and health and physical education. Financing of 18 participants who are to become University staff members is required in FY 1966. Funds will also required to provide laboratory and classroom equipment and small quantities of demonstration and teaching materials for use by U.S. advisors.

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: Ethiopia

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Educational Administration and Program Development-663-11-680-001

Prior Reference: Pgs.101-2, FY 1965 C.P.

Initial Obligation FY: 1961 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1970

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	1,799	1,253	546
Estimated FY 65	565	646	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	2,364	1,899	465
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
549	1,032	3,945	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	154	142
Participants	200	250
Commodities	196	147
Other Costs	15	10
Total Obligations	565	549

Obligations By		
Method of Financing	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
Direct AID Costs	565	549
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist Imperial Ethiopian Government improve the administrative organization of the Ministry of Education, expand the school system at appropriate grade levels, and enlarge educational opportunities throughout the country. AID is providing advisory services, training in the U.S., educational and demonstrational

commodities, and other related costs.

Ethiopia suffers from a critical shortage of trained manpower in virtually every technical skill. This country has been among the lowest in Africa in educational development which is reflected in the ratios of school enrollment to population. The IEG has placed education at the top of its list of development priorities with a goal to increase the number of its secondary school graduates from the present 1,200 annually to 3,600 by 1970. It is towards this goal that AID assistance is directed. U.S. advisors are assisting the Ministry of Education in scheduling the second five-year educational expansion plan, which includes upgrading the quality of English language teachers, and developing plans to improve the facilities and curricula in the elementary teacher training institutes. Specialized classroom equipment has been provided to assist in equipping 20 comprehensive secondary schools in the larger population centers and other selected commodities have been provided for 330 new classrooms. Thirty-seven Ethiopians who have received U.S. training, as well as on-the-job training are now holding key positions in the Ministry of Education and in the school system. In June 1964, 576 teachers graduated from teacher training institutes, approximately 400 new classrooms were constructed in FY 1964 by the Ministry of Education. In addition, local communities constructed an estimated 200, and over 500 classrooms were modernized.

The IEG is financing all the local operating costs of the project, including international travel for the participants. It is estimated that the IEG's contribution will be approximately \$2.2 million. The Peace Corps will provide 470 teachers in the elementary and secondary schools of the country. IDA is considering a loan for the improvement of secondary education facilities. UNICEF is also contributing in-service and pre-service education. The U.K. provides fifty percent of the salaries of the teachers at Wingate Secondary School.

In FY 1966 funds are needed to continue the services of the six U.S. educational experts, provide U.S. training for fifty participants, and supply additional U.S. educational commodities, i.e. basic equipment and textbooks for three additional comprehensive high schools

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: ETHIOPIA

Activity: Public Administration and Public Safety

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Public Safety 663-11-710-075			
Prior Reference: P.105 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1961		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1970	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 1,364	Expenditures 1,100	Unliquidated 264
Estimated FY 65	556	553	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,920	1,653	267
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
511	1,700	4,131	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	172	165	
Participants	76	71	
Commodities	303	265	
Other Costs	5	10	
Total Obligations	556	511	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	556	511	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

are assisting in developing a modern police curricula at the college and are training Ethiopians in modern techniques of criminal investigation and laboratory analysis. These efforts are being supplemented by training of Ethiopians in the U.S. and by providing commodities such as laboratory and communication equipment, training aids and demonstration weapons.

In previous years, vehicles, communications equipment and small arms were provided to the Imperial Police by the U.S., and members of the Police were trained in their use. Six U.S. technicians are currently working as advisors to the police college and to senior police officers of the 20,000-man police force.

The core of U.S. assistance is centered upon the expansion of the Aba Dina Police College. The U.S. is providing four instructor-advisors to the Police College, and will continue this assistance until their Ethiopian understudies are prepared to take over these duties. This college, which has been made a part of Haile Selassie I University, graduates 60 police lieutenants each year. The U.S. instructor-advisors have developed the course of studies and teach at the College. The IEG financed the construction of the college buildings and purchased the bulk of the school's equipment. The U.S. has provided some specialized equipment for the college in FY 1965.

To date, 26 police officials, including most of the Ethiopian instructors at Aba Dina, have been given training in the U.S. The new curriculum for the Aba Dina Police College has been drafted and accepted by the IEG and a new traffic code, recommended by AID Advisors has been placed in effect.

The Ethiopian Government devotes a substantial part of its budget resources to public safety and internal security activities. In FY 1965 this amounted to over \$11 million (excluding purely military expenditures).

The pipeline reflects undelivered commodities and unliquidated costs of participant training.

New funds are needed in FY 1966 to pay for the services of eight technicians (Public Safety Advisor-Training, Criminalistics, Communication, Investigation Records) including the four instructor-advisors at Aba Dina College, to cover minimal logistical support of these technicians, and to provide training aids and equipment for the college and provincial training centers and additional

Project Objective and Description:

To improve capabilities of the Imperial Ethiopia Police to maintain public order and internal security throughout the country.

To achieve this goal AID technicians are providing assistance in the organization and administration of the Aba Dina Police College. AID advisors

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: ETHIOPIA

Activity: Public Safety & Public Administration

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Public Safety
663-11-710-075

Page 2 of 2

communications equipment required by the police. FY 1966 funds will also be used for training in the U.S. 36 participants in such fields as: police executive training, fire-arm identification, senior officer's training and equipment maintenance.

The Federal Republic of Germany is reported making available communication and transportation equipment to the IEG Emergency Police, and Israel is currently advising the IEG Strike Force (a paramilitary unit).

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: **ETHIOPIA** Activity: **Public Administration and Public Safety** Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Labor Department Organization 663-11-740-103			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1964		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 30	Expenditures -	Unliquidated 30
Estimated FY 65	15	39	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	45	39	6
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
25	40	110	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	7	15	
Participants	8	10	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	15	25	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	15	25	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Although the country has a long history of autocratic tradition, the IEG has recognized its responsibility in the labor field. It shortly plans to issue an important act, a Labor Inspection Law, to lay the basis for the emerging labor movement. The act will come soon after issuance of the Labor Relations Act and the Public Administration Order, which will be followed immediately by the establishment of the Department of Labor.

Organized labor in Ethiopia is becoming more vigorous. Labor unions, however, are inexperienced and have shown a tendency to circumvent negotiation with management in favor of less constructive methods. The recent strike of Ethiopian Airlines employees, although declared illegal, nevertheless demonstrated in a dramatic manner the emergence of a new and potentially influential force in Ethiopia.

This project was initiated in FY 1964 with participant training for two employees of the Department of Labor in labor statistics and labor information. Two additional participants from the Confederation of Ethiopian Labor Unions were also sent to the U.S. for training in labor relations. From FY 1965 funds, a Labor Management Relations Seminar is planned, requiring the services of three U.S. technicians for a month, in addition to short-term participant training for four Department of Labor employees.

FY 1966 funds are required for the TDY services of U.S. labor technicians to advise and assist the Department of Labor and for the training in the U.S. of three additional employees of the Ethiopian Department of Labor in the fields of labor management, inspection and labor relations.

Project Objective and Description: To strengthen the capacity of the Ethiopia Department of Labor to deal with labor conditions and problems. To achieve this objective AID is assisting the Department of Labor by providing short-term consultants and participant training for selected IEG officials.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: Ethiopia

Activity: General and Miscellaneous

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Business and Financial Planning
663-11-950-116

Prior Reference: -

Initial Obligation FY: 1965 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1968

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	-	-	-
Estimated FY 65	20	6	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	20	6	14
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
500	280	800	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	20	445
Participants	-	55
Commodities	-	-
Other Costs	-	-
Total Obligations	20	500

Obligations By

Method of Financing

Direct AID Costs	-	55
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	20	445

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS

Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

agencies concerned with industrial development; and, training Ethiopian officials and businessmen.

The IEG has undertaken to encourage private foreign investment in Ethiopia since manufacturing and agricultural processing industries now accounts for only about 5% of GNP. A favorable investment law was passed and a Development Bank was established. Ethiopian industrial growth remains slow due to a lack of working capital, imperfect knowledge of investment opportunities, obsolete tax laws and a shortage of trained manpower and business managers.

AID plans to contract with an American Consulting firm to develop the scope of work for a survey of the industrial sector. Following that contract technicians will assist the Ethiopian Government promote industrial development by providing follow-up services to Ethiopian businessmen by advising them in production techniques, market analysis, business accounting and quality control accounting and quality control.

Training activities carried on under this project will be devoted to improving and enlarging the number of managers and administrators in the business community. Contract Technicians will conduct in-plant training programs and hold a short course training program, to be attended by plant managers and production line engineers. Ethiopians will be sent to the U.S. to study business administration, banking and credit, industrial engineering and marketing.

In FY 1966, \$445,000 will be required to finance a contract to provide for the contract services of six specialist in industrial development, and plant engineering, development banking, tax laws and agricultural credit. Eleven AID financed participants will be sent to the U.S. to study industrial extension, development banking, tax law and business administration.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist IEG development institutions better extend assistance and capital to Ethiopian businessmen and to help foster industrial growth.

Under this project AID will concentrate its efforts on developing indigenous industries; provide advisory assistance to Ethiopian governmental

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: Ethiopia

Activity: General & Miscellaneous

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Radio Broadcasting 663-12-960-042			
Prior Reference: P. 41, FY 1962 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1957 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 1,291	Expenditures 223	Unliquidated 1,068
Estimated FY 65	556	535	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,847	758	1,089
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
320	-	2,167	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	533	300	
Participants	13	14	
Commodities	10	6	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	556	320	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	23	20	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	533	300	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
250	-	-	-

Under the original plans for this project, the IEG and the contractor experienced difficulties in implementing the construction contract, and the contract was subsequently cancelled in August 1962. A revised agreement for construction of a modern radio broadcasting system was finally reached between AID and the IEG in February 1964. These plans call for the establishment of broadcasting stations at three locations: Addis Ababa, Harrar, and Adi Ugri, near Asmara. The construction contract was awarded to an American firm after a series of contracting difficulties in September 1964 with construction scheduled to be completed in late CY 1965.

The project has been expanded by the addition of a radio programming and training phase to assure effective use of these facilities. The first element of this additional increment calls for a communications media specialist to work with the Ministry of Information and "Radio Addis Ababa" in establishing basic policies affecting the structure, organization, and operations of RAA. He will also assist in the implementation of modern radio broadcast management and production techniques. The bulk of funds requested for FY 1966 is to extend the consultant's services for two additional years, plus to obtain three additional consultants, skilled in radio station management and broadcast production to advise and train the RAA station manager, program director and production manager. Four participants will be trained to work in Ethiopia's broadcasting system. The estimated unliquidated obligations as of June 30, 1965, will pay for the services to be performed by the construction contractor, the supervising engineer, and the management contractor.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the Ethiopian Government in establishing a modern radio broadcasting system that will serve as a means of unifying the country, and assist efforts toward economic and social betterment of the people.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: ETHIOPIA

Activity: Technical Support

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Technical Support 663-11-990-000			
Prior Reference: page 106 FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1953 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: N.A.*			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	3,283	3,235	48
Estimated FY 65	464	462	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	3,747	3,697	50
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
396	N.A.	N.A.	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	230	159	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	42	48	
Other Costs	192	189	
Total Obligations	464	396	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	464	396	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

ing staff, supply advisor, and the engineering office), 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 specifically related to any one project.

FY 1966 funds are required to cover the services of 10 U.S. technicians and related support costs of the type described above.

*This project will continue annually in general support of AID programs.

Project Objective and Description: To provide logistic and other support for those program-funded activities where costs cannot reasonably be attributed to individual projects.

Technical support costs relate specifically to salaries and allowances for those U.S. technicians (i.e., operational program office personnel, train-

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: **ETHIOPIA**

Activity: **General and Miscellaneous**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Aerial Photography and Mapping 663-11-990-101			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1964 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1965			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	199	-	199
Estimated FY 65	264	423	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	463	423	40
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
-	-	463	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	-	-	
Participants	40	-	
Commodities	224	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	264	-	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	264	-	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
150	53	-	-

records and to ascertain the many geophysical data needed in order to explore the country's mineral resources, and to plan for essential development in such fields as transportation, communications, water resources, and agriculture.

The IEG is providing buildings, some equipment and operating personnel, and the Army Map Service has been furnishing technical assistance in this effort to chart accurately for the first time Ethiopia's rugged topography.

AID has been providing printing presses, photogrammetric and geodetic equipment and related machinery from FY 1964 and 1965 dollar and foreign currency funds. Additionally, in FY 1965 AID is training nine participants in photogrammetry and geology and providing on-the-job training with the Army Map Service. Funding of this project will be completed during FY 1965.

Project Objective and Description: To strengthen the capabilities of the IEG Mapping and Geography Institute for obtaining data to assist in furthering the economic growth of the country.

This project is designed to assist the IEG Institute in producing topographic maps and related material to establish the basis for cadastral

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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New Project
TABLE III

Country: **ETHIOPIA** Activity: **Agriculture and Natural Resources** Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Cooperatives Development 663-11-140-113			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1966		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: NA	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65			xxxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
87	NA	NA	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	-	70	
Participants	-	15	
Commodities	-	2	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	-	87	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	17	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	70	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

created and supported by the Oklahoma State University staff at the College of Agriculture. Originally created as a marketing co-op, the Alemaya complex now includes a joint irrigation project and intends in the future to provide credit and purchasing services to its members.

Graduates of the Alemaya College have also initiated cooperative ventures near the College and in Debre Zeit, thereby providing solid demonstrations of the merit of cooperative methods in Ethiopia. In support of these efforts, staff members both of the College and of the Debre Zeit Experimental Station have provided invaluable advisory assistance.

The IEG has requested the services of a cooperatives expert, for a two-year period, who will work with the IEG Cooperatives Department, the Ministry of Agriculture and with the Development Bank's cooperative section in developing a plan for creating farmers cooperatives in Ethiopia.

In FY 1966, seventy thousand dollars may be required for a two-year contract of an agricultural cooperative advisor. The contract technician would work with the IEG in reviewing its preliminary work on cooperatives and identifying areas of deficiencies. Equipment and supplies in support of this contract might be furnished and some funds would be required for the training of three employees of the IEG Cooperatives Department in the U. S.

The IEG would finance all costs of locally hired personnel, as well as costs of training programs to be carried out within Ethiopia.

Project Objective and Description: To accelerate the growth of Ethiopia's agriculture sector by assisting in development of a cooperative program concentrating on agricultural credit, procurement, crop quality control, and marketing practices.

There has been a pioneering venture in the cooperatives area in the Alemaya Farmers' Cooperative,

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: Ethiopia

Borrower: Development Bank of Ethiopia

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Development Bank of Ethiopia 653-A-002	
Date Authorized: 11/8/60	Date Signed: 6/20/61
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	Loan Terms
Amount	Duration 15 yrs.
Authorized \$2,000,000	Grace Period 1 yr.
Disbursed 1,114	Interest Rate 4%
Repayments 38	Currency of Repayment .. Eth. \$
Interest Collected 56	

The DBE has experienced considerable difficulty during the term of this loan, its chief problem having been a lack of continuity in its top management. Consequently, funds have not been disbursed as rapidly as was anticipated. The general manager of the DBE is now a competent Ethiopian who has been in office over a year. His selection has resolved the continuity problem. The general manager is building a staff of trained Ethiopians through a combined program of overseas and one-the-job training. The results of this improvement in the staff should become evident in the future operations of the DBE.

Under the terms of the loan, not more than half of the total amount may be applied to subloans to finance local costs. However, the entire loan is being processed through a special arrangement which ensures that the dollars ultimately are used for imports from the United States.

The entire \$1 million in local currency provided under the loan has been committed to approved subloans. The DBE has informed AID of plans for committing the remaining funds in the \$1 million foreign exchange portion of the loan, which the DBE expects to have committed prior to expiration of the existing Letter of Commitment next September.

The purpose of this FY 1961 \$2 million loan is 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 1951 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 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. Germany agreed to lend \$2.5 million to the DBE in September 1964. During the past year, the IFC has presented several recommendations concerning the role of the DBE in the development of Ethiopia to the Ethiopian Government for review. Dependent upon the Ethiopian Government's reaction to the recommendations, the IBRD and IFC may provide additional financing and support for the DBE.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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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 12/31/64	Loan Terms
Amount	Duration 12 yrs.
Authorized \$20,250	Grace Period 1 yr.
Disbursed 19,714	Interest Rate 3½%
Repayments 350	Currency of Repayment . . Eth. \$
Interest Collected 1,531	

A contract to provide hangars, overhaul and maintenance shops, office buildings, food service buildings and other facilities for EAL was awarded to Reynolds Construction Company in 1961.

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

The terminal buildings at the four airports were dedicated and placed in operational service in November 1963. This virtually completes all major construction in the project. Disbursement for the project is also complete except for a small amount which is expected to be disbursed during FY 1965.

This project was delayed for a number of reasons, one of the major ones being difficulties with Ethiopian "cotton" soil-- a highly elastic soil which changes significantly as its moisture content varies. Any additional costs as a result of these delays or as a result of construction requirements not originally foreseen when the loan was agreed upon will be borne by the IEG.

An FAA survey team completed a study in 1964 making several recommendations concerning Ethiopian aviation. The Ethiopian Government is now reviewing the FAA report.

Other contributions to aviation facilities have included a loan of \$2.0 million by Ex-Im Bank for design and supervision costs. Provision of land, rights of way, and other assistance have been provided by the Ethiopian Government. (Provisions for aircraft acquisition and maintenance are mentioned in connection with Loan # 180).

This FY 1961, \$20.25 million loan provides 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.

The specific uses of the funds apply to facilities of the Civil Aviation Department (CAD) of the Ethiopian Government and of Ethiopian Air Lines (EAL). Four contracts were awarded as follows:

A contract was awarded Grove, Shepherd, Wilson and Kruge, Inc., New York, in July 1961, providing for construction of runways, taxiways, certain buildings and ancillary facilities at Bole Airport in Addis Ababa; and airport improvements (resurfacing, drainage, sewerage, and water systems) at Asmara, Dire Dawa, and Jimma.

Reynolds Construction Co., New York was awarded contract in 1961 to construct terminal buildings and control towers for the four airports mentioned above.

Page Communications and Engineering, Inc., was awarded a contract in January 1962, to provide navigational aids and communications facilities.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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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 12/31/64	Loan Terms
Amount	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 4,000	Grace Period 10 yrs
Disbursed -	Interest Rate 3/4%
Repayments -	Currency of Repayment . . U.S. \$
Interest Collected -	

Kirkpatrick. Engineering supervision of construction will be carried out under a supplementary contract with the TAMS' joint venture which will provide three resident engineers for each of the two road construction contracts.

The contract for the Kekempti-Ghimbi road was awarded in May 1964 and construction has started. Construction is estimated to take three years. The IHA received bids for the Agaro-Bedelle road in September 1964, but the bids were rejected as too high. The project was retendered starting November 1, with the bid period extended by 20 days over the original IHA period at the insistence of AID. The bids were opened December 21 and the contract was awarded January, 1965.

The low bid received from the retendering of the contract was more than 20% below the first bid, thus saving the Ethiopian Government over \$1 million. The entire loan is being processed under a special arrangement which ensures that dollars are ultimately used for imports from the United States.

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 Kekempti 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 nation-wide 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 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 Imperial Highway Authority which is responsible for carrying out the project, is being assisted by an IBRD-financed management contract with Tippetts, Abbott, McCarthy and Stratton (TAMS), a U. S. engineering firm, in a joint venture with the British firm of Scoot & Wilson

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: Ethiopia

Borrower: Imperial Ethiopian Government

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Jet Aviation Facilities # 180 663-A-005	
Date Authorized: 12/28/60	Date Signed: 7/17/61
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	Loan Terms
Amount	Duration 20 yrs.
Authorized 3,100	Grace Period 1 yr.
Disbursed 2,639	Interest Rate 3½%
Repayments 80	Currency of Repayment . . Eth. \$
Interest Collected 110	

This FY 1961 \$3.1 million loan assists the Ethiopian Government to procure, in the United States, ground service equipment and spare parts for two recently acquired jet aircraft (Boeing model 720-B, costing some \$14.6 million), operated by Ethiopian Air Lines on its international air routes. Export-Import Bank assisted in the financing of these aircraft through a loan of \$9.928 million. The Boeing Company provided financing in the sum of \$1.752 million and \$2.92 million was supplied from Ethiopian Air Lines (EAL) resources.

Considering Ethiopia's rugged topography, and the woefully inadequate inland road and rail system, dependable and efficient air transportation services are indispensable to domestic commercial, industrial and government affairs.

Operating under a self-financed operations-management contract with Trans-World Airlines, EAL serves some 26 points in Ethiopia, 7 airports elsewhere in Africa, and several cities in Europe and the Arabian peninsula.

All equipment to be financed under the loan has been received by EAL and disbursement under the loan is completed. The authorized but undisbursed funds under the loan will be deobligated. The facilities financed under this loan are being effectively used to maintain the 720-B in continuous service over EAL's international jet routes.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: Ethiopia

Borrower: Imperial Ethiopian Government

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan:		Highway Maintenance # 193 663-A-006	
Date Authorized: 3/31/61		Date Signed: 8/15/61	
Loan Status as of 12/31/64		Loan Terms	
	Amount	Duration	12 yrs.
Authorized	3,600	Grace Period	1 yr.
Disbursed	3,306	Interest Rate	3½%
Repayments	392	Currency of Repayment . .	Eth. \$
Interest Collected	179		

In addition to AID assistance, the IBRD and IDA have extended a total of \$41 million in loans to Ethiopia for various highway programs since 1951.

This FY 1961 \$3.6 million loan provides for the procurement of equipment and materials in the U. S. to be used by the Ethiopian Imperial Highway Authority (IHA) in a country-wide maintenance program for the primary road system and in the initiation of a secondary feeder road improvement program.

Improvement, extension and maintenance of Ethiopia's roads and highways must be continued if economic advancement is to be fostered. Trade and industry are hampered considerably by the virtual isolation of numerous population centers.

The loan is now completely disbursed with all equipment financed under the loan received by the IHA. The Ethiopian Government has been advised that the remaining authorized but undisbursed funds under the loan will not be available for further equipment purchases since the purposes of the loan have been accomplished.

The Ethiopian contribution to the project consists of providing the personnel to operate the equipment and of financing the recurrent costs of maintaining the equipment.

Country: GHANA

TABLE I

Summary (in thousands of dollars)			
Funding Category	Obligations		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Development Loans.....	-	-	-
Tech. Coop./D.G.	1,196	1,274	1,035
Supporting Assistance	-	-	-
Contingency Fund.....	-	XXX	XXX
Total	1,196	1,274	1,035

AID maintains a small technical assistance program in Ghana which, under existing political circumstances, is directed to benefit the Ghanaian people in agriculture, public works, and health. This follows the approach which has been in effect for several years.

Ghana is comparatively well-endowed in natural resources and trained personnel. Its per-capita income is one of the highest in Africa. Ghanaian development and fiscal policies have caused repeated budgetary deficits, however. Its foreign exchange reserves have declined, and the country's foreign debt has mounted beyond the limit set with the IBRD. Ghana has had to impose stringent import restrictions over the past year, and efforts have been made to make greater use of the extensive credits provided by Communist countries. The Ghana Government has sought additional suppliers' credits and short-term loans from Western sources.

In view of present political relations, the U.S. aid program is small in relation to assistance coming from principal aid donors, including Communist countries (estimated to have committed about \$212 million between FY 1959 and FY 1965), the United Nations, and the U.K. Other significant donors are West Germany and Canada.

The Technical Cooperation program, which has averaged slightly more than \$1 million in the past several years, concentrates on assisting the national extension service, improving institutions providing practical agricultural training, and promoting soil conservation. It also includes advice to Ghanaian regional governments concerning planning and construction of rural public works, advisors to the National Bank, technical services to the Volta River Authority in fisheries and irrigation, and general participant training.

The Food for Peace Program involves \$1 million in Title III commodities for school lunches and for use by charitable institutions.

AID operates mainly in the hinterland of Ghana. The program is designed to maintain extensive contact with Ghana's rural population and local government officials and to help improve agriculture, which is the principal occupation of the population. During 1964 the fifth AID-assisted agricultural institute was established. These institutes, not only train full-time students but also recruit farmers to attend weekend classes. During 1964 AID technicians helped the Government of Ghana reorganize its Agricultural Extension Service with greater stress on service to private farmers. AID-sponsored rubber nurseries distributed 275,000 pieces of high-yielding clones and budded stock to farmers during the year, adding 1,000 acres to 7,000 acres of rubber trees previously planted. Artificial insemination demonstration for cattle produced calves 7 to 10 pounds heavier than through other methods. As part of an irrigation demonstration near Bolgatango, Northern Ghana, a 1600-foot earthen dam containing 32,000 cubic yards of fill was built by local labor between February and April 1964. During the April-October rainy season it stored about 328 acre-feet of water, usable during the November-March dry period to irrigate 40-60 acres below the dam. The tomatoes, onions, and other vegetables to be grown on that acreage will double income and employment. This activity has the potential of repayment of the cost of the dam in one year.

The proposed FY 1966 program of \$1,035,000 continues these Technical Cooperation projects. Food for Peace grants will be used for continuing school lunch programs and voluntary agency feeding programs.

CONFIDENTIAL

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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

Country: GHANA

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1964				Estimate FY 1965			Proposed FY 1966		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Development Loan										
Project Assistance										
U.S. Technicians	850	850			808	808		599	599	
Participants	87	87			200	200		225	225	
Commodities	67	67			52	52		10	10	
Other Costs	192	192			214	214		201	201	
Total Project Assistance	1,196	1,196			1,274	1,274		1,035	1,035	
Method of Financing										
Project Assistance										
Direct A.I.D.	1,104	1,104			1,196	1,196		1,035	1,035	
Other Agency	5	5			78	78		-	-	
Contract	87	87			-	-		-	-	
Non-Project Assistance	-	-			-	-		-	-	
Total Other than Development Loan	1,196	1,196			1,274	1,274		1,035	1,035	
Total Assistance	1,196	XXX	XXX	XXX	1,274	XXX	XXX	1,035	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
A.I.D. employed	37	29	26
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	4	4	-
Total	41	33	26

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Non-contract	36	56	45
Contract	-	-	-
Total	36	56	45

CONFIDENTIAL

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: GHANA

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Land Use and Water Development 641-11-120-001			
Prior Reference: Page 115, FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1958 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 950	Expenditures 919	Unliquidated 31
Estimated FY 65	109	131	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,059	1,050	9
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
50	-	1,109	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	59	24	
Participants	45	25	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	5	1	
Total Obligations	109	50	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing	Estimated FY 65		Proposed FY 66
Direct AID Costs	109		50
Other Agency	-		-
Contract	-		-
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Agriculture in northern Ghana has long remained on a primitive subsistence basis due largely to a long dry period each year. AID is assisting in transforming this region through the construction of rain-fed ponds usable during the dry season and through the training of Ghanaians in irrigation practice. Land-use surveys have been made for six areas.

Accomplishments under the project include construction of 2,000 miles of terraces opening up thousands of acres of new land, 30 grazing camps, and over 250 wells and small dams. Nearly 3,000 small farmers are planting dry-season gardens for the first time, using irrigated land to grow supplemental food crops. A Soils Conservation and Small Dams Irrigation Unit was established in the Ministry of Agriculture. Also as a result of this project, to coordinate the work of the new Unit with municipal water activities of the Ministry of Works and Housing and with activities of the Volta River Authority, a Water Resources and Power Secretariat has been established in the office of the President.

The Government of Ghana has supported the project by providing earth-moving equipment for construction of dams and terraces, as well as farm-to-market roads. It arranged for 59 professional and junior officers to be trained in soil conservation and management to carry on the work of the project.

The project is expected to phase out in FY 1966 with additional funds needed to continue the services of one water resources engineer and for training five participants. While all areas of Ghana affected by periodic drought could not be covered by this project, enough demonstrations and training will have been given by the end of 1966 to enable Ghanaians to carry out the work without further advice.

Project Objective and Description: To support Ghana's effort to develop year-round agriculture in areas where rainfall is limited to certain seasons and to improve irrigation and municipal water supply, A.I.D. provides services and training in soil conservation and water resources engineering.

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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

TABLE III

Country: **GHANA** Activity: **Agriculture and Natural Resources** Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Extension
641-11-110-007
Prior Reference: page 116, FY 1965 C.P.
Initial Obligation FY: 1958 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1967

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	1,887	1,803	84
Estimated FY 65	324	372	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	2,211	2,175	36
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
343	286	2,840	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	238	170
Participants	45	150
Commodities	16	5
Other Costs	25	18
Total Obligations	324	343

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	321	343
Other Agency	3	-
Contract	-	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Ghanaian Ministry of Agriculture establish an effective national extension service, reaching into all eight of Ghana's regions, and improve domestic marketing, cooperatives, diversification of crops (rubber and fiber), and animal husbandry. Toward that objective, AID is providing advisor, services, participant training, and

limited commodity support. This project is helping Ghana increase its agricultural production so as to increase food self-sufficiency and reduce dependence on food imports, to enable farmers to save for investment, and to conserve foreign exchange.

Under the guidance of U.S. technicians, (1 horticulture advisor, 1 fisheries advisor, 2 livestock advisors, 4 extension and 1 marketing advisor), on-the-job training has been given to 53 agricultural officers and 370 assistants. Training in the U.S. was provided for 66 Ghanaians, one of whom is the present director of the extension service. This training has enabled four of the eight regions to operate without further U.S. assistance. It is expected that extension services will be sufficiently established in the remaining four regions by 1967 to enable them to operate without U.S. assistance. Among the diversification efforts, notable progress was made in launching rubber and fiber output. The rubber project has produced 1.6 million high-yielding trees now maturing on 8,000 acres. The 1970 target is 35,000 planted acres eventually yielding 20,000 tons of crude rubber annually. Production of kenaf fiber was begun experimentally in 1963 and continued in 1964 on 1,500 acres which may yield 1,200 tons of fiber, which is used for cocoa bags. Ghana currently spends \$7 million of foreign exchange annually for its jute needs, and development of the kenaf industry would be an important factor in conserving foreign exchange.

The Government of Ghana organized a National Extension Service in 1960. The Ministry of Agriculture also organized an information branch and uses U.S. - made equipment to publish agricultural bulletins and posters. The Government of Ghana has purchased U.S.-made fiber decorticating machine with its own funds. The U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization conducts fertilizer demonstration work related to agricultural extension.

Additional funds are needed in FY 1966 to continue the services of 9 U.S. technicians and to train 30 participants in the fields of agronomy, animal husbandry, fisheries, crop fertilization, and kenaf growing and production techniques. These funds will also provide \$5,000 worth of seeds and fertilizer for demonstration purposes.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: GHANA

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Education
641-11-110-008
Prior Reference: page 117, FY 1965 C.P.
Initial Obligation FY: 1958 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1967

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	1,244	953	291
Estimated FY 65	364	533	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,608	1,486	122
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
323	362	2,293	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	278	258
Participants	45	30
Commodities	11	5
Other Costs	30	30
Total Obligations	364	323

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	364	323
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist in upgrading the level of agricultural training in Ghana by helping to establish five vocational agricultural institutes, and by providing advisory services to two professional agricultural training centers. The vocational agricultural institutes created under this project are designed to overcome weaknesses in teaching of

agricultural skills. This project is needed to help Ghana increase its agricultural production to eliminate reliance on large-scale imports of food which could be grown in Ghana.

With assistance from AID technicians in organizing curriculum and advising on administrative responsibilities, agricultural training institutes were opened at Asunansi in 1960, Wenchi in 1962, Ejura and Navrongo in 1963, and Ohawu in 1964. By December 1964, the five institutes had graduated 242 students. Some became private farmers while others found immediate employment on Volta River resettlement projects and other Government projects. The graduates completed either a one-year course in agriculture and mechanics or a four-month course in supervision and operation of machinery. The five institutes plan to expand to train 640 students in 1965 and in addition give week-end courses to hundreds of adult farmers and their wives. Three of the institutes give special emphasis to training on agricultural machines, including tractors, and teach both operation and maintenance. Poultry raising is another major field of emphasis. A.I.D. is providing advisory services, participant training, and limited commodity support. Technician services consist primarily of agriculture education advisors, agriculture equipment advisors and farm management and shop advisors. Three of the five centers are staffed with three technicians each, whereas the remaining two centers have two technicians each.

Two three-year professional schools are also assisted in this project: An Agricultural Training Center, Kwadaso-Kumasi, with an enrollment of 320 trains junior technicians for the Ministry of Agriculture, including the agricultural institutes; it is advised by one A.I.D. agriculturalist. A Veterinary Training Center, Pong-Tamale, was assisted by two A.I.D. technicians until it began graduating students in 1964.

The Government of Ghana financed construction costs of the schools and supplied many of the tractors and other commodity costs. Salaries and other recurring costs for local staffs at the institutes and centers are also paid by the Government of Ghana.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: GHANA

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Education
641-11-110-008

Page 2 of 2

In FY 1966, it is proposed to continue the services of 13 U.S. technicians described above. It is expected that a sufficient number of counterparts will be trained by FY 1967 to phase out the AID technicians. Six participants will be sent to the U.S. to study agricultural engineering.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: GHANA

Activity: Community Development, Social Welfare & Housing Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Rural Public Works 641-11-830-022			
Prior Reference: Page 118, FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1960 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	115	112	3
Estimated FY 65	65	61	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	180	173	7
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
56	60	296	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	46	42	
Participants	15	10	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	4	4	
Total Obligations	65	56	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	65	56	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

of regional government institutions which encourage and advise on construction of important facilities in their areas with little or no dependence on the national government for funds or staffing. The regional governments employ Ghanaian surveyors, draftsmen, office personnel, and some engineers; these employees are often well qualified from the standpoint of technical education but lack the years of operating experience and administrative training essential to organizing an efficiently functioning Technical Advice Center.

Technical Advice Centers have been established under this project in the Eastern, Ashanti, and Western regions. The A.I.D. technicians assist in the establishment and development of each center and help train Ghanaians to carry on the work after the technician's departure. Some Ghanaians are sent to the U.S. for training. Ghanaians have taken over all responsibilities in the first two centers and are expected to be operating the third center independently by July 1965. The three centers in the past four years have aided in the supervision of the planning, design, and construction of 144 miles of road, 49 bridges, 90 schools, 25 community water markets, and local government buildings. The AID-advised centers concentrated their work on site selection, design, cost estimation, letting of bids, and training. Cost savings were achieved by design standardization, public advertising and opening of bids, lectures and manuals on proper procurement and construction practice, and competition for low-cost school and house design and for best quality construction work.

FY 1966 funds will be used to fund the services of two public works engineers for the fourth and fifth of the planned eight centers and training of two participants in drafting and surveying.

Project Objective and Description: To assist Ghana to establish centers in each regional area to advise local government agencies in the construction of housing, schools, water systems and other projects.

An important part of the self-help endeavors of Ghana to promote its national growth is the establishment

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: GHANA

Activity: General and Miscellaneous

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Volta River Authority 641-11-990-028			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1963		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	26	11	15
Estimated FY 65	27	35	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	53	46	7
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
27	70	150	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	27	27	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	27	27	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	27	27	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

for two engineers in the fall of 1963 to study Volta resettlement problems and make recommendations to the Government of Ghana. To help develop fisheries in the new lake (to be one of the largest artificial lakes in the world) and to attempt to avoid aquatic weed problems, AID provided the Volta River Authority a consultant on weed control and fresh-water fisheries. In addition, A.I.D. is providing for the topping off of the salary of a water resources engineer to help plan utilization of the impounded Volta water for irrigation purposes below the dam. If problems such as impermeability of the soil can be overcome, the fertile land there is suitable for sugar cane, rice, and pasture.

The Government of Ghana has agreed to pay that part of the salary of the American water resources engineer equal to the customary Ghanaian salary for comparable responsibilities. It has also arranged with Kaiser Engineers to analyze and make recommendations on irrigation and on construction of lake ports. The Government of Ghana has built new villages to house the families displaced by filling of the Volta reservoir. Part of their food during the emergency move was made available under the World Food Program, which included in FY 1962 a \$1 million P.L. 480 Title II allotment.

FY 1966 funds are needed to continue the services of the fisheries advisor and topping off costs for the water resources engineer.

Project Objective and Description: To provide the Volta River Authority certain technical assistance related to use of the Volta reservoir and resettlement of the 80,000 Ghanaians whose homes are being inundated by the rising lake water behind the dam.

A.I.D. arranged with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: GHANA

Activity: General and Miscellaneous

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Human Resources Development
641-11-990-035
Prior Reference: Page 461 FY 1964 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1967

the National Planning Commission, and a tax official for the Ministry of Finance, are currently studying in the U.S. The Government of Ghana pays the international travel costs of participants training in the U.S.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	47	28	19
Estimated FY 65	-	18	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	47	46	1
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
10	20	77	

FY 1966 funds are requested to cover costs of two trainees in development fields to study in the U.S.

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians		-
Participants		10
Commodities		-
Other Costs		-
Total Obligations		10
Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs		10
Other Agency		-
Contract		-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To make available to the Government of Ghana advice and training which, while contributing to Ghana's development, lies in sectors outside other projects in the present program. Under this project a junior executive for a private industrial group sponsored by the National Investment Bank has been trained while a development economist for

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: GHANA

Activity: Technical Support

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Technical Support
641-11-990-000
Prior Reference: page 119, FY 1965 C.P.
Initial Obligation FY: 1958 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** N.A.*

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	1,791	1,719	72
Estimated FY 65	233	272	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	2,024	1,991	33
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
226	N.A.	N.A.	

than one project: a general agricultural advisor, a deputy agricultural advisor, a general services officer, two secretaries, and local employees; (2) office supplies, rents, utilities, and other overhead chargeable to program operations.

The Government of Ghana carries a full share of the technical support burden. It provides U.S. technicians with local transportation, housing, and furniture.

Additional funds are needed in FY 1966 to cover the expenses and salaries of 5 U.S. technicians and to cover local costs for rents, utilities, contract services, supplies, and equipment.

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	83	78
Participants	-	-
Commodities	-	-
Other Costs	150	148
Total Obligations	233	226
Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	233	226
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To supply supporting program personnel and services not chargeable to individual projects. This project provides logistic and other support for program activities extending to more than one project. Specifically, such costs include (1) salaries and allowances of program technicians whose services relate to more

*This project will continue annually in general support of AID programs.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: GHANA

Borrower: Government of Ghana

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Volta River Authority 641-H-002	
Date Authorized: 9-1-61	Date Signed: 2-8-62
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	Loan Terms
Amount	Duration 30 years
Authorized \$27,000	Grace Period 1 year
Disbursed 7,254	Interest Rate 3½%
Repayments 50	Currency of Repayment . . US. \$
Interest Collected 159	

IBRD has made a loan of \$47,000,000. At all times during the construction period, the Government of Ghana will have provided at least 50% of the total funds from all sources then expended for the project.

Physical Status: Construction of the project is more than 80% completed over-all. Engineering services for the project are being provided by Kaiser Engineers and Constructions, Inc., Civil construction is being performed by Impregilo, an Italian firm. Completion of construction is forecast for the end of May 1966. Initial power generation is expected at the end of August 1965.

Financial Status: The Authority in June 1963 revised downward its forecast of the capital costs of the project from \$196 million to \$158 million (not including resettlement costs of around \$10 million). As of September 30, 1964, disbursements of funds from all sources amounted to \$113 million.

Host Country Contribution and Procurement Sources: The Government of Ghana is committed to provide at least 50% of the total cost. Its expenditures as of September 30, 1964, amounted to almost \$71 million, well over half of total disbursements at that date. A.I.D. financing is tied to procurement in the U.S., but may be utilized for local currency costs under conditions specified in the loan agreement. However, no disbursements of A.I.D. funds for local costs have been authorized thus far.

Comments on Implementation: The project appears to be progressing satisfactorily. Borrower's progress reporting is up-to-date and the quality of the report is good. Some deficiency in meeting 50-50 shipping requirements under the A.I.D. loan has been noted and corrective action has been requested.

Purpose of Loan. The Volta River Hydroelectric Project involves the construction at an estimated cost of \$196 million of a dam and power plant at Akosombo on the Volta River and a transmission grid system covering a large area of southern Ghana.

On September 1, 1961 the Board of Directors of the former Development Loan Fund approved a loan of \$27,000,000 to the Volta River Authority as part of the total financing required for the project. On December 16, 1961, the United States Government announced that it had reached a decision to join Ghana, the United Kingdom and the IBRD (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) in financing this project. This decision was reached after nearly three years of active study and negotiations to insure the economic and technical feasibility of the project and to obtain the required financing.

The U.S. Government commitment includes in addition to the Agency for International Development loan of \$27,000,000, an Export-Import Bank loan of \$10,000,000. Financing of the remainder of the \$196,000,000 project is as follows: The Government of Ghana will contribute \$98,000,000, the United Kingdom has made a loan of \$14,000,000, and the

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: GHANA

Borrower: Volta Aluminum Company

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Construction of Aluminum Smelter 641-H-003	
Date Authorized: 6-28-62	Date Signed: 6-28-62
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	Loan Terms
Amount	Duration 24 yrs.
Authorized \$55,000	Grace Period 4 yrs.
Disbursed -	Interest Rate 5 3/4%
Repayments -	Currency of Repayment . . U.S. \$
Interest Collected 341 ^{1/2}	

expropriation and inconvertibility to cover the firms' investment of up to \$54 million.

Physical Status: As originally scheduled, construction of the smelter is to be initiated early in 1965.

Financial Status: The amount of the AID participation (\$55 million) in the Export-Import Bank loan to VALCO has been transferred to the Export-Import Bank under the terms of the agreement between the two agencies. Disbursements by the Export-Import Bank are expected to begin in 1965.

Procurement Sources: AID funds will be used for procurement of goods and services in the U.S. only, in accordance with the terms of the Export-Import Bank--VALCO Loan Agreement.

Comments on Implementation: The loan will be administered entirely by the Export-Import Bank under the terms of its Loan Agreement.

^{1/2} Commitment Fee

Purpose of the Loan: The financing of the Volta River Hydroelectric Project was made contingent upon the completion of financing arrangements for the construction at Tema of an aluminum smelter to be owned by the Volta Aluminium Co., Ltd. (VALCO). The smelter will consume the largest single bloc of the power output of the dam.

An Export-Import Bank loan of \$110 million to VALCO was signed on February 8, 1962, to assist in financing this smelter. Subsequently, on June 28, 1962, A.I.D. and Export-Import Bank executed an agreement whereby A.I.D. undertook to participate in the Export-Import Bank loan to VALCO to the extent of 50% of the loan, or \$55 million. Fifty percent of all disbursements made by Export-Import Bank will be made from the AID participation, and AID will receive 50% of all payments received by Export-Import Bank.

VALCO is owned by two U.S. firms: Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation (90%) and Reynolds Metals Company (10%). These two firms will invest \$32 million in VALCO and have undertaken an obligation to meet up to an additional \$22 million of possible cost over-runs. AID has provided an investment guaranty against the risks of

Guinea

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SUMMARY OF COUNTRY PROGRAM

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TABLE I

Country: GUINEA

Summary (in thousands of dollars)			
Funding Category	Obligations		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Development Loans.....	-	2,300	8,000
Tech. Coop./D.G.	2,735	4,509	4,402
Supporting Assistance.....	7,200	6,460	5,000
Contingency Fund.....	-	-	-
Total.....	9,935	13,269	17,402

U.S. objectives in Guinea are to help the country achieve economic and social development with lessened dependence on communist countries, to help alleviate Guinea's chronic shortage of foreign exchange, and to encourage Guinea to associate more closely with its West African neighbors and with other Free World countries. Concurrently, the U.S. seeks to stimulate greater contributions by Free World countries and multi-national organizations to Guinea's development efforts.

Effective use of its mineral resources is recognized as the key to the economic development of Guinea. U.S. private investment is playing a major role in this area with Harvey Aluminum having been granted a concession for bauxite exploitation and Olin Mathieson participating with French, German, British and Swiss private capital in the FRIA Aluminum consortium. The World Bank is currently considering loans to Guinea for port facilities and other infrastructure related to the bauxite facilities at Boke, and for road construction. Except for private investment -- and a small contribution from the West German Government -- efforts to attract aid from other Western countries have met with little success. Prospects are not bright for any immediate thaw in Guinean relations with France which have been strained since Guinea achieved independence in 1958, and it is doubtful that France will become a major source of aid in the near future. Guinea has received large amounts of aid, around \$140 million, from the Soviets and Communist China, which continues though at a reduced level.

AID is utilizing various forms of assistance in Guinea, increasingly in the direction of a more concerted economic development program. Commodities financed with supporting assistance and PL 480 programs provide badly needed imports for which sufficient foreign exchange is otherwise lacking. Machinery and equipment, as well as certain industrial raw materials, imported under this program are also assisting the development of local industries, e.g., a truck assembly plant and a tire recapping plant, to reduce Guinea's dependence on

imports. The PL 480 program has averted the possibility of widespread famine caused by serious food shortages.

In addition to this general economic support, AID has a technical assistance program concentrated on increasing and upgrading Guinean supply of trained manpower. Among the fields covered by the AID-financed training program are agriculture, economic planning, air traffic, and business administration. AID efforts have been directed toward accelerating agricultural production of both corn and rice, and advice has been provided in the development of needed infrastructure, particularly civil air transportation.

In FY 1966 technical assistance projects will continue in the fields of agriculture, education, industry and transportation. Continuing projects in these fields are estimated to require \$4,402,000. In addition, a project designed to assist the Government of Guinea improve its collection and interpretation of statistical data is under consideration. This assistance will be augmented by a PL 480 Title II program in support of self-help projects in poultry demonstrations and the improvement of farm-to-market roads. A school lunch program conducted under the World Food Program will use \$250,000 in Title III commodities.

In FY 1966 it is also proposed to continue the Supporting Assistance commodity import program at a level of \$5 million; a reduction of 29% from FY 1965 which may be reduced further if there is a substantial improvement in Guinea's export earnings. The proposed reduction is based on the elimination of certain consumer goods and through concentration to a greater degree on capital good which will increase local production facilities. To complement this program, an estimated \$15 million of PL 480 Title I commodities will be furnished, with rice, wheat, flour vegetable oils and dairy products comprising the major commodities.

Development loan possibilities for FY 1966 include civil aviation navigational aids, components for the vehicle assembly plant, and telecommunications. Other possible, but less advanced loan projects are for electrification of interior towns and for a riceland reclamation project.

A civic action program financed from Military Assistance has been authorized in FY 1965. This program finances the services of a twenty-four-man U.S. Army Corps of Engineers team to train one heavy construction engineering company of the Guinean army on road construction and maintenance techniques.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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

Country: GUINEA

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1964				Estimate FY 1965			Proposed FY 1966		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	2300	XXX	XXX	0-8000	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Development Loan										
Project Assistance										
U.S. Technicians	844	844			2404	2404		1864	1864	
Participants	614	614			870	870		1143	1143	
Commodities	551	551			633	633		534	534	
Other Costs	726	726			602	602		861	861	
Total Project Assistance	2735	2735			4509	4509		4402	4402	
Method of Financing										
Project Assistance										
Direct A.I.D.	1003	1003			1155	1155		1250	1250	
Other Agency	18	18			7	7		-	-	
Contract	1714	1714			3347	3347		3152	3152	
Non-Project Assistance	7200	-	7200		6460	-	6460	5000	-	5000
Total Other than Development Loan	9935	2735	7200		10969	4509	6460	9402	4402	5000
Total Assistance	9935	XXX	XXX	XXX	13269	XXX	XXX	9402-17402	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
A.I.D. employed	22	22	20
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	19	41	41
Total	41	63	61

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Non-contract	9	26	37
Contract	201	144	157
Total	210	170	194

CONFIDENTIAL

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: GUINEA

Activity: Agriculture & Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Riceland Rehabilitation 675-11-120-008			
Prior Reference: Page 126, FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 83	Expenditures 65	Unliquidated 18
Estimated FY 65	77	62	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	160	127	33
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
35	50	245	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	33	25	
Participants	5	10	
Commodities	25	-	
Other Costs	14	-	
Total Obligations	77	35	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	42	35	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	35	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
50	-	30	2

Guinea has experienced difficulty in feeding its growing population at a time when it has inadequate foreign exchange earnings to finance additional imports. The magnitude of the problem is illustrated by the fact that Guinea is currently importing 40,000 tons of rice under a PL 480, Title I program.

U.S. assistance has consisted of engineering studies of the coastal areas, the provision of drainage and irrigation equipment and planning and supervision of its installation. An AID hydraulic engineer and a U.S. irrigation specialist have trained Guineans to maintain and operate the irrigation system in the rehabilitated rice fields.

Three of four areas originally selected have been found suitable for rehabilitation and 80% of planned construction and installation of equipment has been completed. Construction and rehabilitation costs have been borne by the Government of Guinea. During the final two years of U.S. assistance under this project, the major emphasis will be on training of Guinean staff. It is estimated that by 1968 a total of 3300 acres will be brought into production with a corresponding increase in production of 3300 metric tons of rice per year.

FY 66 funding is required to continue the services of the AID hydraulic engineer supervising the project and to finance the training of two participants in rice cultivation and irrigation maintenance practices.

Project Objective and Description: To assist Guinea to attain higher levels of rice production through the rehabilitation of 7500 acres of riceland in four coastal areas.

These land areas were under intensive cultivation during the French administration, but suffered serious deterioration and greatly reduced yields following Guinean independence in 1958. As a consequence

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: GUINEA

Activity: Agriculture & Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Crop Improvement
675-11-110-024
Prior Reference: Page 125, FY 1965 C.P.
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1970

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	82	76	6
Estimated FY 65	100	100	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	182	176	6
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
175	500	857	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	75	75
Participants	-	25
Commodities	25	75
Other Costs	-	-
Total Obligations	100	175

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	100	175
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
34	-	83	75

Project Objective and Description: To help increase basic agricultural crop yields (corn and rice) through research and extension work thereby permitting Guinea to supply more of its basic food needs from domestic sources. Agricultural practices in Guinea are so rudimentary that a crop improvement program requires a major, coordinated effort involving crop

research, development of extension services, and production of improved seed. Major crops being developed are rice, corn and vegetables.

Through the research center at Kindia, corn seed of improved, disease-resistant varieties has been introduced which, accompanied by modern fertilizer applications, has in some instances achieved yield increases of 100%. Greater distribution of improved seed among farmers will be accomplished in the summer of 1965 by Guinean extension workers.

Rice variety and fertilizer trials were undertaken at seven locations with Peace Corps Volunteers assisting in demonstrations.

The objective is to increase rice production sufficiently to offset the current annual imports of 40,000 tons and to expand corn production by as much as 12,500 tons, sufficient to meet contemplated demands for both human and animal consumption.

It is planned in FY 1965 to conduct vegetable varietal and cultural practice trials at five regional centers and to set up extension demonstrations with vegetable gardens at a minimum of 10 locations. Assistance will also be provided in the evaluation of sugar cane varieties in the region of Kindia.

The Guinean Government will make available the equivalent of \$75,000 in counterpart in support of the project. Because of the complexity of this project and the delays in establishing the extension centers and agricultural training institutes, the completion date for this project has been extended for one year to FY 1970.

Funds requested for FY 1966 are to continue the services of three direct-hire technicians serving as research agronomist, extension/education advisor, and production agronomist; to cover 12 months of U.S. training in extension methods and agriculture research for four Guinean participants; and to provide American-made agricultural demonstration equipment and tools, seed and fertilizers.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: GUINEA

Activity: Industry and Mining

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Palm Oil Extraction 675-11-230-014			
Prior Reference: Page 129, FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1963 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	361	123	238
Estimated FY 65	190	248	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	551	371	180
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
175	160	886	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	64	90	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	85	20	
Other Costs	41	65	
Total Obligations	190	175	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	25	25	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	165	150	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
5	-	70	70

has lacked the simple facilities required for processing the fruit. Since such imports cost over two million dollars annually, the Guinea Government has sought U.S. help to develop a local oil industry to meet part of these requirements. An AID survey indicated the feasibility of a small-scale extraction industry to produce some of the edible oils needed, as well as to stimulate Guinea's rural economic growth.

Under a contract with the American firm of Checchi and Co., AID is providing assistance to the Government of Guinea in the construction and initial operation of a pilot palm kernel processing center. Two contract technicians, one an industrial engineer and the other a cooperative specialist, have guided the project since its inception. U.S. assistance also provided the machinery and equipment for the pilot plant which consists largely of hand-operated hydraulic presses. The pilot plant began operations in November 1963. To date the Guinean Government has made available the equivalent of \$90,000 from its own resources and \$70,000 in counterpart.

The first pilot center at Kagbele has met with success and has confirmed the technical principles of the processing operation and concept of cooperatives. In 1965 two new processing centers will be set up at Boffa and Boke where dwarf palms have already been planted. Satellite units will be established to service the present center at Kagbele to assure its economic viability. This expansion will require the addition of one contract technician.

The existing pipeline represents forward funding for contract services. AID is extending the project through 1967 in accordance with an earlier decision to extend the project to other selected regions because of the success of the initial center.

The FY 1966 funding requests covers the AID direct-hire technician to supervise the plant construction and operation, the contract services of three technicians, and the procurement of a small amount of equipment for replacement items and spare parts required for plant operations which are not available in Guinea.

Project Objective and Description: To assist Guinea in the establishment of a palm oil extraction industry by the operation of small processing centers at several locations in the country.

Despite the fact that palm fruit grows extensively in Guinea, the country is an importer of palm oil used for cooking and industrial purposes because it

PROJECT DATA
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TABLE III

Country: GUINEA

Activity: Industry and Mining

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Manioc Starch Plant 675-15-230-030			
Prior Reference:			
Initial Obligation FY: 1965		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65	120	45	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	120	45	75
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
275	120	515	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	50	60	
Participants	-	33	
Commodities	10	120	
Other Costs	60	62	
Total Obligations	120	275	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	10	153	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	110	122	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
-	-	75	75

During April and May 1964, an AID-financed contract team investigated the possibility of setting up a small starch industry using locally-grown manioc as the base raw material. The study recommended the establishment of two pilot manioc plantations and subsequently setting up a small pilot operation for the processing of the roots.

This project was initiated in Fiscal Year 1965 under the direction of a specialist in tropical plantations and an industrial engineer. Two 250-acre pilots are being prepared for alternate year cropping producing 2,500 tons of roots per year. The second phase of the project is the construction of a simple processing plant capable of yielding 600 tons of starch per year. The manufactured manioc or tapioca starch has many local demands: as food for human consumption, as a highly nutritional poultry feed, as sizing in the textile plant, and also as an agent in certain phases of the processing at Guinea's large alumina plant.

After the second production season, other small plants will be established with technical assistance from the contract team. Later the feasibility of expanding the local industry to produce for the international market will be determined. With the world demand for manioc starch remaining high, there is reasonable expectation that this industry may become an earner of foreign exchange and an investment opportunity for private American participation or a basis for cottage industries. FY 1966 funding requirements for this project consist of \$60,000 to extend the services of the contract team for an additional year, \$33,000 to cover training for five Guineans in industrial operations, and \$120,000 for land clearing equipment, machine shop items, fertilizer, and insecticides, and \$62,000 to provide logistic support for the contract team. The Guinea Government will contribute \$75,000 for general support of the project.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist Guinea in broadening its industrial base and stimulate growth in Guinea's rural economy through the establishment of small plants for the processing of Guinean-grown manioc into starch in order to help expand its possibilities for export earnings.

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: **GUINEA**

Activity: **Transportation**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Civil Aviation Improvement 675-11-370-015			
Prior Reference: Page 131 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1963 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1971			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 46	Expenditures 26	Unliquidated 20
Estimated FY 65	1800	650	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	1846	676	1170
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
1400	5500	8746	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	1358	700	
Participants	95	300	
Commodities	225	-	
Other Costs	122	400	
Total Obligations	1800	1400	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	175	-	
Other Agency	7	-	
Contract	1618	1400	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
-	-	485	315

drain on the national budget since it began operations. It has relied on Bloc equipment which has proved uneconomic for the services required and on Bloc personnel who have done little to train Guineans so that they may eventually be able to conduct their own operations. Under a contract with an American carrier (Pan American) AID is providing assistance to Air Guinee in all phases of airline management and operations, thus effectively displacing Bloc personnel in this strategic activity. This assistance includes flight operations, maintenance and shop facilities, management and planning, and the training of Guinean personnel both locally and abroad. This project was undertaken after long and detailed study including a survey of the entire civil aviation situation in Guinea by an FAA and CAB Team. Prior assistance has included technical services of FAA and U.S. Weather Bureau personnel and small amounts of equipment to effect urgently needed improvements in the areas of meteorology, communications, and traffic control. Related to this project is a development loan to finance the purchase of American aircraft.

The prolonged negotiations involving the related equipment loan and the contract fixing relations between Pan American and Air Guinee have caused delays in implementation of the project. The scheduled year of completion of financial aid has therefore been extended to Fiscal Year 1971. The pipeline estimated for June 30, 1965 represents forward funding of the Pan American contract.

Funds required for FY 1966 are to extend the contract for an additional 18 months. In addition to the services of 28 full time technicians and short-term specialists, the contract provides for advanced training for 40 Guineans as pilots, mechanics, communications technicians and administrative and managerial specialists, plus overall logistical support for the contract team. The Guinea Government will provide operational support for the airline from its own resources, estimated at \$2,315,000 for FY 1966.

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Guinea Government in the development of a national airline that can operate on realistic economic lines, be financially self-sufficient, and have capacity for independent planning and orderly growth.

Guinea's national airline, Air Guinee, has been a

PROJECT DATA
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TABLE III

Country: GUINEA

Activity: Transportation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Highway Improvement
675-11-310-020
Prior Reference: Page 132, FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1964 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1969

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	250	-	250
Estimated FY 65	-	150	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	250	150	100
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
240	500	990	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians		125
Participants		-
Commodities		35
Other Costs		80
Total Obligations		240
Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs		40
Other Agency		-
Contract		200

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
-	-	75	75

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Government of Guinea in the development and implementation of a national plan of road construction and maintenance.

Lack of transportation facilities has been a major obstacle to economic development of the areas isolated from the more advanced coastal plains of Guinea. Opening of routes to the interior will

contribute basically to developing social services, governmental communication, and any future extension of Guinea's marketing system. Establishment of an adequate highway network is one of the principal goals of Guinea's current development plan.

U.S. assistance is focused on the provision of technical guidance to the Ministry of Economic Development, and assistance in the preparation of the detailed engineering plans which must precede actual road construction. An American firm under contract with AID is furnishing five engineers to work on the design of a specific route from Mamou to Koundara (310 miles), and to assist the Guineans in preparing specifications, lists of equipment and materials, and cost estimates. The engineering plans may also be used as a means of securing external financing from sources such as the IBRD. Also being considered is a loan under Section 104(g) of PL 480 to finance the purely local costs of the road construction. West Germany is currently providing some assistance through a loan for highway construction, with technical guidance from German Army engineers.

Because of delays in the implementation of this project as a result of revision of GOG plans for highway improvement, its completion date has been moved forward two years to 1969.

No funding was needed for this project in FY 1965 as a sufficient amount was available from prior year obligations.

FY 1966 funds are required to continue the services of the direct-hire transportation advisor, to extend the services of the five technicians under the contract for another year, fund contract supporting services and provide a small amount of demonstration equipment.

PROJECT DATA
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TABLE III

Country: GUINEA

Activity: EDUCATION

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Developmental Training
675-11-690-003
Prior Reference: Page 134, FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1960 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1968

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	2603	1733	870
Estimated FY 65	495	875	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	3098	2608	490
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
450	125	3673	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	49	30
Participants	405	390
Commodities	-	-
Other Costs	41	30
Total Obligations	495	450

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	-	-
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	495	450

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
12	-	42	25

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Guinea Government to meet its priority manpower needs through selected programs of formal academic training in the U.S.

With the abrupt departure of the French technicians following independence Guinea was faced with a critical shortage of skilled manpower in almost all

fields. In order to alleviate this problem AID has since 1960 financed a contract with the African-American Institute to arrange and oversee university-level training programs for selected Guinean students. The program has covered since its inception a total of 194 students most of whom undertook under-graduate studies, with a few completing graduate programs at the Master's level. Many of these students are expected to occupy important positions in the governmental and private sectors upon their return to Guinea. Among the major fields of study in which Guineans have been trained are agriculture, economics, air traffic, physical sciences, medicine and business administration.

Other western nations, notably France and Germany, have made similar scholarship opportunities available to Guinean students, while large numbers of Guineans are known to be receiving training in Sino-Soviet countries.

No new participants are planned under this project. 105 of the students have already completed their studies and returned to Guinea. The program will remain active until the last group of students financed under this project finishes its academic training. In some instances, particularly in engineering and the physical sciences, arrangements are made to give the students a two months practical internship in industry before they return to Guinea to take up careers. The pipeline of June 30, 1964 and that projected for June 30, 1965 consists largely of funds required to make tuition and maintenance payments prior to the start of the academic year in September.

The Guinea Government contributes a total of \$25,000 from counter-part funds to finance local expenses and round-trip international travel. Funds requested for FY 1966 will finance the African-American Institute contract through June 30, 1967. Costs of 89 students, financed by AID, are provided within the contract. In addition, the contract provides for the full-time services of a campus coordinator, and other supporting services.

PROJECT DATA

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TABLE III

Country: **GUINEA**

Activity: **Education**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Industrial & Vocational Training 675-11-610-004			
Prior Reference: Page 135, FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1970			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	2528	1350	1178
Estimated FY 65	997	800	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	3525	2,150	1,375
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
942	2241	6708	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	346	346	
Participants	200	220	
Commodities	178	192	
Other Costs	273	184	
Total Obligations	997	942	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	203	217	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	794	725	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
392	-	618	517

skilled technicians required to sustain normal governmental and commercial activities. To help overcome this obstacle to economic growth A.I.D. contracted with the American Organization for Rehabilitation through Training (ORT) to establish and teach at the technical training school. AID has also financed the procurement of shop equipment, the rehabilitation of the U.S. building that was used at the Conakry Trade Fair to accommodate the various school shops, and the construction of a classroom unit.

The school provides 3 distinct courses: (1) regular 3-year cycle of technical training is offered in 12 fields such as auto mechanics, electricity, accounting, telecommunications and surveying; (2) a one-year program to train semi-skilled workers in these same fields; and (3) short-term courses of approximately 3 to 4 months duration to improve the technical skills of in-service personnel. When the school reaches its planned maximum operating capacity in 1970 it will be capable of turning out each year 225 graduates of the three-year course, 60 graduates of the one-year course; and approximately 360 participants in short-term courses.

An integral part of the project is special advanced training for selected students who will replace the contract instructors currently staffing the school. Starting in 1967 Guineans will begin to replace contract personnel. During the period of transition the ORT staff will be able to give further practical guidance in methods and techniques of instruction to the Guinean teachers. The pipeline on June 30, 1964 consisted primarily of equipment orders that were pending the completion of renovation and construction of school facilities. Construction has now been completed, the equipment provided installed; and, the facilities are now in full use.

Funds requested for FY 1966 will continue the contract services of 36 instructors and administrative personnel, cover the continuing services of the AID education officer, finance the procurement of tools, machines, and other equipment required to complete the third year shops, provide teacher training for 24 new participants for two years to prepare qualified local staff to carry on the work now performed by the contract party, and provide logistic support for the contract team. The Government of Guinea will contribute the equivalent of \$36,000 from its budgetary resources and \$517,000 from counterpart to cover operational support and the local costs of physical facilities and equipment.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist Guinea to establish a technical vocational school at the secondary level in order to train Guineans as urgently needed vocational teachers and craftsman.

At independence Guinea's manpower resources were seriously depleted of the skilled and semi-

PROJECT DATA
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TABLE III

Country: GUINEA

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Participant Support 675-11-690-12			
Prior Reference: P. 475, FY 1964 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: NA*	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 6	Expenditures 6	Unliquidated
Estimated FY 65	190	65	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	196	71	125
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
190	NA	NA	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	25	25	
Participants	165	165	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	190	190	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	190	190	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
12	66	42	66

responsive to priority training requests from the Government of Guinea. Appropriate emphasis will be placed on the recognition of Guineans who have youth leadership potential to provide them with suitable training that will prepare them for positions of leadership.

At an annual rate of approximately 25 participants per year this project will train Guineans in various professional and sub-professional fields. Most of the training will be in the United States, but grants will also be made for training at regional centers such as the school for heavy equipment operators and mechanics in Togo.

The nature of the training programs to be sponsored each year will be developed in response to specific needs existing at that time. To date three participants have received training under this activity in teletype operations and maintenance, and computer techniques. In FY 1965 provisions have been made for the following types of training: statistics, heavy equipment, maintenance and operation, advanced language training for teachers of English, banking and economics.

Funds requested for FY 1966 will cover training grants for twenty-five participants in such fields as economics, public administration, education and planning. These funds will also cover the AID Training Officer assigned to this project. The Government of Guinea finances from counterpart funds the international transportation costs for all participants.

* This project, to be reviewed annually, is in general support of AID development assistance activities in Guinea.

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Guinean Government in meeting specific manpower requirements through the provision of training to selected Guineans. Since no additional students are being sent to the U.S. under the "Developmental Training" project, administered by the African American Institute, this project gives the flexibility to be

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: GUINEA

Activity: Technical Support

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Technical Support 675-11-990-000			
Prior Reference: Page 138, FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: N.A.*			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	1555	1290	265
Estimated FY 65	540	765	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	2095	2055	40
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
520	N.A.	N.A.	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	404	388	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	85	92	
Other Costs	51	40	
Total Obligations	540	520	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	410	415	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	130	105	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
407	-	822	500

transportation expenditures that are made in support of the technical assistance program as well as the personnel costs of 14 direct hire technicians and staff whose functions are not directly related to a specific project. Among these are the Food-for-Peace Officer, General Service Officers, program operations officers, general agriculture advisor, and several secretaries.

Project Objective and Description:

This activity finances certain personnel, and logistical support for AID program operations that cannot be ascribed to any one project.

A variety of general support items are charged to this activity. These include pro-rata shares of housing, office space, utilities and

*This project will continue annually in general support of AID programs.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
NEW PROJECT

Country: **GUINEA**

Activity: **Public Administration and Public Safety**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Statistical Services			
Prior Reference:			
Initial Obligation FY: 1966		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1969	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Estimated FY 65			xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
260	400	660	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians		120	
Participants		60	
Commodities		40	
Other Costs		40	
Total Obligations		260	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs		80	
Other Agency		-	
Contract		180	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
-	-	-	25

This is a new project being considered for implementation in FY 1966. The Government of Guinea lacks a means for producing on a systematic basis such basic information as government receipts, and expenditures, export-import figures, and production statistics. Although Guinea has a Department of Statistical Services, it is not presently capable of producing these minimum statistics.

This project would make available the services of a team of four programmers and statistical analysts to initiate a program of data collection, processing and publication. Training of Guineans would be offered in these fields on an in-service basis and abroad as appropriate. FY 1966 funding would finance the contract services of a four-man team, send 8 participants to the U.S. to study statistics, data processing and sampling techniques, and provide a limited amount of data processing equipment.

Project Objective and Description:

To help the Government of Guinea in developing the organizational and technical capability with which to collect and analyze the basic statistical data required for economic planning and effective government operations.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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

TABLE IV

Country: GUINEA

Borrower: Government of Guinea

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Conakry Power 675-H-007		Physical Status - Raymond International of Delaware, Inc. has been selected by the GOG as the prime contractor and Gibbs and Hill, Inc. of New York City will perform supervisory engineering services. General Motors is supplying the diesel units under a sub-contract to Raymond. The contractor mobilized in Conakry in mid-January and anticipates the diesels will be on line by early April, in time to meet the last two months of the dry season power deficit.	
Date Authorized: 12/9/64		Date Signed: 12/9/64	
Loan Status as of 12/31/64		Loan Terms	
	Amount		
Authorized	\$1,400	Duration	40 yrs.
Disbursed	0	Grace Period	10 yrs.
Repayments	0	Int.during grace	1%
Interest Collected	0	Interest Rate	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
		Currency of Repayment ..	US \$

Financial Status - It is anticipated that the loan will be fully disbursed by June 1965.

Host Country Contribution and Procurement Sources - Because of the nature of this project, the total local cost component is confined to the supply of unskilled labor and several local materials such as crushed rock. In view of the GOG's present financial situation and the fact that local cost financing has been maximized to the extent possible, the GOG's contribution represents as full participation as is feasible. All procurement financed under the loan will be from U.S. sources.

Purpose of Loan - To finance the foreign exchange costs of procurement in the U.S. of a 7.5 MW package diesel power plant consisting of five diesel generator units and a control unit together with related transformers, circuit breakers, switching equipment and spare parts and the necessary services to deliver, install, and initially supervise the operation of the plant in Conakry. The diesel generating capacity supplied by this project will supplement an existing hydroelectric facility that is unable to meet the requirements of the Conakry system during the dry season because of the lack of water storage capacity. It will also assist in providing firm electrical power to Conakry, and, with additional thermal capacity being installed outside the scope of this project, will meet the estimated dry season power requirements until additional water storage capacity can be developed. Every effort is being made to complete the project as early as possible in 1965.

LIBERIA

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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.

TABLE I

Country: LIBERIA

Summary (in thousands of dollars)			
Funding Category	Obligations		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Development Loans	7,350	6,000	5,000
Tech. Coop./D.G.	6,494	7,275	6,000
Supporting Assistance	-	-	7,478
Contingency Fund	-	XXXX	-
Total	13,844	13,275	13,478

Liberia, though small in area and population (1.2 million), has very substantial development prospects, principally in rubber, minerals, and timber. The country's close historic ties with the U.S., its moderating influence in African councils, and its receptivity to large-scale U.S. and other private investment have been important factors affecting U.S. aid policy in Liberia.

Although the U.S. is the principle aid donor to Liberia, the GOL has obtained substantial assistance from other Free World sources. The Federal Republic of Germany has extended a \$12.5 million line of credit, mainly for road construction, and \$1.5 million in technical assistance for such activities as a forest survey and city planning; the World Bank has made \$3.3 million available for highway construction and road maintenance equipment. The IMF has authorized drawings totaling \$8.5 million to assist the Government in meeting scheduled repayments of its foreign debt.

Despite a favorable development potential and rapid economic progress for several years through 1963, Liberia is now faced with serious financial problems. Before 1963 the Government of Liberia made extensive use of expensive contractor credits in anticipation of overly optimistic iron ore and rubber earnings. As a result, debt service obligations mounted rapidly and by 1963 Liberia faced an acute budget crisis. With the help of the International Monetary Fund the Government was able to stretch out its large foreign debt. However, payments on the debt still absorb about one-fourth of total Liberian Government revenues. Prospects are for severe budgetary limitations until the late 1960's. This situation, coupled with a decline in foreign investment following the completion of the tooling up process in the iron ore industry, has seriously slowed economic progress.

The Government of Liberia has itself recognized the seriousness of its current financial, manpower, and administrative

deficiencies and has instituted a series of corrective measures. Current operating expenditures have been curtailed as have the use of commercial bank borrowing and short-term, high interest contractor credits. A development budget has been adopted for 1965. The Government is strengthening its central development planning with the help of a Harvard Advisory Group financed by the U.N. Special Fund. Operational personnel have been requested to assist the Government in establishing and administering budget controls and finding new sources of revenue.

Despite improvements which have taken place in the past few months, the situation is still far from satisfactory. Little money from Liberian sources is available for development purposes, and the effectiveness of foreign assistance programs is thus limited. U.S. and Liberian officials have been considering what additional measures may be required to overcome Liberia's difficulties and, in turn, to provide the basis for a renewed development effort.

The circumstances described above have a definite limiting effect on what an aid program can accomplish. In the past AID has provided technical assistance concentrated in the fields of education, public works, public administration, and public health, and has approved development loans for electric power and the Monrovia water system and for the construction of schools and a medical center.

For FY 1966, however, the program will be confined to continuation of on-going technical assistance programs, plus provision of new operating personnel in selected government departments to improve the effectiveness of fiscal management, and feasibility surveys for capital projects in certain productive sectors of the economy. \$7,280,000 of FY 1966 funds are requested to cover costs of these continuing activities. A development loan, already under consideration, for the improvement of Robertsfield facilities is proposed for 1966. It is also expected that the feasibility surveys will result in projects suitable for foreign assistance financing at such time as Liberia's budgetary situation permits active participation by the Government in expanded development activity. If the Government of Liberia is successful in its current self-help efforts and takes appropriate measures along lines now being discussed, the budgetary situation may be sufficiently improved by the latter half of FY 1966 for the Government to provide adequate support for new AID development loans, in particular in Southeast Liberia where timber resources are promising. In such a situation, AID would also be prepared to consider a number of additional technical assistance activities in the fields of secondary education improvement, agricultural production improvement and rural public works for which an estimated \$198,000 would also be required in FY 1966.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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

Country: LIBERIA

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1964				Estimate FY 1965			Proposed FY 1966		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	7,350	XXX	XXX	XXX	6,000	XXX	XXX	5,000- 6,000	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Development Loan										
Project Assistance										
U.S. Technicians	3,272	3,272			3,134	3,134		3,798	3,798	
Participants	546	546			619	619		581	581	
Commodities	999	999			957	957		1,007	1,007	
Other Costs	1,677	1,677			2,565	2,565		1,894	1,894	
Total Project Assistance	6,494	6,494			7,275	7,275		7,280	7,280*	
Method of Financing										
Project Assistance										
Direct A.I.D.	4,460	4,460			4,760	4,760		3,804	3,804	
Other Agency	278	278			312	312		561	561	
Contract	1,756	1,756			2,203	2,203		2,915	2,915	
Non-Project Assistance	-	-			-	-		-	-	
Total Other than Development Loan	6,494	6,494			7,275	7,275		7,280	7,280	
Total Assistance	13,844	XXX	XXX	XXX	13,275	XXX	XXX	12,280- 13,280	XXX	XXX

* Total for continuing Technical Cooperation projects. In addition, \$198,000 is requested to cover estimated FY 1966 requirements of new projects or possible additions to existing projects.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
A.I.D. employed	81	62	53
Participating agency	6	23	27
Contractor technicians	69	51	98
Total	156	136	178

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Non-contract	95	153	86
Contract	29	-	16
Total	124	153	102

CONFIDENTIAL

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: LIBERIA

Activity: AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Funds: TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Project Title and Number: FORESTRY 669-11-170-002			
Prior Reference: Page 145 - FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1951		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	802	763	39
Estimated FY 65	73	83	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	875	846	29
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
74	19	968	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	42	37	
Participants	15	15	
Commodities	4	11	
Other Costs	12	11	
Total Obligations	73	74	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	73	59	
Other Agency	-	15	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

seriously depleted resources in the former colonial countries of West Africa and logging companies operating in the area are turning to Liberia. Properly managed and with adequate investment, the virtually untapped forests should net within 5 years an annual increase of \$7 million in GNP and significant increases in Government revenues.

U.S. assistance has been the key element responsible for Liberia's laws and regulations on forest management and harvesting, the creation of a Bureau of Forestry and a College of Forestry, the delineation and administration of a forest reserve of 40 million acres, and the development of a private timbering industry. Current problems are the limited administrative capacity of the Bureau of Forestry as logging concessionaires expand operations, inadequate roads and ports serving the more promising forest areas, low quality of present production and the need for better technological information to support greater production and usage for both local and export markets of the many species of timber available. If these problems can be overcome, it is likely that a significantly greater input of private investment capital could be attracted, most likely in the field of wood products manufacturing as well as continued expansion of logging operations.

FY 1966 Program: One full time technician and two short term consultants will direct their efforts toward in-service training for Bureau of Forestry personnel, preparation of management plans for new concession areas and conducting feasibility studies leading to greater production and utilization of forest products. Three Liberian technicians will receive training in the U.S. in lumber seasoning, sawmilling and forest administration and AID plans to provide testing equipment. Requirements for improvement of roads and ports will be one of the considerations of a separate project (669-12-380-096).

Project Objective and Description: To assist in expanding production of timber and related wood manufactures, and solving current problems of forest management.

Liberia's forests are one of the few remaining sources of African hardwood and are potentially an important exploitable and renewable economic resource. Continued and extremely selective logging has

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: LIBERIA

Activity: INDUSTRY AND MINING

Funds: TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Project Title and Number: GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND MAPPING 669-11-210-071			
Prior Reference: Page 149-FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1972			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 296	Expenditures 135	Unliquidated 161
Estimated FY 65	451	284	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	747	419	328
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
670	2,958	4,375	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	118	230	
Participants	39	63	
Commodities	65	90	
Other Costs	229	287	
Total Obligations	451	670	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	197	325	
Other Agency	118	230	
Contract	136	115	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

however, preliminary studies indicate the probability of valuable undiscovered mineral deposits. The lack of maps and information on minerals is therefore also a deterrent to private investment. Under this project, AID is providing the services of a team from the U.S. Geological Survey, limited equipment and construction, and training for Liberian personnel.

Since the USGS team arrived in FY 1964 the geological field work for an area of approximately 600 square miles has been completed. One area of bauxite has been discovered, and another found to contain encouraging amounts of gold in placer deposits. The U.S. Army Map Service in charge of the topographic mapping element of the project has been in the field since November, 1963 and currently is ahead of schedule on establishing ground control stations. The project is being expanded in FY 1965 and FY 1966 in order to speed up the geological survey and mineral resources evaluation, and to allow U.S. personnel to assume greater operational responsibilities for the surveys. Further studies will be made including a preliminary appraisal of reputed mineral deposits based on prior USGS studies to encourage further investment by private mining firms. Extension of the completion date for the project is a result of revision of the schedule to reflect a more realistic assessment of the scope of work to be accomplished. The Government of Liberia provides funds for operating the Geological Survey and the Cartographic Service of the Bureau of Natural Resources and provides office and storage space for the USGS team.

FY 1966 Program: FY 1966 funds will finance a USGS team of 10 geologists and other specialists and one Corps of Engineer cartographic specialist to accelerate surveying and mapping, and mineral resource evaluation, while providing in-service training to selected Liberian geologists. Two Liberian mining engineers and three geologists will receive training in the U.S. Equipment for the geological survey and the topographic mapping operations totaling approximately \$90,000 will also be made available. Funds will also be allocated for construction of a small cartographic service building.

Project Objective and Description: To assist in preparing basic geologic and topographic maps of Liberia, to evaluate the nation's mineral resources and to develop within the Government of Liberia limited geological surveying and topographic mapping capability. Liberia lacks the maps and geologic data on which to base valid plans for the country's future development;

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: LIBERIA

Activity: INDUSTRY AND MINING

Funds: TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Project Title and Number: PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION AND TRAINING 669-11-250-077
Prior Reference: Page 150-FY 1965 C.P.
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1970

Since 1962, 11 construction and public works technicians have helped reorganize the Department of Public Works, improved operating procedures, developed an in-service training program for the Liberian staff, established a long range program for training selected Liberian staff members abroad, and provided other operational and advisory services to the Department.

Notwithstanding its serious budgetary situation, the Government of Liberia spent approximately \$4 million for operation of the Department of Public Works in the period 1963-64 and is financing scholarships for 60 students in pre-engineering and the skilled trades and two in engineering. The expanded workload in this field includes the projects stemming from a \$3.25 million loan from the IBRD for road construction and purchase of road equipment; German credits totaling \$7.8 million for highway construction and a \$500,000 British loan for bridge construction materials and equipment is expected in the near future.

FY 1966 Program: During FY 1966, AID will finance the engineering firm contract referred to above, although at a reduced level of eight man years of specialist services with greater reliance upon short term consultants for specific task assignments. These services will be supported by survey and testing equipment to be used in on-the-job training activities. Advisory services of three AID engineers will continue to be made available to the Department on a part-time basis. Eight Liberians will receive training abroad in engineering and accounting, in addition to those who will receive in-service training. The "pipeline" at the close of FY 1965 is expected to be reduced considerably due to reductions in forward funding of the engineering contract this year.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	1,533	810	823
	230	667	
Estimated FY 65			XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,863	1,477	386
Estimated FY 66 Obligations		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete
486		489	2,938

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	72	219
Participants	30	48
Commodities	50	42
Other Costs	78	177
Total Obligations	230	486
Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	230	265
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	221

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To improve the capability of the Liberian Department of Public Works in supervising and arranging for developmental construction projects, maintenance and repair of roads, ports and other public utilities, and for engineering planning, design, and inspection of Government projects.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: LIBERIA

Activity: INDUSTRY AND MINING

Funds: TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Project Title and Number: RURAL PUBLIC WORKS 669-11-250-081			
Prior Reference: Page 152-FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	528	292	236
Estimated FY 65	577	390	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,105	682	423
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
143	850	2,098	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	43	28	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	58	69	
Other Costs	476	46	
Total Obligations	577	143	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
Direct AID Costs	487	143	
Other Agency	90	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To help Liberia to expand road building and maintenance in rural areas of the country by decentralizing the Public Works operation, particularly its equipment maintenance facilities. Development of Liberia's rural areas which have a high economic potential and considerable importance for

broadening Liberia's economic base are impeded by the lack of efficient capability to build and maintain roads and other public works. The limited financial resources of the Government and the high rate of deterioration of roads characteristic of the tropics add to the problem.

During FY 1962 and 1963 approximately 40 miles of new roads were constructed by an American contractor and the Department of Public Works. In FY 1964 approximately 20 miles of road were constructed or rehabilitated, preliminary surveys and design were completed for 100 miles of new roads, sites for two maintenance shops were surveyed and construction plans completed. AID is financing the services of Seabee training units, and is providing construction materials, as well as planning and advisory services of professional engineers to assist the Liberians to develop the capacity to build approximately 100 miles of minimum standard access roads a year in the rural areas. In December, 1964 the initial Seabee unit of 13 men arrived, construction of the first two maintenance shops and classrooms is underway and the training program in road maintenance has begun. FY 1965 funding will assure the completion of the new classrooms and shops, the construction of 92 miles of access roads and the services of additional Seabee units and a professional direct hire engineer. The project is closely associated with the Department of Public Works project from which engineers of J.G. White Engineering Co. are furnished as required.

The GOL will pay the equipment operators, construction personnel, and operating costs of road maintenance equipment. Repair tools and major equipment for shops and road maintenance equipment will be furnished under an IBRD loan. The estimated pipeline of June 30, 1965 will be liquidated by the end of FY 1966 when the construction of the roads financed with these funds is completed.

FY 1966 Program: FY 1966 funding will continue the services of one engineer and the support costs for the training and construction operations of the Seabee teams funded in FY 1965. Commodity funding is to consist of U.S. excess property for the remaining two regional maintenance shops and to complete equipping of the Liberian highway construction forces. If an assessment of progress in FY 1966 indicates the road construction training program should continue another year, it is possible that assistance may be required for construction materials for additional access roads.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: LIBERIA

Activity: INDUSTRY AND MINING

Funds: TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Project Title and Number: PUBLIC UTILITIES MANAGEMENT 669-11-270-033			
Prior Reference: Page 148 - FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1964		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	278	31	197
	105	188	
Estimated FY 65			xxxxxxxxxxxx
	383	269	114
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
220	254	857	
	Obligations		
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	105	200	
Participants	-	20	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	105	220	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	-	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	105	220	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Efficient management of the PUA has assumed increasing importance in view of the substantial expansion of electric power generation and water production anticipated from the new hydroelectric facility construction and Monrovia water system improvement being financed under development loans.

Specific progress realized since the present contract management group arrived in Liberia in FY 1964 includes the following: a) the thermal power generating capacity has been increased from approximately 14,000 kw to 16,000 kw through improved maintenance and repair; b) improvements in the water pumping plant near Monrovia have increased the system capacity from 1.5 million gallons per day to over 3 million; c) improved management practices resulted in increased billings and collection in CY 1964; and, d) an on-the-job instruction program has been established for Liberian staff members. The Public Utilities Authority finances the operating costs of the utilities systems and the interest and principal payments on its debt. In addition, the PUA pays the cost of one of the engineers furnished by the contractor as well as office facilities, stenographic and other office help, and in-service training costs in support of the contractors activities.

In FY 1966, AID will finance the extension of the contract with Sanderson and Porter Inc. for an additional 12 months, and provide training in the U.S. for selected Liberians who are to replace the contract technicians. The contract team consists of five specialists a general manager, a manager of water and sanitary engineering, a supervisory electrical engineer, a superintendent of diesel operations, and a controller who is assisting in the development of effective budget and contract procedures.

Project Objective and Description: To increase the effectiveness of the Government of Liberia's Public Utility Authority (PUA) in operating the Monrovia water and electric power system in order to assure effective and efficient service to the public at reasonable rates. AID is providing an American contract group to serve as a management nucleus for the Authority.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: LIBERIA

Activity: TRANSPORTATION

Funds: TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Project Title and Number: ROBERTSFIELD AERONAUTICAL GROUND FACILITIES AND TRAINING-669-12-370-084
Prior Reference: Page 151, FY 1965 C.P.
Initial Obligation FY: 1964 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1969

operational efficiency at Robertsfield through a training program for Liberian mechanics and operating personnel. The scope of this project has been somewhat expanded to provide broader assistance in planning and design, and increased technical training for participants. Since Liberia is heavily dependent on air transport for regular and rapid transportation with other countries, improvement of Liberia's sole international airport at Robertsfield is an important factor in assisting Liberia's development. AID is financing the services of a consulting firm and the Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) and training of Liberian civil aviation technicians.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	52	1	51
Estimated FY 65	80	48	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	132	49	83
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	73	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete
		144	349

An FAA reconnaissance study was completed in 1964. This study outlined the scope of work for a contract funded by AID in FY 1964 for an American engineering firm to furnish the preliminary engineering plans, economic data, and the master plan for the expansion of Robertsfield. In FY 1965 the FAA has been retained for a three-month period to design the training program for Liberian technicians.

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	6	-
Participants	73	73
Commodities	-	-
Other Costs	1	-
Total Obligations	80	73

Liberian National Airways has constructed a terminal building at Robertsfield; KLM has contracted for the construction of an additional passenger facility for its own use; the Government of Liberia is attempting to induce other international carriers to participate in constructing a common use Air Terminal Building. The Government of Liberia finances operations and maintenance at Robertsfield under contractual arrangements with Pan American World Airways.

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	74	73
Other Agency	6	-
Contract	-	-

FY 1966 Program: In FY 1966 AID will finance the training of 13 Liberians as flight operations specialists, aircraft and radio maintenance mechanics, and air traffic controllers. It is anticipated that the preliminary engineering will be completed early in FY 1966 and AID will consider a development loan application for financing the planned navigational aids, airstrip, and taxiway improvements.

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS

Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To help the Government of Liberia to improve facilities at Robertsfield through 1) assistance in preparation of data to support requests for external loan financing for renovating and extending existing facilities; 2) design of a 10-year airport development plan; and 3) the improvement of

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: LIBERIA

Activity: TRANSPORTATION

Funds: TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Project Title and Number: SOUTHEASTERN AREA DEVELOPMENT STUDIES 669-12-380-096			
Prior Reference:			
Initial Obligation FY: 1965		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
	-	-	
Estimated FY 65	65	65	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	65	65	
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
100	200	365	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	49	80	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	16	20	
Total Obligations	65	100	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	20	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	65	80	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Southeastern Liberia appears to have excellent economic potential particularly in the production from the large areas of virgin forests which represent the major portion of the country's tropical forest reserves and arable land. Possibilities are also good that the region contains substantial unexploited mineral deposits. Timbering concessions have been granted by the Government of Liberia (GOL) covering virtually all of the available forest lands outside the Forest Reserves. Other concessions have been granted for general agricultural development. However the volume of timber harvested and crops produced within the region is still small-a condition generally attributed to lack of access roads and ports.

The first phase of studies under this project are scheduled for FY 1965. This phase will provide a master development plan, encompassing an inventory of the economic potential of the region, and the supporting infrastructure requirements. The plan will identify specific projects or activities on which economic and technical feasibility studies are to be undertaken.

FY 1966 Program: FY 1966 funds are requested to finance the costs of consultants to make individual surveys and feasibility studies arising from the initial survey undertaken in FY 1965. These studies will focus upon timber, native agriculture, commercial plantations, and other specific income-producing projects, as well as needed roads, ports, and other infrastructure facilities. Depending on the results of these detailed evaluations, development loans to finance the construction of specific roads and port facilities may be considered in FY 1966.

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Government of Liberia in its efforts to develop the Southeastern area of Liberia by undertaking surveys and studies to determine the potential for development of that region and to identify specific development activities where AID and other foreign assistance would be most meaningful.

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: LIBERIA

Activity: LABOR

Funds: TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Project Title and Number: LABOR ADMINISTRATION AND TRAINING 669-11-440-079			
Prior Reference: Page 154, FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1963		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1970	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
	76	42	34
Estimated FY 65	98	73	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	174	115	59
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
94	232	500	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	36	39	
Participants	49	45	
Commodities	6	4	
Other Costs	7	6	
Total Obligations	98	94	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	98	94	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

an hour for agricultural workers and to 15 cents for nonagricultural workers), wages in many areas are low relative to labor productivity. Wages in the rubber industry have also been too low to attract a sufficient number of workers with the result that some 7,000 acres of mature rubber trees go untapped. The present project aims at developing an understanding Government attitude toward the problems of labor while assisting in both developing an effective Bureau of Labor in the Liberian Government and a responsible and effective labor movement.

This project began in FY 1963 with the arrival of a labor technical officer whose recommendations for reorganization of the Liberian Bureau of Labor have been adopted. This advisor has established a productive working relationship with the leaders of the labor movement, and has developed an educational and training program for labor leaders and administrators. His efforts led to the first labor-management-government seminar on industrial relations held in Liberia which occurred last January. Prior year programs have provided funds for training of 16 Liberians in the U.S. in labor union organization and technique. AID-supported labor activities are closely coordinated with the limited activities of the International Labor Organization in Liberia.

FY 1966 Program: FY 1966 funds will finance the services of the labor advisor who will continue to advise the Labor Bureau, especially in the establishment of field offices in industrial areas and a labor education center affiliated with the University of Liberia. He will also continue to develop training programs for labor unions and will help the Government plan and arrange industrial relations conferences. Ten Liberians will receive training in the U.S. in labor administration, leadership and manpower administration. Two American consultants will assist the Government in special aspects of training, manpower planning, and in conducting industrial relations conferences. A small quantity of commodities for use in training programs will be financed in FY 1966.

Project Objective and Description: To help Liberia develop an effective organization for dealing with labor affairs and to develop an education program for labor leaders and administrators.

Organized labor activities have been increasing in Liberia. While wages have risen in recent years (the minimum legal wage has been raised to eight cents

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: LIBERIA

Activity: HEALTH AND SANITATION

Funds: TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Project Title and Number: NATIONAL MEDICAL CENTER 669-11-540-054			
Prior Reference: Page 158, FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1973			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	389	231	158
Estimated FY 65	51	126	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	440	357	83
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
404	2,730	3,574	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	45	260	
Participants	-	28	
Commodities	4	24	
Other Costs	2	92	
Total Obligations	51	404	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	16	144	
Other Agency	35	260	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

providing medical and paramedical specialists from the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS), and participant training.

It will be several decades before Liberia will have sufficient doctors to meet health needs (at present there are 15 practicing Liberian physicians). Consequently, it is especially important that well trained paramedical personnel be available in sufficient numbers to help compensate for the scarcity of physicians. This project will contribute to the establishment of a paramedical training institute of high standards, and will also help to ease the extreme shortage of well managed and staffed hospital facilities in Liberia.

A development loan of \$5.3 million for construction of the National Medical Center has been authorized, final architectural and engineering plans for the Center have been approved, a site has been purchased by the Liberian Government and construction bids have been invited. Architectural and engineering plans have also been approved for construction of interim classrooms to be used until the new paramedical training facility is completed in 1967 or 1968, at which time the classrooms will be converted to other Medical Center use. The USPHS will make available the personnel for this project to design and teach courses and to assist in the administration of the Center.

The Liberian contribution to the project in FY 1966 will consist of financing the continued operation of the Tubman National Institute of Medical Arts, the Maternity Center Hospital, and the present Government General Hospital, which will become part of the National Medical Center complex. The project has been slow in implementation due to delays in construction of the interim paramedical training classrooms, delivery of the equipment and apparatus for paramedical training, and arrival of the PHS staff.

FY 1966 Program: In FY 1966, the USPHS team will arrive for paramedical training and preparation for operation of the new hospital. The team will consist of a chief of party and specialists in hospital administration, environmental sanitation, nursing education, sanitation and health education instruction, health education, and business and personnel management. In addition, a director will be made available by the USPHS for the Field Training Center in the interior. Also to be provided are: basic medical equipment ofr the USPHS teams, advanced training in the U. S. for five Liberians who will return to staff positions preparatory replacing the USPHS personnel and logistic support for USPHS team.

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Government of Liberia to establish a paramedical training hospital and field training center which will eventually constitute the new National Medical Center whose graduates, professional nurses, midwives and other staff will provide better medical care to the general public. AID is working towards achieving this objective by

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: LIBERIA

Activity: HEALTH AND SANITATION

Funds: TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Project Title and Number: PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
669-11-590-060
Prior Reference: Page 155, FY 1965 C.P.
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1967

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	300	284	16
Estimated FY 65	77	86	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	377	370	7
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
61	386	824	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	34	34
Participants	30	12
Commodities	7	9
Other Costs	6	6
Total Obligations	77	61

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	77	61
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Government of Liberia in improving the organization, administration, and management of its National Public Health Service. AID assistance is directed particularly toward improvement of long range health program planning, budgeting, personnel administration, vital statistics and other public health records, procurement and

distribution of supplies, training standards, and health education programs.

Liberia's need for an efficiently operated Public Health Service is evident from the fact that health conditions are less favorable and the scarcity of trained medical personnel more acute than in most African countries. Life expectancy is less and infant mortality rates considerably higher than in the majority of African states. There are very few practicing Liberian physicians in the country. Moreover, the stringent budgetary situation of the Government of Liberia makes it especially important that funds allocated to the National Public Health Service are effectively used.

An AID-financed comprehensive survey conducted by the World Health Organization (WHO) is nearing completion and will be used as a basis for long range public health planning. The Administrative Bureau of the National Public Health Service (NPHS) has been reorganized with resulting improvement in budgeting, ordering of supplies and record-keeping. Seven Liberian staff members have been trained in the U.S. and 32 para-medical and medical staff members will have completed Project Hope training courses by the close of FY 1965. The Government of Liberia's contribution to the project has consisted of financing the operation of the NPHS including payment of the salaries of some 65 foreign contract doctors and operation of the government hospitals in Liberia.

FY 1966 Program: In FY 1966 a chief public health advisor will continue to advise the NPHS on formulation of objectives and program priorities. Two full time and four short term specialists of WHO, previously funded, will continue to assist in formulating the long range development plan. Two Liberian specialists in public health and nursing administration will receive training in the U.S. Equipment and supplies will also be provided.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: LIBERIA

Activity: EDUCATION

Funds: TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Project Title and Number: RURAL TEACHER TRAINING INSTITUTES 669-11-640-012			
Prior Reference: Page 169, FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1955		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	3,313	2,148	1,165
Estimated FY 65	297	672	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	3,610	2,820	790
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
313	240	4,163	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	-	168	
Participants	45	18	
Commodities	101	27	
Other Costs	151	100	
Total Obligations	297	313	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	241	123	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	56	190	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Tuskegee Institute, to fill key positions and formulate teaching programs in two rural teacher training institutes, furnishing equipment for these Institutes, and training Liberians in the U.S. and on-the-job to staff the Institutes.

Efforts to overcome Liberia's shortage of trained manpower are impaired by the scarcity of qualified school teachers. For this reason, the Liberian Government has emphasized the establishment of two rural teacher training institutes which will graduate 200 teachers a year by 1968, about half of the nation's required annual output of elementary school teachers. Liberia's first rural teacher training institute located at Zorzor was opened in 1961, and the second at Kakata opened in 1964. The combined enrollment of these institutes was 180 in 1964 and is expected to reach the maximum capacity of 375 in 1965. Eighty students completed the two-year course in June, 1964, and 135 will graduate this year. In addition to providing part of the initial staffing, the Tuskegee Institute team has developed the curricula, syllabi, and course outlines for the institutes; and has provided vacation-school, teacher workshops, and other training to in-service teachers. AID has also financed training in the U.S. for 40 Liberians to staff the two institutes.

The sizeable "pipeline" of unexpended funds is comprised largely of forward funding of the contract group to help staff the two Institutes, and funds obligated for construction of faculty housing and expansion of the electric power and water systems at the Institutes. Fund obligations in FY 1965 are expected to be less than originally estimated due largely to a reduced estimate of the minimum number of contract staff members required by the institutes.

The Government of Liberia provided approximately \$150,000 in 1964 for operation of the Institutes and is expected to provide around \$250,000 for this purpose in 1965 plus possible additional amounts for construction of teacher housing.

FY 1966 Program: FY 1966 funds are principally to finance the Tuskegee contract group of 13 specialists including an education advisor, business manager and instructors in English, social sciences, mathematics, and agriculture to continue to staff the Kakata and Zorzor institutes. Three Liberian staff members will receive advanced teacher training for 12 months each in the U.S. Books and school equipment will be provided, and also logistic support for the contract team.

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Government of Liberia to establish teacher training institutes whose graduates will fill the teaching positions created by the country's expanding rural school development program. To achieve this objective AID is providing the services of an American university contract group,

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: LIBERIA

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Vocational Education (BWI)			
669-11-610-013			
Prior Reference: Page 160, FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1954 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
	3,811	3,480	331
Estimated FY 65	238	421	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	4,049	3,901	148
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
72	-	4,121	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	120	60	
Participants	18	-	
Commodities	17	3	
Other Costs	83	9	
Total Obligations	238	72	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	188	72	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	50	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

AID is assisting the Government of Liberia to improve and expand the facilities of Booker Washington Institute (BWI) by providing advisory and teaching services and equipment as the final increment of assistance in FY 1966. It is planned that this institution will have the annual capacity of graduating the following students by 1967: (1) 125 students with vocational skills at the high school level; (2) 200 students completing short courses in trades not requiring high school proficiency and (3) 15 practical arts teachers to staff Liberian high schools.

Progress in meeting the goals set for BWI has exceeded previous estimates, allowing U.S. assistance to be phased-out in 1966. This activity began in 1954 under a contract for technical services with the Prairie View A & M College. Under this agreement, 27 U.S. technicians assisted in erecting many of the BWI's buildings, taught its classes, developed its curriculum, and trained six of the present BWI staff. In 1961 the contract was terminated and the project was continued with direct-hire A.I.D. personnel, emphasizing practical training and improvement in the quality of instruction.

Physical facilities have been constructed and faculty trained so that the Institute has grown from a student enrollment of 195 in seven specialties in 1954 to 700 students in 20 specialties. Over 95% of the student graduates have been satisfactorily placed in on-the-job training programs.

It is planned to terminate AID assistance in FY 1966 with the services of three advisors for part of the year, one short term welding shop specialist, and the equipment to complete a machine shop.

Construction and training activities authorized from 1965 funds will be carried to completion in 1966. Some surveillance of the operations at BWI will be maintained by AID personnel advising the Department of Education in the future.

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Government of Liberia in training skilled and semi-skilled manpower to fill positions in business, trades, and agriculture. Liberia's development is hampered by a chronic shortage of technically trained manpower

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: LIBERIA

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Rural School Development
669-11-640-037
Prior Reference: Page 161, FY 1965 C.P.
Initial Obligation FY: 1956 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1970

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	2,777	1,896	881
Estimated FY 65	407	424	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	3,184	2,320	864
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
179	401	3,764	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	177	88
Participants	18	-
Commodities	75	65
Other Costs	137	26
Total Obligations	407	179

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	219	107
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	188	72

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To help the Liberian Government extend school facilities to four newly created rural counties in order to provide improved educational opportunities for both youth and adults, to increase the number of elementary school graduates qualified for secondary school work, and reduce the current large number of school drop-outs. A related

goal is to help develop in each county of the interior a capacity for encouraging and assisting village "self-help" school construction.

The literacy rate in Liberia is estimated to be only 5%, with most of the literate population living in Monrovia and other coastal towns. Functional literacy among the tribal people of the interior is rare and most villages still have no adequate (by African standards) school building.

To attain this objective AID assistance has been directed toward: (1) establishing education headquarters in the four counties, (2) constructing, equipping, and staffing a limited number of rural community schools in selected villages, (3) training a cadre of qualified supervisors, and (4) improving the quality and type of education for rural youth and adults. Four direct-hire education advisors, assigned to the school supervisor in each of the four counties, are helping to improve administrative services and supervision, organize teacher workshops, and giving general advisory assistance. Construction commodities, and equipment and furnishings for schools have been provided, as well as advanced training in the U.S. for Liberian school supervisors.

School administrative systems have been established in three demonstration areas in which 216 classrooms have been constructed. 120 additional classrooms, which will accommodate 12,000 regular students, will be completed in 1965-1966. 34 supervisors and principals have been trained in the U.S. Regular teacher workshops are being conducted by AID advisors in each area reaching approximately 665 teachers annually. Materials for teaching English to students whose native tongue is a dialect have been developed and are now in use. 26 International Voluntary Service teachers were provided in 1960-1962 to release Liberian teachers to attend teacher training institutes. Peace Corps personnel are now utilized for this purpose. School leadership in self-help village development has been introduced and has slowly resulted in increased local level participation.

Unliquidated balances as of the end of FY 1964 are principally for construction and equipping of new schools. The FY 1965 balance consists of FY 1965 obligations for equipment for new schools being completed, funding of a contract with Tuskegee Institute to provide personnel to replace AID employees in FY 1966, and the balance of required construction commodities. Government of Liberia

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: LIBERIA

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Rural School Development 669-11-640-037

Page 2 of 2

contributions to this project are in the form of teachers salaries, including those of additional teachers hired for the new schools built as part of the project, plus limited amounts for school supplies and maintenance. The amount of this contribution in 1965 is expected to be about \$470,000.

FY 1966 funds will finance an additional year of services for a three-man contract group from Tuskegee Institute to help Liberian supervisors improve rural education standards and encourage "self-help" school construction. Commodities such as cement, roofing, furniture and equipment for "self-help" schools being or to be constructed by villagers will also be provided.

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: LIBERIA

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Professional and Higher Education 669-11-660-047			
Prior Reference: P. 163, FY 1965 C. P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1970			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	2,693	1,363	1,330
Estimated FY 65	380	758	xxxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	3,073	2,121	952
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
399	616	4,088	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	131	175	
Participants	38	45	
Commodities	43	63	
Other Costs	168	116	
Total Obligations	380	399	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	180	180	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	200	219	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

proportion of Liberians in the University staff from the present somewhat less than half of the total staff to 75% by 1970.

AID assistance consists of the services of an American university contract group to provide operational and advisory services to the University, training of selected University staff members in the U.S., and equipping of selected physical facilities.

Liberia is presently more dependent than most African countries on expatriates to fill managerial and technical jobs. Liberia produces each year only about 35 college graduates, and present educational standards at Liberia University are roughly equivalent to those of a U.S. high school. This project aims specifically at increasing combined enrollment of the University of Liberia and Cuttington College from the present 515 to 1,000 by 1970 and numbers of graduates annually from 35 to 100.

Enrollment at both the University and Cuttington College has risen by 38% in the past two years, to a total of 376 in 1964. Vacation school enrollment increased from 84 in 1963 to 345 in 1964. Construction of field facilities for the University College of Agriculture has been completed, and science and dormitory buildings have been constructed at Cuttington College.

The Cornell advisors have been instrumental in improving both the university administration and the standards of instruction. Contract specialists have revised the curriculum, basic requirements, and teaching methods in chemistry, mathematics and science to put them on a more realistic and practical level. Through the efforts of other advisors the university library has been greatly improved, registration procedures and the accounting system streamlined, and the remedial instruction program evaluated. The "pipeline" is comprised largely of forward funding of the contract group and of prior year funding for construction of a dormitory at the University of Liberia, now being completed. The Liberian budgetary contribution to this project for operation of the University during 1965 is expected to be \$592,000.

FY 1966 funds are requested to continue the services of ten advisors under the Cornell University. This contract team consists of professors in the fields of science, mathematics, English, chemistry, as well as advisors in university business affairs,

Project Objective and Description: To raise the educational standards and expand the student capacity of the University of Liberia and Cuttington College so that Liberia can produce well-trained college graduates to lead the country's economic and social development. A secondary aim is to raise the

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: LIBERIA

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Professional and Higher Education
669-11-660-047

Page 2 of 2

personnel administration and curriculum. Eight Liberian staff members will receive training in the U.S. in business administration, accounting, mathematics, and economics. Books, micro-film, library equipment, and other educational materials will be provided. In addition, logistic support will be provided for the contract team.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: LIBERIA

Activity: EDUCATION

Funds: TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Project Title and Number: EDUCATION ADMINISTRATION AND TRAINING 669-11-680-050
Prior Reference: Page 165, FY 1965 C.P.
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1968

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	1,400	1,244	156
Estimated FY 65	418	383	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,818	1,627	191
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
279	428	2,525	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	250	214
Participants	79	-
Commodities	32	20
Other Costs	57	45
Total Obligations	418	279

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	352	243
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	66	36

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS

Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Department of Education to become a competent and effective organization capable of formulating policy and supervising the Liberian school system. To achieve this objective AID has assisted the Department of Education by supplying advisors to assist in improving its organization

and operating methods, developing a testing program, preparing its budget; by financing limited commodity needs; and by providing participant training for Liberian personnel.

The relative low level of efficiency of the Department of Education continues to be a significant factor slowing the improvement in the quality of education offered in Liberia's schools. This factor has assumed major importance in the past year as it has become more apparent that substantial increases in budget funds needed for the progressive expansion of the education system during the next few years are not likely to be forthcoming. Accordingly it is extremely important that the capacity of the Department of Education to effectively administer the present system be improved.

Given the conditions which existed at the time of the project's inception, valuable progress has been achieved. The Department has been reorganized with a suitable framework for effective decentralized administration. There is now improved logistic support to schools, and systematic planning and budgeting. An objective scholarship selection system has been adopted; two long range education planning documents have been prepared; and, a school data survey completed. An educational testing program and a textbook production facility have been placed in operation. The Government of Liberia has recently enacted a special education tax law designed to help finance the education system during the current period of financial difficulties. Scholarships and other more limited assistance are received from a number of European countries. UNESCO has provided technical assistance in education planning.

FY 1966 Program: AID assistance is being redirected from an advisory to an operational role and implementation of longer term expansion plans will be deferred until the financial situation improves. FY 1966 funding will provide nine operational specialists in budgetary control, general education administration and planning. In addition to logistic support for these specialists, a small amount of audio-visual equipment, books, and instructional materials will be provided.

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: LIBERIA

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Monrovia Consolidated Schools System 669-11-690-073
Prior Reference: P. 167, FY 1965 C.P.
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1972

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	4,278	1,554	2,724
Estimated FY 65	430	951	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	4,708	2,505	2,203
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
1,319	5,442	11,469	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	-	640
Participants	12	54
Commodities	218	212
Other Costs	200	413
Total Obligations	430	1,319

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	347	346
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	83	973

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To help expand enrollment and improve the quality of elementary and secondary education in government schools in Monrovia. Specific aims of the project are to achieve the following during the period 1964-72: an increase in school enrollment from 9,600 to 18,700, including

a 300% increase in secondary school students; construction of 13 new school buildings; an increase from approximately 55% to 75% in the number of college-trained teachers. AID is providing an American university contract group to create and develop a unified school administration for Monrovia, construction and equipping of schools, and training of Liberians to fill key positions in the city school system.

About one-fifth of Liberia's elementary and secondary students attend schools in Monrovia, which have been administered by the Department of Education. Teacher qualifications are low, the condition of school buildings is extremely poor, and most students drop out of school before reaching the sixth grade.

The San Francisco State College team advising the Liberians have been successfully establishing basic organizational improvements in the Monrovia school system. Their most recent accomplishment was signified last January when the charter for the Monrovia Consolidated system became effective. The Charter reflects a milestone in Liberian educational history, a U.S.-style consolidated school system, complete with a school board and a city superintendent of schools. The school board and superintendent will have wide latitude in budgetary matters, personnel actions, physical plant development, curriculum revision, and operation of the educational program. This decentralization should make possible more rapid growth and improvement of the Monrovia city schools, with flexibility to respond to local needs and conditions. Drafting of the Charter and guiding it through to enactment were done by The San Francisco team. Loans have been approved for a 1,200 student junior-senior high school and a 350-student elementary school, and additional financing approved for a second 350-student elementary school. Of the 13 new schools to be built by 1972, six have been designed, and construction of five schools, including two to be financed by the Government of Liberia, is expected to commence in 1965. Extensive repairs and replacement of worn-out equipment in 22 schools are in progress, e.g. re-roofing of four large buildings, addition of 17 classrooms to existing facilities, and new furniture for 3,500 students has been delivered. During 1964, 34,000 textbooks were distributed. Project funding in prior years has provided training of 69 Liberians abroad, principally in the

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: LIBERIA

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Monrovia Consolidated Schools System
669-11-690-073

Page 2 of 2

U.S., to fill selected positions in the Monrovia school system. The sizeable balances of unexpended funds at the close of FY 1964 and FY 1965 are comprised largely of forward funding of the university contract group mentioned above and training cost of Liberians now receiving training in the U.S., as well as of obligations for school construction presently scheduled to begin in 1965. FY 1966 funding will be larger than originally estimated since the normal extension of the university contract has been deferred in FY 1965 and the peak activity of the contract group has been advanced a year.

FY 1966 funding will finance the contract group of 28 San Francisco staff members; training 24 Liberians in the U.S. to replace the contract specialists now teaching in Liberia, books, furniture, school equipment and constructional materials. Architectural and engineering services and the increased costs of a previously approved elementary school will also be financed.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: LIBERIA

Activity: EDUCATION

Funds: TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Project Title and Number: EDUCATION MEASUREMENT AND TESTING 669-11-690-085			
Prior Reference: 669-11-740-050, Page 165-FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	149	71	78
Estimated FY 65	40	39	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	189	110	79
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
78	12	279	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	12	48	
Participants	18	4	
Commodities	4	8	
Other Costs	6	18	
Total Obligations	40	78	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	28	30	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	12	48	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

commodities and the training of the Liberian staff to assume responsibility for the installation.

Liberia suffers from a critical shortage of trained manpower in virtually every phase of technical, administrative and teaching skills. The testing center will identify for placement or further education personnel employed or seeking employment and students seeking educational opportunities.

The testing center project was established in August, 1963, under AID financing as part of a combined Education Administration and Training project. The American Institute of Research (AIR) was employed under an AID contract to prepare written tests and aptitude testing devices and to establish and administer the center while training the Liberian staff. A potential staff nucleus of three Liberian nationals were trained in the U.S. and three additional Liberians are to receive training in 1965. The center has administered 12,514 tests, graded the 1963 National Education Examinations and revised the 1964 National Examinations for all students in 6-9-12th grades, and administered school entrance and scholarship examinations. Commercial, industrial and banking establishments and Government agencies have utilized the center for pre-employment screening and job classification testing.

Although this activity was originally planned for a two year period, experience has indicated that the Liberian staff could not develop all the required capabilities within that period.

FY 1966 Program: Funds planned for FY 1966 will provide for extension of the contract of one man for two years with the American Institute of Research (AIR), supplemental testing equipment and supplies, and advanced training in the U.S. of the future Director of the testing center.

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Government of Liberia to complete the establishment and successful initial operation of an aptitude testing and measurement center to achieve more effective utilization of manpower resources. AID will provide contractual services to manage the center, limited support

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: LIBERIA

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Text Books and Materials Development 869-11-690-092

Prior Reference: P.165, FY 1965 C.P. Formerly part of Educ. Admin & Trng.
Initial Obligation FY: 1966 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1969

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6 30 64			
Estimated FY 65			XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6 30 65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
249	534	783	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians		36
Participants		18
Commodities		189
Other Costs		6
Total Obligations		249

Obligations By Method of Financing	
Direct AID Costs	237
Other Agency	-
Contract	12

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30 65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

This project represents one of the significant elements of current AID policy to increase the effectiveness of the present school system. The projected three year duration of the project is timed to meet immediate needs of the schools, and concurrently to adapt textbooks and write new materials more closely related to Liberia's needs. Two technicians are to be funded under this activity. An education materials specialist to assist and train Liberians in materials development, production, and evaluation, and a writing specialist to prepare new textual materials for Liberian schools. During this period, it is estimated that the conditions for better utilization of books and materials will have improved considerably through assistance in other projects. The teacher training institutes will be at full capacity; the Teachers College of the University of Liberia should be more effective and the administration of the Monrovia school system will be improved. This project should have a major impact in improving the quality of instruction and quality of education obtained throughout the elementary/secondary system.

Under the Education Administration and Training project, from which this project has evolved, a materials development and research center was organized and staffed. Similarly the production, acquisition, distribution and use of educational materials, and training of Liberian technicians have been carried on by various AID project advisors.

The major portion of FY 1966 funding will provide selected schools with supplemental textbooks for grades 1 through 12. FY 1966 funds will also continue the services of the AID materials production specialist and the services, under contract, of a writing specialist, who were previously funded under the parent Education Administration project. Three Liberians will receive training in the U.S. in textbook writing.

Project Objective and Description: To enable the Government of Liberia (GOL) to produce its own low cost textbooks and educational materials, and to provide textbook and other materials to meet an immediate need in Liberian education. AID will provide technicians, training and limited textbooks and materials.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: LIBERIA

Activity: Public Administration and Public Safety

Funds: TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Project Title and Number: PUBLIC SAFETY
669-11-710-027
Prior Reference: Page 173, FY 1965 C.P.
Initial Obligation FY: 1957 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1967

Police Academy. AID is providing advisors, limited commodity support, and in-service and participant training.

Rapid economic and social change with concomitant urban-rural population changes, resulting from migrations to the city, have increased the policing problems of the Government. Security in the tribal hinterland areas which has historically been a responsibility of the military has now been assigned to the national police service, notwithstanding their lack of training for the role. The recent creation of counties in the interior leading to the replacement of colonial-style district systems of government has reinforced the need for a trained civil police force.

In prior years AID support and technical assistance helped to establish and equip a National Police Academy where over 600 security personnel have received training; establish a national police radio network and train operating personnel for this network; improve the NBI's operational and investigative procedures; begin the establishment of a crime laboratory; improve police mobility by providing transport equipment and training, and assisted in setting up an equipment maintenance program.

The Government of Liberia has provided operating costs in implementing the project as well as construction costs of the Police Academy and other facilities, and a substantial amount of equipment. The GOL 1965 budget covers normal operating costs as well as an additional \$170,000 for supporting the new outpost police activities. **FY 1966 Program:** In FY 1966 a U.S. advisory staff of five will be provided, three fewer than in 1965. These advisors -- a director and specialists in rural services, radio communications, vehicle maintenance, and municipal operations -- will concentrate on the management and operation of newly established district stations, completion of the crime laboratory, and continue efforts to improve the efficiency of the NPF headquarters operation. These activities are presently regarded as the final steps leading to the phase out of the project in FY 1967. Commodity support will be limited to the balance of the communication equipment needed to link district stations with nearby sub-stations. Participant training is to be provided for two customs fraud investigators and one personnel security officer.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	1,614	1,332	282
Estimated FY 65	324	484	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,938	1,816	122
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost to Complete
152	96		2,186

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	203	96
Participants	18	12
Commodities	50	20
Other Costs	53	24
Total Obligations	324	152
Obligations By		
Method of Financing	324	152
Direct AID Costs	-	-
Other Agency	-	-
Contract		

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To help expand Liberian civil police services and internal security operations in the interior and border areas; improve the operating efficiency of the National Police Force (NPF) and National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) headquarters and improve instruction at the National

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: **LIBERIA** Activity: **Public Administration and Public Safety** Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Government Reorganization and Management 669-11-720-061
Prior Reference: P. 171, FY 1965 C.P.
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1971

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	1,298	875	423
Estimated FY 65	540	394	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,838	1,269	569
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
233	253	2,324	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	311	104
Participants	13	24
Commodities	22	18
Other Costs	194	87
Total Obligations	540	233

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	167	120
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	373	113

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Government of Liberia. AID advisory and training services are designed to achieve a more logical and effective

distribution of government functions and responsibilities among the agencies of the Liberian Government, develop streamlined administrative procedures and practices, and establish effective personnel management procedure in the fields of employee classification and compensation. The responsibilities of the Liberian Government have increased tremendously in the past years as a result of the country's development and political pressures on the Government for greater effectiveness. The need for expansion of public services for the benefit of the total Liberian population and the decline in revenues in the past two years has underlined the urgency of overcoming the shortcoming of the Liberian Government. An immediate need exists for operational personnel to assume key government positions until sufficient Liberians have been trained to take over these positions.

The Public Administration Services of Chicago (PAS), together with the Liberian Special Commission on Government Operations which it serves as a technical staff, has been undertaking organizational surveys of various government departments and bureaus and recommending changes to increase their efficiency; working with the Bureau of Civil Service to improve personnel management including establishment of organizational reforms and necessary legislation to effect required changes in the government structure.

Studies by the AID contractor have resulted in the passage of twelve Executive Department Reorganization Acts, a Budget and Accounting Act, and special acts to amend the Internal Revenue Code and the Labor Code. Special studies on organization implementation problems have been completed for four departments. Standard position classifications for Government personnel have been developed and two hundred and fifty Liberians have received in-service training in budget, accounting, business practices, personnel administration, and tax administration. A new class in organization and methods has begun. Forty Liberians have been trained in the U.S. in various administrative fields.

The pipeline consists of forward funding for the seven advisors under the PAS contract, and four contract technicians filling operational positions. No additional funding is required to continue these services in FY 1966.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: LIBERIA

Activity: Public Administration and Public Safety

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Government Reorganization and Management 669-11-720-061

Page 2 of 2

FY 1966 funds will provide the continued services of two direct-hire public administration advisors, two additional specialists under contract to fill operational positions, and logistic support for the AID technicians and contract personnel. In addition, AID will finance a small amount of demonstration equipment for use by the AID technicians, and U.S. training of four Liberians in personnel administration and organization and management.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: LIBERIA

Activity: Public Administration and Public Safety

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Fiscal and Supply Management
669-11-720-078
Prior Reference: Page 174, FY 1965 C.P.
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1968

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	300	234	66
Estimated FY 65	615	165	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	915	399	516
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
522	527	1,964	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	417	364
Participants	28	30
Commodities	63	38
Other Costs	107	90
Total Obligations	615	522

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	150	116
Other Agency	30	56
Contract	435	350

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Government of Liberia in improving its financial operations with particular emphasis on budgeting, accounting, auditing, customs and tax administration, and supply management. Inadequacies in government fiscal controls and debt management are significant factors

in Liberia's financial difficulties and seriously limit resources available to finance government operations.

Under this project one AID and two U.S. Customs Service technicians are serving as advisors to the Director of the Bureau of Customs and training Liberian customs inspectors in all phases of customs operations. In FY 1965 AID is planning to provide, under contract, operational personnel at the Liberian Department of the Treasury and other key Departments in the fields of accounting, budgeting, and fiscal management.

In the three years since the program's inception significant progress has been attained. A new budget system, developed by U.S. advisors, was adopted by the Liberian Government in 1963, and has provided more accurate accounting of government revenues and expenditures. A detailed accounting manual has been prepared by U.S. advisors for use by Liberian officials, and new procedures for procurement and supply management have been established. Emphasis on improving efficiency in tax and customs duty collection has resulted in a 15% increase in tax revenues and 13% increase in customs receipts from 1961 to 1963.

Despite these accomplishments Liberia's deteriorating financial situation in the past 2 years has underscored the need for even greater efforts to improve the Liberian Government's operational capacity and its ability to levy and collect revenues. Acute shortages of qualified personnel, especially in supervisory capacities, impairs Liberia's ability to undertake additional reform measures. Thus, in FY 1966 even greater emphasis will be placed on the direct operational responsibilities of U.S. technicians, augmented by training in the U.S. of senior Liberian personnel.

FY 1966 funds are requested to continue the services of the three customs advisors, and to continue the contract services, provided in FY 1965, of two system design specialists and eight budget and accounting specialists assigned to operating positions. In addition an EDP specialist will be provided under contract to supervise conversion of the electronic data processing operation to produce more useful fiscal and statistical data, and train Liberian personnel. Selected electronic equipment will also be supplied, and training in the U.S. will be provided for five Liberian supervisory personnel in budgeting, procurement, and fiscal management.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: LIBERIA

Activity: Public Administration and Public Safety

Funds: TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Project Title and Number: LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION
669-11-720-080
Prior Reference: Page 175 - 1965 C.P.
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1970

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	180	178	2
	18	12	
Estimated FY 65			XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	198	190	8
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
92	507	797	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	12	36
Participants	6	36
Commodities	-	14
Other Costs	-	6
Total Obligations	18	92

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	18	92
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist in the development of effective local governments in the newly created counties of the interior by training Liberians in local government administration and by providing American advisors.

At present there are no effective local governments in the interior where 80 percent of the total

population reside. Economic development outside the coastal areas has also been very limited and government services have been minimal or nonexistent. These government services are particularly needed in the new counties to translate into action the Liberian Government's plan to increase the degree of participation of the people of the interior in the economic, social, and political development of Liberia.

AID efforts to date have been concentrated, as a pilot project, in the Gbarnga District which is now part of the recently established Bong County. Emphasis has been on developing administrative and technical links between the central and district governments. AID technicians assisted in formulating and implementing a development plan in the Gbarnga District featuring close central-local government cooperation. Assistance in this district has proven quite successful with responsibilities for administering certain activities in education, roads, public health, and agriculture having been decentralized. The Government has created four new county governments and has delegated certain authority formerly held by the central government to these county governments. U.S. assistance will now be directed toward integrating the improved administrative processes developed for the pilot district into the new county structure. The Government of Liberia has contributed about \$250,000 to this project each year in the form of teachers' salaries, laborers' wages, administration and other expenses.

In FY 1966 AID will provide a direct-hire local government advisor to assist in the reorganization of the Department of Internal Affairs and in the definition of local government powers. Six Liberians will be trained in local government administration. Short-term specialists will study and help define the roles of the county and central government, and will help draft necessary legislation to extend the authority of county governments. Equipment and materials such as duplicating machines, books and motion picture projectors, for use in in-service training of county government employees will also be made available.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: LIBERIA

Activity: GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Funds: TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Project Title and Number: COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA 669-11-960-029			
Prior Reference: Page 178-FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1955 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	1,113	999	114
Estimated FY 65	205	226	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,318	1,225	93
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
81	75	1,474	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	120	60	
Participants	30	-	
Commodities	25	6	
Other Costs	30	15	
Total Obligations	205	81	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
Direct AID Costs	205	81	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

commerce.

U.S. support to the L.I.S., which controls the printed, film, radio and television media of the government has been to the Audio Visual Division, with its staff of 50 Liberians, working in Graphics, Printing, Utilization, Still and Motion Picture sections. Over ninety per cent of the 7,000 requests to L.I.S. in 1964 for pamphlets, posters, films, film loans, reports and services were completed for other GOL Departments.

Up to six U.S. technicians (reduced to three by FY 1966) have trained Liberian printers, commercial artists, editors, cameramen, electronic and mechanical repairmen. Thirty-three of the trainees proven best qualified will have completed advanced training in the U.S. by FY 1966.

As AID support to this activity declines, remaining efforts will be directed towards rural areas through the expansion of a national educational film library and establishment of rural information centers with trained staffs. The county centers, two now operating, serve as focal points for distributing filmed and printed materials to rural people as a supplement to radio broadcasting, the principal link between the Government and the people. Planning assistance for the educational uses of the Government's radio and television facilities will be completed during FY 1966.

FY 1966 Program: The request for FY 1966 is to fund the services of three American specialists - one each in Audio-Visual Division administration, graphic arts, and equipment utilization. Miscellaneous audio-visual equipment valued at \$6,000 will also be provided. Local supporting costs will also be provided.

Project Objective and Description: To help the Liberian Information Service establish its production capability for assisting all Government Departments in meeting their needs for audio visual educational materials. These materials, designed for varying levels of literacy, support Liberian projects in education, health, public works, public safety, agriculture and

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: LIBERIA

Activity: General and Miscellaneous

Funds: TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Project Title and Number: LIBERIAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION AND BANK 669-11-910-070
Prior Reference: Page 179, FY 1965 C.P.
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1969

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	771	395	376
Estimated FY 65	476	309	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,247	704	543
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost to Complete
302	436		1,985

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	184	127
Participants	18	36
Commodities	12	-
Other Costs	262	139
Total Obligations	476	302

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	66	36
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	410	266

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Government of Liberia in organizing a strong and efficient Development Corporation and Industrial Development Bank capable of promoting new industries in Liberia by foreign and domestic investors and entrepreneurs. The Development Corporation will offer promotional and technical assistance activities and the Bank for

Industrial Development and Investment is designed to marshal local and foreign assets and technical know-how. AID will assist these institutions by financing contracts for various advisory and operational specialists and by furnishing training.

Despite rapid economic growth in recent years current foreign capital inflow is declining reflecting mainly the completion of scheduled investments in the iron ore industry. Promotional and technical support activities are essential to halt the present decline by stimulating increased development of local entrepreneurial skills and by attracting further local capital and foreign private investment.

In the past two years AID has financed the services of a team of industrial and financial specialists of the Checchi Co. to work with the Development Corporation. This team has been instrumental in identifying investment opportunities and preparing feasibility studies for enterprises in manufacturing, processing, assembling, etc.; and in promoting investment by assisting in the preparation of an investment brochure, writing an industrial code, by planning and otherwise assisting in establishing an industrial park, and drafting a securities market plan. One per cent of total Government of Liberia revenues is budgeted to the Corporation in each of the first two years of operation, and thereafter two per cent each year.

With respect to the Industrial Development Bank, AID has financed contracts for a Controller and a Chief Executive Officer. Unlike the Development Corporation, the Bank is a semi-autonomous, semi-private organization and local private capital and foreign capital (West German banks, IFC and others) will be made available, contingent on the availability of competent bank management. The Bank should begin operations in late FY 1965.

FY 1966 Program: FY 1966 funds will fund a one year extension of the contract with Checchi & Co. to furnish the services of seven engineers, marketing specialists, and economists to assist the Development Corporation. AID participant training is to be provided eight staff members in fields of industrial management, economics, accounting, and other fields in which contract personnel are presently assisting the Development Corporation. The Chief Executive Officer and Controller of the Industrial Bank will continue under a previously financed AID contract. Logistic support for the contract team will also be provided.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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

TABLE III

Country: LIBERIA

Activity: Technical Support

Funds: TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Project Title and Number: TECHNICAL SUPPORT 669-11-990-000			
Prior Reference: Page 181, FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1951 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: NA			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 5,054	Expenditures 4,723	Unliquidated 331
Estimated FY 65	717	738	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	5,771	5,461	310
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
685	NA	NA	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	455	455	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	65	75	
Other Costs	197	155	
Total Obligations	717	685	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	717	685	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

The principal logistic support costs are: housing rentals, housing maintenance, repairs and furnishings, utilities (water, electricity, butane gas), local transportation, warehousing, and office supplies.

It is planned to fund 28 positions under this project during FY 1966, including the following: contracts officer, supply officer, technical services officers, program operation staff, general services staff, and secretaries. The salaries, allowances, and logistic support costs of other program personnel are funded under the particular project to which each person is assigned.

The reduced requirement for FY 1966 compared to FY 1965 results principally from the planned further reduction next year in the number of Liberian employees of the USAID. There were also unexpected obligations in FY 1965 for necessary auxiliary water supply and electric power facilities.

The "pipeline" of unliquidated funds is comprised principally of unexpended obligations for payment of utilities, rents, vehicle repair, water supply and other equipment, and travel by U.S. technicians.

Project Objective and Description: Funding is provided under this project for the pay, allowances and logistic support costs of program-connected U.S. direct hire personnel who cannot be appropriately assigned to a specific technical project.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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NEW PROJECT
TABLE III

Country: LIBERIA

Activity: AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Funds: TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Project Title and Number: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION ADVISORY SERVICES-669-11-190-101

Prior Reference:
Initial Obligation FY: 1966 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1970

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Estimated FY 65			XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
220	797	1,017	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians		168
Participants		-
Commodities		8
Other Costs		44
Total Obligations		220
Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs		220
Other Agency		-
Contract		-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Government of Liberia (GOL) to develop agricultural development policies for stimulating private investment in the production and processing of agriculture crops and to increase production of such crops.

Production from the country's arable land area

with the exception of foreign leased and managed rubber plantations of limited acreage is extremely low. Subsistence agriculture is common in Liberia although substantial acreage is planted by Liberian farmers in such cash crops as rubber and rice. Given a gradual awakening of the Liberian farmers to their economic opportunities and a slight shift in GOL attitudes conditions would be set for implementing a program of cooperative management and cooperative credit. If substantial increases in agriculture production in the near future are to be realized, Liberia must rely both on additional foreign private investment and management and increased productivity from the Liberian farmers by applying the cooperative approach. Consequently, AID is considering assistance to the Government in promoting and supporting the use of such approaches. This new project reflects AID's gradual shift in emphasis to operational problems more directly concerned with increases in production. This project would follow-up on the recommendations of the study of Liberian cooperatives undertaken in FY 1965 by the National Farmers Union.

FY 1966 Program: In FY 1966 AID would finance, at a cost of \$32,000, the services of a senior agriculture advisor to the Liberian Secretary of Agriculture. If the results of the National Farmers Union study provide a favorable basis for production programs involving credit, marketing and production cooperatives for a few selected crops and possible livestock additional assistance tentatively estimated at \$188,000 may be provided.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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NEW PROJECT
TABLE III

Country: LIBERIA

Activity: EDUCATION

Funds: TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Project Title and Number: SECONDARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT
669-11-650-091

Prior Reference:
Initial Obligation FY: 1966 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:**

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65			xxxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
166	NA	NA	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians		113
Participants		12
Commodities		1
Other Costs		40
Total Obligations		166
Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs		16
Other Agency		-
Contract		150

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Liberian Government to improve and expand secondary educational facilities to meet the goals of supplying 1) sufficiently qualified graduates to receive college training to meet Liberia's higher level manpower needs and 2) to meet middle-level manpower needs through

graduates requiring no further academic training. Recent studies show that Liberia's shortage of trained manpower is especially acute at these two levels.

AID is considering a new project in FY 1966 to identify high schools where the desire for improvement on the part of administrators and staff is matched by sufficiently favorable conditions to warrant an intensive improvement program. After identification of such schools, American technicians would develop higher standards for performance of teachers, establish workshops to improve teachers knowledge of their subject matter, and improve textbook selection and utilization, assist county supervisors to establish and enforce uniform standards throughout their counties, and provide stronger guidance and direction of the school system. This project will be concentrated on high schools and counties outside of Monrovia, where some schools have been tentatively identified as good prospects for this type of assistance. This project would also extend the link between the assistance given to expand and improve Liberian elementary schools and aid to higher education.

FY 1966 funds would cover a contract for the services of a university team to conduct a short term field survey to develop the scope of the project, and prepare a general outline of the work to be done. Thereafter a team of three secondary education specialists would be provided to implement the project in selected counties and schools where improvement efforts can profitably be undertaken. In addition FY 1966 funding would be required to provide training in the U.S. to two secondary school supervisors.

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STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

Liberian-American Agricultural &

TABLE IV

Country: LIBERIA

Borrower: Industrial Corporation

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan:		Sawmill 66-A-001	
Date Authorized: August 22, 1958		Date Signed: December 16, 1958	
Loan Status as of 12/31/64		Loan Terms	
	Amount	Duration	5 years
Authorized	190	Grace Period	3 months
Disbursed	164	Interest Rate	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ %
Repayments	6	Currency of Repayment . .	U.S. \$
Interest Collected	9		

management personnel and the poor condition of roads between the forest area and the delivery point at Monrovia. Production has now ceased, and the corporation is presently insolvent. During the last year both the borrower and AID have taken steps to interest experienced management in the project and obtain additional working capital. Efforts have included direct contact with several U.S. lumber companies and the Executive Service Corps. In addition, AID arranged for an inspection of the sawmill operation in Monrovia to provide an up-to-date evaluation of the project. The future of the project is presently under review, and a decision to continue or terminate the project will be reached in early 1965.

Purpose of Loan. The purpose of this loan was to assist in financing the foreign exchange costs of additional equipment required to expand the output of a sawmill and timber treating facility owned and operated in Liberia by a group of Liberian and American businessmen.

Although Liberia's forestry resources are great, actual forestry production is small (only 30 million board feet in 1963) and is not sufficient to meet domestic needs. Limited forestry production results in part from the small total capacity of sawmilling facilities in Liberia. The additional equipment financed by this loan increased the sawmill's capacity from 15,000 board feet of sawn timber a day to 22,500 board feet, and enabled it to perform sawing and lumber preservative operations. Trucks, a tractor, and logging equipment were also procured with the DLF loan.

Physical Status. The vehicles and equipment procured with the loan funds arrived and were put to use. The capacity rate of production was not attained, however, due to difficulty in obtaining qualified and experienced

Financial Status. No disbursements, interest or principal payments have been made during the past two years. If the borrower is able to obtain experienced management for the operation and is able to obtain the needed additional working capital, he should be able to make payments on the loan. If a management contract is not executed and working capital obtained, the loan will be declared in default.

Host Country Contribution and Procurement Sources. There was no direct GOL contribution to the project as the loan was made to a private Liberian company. The borrower's investment was approximately \$183,000 in the form of equity. Loan proceeds were available for use in ICA Code 99 countries (unlimited free world).

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: LIBERIA

Borrower: Government of Liberia

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan:	
National Medical Center 669-H-004	
Date Authorized: June 18, 1963	Date Signed: December 5, 1963
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	
	Amount
Authorized	5,300
Disbursed	-
Repayments	-
Interest Collected	-
Loan Terms	
Duration	40 years
Grace Period	10 years
Interest Rate	3/4%
Currency of Repayment ..	U.S. \$

Project (AID Grant 669-H-073), and will utilize the services of the same U.S. engineer and contractor. It is anticipated that construction of the four projects will be completed within a four year period following the award of contract. The project is proceeding satisfactorily.

Financial Status. A letter of commitment for engineering services is being opened and another for construction services is expected to be requested in early 1965. By the end of 1965 it is anticipated that about one-third of the loan will have been disbursed.

Host Country Contribution and Procurement Sources. The GOL is financing 20% of the total project cost 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.

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 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 GOL's Ten Year Health plan. This plan is based on the WHO concept of developing proper medical and sanitary practices at the village level through a paramedical staff. Such an intermediate level of medicine is necessary in Liberia until sufficient qualified personnel are trained to establish a medical school specifically oriented to Liberia's medical problems.

Physical Status. Final plans, specifications and cost estimates have been completed and bids invited for construction. Litchfield Whiting & Bowne of Mineola, Long Island have been retained by the GOL for supervisory engineering services. This project is being implemented in conjunction with the Monrovia Junior/Senior High School (AID Loan No. 669-H-006), the Elementary School (AID Loan No. 669-H-007) and the Monrovia Consolidated Schools.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

Public Utilities Authority

Borrower: Government of Liberia

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TABLE IV

Country: LIBERIA

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Mt. Coffee Hydroelectric 669-H-005	
Date Authorized: May 7, 1963	Date Signed: September 26, 1964
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	Loan Terms
Amount	Duration 35 years
Authorized 24,300	Two Step 40 years
Disbursed 1,369	Grace Period 5 years
Repayments -	Two Step 10 years
Interest Collected 3	Interest Rate 3 1/4%
	Two Step 3/4%
	Currency of Repayment . . U.S. \$
	Two Step U.S. \$

Physical Status. The PUA has awarded contracts for all elements of the project and mobilization is presently in progress. There are presently five contracts in force, the most important being one with Stanley Engineering Co. for final engineering design and supervisory services, and a prime construction contract with a joint venture composed of Raymond Concrete Pile Co. Ltd. and Utah Mining & Construction Co. Work is proceeding on schedule and the generators are expected to be on line the end of 1967.

Financial Status. Letters of commitment and credit have been opened and major drawdown on the loan has just started. Disbursements are expected to be spread rather evenly over the three year construction period and should be virtually completed by the end of 1968.

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, power house, and tailrace channel. The new transmission lines and substations include 118 miles of 69 kv and 33 miles of 12.5 kv lines, five substations, and two switching stations. By utilizing the full potential of the watershed, this installation will meet the anticipated power requirements of the Monrovia area for at least a decade following its completion. Use of hydroelectric power will result in annual savings on imported fuel as well as lower net costs in the production of electric power.

Host Country Contribution and Procurement Source. Of the total project cost of \$26.9 million, the GOL is providing \$2.7 million which represents 26% of the local costs component and 10% of the total cost. The GOL will meet all recurrent operating costs from sales revenues. The PUA is a semi-autonomous revenue producing government entity with adequate debt service capacity to sustain a loan with interest terms approaching commercial rates. In view of this and AID's desire to impose a more realistic cost of money on the utility, the two-step loan procedure has been utilized in this project. 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 will have their source in the U.S. or Liberia.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: LIBERIA

Borrower: Government of Liberia

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan:		Monrovia Junior/Senior High School 669-H-006	
Date Authorized: June 27, 1963		Date Signed: October 23, 1963	
Loan Status as of 12/31/64		Loan Terms	
	Amount	Duration	40 years
Authorized	1,700	Grace Period	10 years
Disbursed	-	Interest Rate	3/4%
Repayments	-	Currency of Repayment . .	U.S. \$
Interest Collected	-		

It is anticipated that construction of the four projects will be completed within a three year period following the award of contract. The project is proceeding satisfactorily in all respects.

Financial Status. A letter of commitment for engineering services is being opened and another for construction services is expected to be requested in early 1965. By the end of 1965 it is anticipated that about one-third of the loan will have been disbursed.

Host Country Contribution and Procurement Source. The GOL is financing 20% of the total project cost which represents 69% of the local cost component. The GOL will also meet all recurrent operating costs. All loan funds which are being utilized to meet the projects 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.

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 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. Final plans, specifications and cost estimates have been completed and bids invited for construction. Litchfield Whiting & Bowne of Mineola, Long Island have been retained by the GOL for supervisory engineering services. This project is being implemented in conjunction with the National Medical Center (AID Loan No. 669-H-004), the Elementary School (AID Loan No. 669-H-007), and the Monrovia Consolidated Schools Project (AID Grant 669-H-690-073), and will utilize the services of the same U.S. engineer and contractor.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: LIBERIA

Borrower: Government of Liberia

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan:	
Elementary School 669-H-007	
Date Authorized: March 30, 1964 Date Signed: July 31, 1964	
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	
	Amount
Authorized	350
Disbursed	-
Repayments	-
Interest Collected	-
Loan Terms	
Duration	40 years
Grace Period	10 years
Interest Rate	2%
Currency of Repayment ..	U.S. \$

following the award of contract. The project is proceeding satisfactorily.

Financial Status. A letter of commitment for engineering services is being opened and another for construction services is expected to be requested in early 1965. By the end of 1965 it is anticipated that about one-third of the loan will have been disbursed.

Host Country Contributions and Procurement Sources. The GOL is financing about 20% of the total project cost which represents 53% of the local cost component. The GOL will also meet all recurrent operating costs. All loan funds which are being utilized to meet the projects 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.

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 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. Final plans, specifications and cost estimates have been completed and bids invited for construction. Litchfield Whiting & Bowne of Mineola, Long Island have been retained by the GOL for supervisory engineering services. This project is being implemented in conjunction with the Monrovia Junior/Senior High School (AID Loan No. 669-H-006), The National Medical Center (AID Loan No. 669-H-004), and the Monrovia Consolidated Schools Project (AID Grant 669-H-690-073), and will utilize the services of the same U.S. engineer and contractor. It is anticipated that construction of the four projects will be completed within a three year period

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STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE IV

Country: Liberia

Borrower: Public Utilities Authority
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 12/31/64	
Amount	Loan Terms
Authorized 7,000	Duration 30 yrs. Two Step 40 yrs. Grace Period 5 yrs.
Disbursed -	Two Step 10 yrs. Interest Rate 3½%
Repayments -	Two Step 2%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment . . US \$ Two Step US \$

met and a letter of commitment to cover the engineering work will be opened. It is anticipated that the PUA will call for construction bids about March 1966. The project is progressing satisfactorily in all respects.

Financial Status: It is anticipated that the initial disbursement will be made by March 1965. Drawdown on the loan is expected to be concentrated in 1966 and 1967 with small amounts to cover training and management services extending to 1970.

Host Country Contribution and Procurement Source: The GOL's contribution of \$800,000 represents approximately 10% of total project costs of 20% of the local currency component. The PUA is a semi-autonomous revenue producing entity of the GOL with adequate debt service capacity to sustain a loan with interest terms approaching commercial rates. In view of this and AID's desire to impose a more realistic cost of money on the utility, the two-step loan procedure has been utilized in this project. All minerals and services financed under the loan will have their source in the U. S. or Liberia.

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 to construct an expanded water system that will provide an average of 8 million gallons/day (MGD) to Monrovia and its environs. Water will be taken from the St. Paul River at White Plains, 7½ miles north of Monrovia, treated and then carried by transmission main to the Monrovia distribution system. The following major items of construction will be undertaken: (i) a 42" raw water intake main, low lift pumping station, settling basins, and 8 MGD rapid sand filter, clear water reservoir and high lift pumping station at White Plains, (ii) a 36" transmission main approximately 82,700 feet long running from White Plains to Monrovia, and (iii) extensions to the existing distribution system involving the laying of about 101,300 feet of pipe ranging from 6" to 24" in diameter.

Physical Status: The Public Utilities Authority (PUA), has entered into a contract with Alvord, Burdick and Howson of Chicago for final engineering design work and supervisory engineering services. This contract is presently under review by AID. Upon approval of this contract all conditions precedent to financing will have been

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MALAWI

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SUMMARY OF COUNTRY PROGRAM

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Country: MALAWI

TABLE I

Summary (in thousands of dollars)			
Funding Category	Obligations		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Development Loans.....	-	-	0-5,000
Tech. Coop./D.G.	908	2,100	1,788
Supporting Assistance.....	-	-	-
Contingency Fund.....	-	xxx	xxx
Total.....	908	2,100	1,788- 6,788

The U.S. assistance program plays a secondary role in Malawi, one of the newest independent states in Africa and also one of the poorest on the continent. The country has undeveloped agricultural resources, a meager infrastructure, a relatively dense population, and few mineral resources. Malawi will depend heavily upon outside assistance, chiefly British, for the foreseeable future.

The modest AID program focuses on African advancement and on increasing African participation in the cash economy and government. AID has concentrated on technical assistance in rural and educational development, with emphasis on assistance in constructing and developing essential training institutions. As the major aid donor, the U.K. in 1964 made available to Malawi budget support of about \$22.5 million, amounting to half of the Malawi Government's operating budget, and approximately \$8 million for capital development. The IBRD is considering \$8,400,000 loan assistance for road construction and the West German Government has committed approximately \$3 million for roads, other infrastructure and technical assistance. Israel is providing technicians who are associated with the Malawi youth movement and medical personnel.

The Malawi Government has consistently emphasized that the responsibilities imposed by independence require community and individual work and sacrifice for development. Considerable decentralization of power from the ministries to the District Councils has taken place, with the latter now having local taxing powers and responsibilities for planning, financing and operating elementary schools. The value of schools, teachers' houses, roads, and dispensaries being built through local self-help efforts is estimated at from \$700,000 to \$1.4 million annually. The number of students in secondary schools has approximately doubled since 1962. The government has received World Bank help to revise and improve its Five Year Development Plan.

Construction of the AID-financed Malawi Polytechnic in Blantyre is now over half completed. When completed, the school will provide space for some 600 full-time and 1,500 part-time students. The Polytechnic will be the largest educational institution in the country and the national center for all secondary technical training. The national coverage, clarity of reception, and effectiveness of Radio Malawi have been notably improved by the radio transmitters and related engineering assistance provided by AID. AID has also financed comprehensive surveys of national education and transportation development needs.

A large portion of the FY 1966 technical assistance program will be devoted to assisting the Malawi Government develop the Malawi Polytechnic, Bunda Agricultural College and the College of Education of the University of Malawi. Operating through an American university contract, AID will provide advisors to assist the Polytechnic institute develop programs in such fields as electronics, metal working, wood working and vehicle maintenance. American contract advisors in FY 1966 will also assist Malawi's Bunda Agriculture College and the College of Education in curricula development and in strengthening course content. Advanced training of Malawians in the United States will be financed to prepare them to fill administrative and teaching positions in these institutions. AID will continue assistance in improving internal radio service, with emphasis on the use of radio for mass education. Assistance will be provided to the Malawi Broadcasting Corporation in the form of advisory services and training in the U.S. for Malawians in programming, script writing and radio station operations.

These continuing activities are estimated to require \$1,418,000 in FY 1966. In addition, AID is considering increased support for the radio station, agricultural college and National Statistical Office. These possible additional activities would require an additional \$370,000 of FY 1966 funding. Finally, AID is considering a loan for construction of a road along part of the west shore of Lake Malawi if the feasibility study being undertaken in FY 1965 bears out its economic justification.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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Country: MALAWI

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1964				Estimate FY 1965			Proposed FY 1966		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	5,000	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Development Loan										
Project Assistance										
U.S. Technicians	516	516			1,326	1,326		1,045	1,045	
Participants	132	132			253	253		307	307	
Commodities	221	221			491	491		39	39	
Other Costs	39	39			30	30		27	27	
Total Project Assistance	908	908			2,100	2,100		1,418	1,418*	
Method of Financing										
Project Assistance										
Direct A.I.D.	641	641			983	983		491	491	
Other Agency	9	9			67	67		77	77	
Contract	258	258			1,050	1,050		850	850	
Non-Project Assistance	-	-			-	-		-	-	
Total Other than Development Loan	908	908			2,100	2,100		1,418	1,418	
Total Assistance	908	XXX	XXX	XXX	2,100	XXX	XXX	1,418 6,418	XXX	XXX

1/ Includes an estimated \$213,000 for the Malawi share of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland total of \$333,000 for technical support, plus \$148,000 for an independence gift.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
A.I.D. employed	12	6	6
Participating agency	1	4	4
Contractor technicians	4	18	30
Total	17	28	40

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Non-contract	24	41	46
Contract	-	4	4
Total	24	45	50

*Total for continuing Technical Cooperation projects. In addition, \$370,000 is requested to cover estimated FY 1966 requirements of possible additions to existing projects.

CONFIDENTIAL

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: MALAWI

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Development 612-11-110-134			
Prior Reference: Page 282, FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1970			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 734	Expenditures 164	Unliquidated 570
Estimated FY 65	391	315	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,125	479	646
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
278	891	2,294	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	203	156	
Participants	112	108	
Commodities	76	14	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	391	278	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	185	110	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	206	168	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

operating budget, and in the absence of exploitable mineral resources or an industrial base, the country is almost wholly dependent on development of its agricultural potential. A major effort to improve agricultural production is thus essential to the achievement of reasonable economic progress and stability. The Government of Malawi has clearly recognized this priority in its Five Year Development Plan 1965-1969 which allocates about 40% of all development funds to agricultural development. AID, under a contract with the University of Massachusetts, is providing advisory services to the Malawi Extension Service and assisting in the improvement of instruction at the Colby Training Center.

Surveys of extension, credit and cooperative needs have been completed, and the University of Massachusetts team is now assisting the GOM to implement survey conclusions. The extension service has been reorganized and the existing pre- and in-service training program for agricultural personnel revised. Twelve participants were sent to the U.S. with FY 1964 funds to study agricultural credit, extension, cooperatives, and agricultural education. Credit and agricultural education advisors have joined the two extension specialists previously in the field. Improvement of the site for Bunda College started in mid-1964; construction of buildings was scheduled to begin in January, 1965, and is to be completed by June, 1966. The delay in the start of construction from the previous estimate of the Spring of 1964 was partly due to a decision to delete women's dormitories and facilities.

FY 1965 funds will continue the services of the two extension advisors and the credit advisor, and will also provide three agricultural specialists for the College (one on a salary topping off basis) and a cooperatives advisor, equipment needed for the college and participant training in the above mentioned fields.

The June, 1965 pipeline will consist primarily of funds for constructing and equipping the college, forward funding of the contract technicians, and funds for participant training.

The estimated completion date of this project has been extended to 1970, as more extensive advisory and training effort now appears necessary to meet the project goals.

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Government of Malawi (GOM) to increase agricultural production by helping to improve agricultural education, extension, credit and cooperatives, primarily through constructing and equipping an agricultural training college, advisory services and participant training. Malawi is running a fifty per cent deficit on its

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: MALAWI

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Development
612-11-110-134

Page 2 of 2

Funds are required in FY 1966 to train 15 new participants in credit, extension, cooperatives, home economics and agricultural education, to continue 5 participants who previously began training to become faculty of the new college, to continue six of the contract advisors who will then be in Malawi, and add one new specialist in animal husbandry, plus some demonstration commodities for the advisors. A further \$65,000 may be required to provide additional equipment for the college.

Other donors also are contributing to agricultural development in Malawi. The UK has offered \$140,000 toward construction of the second phase of the Agricultural College. The Freedom from Hunger Campaign and the Beit Trust each contributed over \$300,000 to construct two farm institutes. FAO, UNICEF and OXFAM and others are providing technical assistance or equipment.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: MALAWI

Activity: Transportation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Rural Transportation Development 612-11-390-141			
Prior Reference: Page 283, FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 138	Expenditures 99	Unliquidated 39
Estimated FY 65	108	40	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	246	139	107
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
57	136	439	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	108	29	
Participants	-	28	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	108	57	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	28	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	108	29	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned	Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)		
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist Malawi in the development of transportation facilities essential for the effective development of its agricultural resources. Malawi's agricultural potential is the main resource now offering any basis for future national economic viability, but cannot be effectively exploited without a greatly improved transportation

system.

This project was initiated as a first step in overcoming this deficiency. In 1963-64 a comprehensive survey of road, rail, air and water transport needs was undertaken by an American research firm. The broad, long range development plan prepared by that survey has now been adopted by the Malawi Government. In FY 1964 AID agreed through this project to provide the GOM for two years on a salary "topping off" basis a transportation economist to advise on rural transportation programs. In FY 1965 this project is expected to provide - again on a two year, salary topping-off basis - a chief engineer for the Ministry of Works, a senior engineer to supervise feeder road development, and an engineer and an agricultural economist to undertake detailed planning of feeder roads. As a separate but related activity, described in another table, AID is also undertaking a feasibility survey of a portion of a road along Lake Malawi.

Malawi is providing logistic and other support for the operational personnel described above, with the AID contribution limited to international transportation and the addition to the established Malawi salary of an increment sufficient to attract qualified American personnel.

Other assistance to Malawi in the transportation development field is described under Project 612-12-390-153.

FY 1966 funds are required to finance a contract for the services of a transportation economist for a two year period on a salary topping-off basis, and to provide training for four Malawians in engineering and agricultural economics to replace the American personnel. Although this project was scheduled to phase out in 1965, AID agreed to an urgent request from the Government of Malawi to continue this support to its rural transportation development since sufficient trained local personnel are not available to plan and undertake the extensive work still required.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: MALAWI

Activity: Transportation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Lake Shore Road Feasibility Study 612-12-390-153
Prior Reference: -
Initial Obligation FY: 1965 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1966

assistance in undertaking feasibility studies of specific high priority roads.

The transportation survey described under Project 612-11-390-141, Rural Transportation Development, concluded that a road along part of the west shore of Lake Malawi appeared to have high economic justification. The Malawi Government has requested U.S.-loan assistance in constructing such a road. In order to facilitate consideration of this loan, AID in FY 1965 obligated funds for an economic and reconnaissance engineering survey for a proposed road along the Lake Shore from Ft. Johnston north to Nkata Bay. This survey to be performed by a three-man team of two economists and an engineer should be completed by late FY 1965. The team will verify the economic benefits to be obtained, will prepare cost estimates of building the road, and will recommend the extent of AID participation, specifically those sections of the road for which an AID development loans will be considered. A second phase of the study to be undertaken in FY 1966 would consist of the preparation of preliminary engineering plans for the portion to be considered for AID loans financing.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	-	-	-
Estimated FY 65	60	50	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	60	50	10
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost to Complete
200	-		260

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	60	200
Participants	-	-
Commodities	-	-
Other Costs	-	-
Total Obligations	60	200
Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	-	-
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	60	200

The UK is assisting in funding a number of specific road segments and bridges, and is financing a detailed survey of railroad requirements. The International Bank is expected to provide \$8,400,000 for the improvement of the main road from Zomba to Ft. Manning, and the West German Government is constructing the northern segment of the Lake Shore Road from Florence Bay to Karonga.

\$200,000 of FY 1966 funds is the minimum estimate required for a contract team to prepare these engineering plans within six months. It may be necessary to provide additional funding in FY 1966 if the results of the reconnaissance study indicate that the engineering plans cannot be completed within this schedule. In that event, approximately \$135,000 would be required to fund the services of the engineering team for the additional time.

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist Malawi in the development of essential national roads in order to encourage an increase in the production of agricultural crops for the cash economy, lower transport costs, and help develop and integrate the country. Under this project, AID will provide contract

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: MALAWI

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Malawi Polytechnic 612-12-610-137			
Prior Reference: Page 285, FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	1,512	15	1,497
Estimated FY 65	485	855	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,997	870	1,127
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
289	578	2,864	
	Obligations		
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	245	243	
Participants	12	36	
Commodities	228	10	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	485	289	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	240	46	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	245	243	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

and school equipment, and participant training. The Polytechnic School will give a wide range of courses in technical, commercial and general adult education. The school is scheduled to provide an estimated 3,000 Africans with advanced training within five years of its establishment.

A contract technician from the University of Southern California arrived in October 1963 to review overall technical education needs in Malawi and begin advance planning of the school's curriculum and administration. He is now serving as the assistant principal of the school. A second consultant carried out a detailed survey of Malawi's vocational and technical manpower requirements. Construction of the school, begun in December, 1963, will be completed in late 1965. In September, 1964 a team of four additional specialists arrived to join the initial USC contract advisor. These specialists in metal working, electricity and radio, power mechanics, and machine shop training are organizing the shops and developing an instructional program in temporary quarters until the Polytechnic School is completed. Four more specialists will join the team in September, 1965, and two participants will be trained.

The Government of Malawi provided the land for the school and prepared the architectural and engineering drawings. It is also providing school operating costs and logistic support for the U.S. technicians. The UK will also assist in providing staff.

The June 1965 pipeline consists largely of contract funds for the construction of the school. This portion of the pipeline should be reduced significantly during FY 1966 as construction is completed. The remainder is for contract staff funding, equipment on order, and participant training.

FY 1966 funds are required to continue the assistant principal and the 8 USC contract specialists providing instruction in technical, mechanical and scientific subjects. In addition FY 1966 funds will cover costs of six participants training in the U.S. to enable them to replace the contract specialists at the school. Limited instructional equipment will also be provided.

Project Objective and Description: To help the Malawi Government establish a polytechnic school to provide appropriate secondary-level training to overcome Malawi's critical shortage of trained manpower in technical and commercial fields. To achieve this objective, AID is assisting in the construction of the polytechnic school, provision of faculty advisors

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: MALAWI

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Secondary Education Improvement (Achievement & Aptitude Testing) 612-11-690-168			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1965		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	-	-	-
Estimated FY 65	15	5	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	15	5	10
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
15	10	40	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	15	15	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	15	15	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	-	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	15	15	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Present selection procedures are subjective and unreliable, offering no assurance that only the students with the greatest potential are admitted to the very limited facilities for further education.

Under contract with AID, the American Institute of Research (A.I.R.) has developed a battery of 21 aptitude tests for use in Africa to determine the potential of primary school graduates in academic work, clerical occupations and skilled trades. The major research work on these tests is completed. They now need only to be tried out under the local conditions of a particular country, which may require minor modifications or the establishment of new norms.

At the request of the Malawi Government, AID plans to send two A.I.R. consultants to Malawi for about 3 months in FY 1965 to study local conditions and do sufficient testing to establish test norms for Malawi.

FY 1966 funds are required to return the FY 1965 team, with a third member, to Malawi for two-to-three months to set up and train the members of a testing unit in the Ministry of Education, and to establish a security system to protect the tests.

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Malawi Government to secure maximum benefits from its limited school facilities through improved pupil testing and selection procedures.

Less than 11% of all primary school graduates in 1962 were able to enter post-primary schools in 1963.

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: MALAWI

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Teacher Education, Col. of Educ., Univ. of Malawi (formerly Teacher Trng. & Prog. Dev.)
 Prior Reference: Page 284, FY 1965 CP 612-11-660-172
 Initial Obligation FY: 1965 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1969

Of 234 teachers in Malawi secondary schools in the 1964 school year, less than 10% are qualified Africans. In order to Africanize the present teaching corps and expand it to meet essential development plans, a greatly expanded and improved national teacher training effort is required.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	-	-	-
Estimated FY 65	200	-	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	200	-	200
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
144	240	584	

In FY 1964, a comprehensive survey of long range education needs in Malawi was completed with AID and UK assistance. A drastic increase in secondary teachers was one of its recommendations. The Government now plans to expand the existing teacher training college at Soche Hill to become the University's College of Education.

In response to Malawi's request, AID is examining the possibility of constructing and equipping new science and library facilities on a loan basis. The present facilities of the teacher training school were financed by the U.K. Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, and the U.K. through budget support continues to assist toward operating costs.

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	185	120
Participants	12	24
Commodities	3	-
Other Costs	-	-
Total Obligations	200	144

Obligations By		
Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	12	24
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	188	120

Under this project, AID is providing a team of four university advisors to assist in planning programs in various fields of study, develop appropriate curricula and improve teaching methods at the college. The university advisors are to be specialists in the fields of educational psychology, secondary school teaching methods and physical and biological sciences. This assistance will be complemented by training in the U.S. for Malawian participants in teacher training techniques.

\$144,000 of FY 1966 funds will be required to continue the team of four advisors at the College of Education and additional participant studies in education specialties in the United States.

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Malawi Government in the development of a college of education of the University of Malawi whose graduates will contribute to meeting the country's growing educational needs. Under this project, AID will finance needed advisory services and training of staff for the college.

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: MALAWI

Activity: Public Administration and Public Safety

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Economic and Statistical Service Development 612-11-790-139
 Prior Reference: Page 287, FY 1965 C.P.
 Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1969

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	39	23	16
Estimated FY 65	181	145	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	220	168	52
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
95	418	733	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	67	77
Participants	24	18
Commodities	90	-
Other Costs	-	-
Total Obligations	181	95

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	114	18
Other Agency	67	77
Contract	-	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To help establish a National Statistical Office staffed by Malawians and equipped to carry out a continuing program of collection, compilation and publication of statistics needed by the Government of Malawi in its developmental and daily operations. To reach this goal AID will assist the Government of Malawi through the

provision of necessary advisory services, training and equipment.

Reliable statistical data which are essential for effective day-to-day government operations and for development planning are not now available. Main requirements include collection, compilation, evaluation and publishing of data on foreign trade, employment and wages, industrial input and output, and a cost of living index, a census, and an agricultural survey.

AID activities under this project have included a study of statistical requirements by an economist from Indiana University and an advisor from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Two Bureau of the Census specialists, a chief statistical advisor and a sampling expert are now stationed in Malawi. Fifteen clerks have been hired by the GOM and are now being trained on-the-job in basic compilation work by the advisors as part of their functions. Short-term consultants have reviewed plans for a census and tabulating equipment requirements. Two participants have completed U.S. training.

In FY 1965, AID plans to add a demographic statistician and an economic statistics advisor, train six additional participants and to provide tabulating equipment.

Other assistance to this project is coming from the UK in the form of budget support to the GOM and assistance in recruitment of personnel. The Peace Corps also may be able to provide personnel.

FY 1966 funds are required to continue the services of the four Bureau of the Census advisors, provide for a short term data processing advisor, and the training of three participants. An additional \$90,000 may be required for the topping off of salaries of four statisticians if the GOM is unable to recruit them elsewhere, the extension to a full year of the data processing advisor, and the training of six additional participants.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: MALAWI

Activity: Public Administration and Public Safety

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: **Key Personnel for Africanization**
612-11-790-152

Prior Reference: -
Initial Obligation FY: 1965 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	-	-	-
Estimated FY 65	40	10	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	40	10	30
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost to Complete
40	120		200

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	-	-
Participants	40	40
Commodities	-	-
Other Costs	-	-
Total Obligations	40	40
Obligations By		
Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	40	40
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Government of Malawi prepare Africans to assume key positions in the public service and other essential areas by providing training in fields of critical shortages. Of 895 authorized positions in the top three civil service categories only 61 are occupied by Africans. On the basis of experience elsewhere, it can be

expected that pressures will mount to speed filling of such positions by Africans. If this is not to result in a breakdown of civil administration and the economy, it is essential that steps be taken now to identify and help train key personnel.

Little effort was undertaken to "Africanize" prior to independence in July, 1964, and no systematic planning has yet begun. AID plans to select candidates to train for seven positions in FY 1965. Training will be limited to administrative and technical positions important to the smooth transition from European to African control and, which will contribute to the social and economic development of the country.

FY 1966 funds will be required to train a further increment of at least 6 persons. An additional requirement for \$20,000 is anticipated for 4 more participants.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: MALAWI

Activity: General and Miscellaneous

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: **Mass Educational Media**
612-11-960-149
Prior Reference: Page 289, FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1964 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968

Radio serves as the chief means of communications in Malawi, and is able to reach a substantial part of the population who are illiterate, and a smaller segment who are literate but have no means of receiving information except by radio.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	53	-	53
Estimated FY 65	378	123	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	431	123	308
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
148	434	1,013	

In FY 1964 AID completed a survey of Radio Malawi's technical radio facilities and made a preliminary review of training requirements necessary to operate a radio broadcasting system. Two transmitters, of one and ten kilowatts power, and related engineering assistance were provided as part of the U.S. independence gift to Malawi. Funds were also provided for training of 8 participants in station operation and program production. The initial survey was followed up by a detailed study in early FY 1965 of requirements for effective programming and operations. On the basis of that study, AID is providing in FY 1965 a communications advisor and team of five contract specialists. The team consists of a program producer, specialists in agricultural extension through radio, the production of graphic and visual material for use in conjunction with broadcasts, and public affairs programming, together with a commercial radio advertising specialist to help improve the business operations and income of the station. Malawi is providing full logistic support for all U.S. technicians. Additional participants are being trained in station maintenance, administration and programming. After field strength tests are completed, it is also planned in FY 1965 to provide additional small transmitters to increase national coverage of Radio Malawi. Other assistance is being provided Radio Malawi by the UK and West German governments.

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	246	95
Participants	53	53
Commodities	79	-
Other Costs	-	-
Total Obligations	378	148

FY 1966 funds are required to continue the direct hire and five contract technicians, and to train five new participants in program writing and station administration and two participants whose training will be extended. An additional \$60,000 may be needed for equipment for which detailed requirements have not yet been completed.

Obligations By Method of Financing	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
Direct AID Costs	150	73
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	228	75

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist the GOM in improving and expanding the government's radio broadcasting service, a major factor in the country's mass education program. In meeting this goal AID will provide assistance in the form of advisory services, equipment and training.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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

TABLE III

Country: MALAWI

Activity: Technical Support

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Technical Support 612-11-990-000			
Prior Reference: Page 290, FY 1965 C. P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1960		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: NA ^{2/}	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64 ^{1/}	Obligations 213	Expenditures 213	Unliquidated -
Estimated FY 65	177	170	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	390	383	7
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
152	NA	NA	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	132	110	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	15	15	
Other Costs	30	27	
Total Obligations	177	152	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	177	152	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

of local employees, costs of local travel and services for the support of U.S. personnel, limited commodity support and short term consultant services.

Project Objective and Description: To provide supporting activities and services which cannot be attributed to a particular project, FY 1966 funds are required to finance costs of a general advisor in education, a supply advisor, a rural development specialist, a program operations/training officer, and one secretary. FY 1966 funds will also cover salaries

^{1/} Estimated Malawi share of FY 1964 obligations which were incurred for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland as a whole.
^{2/} This project will continue annually in general support of AID programs.

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MALI

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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.

Country: MALI

TABLE I

Summary (in thousands of dollars)			
Funding Category	Obligations		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Development Loans	1,100	200	-
Tech. Coop./D.G.	1,246	1,260	985
Supporting Assistance	655	-	-
Contingency Fund	-	xxx	xxx
Total	3,001	1,460	985

The small assistance program in Mali is directed, in concert with the larger assistance efforts of other Western donors, toward helping this land-locked, meagerly endowed nation overcome its manpower and agricultural problems.

Mali has received substantial aid from France (including budgetary support) as well as both capital and technical assistance from West Germany, the U. K., and the European Economic Community. Mali's relations with France remain relatively good and there is a possibility that Mali may move toward even closer monetary and economic ties with France. Mali's policies, however, are quite radical among African states and the country continues to have close ties with Communist countries. Communist assistance is evident in almost every sector. There have been large commitments of Russian and Chinese aid. Many technicians (particularly Chinese) have appeared in Mali and several hundred Malian students have accepted scholarships in Communist countries.

Mali has had chronic balance of payments deficits, caused in large part by unfavorable trade balances. This shortage of foreign exchange reflects Mali's critical deficiency in trained manpower, lack of resources in general, and slow development of its limited agricultural resources, factors which prevent a substantial majority of the rural population from rising above a subsistence level. However, the Mali Government has shown increasing concern with its mounting financial problems, and last year, in return for an IMF \$9.9 million credit, the Mali Government committed itself to take certain austerity measures to bring its monetary and fiscal situation under control. It is too early, however, to judge whether these measures will be successful and what Mali's future financial policies will be.

The AID program in Mali has consisted of technical assistance activities primarily in vocational training, village development, and livestock improvement, plus limited balance-of-payments support to help the country avoid complete reliance on and orientation to the Communist sphere. No balance-of-payment help is planned for FY 1965. There may be PL 480 assistance in FY 1966 although a Title I transaction scheduled for this year has been postponed.

In a village development project at Djoliba, AID technicians have demonstrated how villagers can rejuvenate their settlements with proper direction, good planning and self-help techniques. This project has received the enthusiastic support of both the villagers and the government and is regarded as a model for much of West Africa. Under another project, a vocational training school established and manned by an AID contract team is producing trained workers badly needed in Mali, e.g., electricians, auto mechanics, secretaries, metal workers, etc. Progress is being made in training Malian instructors to take over responsibility for the school at the termination of the AID contract.

Since livestock is one of Mali's most important economic resources, (and its third largest foreign exchange earner), AID has provided a variety of types of assistance in this field, including a loan for a central veterinary laboratory. Completion of this veterinary laboratory will enable Mali to produce its own rinderpest and other vaccines. Under a livestock disease prevention program, cattle are being inoculated and herds improved. Commercialization of cattle is increasing although much remains to be accomplished before the livestock industry begins to realize its potential.

In FY 1966, \$985,000 is requested to continue, at slightly reduced levels, the existing technical assistance projects emphasizing vocational training, teacher training, livestock production and village development.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(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 II

Category	Actual FY 1964				Estimate FY 1965			Proposed FY 1966		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	1100	XXX	XXX	XXX	200	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Development Loan										
Project Assistance										
U.S. Technicians	630	630	-		700	700		751	751	
Participants	226	226	-		293	293		90	90	
Commodities	236	236	-		186	186		144	144	
Other Costs	154	154	-		81	81		-	-	
Total Project Assistance	1246	1246	-		1260	1260		985	985	
Method of Financing										
Project Assistance										
Direct A.I.D.	777	777	-		557	557		424	424	
Other Agency	-	-	-		-	-		-	-	
Contract	469	469	-		703	703		561	561	
Non-Project Assistance	655	-	655		-	-		-	-	
Total Other than Development Loan	1901	1246	655		1260	1260		985	985	
Total Assistance	3001	XXX	XXX	XXX	1460	XXX	XXX	985	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
A.I.D. employed	14	14	13
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	1	11	4
Total	15	25	17

234

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Non-contract	31	69	16
Contract	17	17	20
Total	48	86	36

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PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: MALI

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Animal Resources & Marketing 688-11-130-013			
Prior Reference: Page 195, FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 544	Expenditures 352	Unliquidated 192
Estimated FY 65	154	181	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	698	533	165
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
200	50	948	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	100	150	
Participants	20	30	
Commodities	34	20	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	154	200	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	84	130	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	70	70	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
-	-	4	-

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the National Livestock Service of Mali to develop the nation's livestock potential, by improving animal production, with primary emphasis on disease control and secondary emphasis on improved nutrition and breeding.

Of the Malian livestock resource of 4 million cattle and 8 million sheep and goats, only 180,000 cattle and 800,000 sheep and goats are commercially marketed each year. Livestock is Mali's third largest foreign exchange earner, and the Mali Five Year Plan calls for a sharp increase in livestock production and commercialization.

AID is providing assistance to a rinderpest vaccine production facility, to regional veterinary clinical laboratories, and more general technical assistance to the National Livestock Service. At the temporary vaccine production facility, Mali is beginning to produce vaccine to meet its obligation under the Regional Rinderpest Eradication Campaign for West Africa. In the interim, AID has provided needed vaccine. With the assistance of an AID loan (\$1.1 million) a central veterinary laboratory will be constructed to meet Mali's needs for improved control over animal disease. Technical advice is also being provided under an AID contract and laboratory and field diagnosis equipment is being furnished to five regional veterinary clinical laboratories to carry out experiments in bacteriology, hematology, and parasitology. Vehicles to carry Livestock Service personnel and two mobile vet units have been supplied. More general technical advice to the National Livestock Service is being provided by two veterinarians, who help in diagnostic research, training of Malians, and supervision of the project. During FY 1965, a technician in animal husbandry and range management will assist in a campaign to improve livestock feeding practices. In addition, Malians have received training in the US and third countries in the analysis of feed and milk, agronomy, range management, pasture development, virology, and other related subjects.

In FY 1966 it is planned to accelerate training of Malians, and to add the services of a poultry advisor. It has been demonstrated that for very little capital a Malian farmer can begin raising and marketing poultry, thereby earning a modest cash income. Finally in FY 1966 some specialized equipment and supplies will be provided for the five regional clinical laboratories.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: MALI

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Training for Development Needs 688-11-690-007			
Prior Reference: Page 197, FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1961		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: *	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 317	Expenditures 260	Unliquidated 57
Estimated FY 65	20	56	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	337	316	21
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
20	*	*	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	-	-	
Participants	20	20	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	20	20	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	20	20	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
-	-	3	3

over 100 participants have studied in the U.S. and 13 in third countries. Short-term observation and study tours have been programmed in industrial development, civil aviation, public administration, community development, and economic planning. Longer term study has been undertaken by Malians in highway engineering, health, education and laboratory techniques. Third-country training programs have been arranged for lower level participants who can most benefit from study at African or other institutions, often those receiving AID assistance in another country. Nine participants studied automobile mechanics and metal working in Tunisia and two others studied mass literacy education in India.

Currently 17 Malians are receiving U.S. training in such fields as manpower utilization, sanitation and hygiene, and the organization and administration of government labor agencies.

FY 1966 funds will provide U.S. and third-country training for an estimated 8 Malians in similar technical and vocational fields.

The Mali Government provides salaries for participants being trained abroad and subsistence allowances for their families. Other donor countries in this field include Great Britain, France, the UAR, and most of the Communist countries. Of 1,300 Malians studying abroad this year, about 1,000 are in the Communist countries.

*This project will continue, subject to annual review, in support of AID program activities in Mali.

Project Objective and Description:

To train Malians in the U.S. or third countries in specialized fields related to the economic development of Mali, when such training requirements are crucial and fall outside of a specific AID project. In the first three years of the project

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: MALI

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Vocational Training 688-11-610-010			
Prior Reference: Page 199, FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	1296	938	358
Estimated FY 65	392	480	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	1688	1418	270
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
499	285	2472	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	275	425	
Participants	67	24	
Commodities	50	50	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	392	499	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	25	25	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	367	474	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
-	-	145	35

Project Objective and Description:

To develop a modern technical education program producing skilled technicians at the sub-professional level and to upgrade the skills of workers already in service. To meet Mali's critical need for sub-professional technically trained people, AID

under contract with the American Organization for Rehabilitation through Training (ORT) is expanding and adapting the existing Lycee Technique at Bamako, including the establishment of an autonomous science laboratory and technical center. The ORT contract team, consisting of 16 technicians since FY 1964, has principal responsibility for the establishment of this vocational education program through the development of a curriculum specifically adapted to the needs of Mali, and the training of Malian technicians/instructors to teach these new specialities.

There is a continuing demand for the students of the ORT school trained in such fields as communication electronics, refrigeration techniques, automobile maintenance, and secretarial skills. In two years under this project, 240 Malians have taken accelerated day and evening in-service technical and teacher courses; and 120 students are now enrolled for the 1964-65 year. Seventeen students are now taking advanced training at the ORT institute in Geneva preparatory to replacing the ORT teachers in Bamako. The ORT was also delegated by the Mali Government to draw up national examinations in vocational and technical education. The science laboratory was planned by ORT and built by the Mali Government, with ORT selecting and helping to install the necessary operating equipment.

Since 1963 the Mali contribution to this project is estimated at the equivalent of almost a million dollars, including salaries of Malian personnel, installation and maintenance costs, and the local currency portion of the contract team's salary. This project is now scheduled to be completed at the end of FY 1967. This plan will allow the Malian participants, returning from the ORT institute in Geneva at the end of FY 1966, to have an additional year of in-service training before assuming all the instructional and administrative duties of the ORT personnel.

In FY 1966 AID will finance one direct hire US vocational education advisor, the contract services of ORT, and needed commodities for the technical center. Four additional Malians will receive training in Geneva as future vocational teachers.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: **MALI**

Activity: **Community Development, Social Welfare and Housing**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Village Development
688-11-840-012
Prior Reference: p. 201, FY 1965 C.P.
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1966

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	230	203	27
Estimated FY 65	117	106	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	347	309	38
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
69	-	416	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	60	43
Participants	23	16
Commodities	34	10
Other Costs	-	-
Total Obligations	117	69

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	117	69
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
-	-	16	16

Project Objective and Description:

To assist in the establishment of a pilot village to demonstrate the value of village planning and self-help techniques.

With 90% of Mali's population located in the rural areas, the Government places great emphasis on improving village life, while discouraging the exodus from villages to the already overcrowded towns.

Under this project, AID is providing technical assistance in the planning of improved land use, better construction techniques using local materials, planning of community facilities, and more effective self-help measures. Two AID housing advisors have been training key Malian personnel, and construction materials including block-making machines for self-help cadres have been provided by AID.

The first model village at Djoliba near Bamako has been a notable success. The villagers have devoted part of their working week to village construction. The contrast between the old and the new is so great that Djoliba has become a symbol throughout Mali of the results of new and vigorous self-help efforts. Four Malians have received training in the U.S. and Puerto Rico in self-help techniques, agriculture and small industries. Plans are underway to establish a nucleus model village in each of five other regions of Mali.

In FY 1966 AID will continue to finance two housing advisors, will provide additional training for key Malian personnel to carry on when the US advisors are gone, and will provide simple construction tools to be used by self-help Malian groups. The Malian Government has committed counterpart funds to the project as well as funds and facilities from their national budget. This pays for the salaries of the Malian technicians and other local costs of the project.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: MALI

Borrower: Government of Mali

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Higher Teachers Training and Pedagogic Institute - 688-H-002	
Date Authorized: 6/24/63	Date Signed: 12/4/63
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	Loan Terms
Amount	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized \$2,100	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed -	Interest Rate 3/4%
Repayments -	Currency of Repayment . . U.S. \$
Interest Collected -	

Physical Status - Implementation of this project has been somewhat slower than anticipated due largely to the unfamiliarity of the GOM with AID loan procedures. However, conditions precedent to disbursement have been met and a letter of commitment issued. The Architects Collaborative of Cambridge, Massachusetts is preparing final engineering drawings and it is anticipated that construction bids will be called in June 1965. This project is being implemented concurrently with the Veterinary Laboratory (AID Loan No. 688-H-003) and construction and engineering services will be furnished by the same U.S. firms.

Financial Status - Disbursements are just starting and are expected to continue steadily over approximately a two year period. The reason for a relatively long estimated construction schedule relates in part to the difficulties of transporting materials and services to the site at Bamako.

Purpose of Loan - To assist in financing the foreign exchange costs in the U.S. and the local costs in Mali for the procurement of materials and services necessary to construct and equip a higher teachers training college. The physical facilities consist of seven buildings including library, classroom building, auditorium, dining room, service and kitchen facilities, and dormitories for men and women. In addition, basic academic equipment will be furnished.

Host Country Contribution and Procurement Sources - AID will finance all of the foreign exchange costs of the project, and 83% of the local cost component. The GOM will contribute 10% of the total costs or 17% of the local costs. Mali has also agreed to finance the cost of bringing utilities to the site and the recurrent costs of the project by including operating and maintenance requirements in its budget for national education. All procurement financed under the loan will be from U.S. or Malian sources.

This project is planned as an integral part of a complex of academic buildings located outside of Bamako including a high school, teacher training college and university center. The pedagogic institute will help contribute to Mali's economic development by providing for the training of teachers at the secondary level, who in turn will instruct Malians in many of the middle-level technical and administrative skills which the country badly needs. It fits into Mali's development plan, which designates education and training as a priority area (Mali's illiteracy is estimated at about 95% of the populace) in which a large portion of available resources, both domestic and foreign, will be invested.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: MALI

Borrower: Government of Mali

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Central Veterinary Laboratory 688-H-003	
Date Authorized: 11/23/63	Date Signed: 12/4/63
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	Loan Terms
Amount	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized \$ 1,100	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed -	Interest Rate 3/4%
Repayments -	Currency of Repayment . . U.S.\$
Interest Collected -	

Physical Status - Implementation of this project has been somewhat slower than anticipated due largely to the unfamiliarity of the GOM with AID loan procedures. However, conditions precedent to disbursement have been met and a letter of commitment opened. The Architects Collaborative of Cambridge, Massachusetts is preparing final engineering drawings and it is anticipated that construction bids will be called in June 1965. This project is being implemented concurrently with the Higher Teachers Training and Pedagogic Institute (AID Loan No. 688-H-002) and construction and engineering services will be furnished by the same U.S. firms.

Financial Status - Disbursements are just starting and are expected to continue steadily over approximately an 18 month period. The reason for a relatively long estimated construction schedule relates in part to the difficulties of transporting materials and services to the site.

Host Country Contribution and Procurement Sources - AID will finance all of the foreign exchange costs of the project, and 65% of the local cost component. The GOM will contribute 20% of the total costs or 35% of the local costs. In addition, Mali will finance the cost of bringing the required utilities on site and the recurrent costs of the project. All procurement financed under the loan will be from U.S. or Malian sources.

Purpose of Loan - To assist in financing the foreign exchange costs in the U.S. and the local costs in Mali for the procurement of materials and services necessary to construct and equip a veterinary laboratory. The physical facilities consist of four buildings: one for vaccine production, another for research and administration, one to house the veterinary laboratory (for diagnosis of animal disease and epidemic conditions), and one to house the mechanical equipment necessary to operate the facilities. The project financed under the AID loan will respond to Mali's need to improve control over animal disease, including the eradication of rinderpest; to increase the quality and number of academically-trained personnel; and to improve rural veterinary services. As livestock constitutes a major source of export returns, improvement of agriculture and particularly livestock is one possible short-run course by which Mali can improve its continually inadequate foreign exchange earnings. Mali itself has undertaken an extensive program in the field of animal husbandry, with which this project will interlock.

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SUMMARY OF COUNTRY PROGRAM

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TABLE I

Country: MOROCCO

Summary (in thousands of dollars)			
Funding Category	Obligations		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Development Loans	2,300	12,600	9-3,000
Tech. Coop./D.G.	859	875	1,079
Supporting Assistance	15,000	10,000	-
Contingency Fund	-	xxx	xxx
Total	18,159	23,475	1,079- 4,079

Though most of Morocco's 13 million people are still engaged in traditional agriculture, the country has an important modern sector, a well-developed physical infrastructure and good development prospects based on its phosphate resources, tourism potential, relatively large area of arable land, and leather and other craft products. It has a stable and moderate government which is starting to give major emphasis to development as a national objective and has recently availed itself of IMF advice and help to revise its fiscal policies. These circumstances justify the selection of Morocco as an area for substantial U.S. development assistance. Additional U. S. objectives are to insure continued use of the U. S. Navy communications facilities associated with Kenitra Naval Air Station and of the Voice of American major broadcasting facility at Tangier. France is the largest single Free World donor of economic assistance to Morocco at the present time. The IBRD has signed two loan agreements with Morocco (one to the National Development Bank and the other for the Sidi Slimane agricultural project). Other significant donors include West Germany, Spain, and the UN while lesser amounts of technical assistance is forthcoming from other DAC countries.

The AID program in Morocco has undergone a transition in FY 1965 from one with a high component of general balance-of-payments aid through Supporting Assistance loans provided in connection with U. S. military base use to a program emphasizing economic development support. This transition commenced with the evacuation on December 31, 1963, of the three U.S. Air Force bases in Morocco and the turn over of Kenitra Naval Air Station to Moroccan command.

In addition to general commodity imports under the SA loans, the A.I.D. program for Morocco has included development loans for capital projects in irrigation and civil aviation and technical assistance to improve agricultural technology and production, give manpower training for artisanal and light industry, stimulate investment in private enterprise, develop tourism, and

increase facilities to train rural elementary school teachers. In addition, local currency proceeds of the SA loans and PL 480, Title I sales have financed much of the Moroccan development budget, especially projects assisted by A.I.D. loans or grants. Title I sales provide U. S. surplus wheat, edible fats and oils, cotton and tobacco to overcome insufficient domestic production. PL 480 Title II grants help carry out widespread programs of rural development and relieve unemployment.

A development loan project to construct a dam and to irrigate the potentially rich Lower Moulouya river basin in the north is well underway and during the first irrigation season 15,000 hectares of land were irrigated. Under the technical assistance program in the field of agriculture a seed processing laboratory has been equipped and through it U. S. varieties of alfalfa have been introduced and already have brought yields 25-30% higher than those previously grown. Pilot livestock feeding programs have been established in some areas with about 8,500 small livestock farmers participating. Staff personnel are being trained by AID technicians for the Agricultural Credit Bank.

Under education and manpower training projects, a teacher training institute at Mechra Bel Ksiri has been completed and the first group of rural teachers graduated. U. S. advisors are developing a vocational agricultural curriculum for use in rural schools. A skilled workers training center has been established in Casablanca turning out 200 mechanics a year.

To increase earnings from Morocco's well-known leather products, AID has helped establish a permanent center to teach new tanning methods, and three mobile training units (two for tanning and one for leather-working) have been equipped and rotated to all leather-producing centers of the country. American and Moroccan private investors interested in promoting tourism and in investing in agricultural processing industries have been brought together as a result of an AID assisted project in private investment and small industry promotion.

Under a Food-For-Work program aimed at alleviating serious unemployment in which workers receive PL 480 Title II U. S. surplus agricultural commodities as half their wages, 2,007 classrooms have been built, 100,000 acres of land reforested, drained, terraced or irrigated, 3,000 homes built, and 3,000 miles of roads improved or constructed, many to open up new lands or markets.

In capital assistance AID is considering a loan to expand airport facilities for FY 1966 financing. In addition, loan proposals may be considered for expansion of electric power production and distribution facilities, expansion of the port of Casablanca, for agricultural equipment and for the Moroccan railroad, but it is possible that not all of these loan possibilities would be ready for FY 1966 authorization.

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Country: MOROCCO

\$1,079,000 of Technical Cooperation funds are requested for FY 1966 to continue existing activities in agriculture, light industry and private enterprise development, tourism and rural education. Priority areas for emphasis in agriculture are now being determined by a general survey. Technical assistance in the form of consultants' services and participant training to develop tourism will be continued, possibly leading to Cooley loans in this field. Rural education projects will continue to help increase facilities for training teachers and developing the curricula and textbooks needed to gradually expand this school system throughout the rural areas of the country. In addition to these continuing projects, AID is considering a new project in economic development training for possible FY 1966 financing.

PL 480 Title I food sales will be continued in FY 1966, sales proceeds to be loaned for use wherever possible in AID development loan and technical cooperation projects. Title II and Title III programs will each be at a \$9 million level in 1966.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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Country: MOROCCO

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1964				Estimate FY 1965			Proposed FY 1966		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	2,300	XXX	XXX	XXX	12,600	XXX	XXX	3,000	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Development Loan										
Project Assistance										
U.S. Technicians	426	426			543	543		754	754	
Participants	116	116			126	126		215	215	
Commodities	175	175			78	78		59	59	
Other Costs	142	142			128	128		51	51	
Total Project Assistance	859	859			875	875		1,079	1,079	
Method of Financing										
Project Assistance										
Direct A.I.D.	813	813			665	665		661	661	
Other Agency	17	17			22	22		12	12	
Contract	29	29			188	188		406	406	
Non-Project Assistance	15,000	-	15,000		10,000	-	10,000	-	-	
Total Other than Development Loan	15,859	859	15,000		10,875	875	10,000	1,079	1,079	
Total Assistance	18,159	XXX	XXX	XXX	23,475	XXX	XXX	4,079	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
A.I.D. employed	21	20	19
Participating agency	1	1	-
Contractor technicians	-	2	4
Total	22	23	23

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Non-contract	31	106	122
Contract	-	-	-
Total	31	106	122

CONFIDENTIAL

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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

TABLE III

Country: MOROCCO

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: National Agricultural Planning 608-11-120-036			
Prior Reference: Page 212 of FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1963 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1969			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	50	49	1
Estimated FY 65	95	82	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	145	131	14
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
89	165	399	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	95	56	
Participants	-	33	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	95	89	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	25	64	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	70	25	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
2	16	-	-

For example, there has been insufficient information on basic farm management practices in the traditional sector, taxation, commodity pricing, price supports, crop production and loss data, external trade policies, land tenure and other subjects.

The project is designed to provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture by conducting basic economic and technical studies, collecting data and preparing projects on external financing and by short-term participant training.

Studies performed in FY 1964 under this project have included (1) analyses by two U.S. Bureau of Land Reclamation specialists on a proposed national cadastral survey and land inventory and (2) a special study of existing government policy for the pricing of cereals by an agricultural economist consultant. The GOM has requested the further assistance of the economist and he is scheduled to rejoin AID in March 1965 on a two-year contract basis.

In FY 1965, a Stanford Research Institute team will examine the basic needs and resources for the development of Moroccan agriculture, evaluate the effects of the present U.S. assistance programs, including PL 480, and suggest the most promising areas for further U.S. assistance. An agricultural program economist will be assigned to collect and analyze agricultural statistics and other data for program decisions, as well as to evaluate certain sectors of the agriculture economy in order to identify areas of strength and weaknesses.

FY 1966 funds will provide for the continued service of a direct-hire Agriculture Officer, a personal services contract for a senior agricultural economist assigned to the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Office for Rural Development and the National Irrigation Office, the continued services of the program economist and training for fifteen government and non-government leaders who will undertake short term study in agricultural economics and rural development in the U.S.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the Moroccan Government improve the planning of its agricultural development policies and programs.

Agricultural policies and programs in Morocco suffer from the Government's weakness in agricultural economics.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: MOROCCO Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Animal Production and Marketing
608-11-130-044
Prior Reference: Page 213 of FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1963 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1969

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	110	54	56
Estimated FY 65	69	84	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	179	138	41
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost to Complete
106	187		472

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	55	89
Participants	9	7
Commodities	5	10
Other Costs	-	-
Total Obligations	69	106

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	69	106
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
16	22	-	-

Project Objective and Description:

To help the rural people of Morocco move toward modern agricultural practices, raise their living standards, and increase farmer incomes through the introduction of better feeding and timely marketing practices of livestock, and increased production of poultry products.

Approximately one-half of the country's revenue from agriculture comes from livestock, and nearly all of the over one million traditional farmers own some livestock. Because of inadequate feed and uneconomic marketing, almost half of annual production is lost through death and weight loss, particularly in the dry season. Livestock herds have been increased indiscriminately. Ranges are generally badly over-grazed. Crop rotation and the growing of forage are not generally practiced. Animals, as a rule, are sold in immediate response to a cash need rather than on the basis of a price and farm production cycle. Poultry production has not yet been fully exploited as part of the farm operation despite the possibilities for improving diet through nationwide establishment of farm flocks.

American technicians have introduced to Moroccan farmers new forage cultivation techniques, forage feeding practices, renovation of rangeland, and better marketing practices. Beginning in FY 1965, a poultry advisor will work with the Government to expand the number of chicks supplied by Government breeding stations to 300,000 annually in 1968 (or a fifteen-fold increase since 1962). This will double egg production and increase the production of meat birds.

GOM organizational problems and preoccupation with land recuperation and agrarian reform have delayed full implementation of the project. Nevertheless, the successes achieved in its early stages were sufficiently publicized and created a huge demand from farmers to participate in the fall forage program. Now that so much of the planning and organization has been mutually agreed upon, full-scale implementation of the poultry phase and additional range management activities should begin this year (CY 1965). Because of delays in planning, the project is now expected to terminate in FY 1969 which is somewhat longer than originally anticipated.

Livestock: Pilot programs have been initiated to demonstrate the value of better livestock feeding practices to increase production and raise standards of living. In these pilot areas totaling about 42,000 acres, about 8,500 participating farmers have contracted with the Moroccan Government to plant about one-fourth of their land to forage and harvest and store the forage as silage or hay for feeding livestock. In the pastureland phase of this project, two demonstration areas involving 57,000 acres and 10,000 farmers have been selected and a reseeding and controlled grazing program developed. Two more areas of the same size are being selected for similar range improvement demonstrations.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: MOROCCO

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Animal Production & Marketing
608-11-130-044

Page 2 of 2

Poultry: Plans for the poultry sub-project which is currently being implemented include the grouping of farmers in each of 134 villages under contract to the Moroccan Government to conduct chicken demonstration to show the benefits of good management. The Moroccan Government will hatch improved chicks in remodeled and expanded breeding stations for use at the demonstrations centers and for sale.

FY 1966 funds will be needed for five technicians, seed drills and forage analysis equipment, and for training two participants in range management and animal nutrition. In addition, approximately 50,000 MTs of Title II grains will be required for distribution to those farmers who sign contracts with the Government to participate in the project. Grains are being used as incentive payments to encourage forage production, proper marketing practices and to feed livestock while ranges are being rested four to five months each year.

The GOM will invest over \$1 million in the project in FY 1965 and is scheduled to double that amount in FY 1966 for forage seed, storage and transport of U.S. grain, construction of a poultry station, feed supplements, pharmaceutical supplies and extension training.

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: MOROCCO

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Cooperatives Credit and Marketing 608-11-140-037			
Prior Reference: Page 215 of FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	75	60	15
Estimated FY 65	72	78	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	147	138	9
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
95	106	348	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	27	77	
Participants	29	13	
Commodities	16	5	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	72	95	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	62	43	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	10	52	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
18	15	-	-

ting credit at reasonable rates of interest and the failure to develop modern marketing practices have been two of the most important hindrances to the adoption of improved farming methods and the transition from a subsistence to an exchange economy. The GOM established the National Agricultural Credit Bank (CNCA) to pull together national agricultural credit policy, mobilization of necessary financial resources and credit to cooperative associations and service societies. AID assistance to that institution seeks to achieve the foundation for a projected 60 community banks functioning and staffed by trained personnel, and key officials at the national and regional offices trained.

The first two years of the project were concentrated on the development of the CNCA organization and seven regional banks. During the past year, emphasis was on developing policies for a credit system for the proposed community banks, and in-service training course. Correspondence courses to upgrade personnel of the nine regional banks were initiated, and a curriculum of studies was developed for a six months agricultural credit training program. 50 employees will receive this training during FY 1965, of which 20 will be selected to start the community program.

During the first nine months of operation the national bank loaned the equivalent of over \$17 million. To date, 87% of the total loaned has been repaid, a striking improvement over experience with previous credit programs. During 1964, the Director of the Bank, the Director of the Loan Department, and nine cooperative managers and accountants completed training programs in the U.S.

In FY 1965, AID technicians will help to conduct an educational campaign among farmers in order to promote a better understanding of agricultural credit and the facilities offered by the CNCA; and to determine the most suitable locations for permanent community banks.

FY 1966 funds will be required to continue the services of the agricultural credit advisor, to contract with a U.S. national cooperative organization for the services of two advisors, to provide for seven participants' short-term training in the U.S. in cooperative and credit administration, land appraisal and long-term loans, and finally to obtain demonstrational materials.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the Moroccan Government to improve its agricultural credit activities through the development of a sound credit program, staff training, the establishment of pilot community banks, and helping agricultural cooperative associations.

The inability of small farmers to obtain opera-

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: MOROCCO

Activity: Industry and Mining

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Tourism Development 608-11-240-050			
Prior Reference: Page 221 of FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1965 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1969			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65	10	7	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	10	7	3
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
93	310	413	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	10	75	
Participants	-	18	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	10	93	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	18	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	10	75	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
4	18	-	-

The Three-Year Plan for the period 1965-1967 and a recent IBRD study emphasize tourist development as one of the priority sectors to be encouraged to increase foreign exchange earnings. The principal objective of the Plan is to accommodate a minimum of 500,000 tourists per year and to provide for the necessary facilities, organization and management capability such a capacity requires. An emphasis on tourism is supported by the facts that during the four-year period, 1960-1963, tourist receipts increased by 63% to more than \$43 million in 1963 from almost 290,000 tourists visiting Morocco.

The GOM estimates that foreign exchange earnings from this source can produce a sizable gain for the entire Moroccan economy. Since Morocco cannot embark upon a large-scale tourist program if existing hotel facilities are not improved, AID contractors made a motel feasibility study in early 1964. The study recommends construction of a chain of 10 motels. Efforts to interest U.S. private investors in such a venture have been promising.

In FY 1965, U.S. contract consultants are conducting surveys for the rehabilitation of the Moroccan Tourist Office hotel chain. A three-man team of hotel experts will make a detailed study of all factors concerning management, operations and financing as well as recommendations for possible expansion.

In FY 1966 funds will be needed for a team of U.S. contract specialists to help implement recommendations of the prior year study and to review overall GOM plans for development and financing of other tourist facilities. In addition, although the GOM will depend upon European assistance for the major share of its hotel training program, two specialized participant groups of about five participants each will visit the U.S. in FY 1966. One group will be concerned with hotel development and management and the second with national tourist promotion.

Project Objective and Description:

To help the Government in managing the national tourist program in view of Morocco's great potential for foreign exchange earnings from this source.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: MOROCCO

Activity: Industry and Mining

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Industry, Management & Engineering Training 608-11-280-040			
Prior Reference: Page 216 of FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1969			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 150	Expenditures 98	Unliquidated 52
Estimated FY 65	93	80	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	243	178	65
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
150	200	593	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	10	26	
Participants	83	124	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	93	150	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	83	124	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	10	26	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
36	39	-	-

overcome Morocco's shortage of trained manpower. A number of young Moroccans have been sent to the U.S. for university degree and graduate study in various fields of engineering and business administration. Four of them will complete their studies in 1965, another received his Master of Science degree from M.I.T. in the spring of 1964 and now holds a responsible position with the Direction of Mines. The sixth participant received his MS Degree at M.I.T. in September, 1964 and is scheduled for an important government position. Short-term U.S. training has also been given to selected participants in petroleum exploration and production, chemical and fertilizer production, and industrial development techniques.

The American concept of the management seminar will be introduced in 1965 under the sponsorship of an active group of young businessmen in Casablanca. This seminar will cover various management, marketing, and finance problems, and will require the participation of U.S. management experts. A similar seminar will be scheduled in FY 1966. In view of the GOM's interest and request for assistance the services of two short term contract consultants will be obtained in FY 1966 to develop a more fully rounded program of executive development activities.

For the first time, Moroccans will participate in AID management and seminar programs in the U.S. Participants from Moroccan Government organizations, as well as from the private industry sector, will attend management, marketing, and finance seminars such as those held at Harvard, Columbia, Cornell and other universities. Six studies of this type are planned for both FY 1965 and FY 1966. A team of private industrial leaders will visit the U.S. in FY 1965 and a second is projected for FY 1966, to study management, marketing, finance techniques and the role of management and U.S. private enterprise in industrial development. The GOM has also requested graduate study each year for two Moroccans who have already received their engineering degrees in European or U.S. schools. This activity has been included for both FY 1965 and FY 1966.

FY 1966 funds will be required as follows: \$26,000 for four short-term consultants who will participate in the management seminar and executive development training programs to be undertaken in Morocco; \$124,000 for 70 participants' short and medium term training in the various programs outlined above, as well as extension for one degree candidate and funding for two graduate school trainees.

Project Objective and Description:

To help Morocco meet some of its great need for trained personnel in government and private enterprise by training industrial managers, engineers and technicians, and by initiating a training program within the country.

This project was initiated in FY 1962 to help

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: MOROCCO

Activity: Industry and Mining

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Artisanal Industries 608-11-290-008			
Prior Reference: Page 217 of FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1960 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	397	274	123
Estimated FY 65	80	127	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	477	401	76
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
88	50	615	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	46	54	
Participants	-	4	
Commodities	34	30	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	80	88	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	41	34	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	39	54	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
7	13	-	7

Project Objective and Description:

To help Morocco modernize its primitive artisanal tanning, shoe, leather and lapidary industries; and increase exports of artisanal products.

There are several hundred thousand artisans in Morocco, the majority of whom produce the simple products needed by themselves or their communities,

and several thousands engaged in the production of ceramics, leather, shoes, textiles, etc., for sale on the regular commercial markets and for export. The GOM is promoting the gradual transformation of traditional artisanal industries to a modern semi-industrialized basis to add to the overall industrial production and to augment the purchasing power of the artisans. Attention now being given under the project to the possibilities and requirements for export marketing in order to increase foreign exchange earnings, including sales to tourists.

Two AID-financed and staffed mobile units and a technical advisor have successfully demonstrated modern leather tanning and finishing techniques, trained local personnel in shoe and leatherworking arts and helped local tanners make and install simple equipment to improve production facilities. The GOM has followed up this effort by constructing two improved tanneries in FY 1964 and will complete two more in FY 1965. Cooperatives have been formed. AID guidance and advice will be continued in FY 1965. Encouraging results have already been obtained in improving the quality, sales, and price of leather produced and greater income for the workers. Two more tanneries will be completed in FY 1966.

The construction of a pilot tanning training center built under AID supervision has now been completed with facilities for large scale training programs in the organization, management and technical operation of a modern, cooperative, artisanal tannery. Trial runs are scheduled to begin this fiscal year, with inauguration of the center planned for FY 1966. AID support for this phase of the project is expected to end in 1966.

Shoes and Leatherworking As a result of the success obtained through the use of the mobile tanning units, AID provided the GOM in 1963 with a shoe and leatherworking trailer for training in various leather centers beginning in FY 1964. Plans have been drawn up with the GOM for the construction of two shoe and leatherworking workshops for training and the necessary AID financed equipment has been ordered. The GOM has asked AID to undertake a third center in FY 1967, but the successful development of two centers will probably mark the conclusion of this program.

Lapidary Industry As a direct outgrowth of the lapidary exhibit at the U.S. Pavilion of the Casablanca International Fair, King Hassan decided to encourage the development of an artisanal lapidary industry. There is a wide variety of semi-precious stones found in

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: MOROCCO

Activity: Industry and Mining

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Artisanal Industries
608-11-290-008

Page 2 of 2

Morocco, including amethyst, jade, quartz, and garnet. The GOM requested U.S. assistance in establishing a small training and production center in Rabat with supervision and training provided by a U.S. consultant, who is being recruited. The GOM will provide the building, operating expenses, and salaries and living expenses of the trainees. Two additional production centers are planned for FY 1966, tentatively at Marrakech and Fez, and some of the trainees from Rabat will be assigned as instructors. The lapidary activity is the only phase of the project which is expected to continue into FY 1967.

A survey to determine the artisanal products on which Morocco should concentrate for export and to review the production, design and quality control factors required, is planned for FY 1965. As a result, AID will provide U.S. contract consultants in FY 1965 to determine the production requirements for a successful export campaign.

FY 1966 funds are needed to provide for the two contract consultants (leather specialist-lapidary specialist), equipment for one shoe and leather center, equipment for the lapidary center and a short term participant training program in the U.S. to study export of artisanal products.

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: MOROCCO

Activity: Industry and Mining

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Industrial Planning & Investment Promotion 608-11-290-042			
Prior Reference: Page 221 of FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 377	Expenditures 272	Unliquidated 105
Estimated FY 65	35	58	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	412	330	82
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
100	254	766	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	35	90	
Participants	-	10	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	35	100	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	25	36	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	10	64	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
14	25	-	-

and business leaders in industrial development techniques.

Past activity under this project has consisted of a number of industrial feasibility studies (including metallurgical, mechanical, food processing and fish canning industries and motel development), a survey of the Marrakech area and investment promotion possibilities under a contract with the Porter International Company. This has resulted in several promising prospects for U.S.-Moroccan private investment in hotel-motel and agro-industrial enterprises.

The types of activities to be carried out in FY 1965 and subsequent years include: economic, technical and engineering studies undertaken in connection with industrial investment prospects having good possibilities for immediate realization, including analyses of market, capital and operating costs, location, etc. A program of this kind is projected over the next four years. These studies will be implemented through contracts with U.S. firms. One detailed industrial investment study will be undertaken in FY 1965 and two or three are proposed in FY 1966. Promotional work done by Porter International in following up its feasibility studies will be completed during FY 1965. The AID mission will maintain contacts with U.S. businessmen visiting Morocco to provide basic information on investment possibilities, Cooley loans, Investment Guaranties, etc. Provision is being made for specialized investment promotion contracts in FY 1966, using firms expert in specific fields, as opportunities are identified. A team of government officials and representatives of private industry will visit the U.S. in 1965 to study industrial development techniques and to discuss investment prospects with U.S. financial and industry leaders. A second team visit for FY 1966 is planned.

\$100,000 will be required to provide for 16 man-months of industrial development consultant service, and industrial promotion contract, and a twelve-man industrial investment and development team's 30-day visit to the U.S. to study industrial development techniques and to discuss specific investment ventures in Morocco.

Project Objective and Description:

To help Morocco's industrial development by technical feasibility and investment studies to guide private investors and the GOM in undertaking new industrial ventures; to assist in stimulating private enterprise participation, in Moroccan industrial development; and to train selected government officials

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: MOROCCO

Activity: Transportation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Nouasseur International Civil Airport 608-11-370-047			
Prior Reference: Page 221 of FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1964 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	18	8	10
Estimated FY 65	22	22	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	40	30	10
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost to Complete
12	-		52
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	22	12	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	22	12	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	-	
Other Agency	22	12	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
3	2	-	-

advisor has been assisting the GOM in assessing technical, managerial, operational and economic requirements for converting the airfield, including specific recommendations for the construction, modifications or alterations required.

In May 1964, a Development Loan of \$2,300,000 was authorized to finance a portion of the costs of converting Nouasseur. The authorization was based on preliminary estimates and will be amended during FY 1965 to include other items when further justifications is provided. (Note Table IV, Status Report on the loan, for further details.) This loan authorization is being reviewed on the basis of new plans and specifications being submitted by the GOM.

\$12,000 in FY 1966 is required to continue the FAA Advisor's services through January 1966, by which time the conversion will be well under way and a full-time aviation advisor should not be necessary.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist Morocco in the conversion of the former U.S. Air Force Base at Nouasseur into an international civil airport for jet aircraft.

In 1963, a team of FAA experts studied the Nouasseur facility to ascertain the feasibility of the conversion project. Since December 1963, an FAA

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: MOROCCO

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Rural Education
608-11-640-001
Prior Reference: Page 219 of FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1958 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1967

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	427	399	28
Estimated FY 65	54	49	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	481	448	33
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
140	100	721	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	46	131
Participants	5	6
Commodities	3	3
Other Costs	-	-
Total Obligations	54	140

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	27	30
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	27	110

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS

Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
11	9	-	-

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the Government of Morocco in (a) the development and implementation of a new teacher-training curriculum, teaching methods and materials, (b) the improvement of the quality of rural elementary teachers and (c) gearing rural elementary education more closely to the needs of rural life. An

essential ingredient of this objective is developing Morocco's capacity to produce an adequate supply of textbooks on subjects related to the new educational curriculum. The Government of Morocco has given considerable effort to increasing the numbers of students attending elementary and secondary schools in Morocco, less adequate attention has been given to the curriculum revision and development in rural education. In the area of teacher training, in addition, there is a great shortage of instructors. Finally, there is paucity of Arabic textbooks at all levels within the Moroccan school system, but particularly at the rural elementary school level.

It is to these two problems - the improvement of the quality of rural education through teacher training and curriculum revision, and the elimination of the shortage of books in Arabic - that AID help is directed.

The first objective is being partly met through a pilot teacher-training school constructed at Mechra Bel Ksiri under this project. The first class of 50 teacher trainees was graduated from this school in June 1964. In FY 1965, as in prior years, a U.S. education advisor assisted the Moroccan Director upgrade the quality of the training program and effected curriculum reforms. Its previous curriculum is now being modified with the introduction of courses in practical agriculture, public health and rural development. During the next two years, the rural teaching curriculum will be completed and implemented, enabling the GOM to introduce similar changes in all teacher-training schools. To further promote changes in the quality of rural education, in FY 1965, short term contract professors from the American University of Beirut will conduct in-service training seminars designed both to gain acceptance of the new teaching concepts and up-grade the quality of present teachers. Key officials of the Ministry of National Education will be sent to the U.S. for short term training in Education administration and curriculum development in FY 1965. The project's second objective will be met by assisting the GOM in meeting the shortage of instructional material and books in Arabic by contracting with the Franklin Book Publications, Inc. to help develop increased Arabic book production capabilities in Morocco.

The first teacher seminar held in the summer of 1964 with courses in methods, educational psychology, Arabic and rural development was given by four professors from the American University of

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: MOROCCO

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Rural Education
608-11-640-001

Page 2 of 2

Beirut (AUB). Eighty teachers participated and there was an enthusiastic response by both the students and Ministry of Education officials.

U.S. financial support of the school project will be discontinued at the close of FY 1966, when the pattern for a successful teacher training and demonstration school will have been established, essential participant training completed, and major curriculum changes implemented and ready for application by the GOM to other training schools.

The entire project should be completed in FY 1967 on termination of the textbook publication contract.

In FY 1966 funds will be required to continue the services of the education advisor, a teacher training consultant from AUB, train one participant in the field of education and \$90,000 for a contract with Franklin Book Publications, Inc.

Government of Morocco contributions to this project have consisted of construction of certain buildings, faculty housing at the Mechra Bel Ksiri school, supplies and equipment, faculty salaries at the training school, and logistical support for seminar and in-service training programs; all valued at approximately \$200,000.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: MOROCCO

Activity: Technical Support

Funds: Technical Support

Project Title and Number: Technical Support 608-11-990-000			
Prior Reference: Page 222 of FY 1965 CP *			
Initial Obligation FY: 1957 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: NA			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	2106	2082	24
Estimated FY 65	345	336	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	2451	2418	33
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
206	* N.A.	* N.A.	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	197	144	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	20	11	
Other Costs	128	51	
Total Obligations	345	206	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	333	206	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	12	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
128	125	-	-

dual projects. This funding covers requirements for U.S. personnel, office space and utilities for the staff, general commodity procurement (automobiles, office and residential furnishings), and other logistic support.

FY 1966 funds will be required for the services and associated costs of seven technicians dealing with Program Office operations, training, engineering, Food for Peace activities, and one secretary. It also finances English language teaching services for prospective participants and Moroccan officials.

AID has been able to reduce project requirements in anticipation of a trust fund agreement with the GOM covering most of the program support local costs, and the disapproval of two requested staff positions. It is expected that the GOM will contribute about \$200,000-\$250,000 annually to cover the salaries of local employees, and other local support costs.

Project Objective and Description:
To provide essential staffing and support for the development and implementation of the U.S. assistance programs in Morocco.
This activity provides for the funding of those activities in the development and implementation of U.S. programs which cannot be attributed to indivi-

*This project will continue annually in general support of AID programs.
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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: MOROCCO

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: National Economic Development Training 608-11-790-051			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1966 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1970			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Estimated FY 65			XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
40	160	200	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians		-	
Participants		40	
Commodities		-	
Other Costs		-	
Total Obligations		40	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs		40	
Other Agency		-	
Contract		-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
-	19	-	-

Eight years after independence, over 2,500 Frenchmen still hold key advisory and administrative positions in the Government and many other foreign nationals hold similar positions. The Government of Morocco plans on reducing the number of foreign technicians by one-fifth each year, partly out of national pride but also because of the high cost of the technicians and the resultant drain on its foreign exchange reserves. This may result in young Moroccans holding important posts who do not possess the necessary technical knowledge. To meet this problem, the Government in 1964 established a High Commission for Professional Training to coordinate all Government training programs, and to accelerate the training of qualified Moroccans to meet the needs of all sectors. AID is considering assisting Morocco achieve its objective by providing short and medium-term training for supervisors and instructors in the fields of taxation, customs administration, statistics and other fields which relate to economic development.

In FY 1966, funds are required for about 18 participants to come to the U. S. for the following purposes: (1) two participants for one-year programs in economic development studies; (2) four six-month programs of technical studies in such fields as budgeting, statistics and demography; and (3) study programs of six months for twelve participants in the fields of customs administration, tax administration and enforcement, and development planning.

Project Objective and Description:

To train Moroccans for effective economic planning and execution of development programs.

Moroccan economic development is greatly handicapped by an insufficient number of well-trained personnel for the middle and higher level positions.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: **MOROCCO**

Borrower: **Government of Morocco**

Funds: **Development Loan**

Title and Number of Loan: Nouasseur Airbase Conversion 608-H-020	
Date Authorized: 5/27/64	Date Signed:
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	Loan Terms
Amount	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized \$2,300	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed -	3/4 of 1% during grace
Repayments -	Interest Rate
Interest Collected -	period, 2% thereafter
	Currency of Repayment .. U.S. \$

Physical Status: Subsequent to the authorization of the loan the GOM has decided upon further modifications to the FAA plan in order to accomplish a more permanent conversion. The GOM has carried out additional engineering studies and is preparing detailed plans and specifications which are to be submitted in early CY 65 for AID review. An FAA Advisor has been assigned to Morocco and has been advising the GOM and AID on this project. Execution of the loan agreement is being held in abeyance pending GOM completion and AID review and approval of these plans and new cost estimates.

During the last half of CY 1964, the repair and resurfacing of the runway was carried out under a GOM contract approved by AID. The early completion of this work was necessary to avoid extensive deterioration during the 1964-65 rainy season. The expense of the runway rehabilitation has been borne by the GOM but will be reimbursable under the loan when executed.

Financial Status: Since the loan agreement has not been executed there have been no disbursements by AID. An increase in the authorized amount of the loan during FY 1965 is anticipated because of proposed modifications to the project.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: The loan as now authorized contemplates financing of \$569,000 from GOM or PL 480, 104(g) sources.

Procurement under the loan is limited to U.S. or Moroccan source and origin. AID intends to finance local costs with U.S.-owned local currency purchased from the U.S. Treasury, to the extent that such currency is available.

Purpose of Loan: This project loan assists in financing the foreign exchange and local currency costs required for the initial conversion of the former USAF Airbase at Nouasseur to an international civil airport for Casablanca. The project is in fulfillment of commitments of the USG to assist the GOM in achieving utilization of the base upon USAF withdrawal in December 1963.

The project includes the conversion and rehabilitation of existing runway, runways, lighting, electrical system, control tower, passenger and freight terminals, and related infrastructure and facilities. The loan includes \$656,072 for financing the acquisition of certain USAF equipment and vehicles.

In March-May 1963, an FAA team visited Morocco and assessed the requirements for this project. Recommendations submitted by the FAA team called for transferring operations from the existing Casablanca airport to Nouasseur. The FAA team report also established a conversion plan including the list of USAF property recommended for retention and cost estimates for the conversion. The project, as approved, includes some GOM proposed modifications to the FAA plan.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: **MOROCCO**

Borrower: **Kingdom of Morocco**

Funds: **Development Loan**

Title and Number of Loan: Triffa Irrigation (Revised 608-A-001)	
Date Authorized: 12/4/59	Date Signed: 3/16/60
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	Loan Terms
Amount	Duration 28 years
Authorized 23,000	Grace Period 2 years
Disbursed 9,378	Interest Rate 3½%
Repayments 400	Currency of Repayment . . Dirhams
Interest Collected 277	

award proposed by the GOM based on the second round of bidding. It is now expected that the dam will be completed by about June 1967.

Construction of the 6-mile long Bou Areg tunnel began in April 1963, and is now about 40% completed. However, the contractor has encountered swelling marls (clays) which require heavy supports during construction and eventually a heavier reinforced tunnel lining. The GOM recently submitted to AID for approval a proposed contract amendment reflecting the changed condition of work. Construction is now expected to be completed by about September 1968.

The main canals leading to the Triffa and Zebra Plains are virtually completed; work on the primary canals for the Bou Areg Plain is in the preliminary design stage. The GOM recently completed comprehensive agro-economic studies which are being reviewed by Hydrotechnic Corporation, the U.S. consulting engineering firm on the project.

Purpose of Loan: To finance costs of increasing the area under irrigation in the Triffa, Zebra, and Bou Areg Plains from approximately 25,000 to 56,000 acres. The loan is intended to finance the second phase (1960-1965) of an overall project calling for irrigation of about 130,000 acres by 1975 at an estimated cost of \$84 million. This project in turn is part of Morocco's plan to irrigate an additional 615,000 acres by 1975.

The first phase of the project was financed by the GOM and included construction of a diversion dam and substantial work on the Triffa and Zebra main canals. The second phase calls for construction of a storage dam, a tunnel to the Bou Areg area, primary and secondary distribution and drainage canals, and land development work in each of the three areas to be irrigated.

Financial Status: AID has approved an estimated \$12.5 million of contracts, nearly all of which should be disbursed by June 30, 1965, the terminal date for disbursements. Whether AID will extend the expiration date of the loan to permit completion of loan disbursements is dependent upon evidence of continued willingness of the GOM to make available sufficient technical and financial resources to bring the project to an early and successful conclusion.

Host Contribution: The GOM financed the first phase at a cost of about \$25.4 million and will contribute an estimated \$36 million additional for construction of the third phase.

Physical Status: The storage dam was about 80% completed in May 1963 when a flood struck the dam site, causing a washout of material on the right abutment. Because of this, the GOM decided to call for new bids to complete the dam rather than continue with the previous contractor. Protracted negotiations with the new contractor became deadlocked with the result that it was necessary to again request bids in October 1964. AID has for review and approval the contract

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SUMMARY OF COUNTRY PROGRAM

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TABLE I

Country: NIGERIA

Summary (in thousands of dollars)			
Funding Category	Obligations		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Development Loans	31,400	35,500	59,000
Tech. Coop./D.G.	14,216	17,700	20,256
Supporting Assistance	-	-	-
Contingency Fund	-	xxx	xxx
Total	45,616	53,200	79,256

The development potential and prospects for Nigeria, in terms of economic and human resources, internal stability, and continued progressive, responsible government, are considered to be very good. As a consequence, Nigeria is one of seven countries in the world in which AID is concentrating two-thirds of its development assistance effort, providing major assistance in several sectors of the economy.

In November 1961, the U. S. made a commitment to provide Nigeria with \$285 million to assist in implementing the Nigerian Six-Year Development Plan for the years 1962-1968. Aid under this commitment has consisted of technical assistance, Development Loans, Export-Import Bank loans, and a small amount of PL 480 (Title III) assistance.

Economic assistance obligations for the 1960-64 period totaled nearly \$440 million excluding more than \$60 million in export credit guarantees. Free World sources other than the U. S. accounted for about two-thirds of the total, principally the U. K. (over \$130 million), the IBRD/IDA/IFC group (approximately \$126 million), and West Germany (over \$25 million). In FY 1965 IBRD/IDA loans are expected to be about \$35 million and additional obligations of about \$30 million are anticipated from the U. K. and European sources and Canada. Major activities financed by these contributions include the Niger Dam Project (IBRD, Italy, U. K. and U. S.), Borno Railroad (IBRD), Telecommunications (U.K.), Secondary and Technical Schools (IDA) and Northern Nigeria Roads (IDA). In technical assistance, the United Kingdom has been particularly active in education, communications and public administration, Germany in health, and Israel in community development. U. S. technical assistance has averaged over \$15 million per year.

During 1964, Nigeria's economic progress was generally at the level projected in the Development Plan. Gross national product increased almost four percent. Exports reached almost \$600 million made possible in part by an increase in petroleum production from 3.8 million tons in 1963 to 5.8 million in 1964. However,

gold and foreign exchange reserves continued to decline as imports continued to increase. While internal prices remained fairly steady, the full effect of wage increases following a general strike and increases in custom duties has not yet been fully felt.

The United States aid program is directed very largely at helping Nigeria to overcome its shortage of trained personnel. AID projects are keyed specifically at the Government's education plans which call for very substantial increases in primary and secondary school enrollment and more technically-oriented instruction at all levels. To accomplish these goals, the Government has improved a number of existing educational efforts with technical assistance and commodity support. AID-assisted institutes graduated 390 teachers in 1964 and gave supplementary training to several hundred more. The University of Nigeria, which AID has assisted in curricula development, administrative organization, research, faculty, educational supplies and the construction of an adult education center, now has an enrollment of 2,500 students and graduated 189 students in 1964. The Government of Nigeria introduced the American concept of the comprehensive high school, including vocational training, in the West Nigerian secondary school system and is considering applying this concept to other secondary schools.

Another high priority in Nigerian development and in AID assistance is agriculture, which engages the large majority of the population and receives 30% of our technical aid. The AID agricultural program in Nigeria is designed to develop Nigerian manpower and institutions which will plan and carry out agricultural development programs, secondly to improve the use of available agricultural educational institutions, upgrade extension services, conduct research on food grains and other crops, improve livestock and range management techniques, explore water resources, and assist in soil conservation, distribution and marketing, and agricultural credit. A.I.D. is assisting the agricultural colleges of the University of Nigeria, Ahmadu Bello University and the University of Ife in planning facilities, selecting equipment, and developing curricula and research programs, and is furnishing personnel to teach until enough qualified Nigerians are available to fill the staff positions.

In addition, to help meet the need to fill sub-professional positions in the Ministries of Agriculture, A.I.D. is furnishing technicians, teaching materials, equipment and some construction assistance to 5 schools of agriculture, 13 farm training institutes, and 1 veterinary training center. By the end of 1964, four government agriculture schools assisted by AID advisors had trained some 1,500 agricultural extension agents who work with approximately 900 villages committees, representing an estimated 125,000 farmers in the Western and Northern regions of Nigeria. An evaluation is being made of AID-Nigerian agricultural programs

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Country: NIGERIA

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in relation to long-range Nigerian needs and prospects. The survey will place emphasis on ways to increase investment in productive agriculture.

To develop Nigeria's fishing industry, which provides a cheap source of protein for the diet of the people, AID provided fisheries consultants and financed the construction of a fish dock with unloading facilities, cold storage and ice making equipment. In 1964, during the dock's first six-months of operation, 12,000 pounds of fresh fish were placed on the Lagos market per week.

Progress is also notable in the industrial sector. In 1963 private industrial projects representing a total investment of \$76 million were placed in operation, with two-thirds of this amount contributed by foreign investors. Within the past year, two U.S. firms, Indian Head Mills and the Business and Industry Development Company, have placed projects in operation. The Nigerian Industrial Development Center in Eastern Nigeria, aided by three U.S. industrial development advisors, began operations in 1964 assisting small Nigerian entrepreneurs develop their businesses. In addition, AID has financed industrial productivity advisors, market analysts, and industrial engineers to aid the government's industrial development efforts.

The Nigerian Government has moved into the field of housing and home financing with U.S. technical assistance on the organization and operation of a savings and loan system, and the planning and development of low and medium cost housing. The Government's program has produced 515 low and medium cost houses in Port Harcourt, and 200 low cost units in Emugu, Eastern Nigeria.

Peace Corps Volunteers are associated with many of AID's projects. Over five hundred are teaching in Nigeria, while others are working in the fields of public health and community development.

The single largest area of concentration in the FY 1966 technical cooperation program is expected to be education. Aid will continue to the Federal Advanced Teachers College, and two other teacher training colleges, and for two comprehensive secondary schools in the South. American university staffs will continue to teach at four of the five universities and at the Technical College at Ibadan with emphasis placed on agriculture, veterinary medicine, engineering, and business and public administration. The University of Nigeria will continue to be assisted to develop along the lines of an American land grant college.

In agriculture, AID will assist in improving the extension service and continue activities in soil and range management. Additional groundwater surveys will be undertaken while assistance in marketing and distribution, agricultural credit, and crop research will be continued. Technical assistance will also continue to regional centers for the development of private

indigenous industry, to increase industrial productivity and marketing of products, and to supply housing and financial advisors to the Eastern Nigerian Housing Corporation.

The AID program planned for FY 1966 includes ██████ million in development loans and \$18,191,000 for continuing technical assistance projects. New projects under consideration for possible financing in FY 1966 include the establishment of a labor training center in Lagos and technical assistance for teacher training institutions in Northern Nigeria. It is anticipated that FY 1966 funding requirements for these new projects would amount to \$2,065,000.

FY 1966 Development Loans are being considered for airports, roads, municipal water supply systems and possibly a steel mill. In FY 1966 several feasibility studies are also planned for possible future projects, such as parts of the Federal road system and further water supply projects. American voluntary agencies will continue to implement a school feeding program under PL 480 Title III program valued at \$1.3 million.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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Country: Nigeria

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1964				Estimate FY 1965			Proposed FY 1966		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	31,400	XXX	XXX	XXX	35,500	XXX	XXX	29,000- 59,000	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Development Loan										
Project Assistance										
U.S. Technicians	6,959	6,959			9,891	9,891		11,795	11,795	
Participants	1,640	1,640			2,389	2,389		2,069	2,069	
Commodities	1,842	1,842			2,131	2,131		1,231	1,231	
Other Costs	3,775	3,775			3,289	3,289		3,096	3,096	
Total Project Assistance	14,216	14,216			17,700	17,700		18,191	18,191*	
Method of Financing										
Project Assistance										
Direct A.I.D.	8,247	8,247			9,594	9,594		8,425	8,425	
Other Agency	104	104			657	657		662	662	
Contract	5,865	5,865			7,449	7,449		9,104	9,104	
Non-Project Assistance	-	-			-	-		-	-	
Total Other than Development Loan	14,216	14,216			17,700	17,700		18,191	18,191	
Total Assistance	45,616	XXX	XXX	XXX	53,200	XXX	XXX	47,191- 77,191	XXX	XXX

*Total for continuing Technical Cooperation projects. In addition, \$2,065,000 is requested to cover estimated FY 1966 requirements of new projects or possible additions to existing projects.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
A.I.D. employed	157	170	176
Participating agency	4	32	32
Contractor technicians	129	181	220
Total	290	383	428

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Non-contract	356	521	536
Contract	21	64	60
Total	377	585	596

CONFIDENTIAL

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Production and Distribution - Western Nigeria 620-11-110-050
Prior Reference: pg. 227 FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1960 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1970

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	3,950	2,372	1,578
Estimated FY 65	981	1,365	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	4,931	3,737	1,194
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
960	2,310	8,201	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	637	701
Participants	101	89
Commodities	195	116
Other Costs	18	54
Total Obligations	981	960

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	961	940
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	20	20

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS

Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description:

To assist in increasing Western Region (a 33,000 square-mile area with some ten million people) agricultural productivity by improving agricultural distribution and marketing organizations, storage and handling practices, and introducing sounder farm management and marketing practices. An allied

approach is to help introduce improved techniques, seeds, and livestock breeds through better agricultural extension programs. Economics and Marketing (FY 1965 - \$77,000; FY 1966-\$123,600)

AID is furnishing an agricultural economics advisor and a marketing and processing advisor to assist the Government of Western Nigeria (GOWN) in the fields of farm management and planning, and agricultural marketing. Little has been done previously in Western Nigeria to determine the most profitable farm enterprises in different land areas, the optimum economic size of farm units for the various types of farming, costs and returns from farming, and ways to increase net farm incomes. There is a great need for sound farm planning to help bridge the gap between the present hoe culture and a system of farming using modern farming practices. In the field of marketing, studies need to be carried out and programs developed for improving the traditionally inefficient and unsanitary marketing system.

Through the advice and assistance of the two A.I.D. specialists in agricultural economics and marketing, an Agricultural Economics Section has been established in the Ministry of Agriculture; costs of production of several important farm enterprises have been collected, and a consumer egg marketing survey has been completed. Also related to poultry production a government egg marketing scheme was developed, and steps are now being taken to establish a poultry producers' cooperative to take over marketing functions from the government. In FY 1966, two marketing analysts will be added to this project.

In FY 1966, \$123,600 will be required for the four U. S. technicians, and three participant grants in agricultural marketing methods.

Agricultural Extension and Research (FY 1965 - \$409,200; FY 1966 - \$399,300)

This activity is to help the Government of Western Nigeria to reorganize, expand and develop effective extension services to increase agricultural production.

The agricultural extension staff in Western Nigeria consists of over 1500 extension workers in contact with farmers throughout the region.

Thirteen A.I.D. technicians are at present assigned to this activity to train and improve this staff. Five agricultural ex-

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: Nigeria

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Production and Distribution- Western Nigeria - 620-11-110-050

(\$20,000); and laboratory supplies, dairy equipment, demonstration and teaching equipment.

Page 3 of 3

participant training grants (\$8,000); and fertilizers and one vehicle.

Livestock Development (FY 1965- \$236,600; FY 1966 - \$192,600)

Seven A.I.D. technicians are establishing a program of livestock production and marketing in order to increase the quantity and quality of essential animal protein available to consumers at reduced prices and to increase farm incomes through diversification of farm enterprises.

In planning a livestock development program and training senior livestock officers of the region AID advisors are also developing a livestock pasture and forage program, aiding in range management, organizing livestock stations and advising on swine, beef, dairy and poultry production and marketing.

Plans in each field including disease control and farm feeding have been developed, purebred cattle and other livestock supplied for foundation stock to improve the quality of Nigerian herds, and modern sanitary dairy marketing installations organized.

The Western Nigeria Development Plan (1962-68) has allocated \$742,000 to capital expenditures for livestock development programs. Recurrent expenditures for Ministry of Agriculture personnel in the livestock field are approximately \$1.2 million per year.

In FY 1966, \$192,600 is required as follows: Seven technicians (\$162,000); five one-year participant training grants in dairy manufacturing and animal husbandry

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Production and Distribution-Northern Nigeria 620-11-110-201.			
Prior Reference: page 231 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1970			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	4,337	1,989	2,348
Estimated FY 65	1,519	1,710	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	5,856	3,699	2,157
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
1,541	4,500	11,897	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	946	1,052	
Participants	113	119	
Commodities	276	253	
Other Costs	184	117	
Total Obligations	1,519	1,541	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	996	1,045	
Other Agency	278	346	
Contract	245	150	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
392	-	-	-

these efforts should also directly improve the standard of living of the people of Northern Nigeria by improving and diversifying their diet.

Agricultural Extension (FY 1965-\$556,800; FY 1966-\$413,900)

Under this activity AID is assisting the Government of Northern Nigeria to further expand, organize, and develop the Agricultural Extension Service, including the development of rural youth programs, technical information, and home economics. The Agricultural Extension Service presently has a staff of 750. The Development Plan target for Northern Nigeria is to provide an extension worker for each 2,000 farm families requiring an expansion of the total staff of the extension service to 2,300 people by 1968. Ten A.I.D. technicians are assigned to this project. An A.I.D. extension training advisor has served in Kanduna since December 1960 demonstrating modern extension methods. Two other extension advisors give daily guidance to division officers and district workers and arrange demonstrations of new methods to workers dealing with 60,000 farm families. Intensive in-service training is being given to the 74 extension workers in two pilot areas at Gusau and Gombe. An extension information unit at Samaru has been established with the help of a U.S. agricultural information advisor to provide technical knowledge to farmers. Under the supervision of a rural youth advisor, more emphasis has been placed on the instruction in extension methods at the Young Farmers' Clubs. Since the arrival of the A.I.D. advisor in July 1963, the number of clubs has increased from 92 to 143 and the membership jumped from 3,653 to 4,267. About 30 Nigerian participants have either returned to the Extension Service or are still in short-term training courses in the U.S.

The Northern Nigerian Government is contributing in FY 1965 \$902,200 for all recurrent and capital expenditures of the Extension Service.

In FY 1966, \$413,900 is required as follows: services of six direct-hire and four contract technicians (\$298,900); seventeen one-year participant training (\$57,000); audio-visual equipment, threshers, garden tools, sprayers, fertilizer, etc. (\$58,000). Agricultural Engineering (FY 1965-\$105,900; FY 1966-\$113,800).

A.I.D. is assisting the Northern Region in developing improved hand tools and adapting manual and power driven equipment to

Project Objective and Description: To support Northern Nigeria's efforts to increase agricultural production by providing technical and related assistance in livestock improvement, soil and water development, the use of improved agricultural equipment, and agricultural extension. Because of the concentration on food crops and livestock production,

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

Shaded areas are SECURITY CLASSIFIED and
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viduals. All other material is unclassified.

TABLE III
(continued)

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Production and
Distribution-Northern Nigeria 620-11-110-201

Page 2 of 3.

Northern Nigerian conditions. Under this project one AID agricultural engineer is attached to each of three zones in Northern Nigeria to investigate the possibilities of mechanization of agriculture in his respective area and serve as advisor to the Ministry and agricultural schools, as well as train local Nigerians in farm mechanization. Some pre-fab buildings to serve as machine repair shops also are being provided in each area. One A.I.D. specialist in Maiduguri is conducting studies for increasing crop production through mechanization and is putting in use large areas of formerly unused arable land in his ecological zone. Another A.I.D. specialist has begun studies in tillage and spraying practices in the Daudawa area, and a third U.S. specialist has recently arrived in Bida.

The GONN has allocated \$280,000 in its Development Plan (1962-68) for the introduction and demonstration of mechanized agricultural methods.

In FY 1966, \$113,800 is required as follows: services of three U.S. technicians (\$70,800); three one-year participant grants to study the use and repair of farm machinery (\$13,000); tractors, farm machinery and hand tools (\$30,000).

Land and Water Resources Development (FY 1965-\$427,000;
FY 1966-\$573,300)

This phase of the project is to develop a balanced program of land water management through soil conservation, minor irrigation on small farms and major irrigation schemes.

In 1962, an A.I.D. soil conservation consultant completed a 4-month survey of soil and water conservation needs in the Northern Region and another developed for the Ministry of Agriculture a long-range plan to implement the recommendation. Both consultants' reports

serve the GONN as the basis for all soil conservation activities in the region.

Several U.S. soil conservation advisors are now training Ministry of Agriculture personnel and developing technical specifications for conservation schemes in their respective districts. One AID agricultural engineer is developing and supervising a minor irrigation program to improve the small farmer's use of land and water. Three Nigerian Key staff members have been trained in the U.S. in minor irrigation methods. As a result of investigations by U.S. technicians, the plastic lining of irrigation canals has been introduced and has contributed to a doubling of crop production in some parts of the irrigated area.

Two U.S. teams have started collecting hydrological information for major irrigation projects. Detailed soil surveys have been made and several thousand soil samples have been collected, examined and subjected to tests. Six potential irrigation sites have been identified between Wudil and a point 55 miles upstream on the Hadejia, and a preliminary low water survey of one reservoir has been completed.

Over the six year period of the Development Plan (1962-68), the GONN will contribute an estimated \$800,000 towards the soil conservation program, \$100,000 towards the minor irrigation program, and \$700,000 towards the major irrigation planning work. Approximately \$4,000,000 is projected during the Plan period for the execution of related soil conservation and irrigation projects.

In FY 1966, \$573,300 is required as follows: services of four direct-hire and thirteen other Federal Government technicians (\$396,300); six 6-month participant training grants in irrigation and soil conservation (\$17,000); hydrology stream gauging station instruments, cable ways, velocity meters, field survey equipment, laboratory equipment (\$160,000).

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Production and
Distribution--Northern Nigeria 620-11-110-201

Page 3 of 3

in Kaduna and retail outlets in Kaduna and Zaria, construction of which is being financed partially by A.I.D.

A.I.D. will provide four poultry advisors and equipment to establish a poultry station at Kaduna and sub-stations at Jos and Thorin for research and demonstration. In 1960 and 1961, a poultry pathologist developed new techniques for inoculating against Newcastle's disease.

The GONN contribution for recurrent expenditures in conjunction with livestock development activities in the period FY 1961--FY1965 is estimated at \$6.3 million.

In FY 1966, \$440,000 is required as follows: services of four PASA and thirteen direct-hire technicians (\$403,000); eight participant training grants in range management and livestock production (\$32,000); supplies and materials for demonstration and teaching purposes (\$5,000).

The June 30, 1964 pipeline for the entire project of \$2,348,000 consisted principally of obligations for commodities and for contract services. Completion of construction and more rapid administrative action by the Government of Nigeria, such as requesting reimbursement for completion of work and complying with AID contracting requirements, should facilitate further pipeline reductions.

Livestock Development (FY 1965-\$429,300; FY 1966-\$440,000)

Under this activity, thirteen A.I.D. direct-hire technicians and four technicians from other agencies are assisting the Ministry of Agricultural and Natural Resources in the development of livestock and poultry industries in Northern Nigeria. A.I.D. is providing assistance in establishing livestock breeding and multiplication stations will serve to upgrade the quality of the indigenous stock. Assistance in introducing range management techniques will improve the quality and quantity of range grasses upon which the cattle depend. Assistance in cattle fattening techniques will demonstrate the "finishing" step in the production of quality beef, and assistance in the construction and operation of a demonstration abattoir and two retail outlets will introduce the modern marketing techniques necessary to make the consumer market responsive to quality products.

Pilot range management field trails and demonstration activities have been completed. Carrying capacities and a system of rotational grazing have been established in four ranges; 250 grazing permits for 7,500 cattle have been issued; calving has increased in the grazing area from 50% to 60% and calf death losses have been cut by 50%, and a Nigerian staff has been trained to supervise the activities of the pilot project.

A demonstration ranch for cattle fattening has been established. One 200-foot well and one 315-foot well were completed.

Under the processing and marketing phase of the project one A.I.D. technician is advising on the handling, grading, and distribution of meat products. He will help establish a demonstration slaughter house and cold storage

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Production and Distribution--Eastern Nigeria 620-11-110-094			
Prior Reference: page 229 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1959 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	1,605	1,010	595
Estimated FY 65	193	438	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,798	1,448	350
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
211	370	350	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	96	104	
Participants	14	10	
Commodities	71	85	
Other Costs	12	12	
Total Obligations	193	211	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	169	184	
Other Agency	15	18	
Contract	9	9	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Government of Eastern Nigeria to increase agricultural production by helping to develop irrigation systems and rural water supplies and to establish a veterinary division in the Eastern Nigerian Ministry of Agriculture for increased livestock production.

Irrigation (FY 1965-\$74,600; FY 1966-\$132,700)

An irrigation scheme to increase the agricultural acreage, the growing season and the yield per acre of rice and other food crops is being demonstrated on a 10,000 acre farm settlement. AID is furnishing an agricultural irrigation engineer, an agricultural heavy equipment engineer, and a surface water hydrologist. Under their direction 5 miles of irrigation canal are under construction or completed; 60 acres of land have been leveled and 200 acres cleared of bush; land surveys have been completed and hydrological data collected over a 3-year period. In addition to activities on the Uzo-Uwani site, improved drainage methods were introduced in the rice growing section of the Abakaliki area, resulting in a 100% increase in rice production and benefitting over 1,000 farmers.

The GOEN contribution to this activity between FY 1962 and FY 1965 is estimated at \$440,000.

FY 1966 funds in the amount of \$132,700 are required to continue the services of three U.S. advisors (\$62,700); two participants in irrigation methods (\$10,000); water recording and measuring equipment (\$60,000).

Rural Water Supply (FY 1965-\$49,400; FY 1966-\$47,500)

This activity is concentrated in the Cross River Plain area of northeastern Eastern Nigeria, an area of about 5,000 square miles and with a population of 1.5 million people. The Cross River Plain is beset by a lack of major village water sources which has caused the area's inhabitants to live in a widely dispersed pattern. Under the guidance of one A.I.D. water resources engineer, 100 simple reservoirs filled with filters and hand pumps will be constructed through the self-help efforts of local villagers and will eventually benefit about 200,000 people. Surveys have been completed on some reservoir sites and the land surrounding the sites cleared. It is expected that about 15 reservoirs will be completed and at least 20 potential reservoir sites surveyed. A.I.D.-financed equipment in support of this activity is also being provided.

The Eastern Nigerian Government contribution to this activity between FY 1962 and FY 1965 is estimated at \$104,000.

In FY 1966 \$47,500 will be required for the services of one U.S. technician and for earth-moving equipment.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Production and
Distribution--Eastern Nigeria 620-11-110-094

Page 2 of 2

Veterinary Support (FY 1965-\$69,000; FY 1966-\$30,800)

The development of a livestock production and marketing program in the Eastern Region requires an adequate assessment of the livestock and poultry diseases in the area and a comprehensive program of protection against such diseases. It is the purpose of this activity to assist the Veterinary Division of the Ministry of Agriculture in the organization and training of adequate numbers of specialists for the diagnosis, prevention, treatment and research of livestock and poultry diseases.

A.I.D. has been contributing since December 1963 the services of a veterinary advisor to help organize and administer the division and to train Nigerian veterinarians and veterinary assistants. A U.S. poultry pathologist is assisting in the identification and control of poultry diseases. Four mobile veterinary clinic units have arrived and are being used in disease eradication at Abba and Nsu kka. A poultry pathological laboratory has been established at Ezzamgbo with the assistance of the veterinary advisor.

The Eastern Nigerian Government expenditures for veterinary activities in the Eastern Region in the period FY 1962--FY 1965 are estimated at \$1,445,000.

In FY 1966, \$30,800 is required to continue the services of the veterinary advisor and the poultry pathologist.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Education, Research and Extension Eastern Nigeria 620-11-110-722
Prior Reference: Page 235, FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1969

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	2,174	679	1,495
Estimated FY 65	200	812	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	2,374	1,491	883
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost to Complete
873	1,400		4,647

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	80	623
Participants	25	50
Commodities	70	25
Other Costs	25	175
Total Obligations	200	873

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	200	98
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	775

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Government of Eastern Nigeria in the development of its agricultural education, research and extension.

The low educational level of the Nigerian farmer and his conservative farm practices preclude any major changes in the productivity of the typical farm

family until such time as improved farming practices can be introduced. This requires the development of (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 effort being carried out in this area by the Ministry of Agriculture has been located at the Umudike Agricultural Center and its sub-stations.

A.I.D. assistance to the Umudike School began in 1960 with one extension training specialist and was increased to six advisors in 1963 and 1964. They introduced revised methods of teaching which includes a combination of classroom instruction, laboratory exercises, and improvised practical experience in extension through demonstrations with farmers in neighboring villages. Under the guidance of these U.S. specialists, 256 new Agricultural Assistants and 54 Agricultural Superintendents were trained, and 400 other in-service extension workers took refresher courses. In addition to their teaching duties, A.I.D. technicians carried out research in which new varieties of food crops have been introduced and tested. One U.S. extension advisor has worked with the Government of Eastern Nigeria's Extension Service in Enugu since March 1963. He has concentrated his efforts upon improving the organizational structure of the extension service, developing a system of in-service training, organizing 4-H type youth clubs, and promoting extension program development. A program of in-service training for the Region's 450 extension workers is now under way. Some instructional equipment was also provided to the school.

In November 1964 A.I.D. signed a contract with Colorado State University for the purpose of entrusting this school with the development of Umudike into a land-grant type institution, and performing all advisory services in the fields of research and extension. All but one A.I.D. direct-hire technician, assigned to this project, are being phased out. Two advisors from Colorado State University arrived in December 1964; by the end of Fiscal Year 1965 it is expected that Colorado will have 10 technicians

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: NIGERIA	Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources	Funds: Technical Cooperation
Project Title and Number: Agricultural Education, Research and Extension Eastern Nigeria 620-11-110-722		

Page 2 of 2

in Nigeria with 26 technicians projected by November 1966. These technicians will be active in the fields of agricultural extension, agronomy, livestock, agricultural engineering, horticulture, plant pathology, and agricultural marketing. Thirteen of the technicians will be assigned to the Umudike School of Agriculture. Their task will be two-fold: they will teach courses in fields, such as plant pathology and agricultural extension, since the Nigerian staff is not yet fully competent to assume teaching functions; they will instruct their Nigerian counterparts in curriculum preparation and in teaching methods in order for Nigerians to gradually assume all teaching functions at the school.

The other thirteen contract technicians will be assigned to the Agricultural Extension Service of the Eastern Region's Ministry of Agriculture. There they will work with the extension workers, most of whom are or will be graduates of Umudike, and familiarize them with the more practical aspects of agricultural extension work.

A.I.D. has received a \$2.8 million loan application from the Government of Eastern Nigeria for the expansion of the physical plant at Umudike.

The Government of Eastern Nigeria is bearing all recurrent costs of the Umudike School, the research station and the Extension Service with a professional staff of 770.

The \$883,000 pipeline estimated for June 30, 1965 is largely for advanced funding of the Colorado contract. Approximately \$500,000 of the past pipeline attributable to commodity financing will be eliminated by FY 1965

deliveries.

FY 1966 funds, amounting to \$775,000, will be required to extend the Colorado contract through December 31, 1967. Additional funds will be needed to finance the services of one direct hire agricultural extension technician and provide for ten one-year participant grants, as well as purchase of a limited amount of project support commodities.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Faculty of Agriculture-University of Ife 620-11-110-742
Prior Reference: page 238 FY 1965 CP - Split
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1970

assisted by A.I.D. in the development of its Faculty of Agriculture to eventually accommodate 580 students. The Federal Government of Nigeria transferred the Ibadan branch of the College of Arts, Science and Technology to the Western Nigeria Government for use as a temporary site for the University of Ife. The University began classes in this location in 1962, and is still functioning there. While this campus is to be retained (possibly for pharmacy, engineering and an institute of administration), the main campus site is to be on a 16,000 tract of land near the town of Ife.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	1,099	33	976
Estimated FY 65	-	399	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,009	432	577
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
650	2,980	4,639	

During the past several years A.I.D. has participated in the planning of the Faculty of Agriculture. In 1961 two consultants from Cornell University made an initial survey of immediate and long-range plans and requirement of the Faculty. Before the arrival of a university contract team, A.I.D. specialists provided part-time assistance in planning, initiating and instructing in courses for both first and second-year students and the Rockefeller Foundation sent five professors as an interim team in October 1964 to assist the College of Agriculture. An AID-financed contract with the University of Wisconsin became effective on December 15, 1964, under which 13 professors will be provided over a two-year period in various fields of agriculture. They will assist in the organization of the Faculty; help formulate the educational requirements of the Faculty; develop an 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 Faculty of Agriculture farms, classrooms and laboratories for the research station. Six professors were on board at the end of February 1965 and 4 additional professors are due to arrive in March of 1965.

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians		480
Participants		30
Commodities		140
Other Costs		650
Total Obligations		650
Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs		50
Other Agency		600
Contract		

Two senior staff Nigerians are currently taking graduate degrees in the U.S. and upon their return will resume positions as staff members of the Faculty of Agriculture. Between 1965 and 1970 it is planned to send at least 25 Nigerians to the U.S. for two-year courses in all fields of agriculture.

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist in the development of its school of Agriculture at the University of Ife, Western Nigeria, to meet the needs for professional agriculturalists.

It is estimated that by 1968 the GON will have contributed \$11 million towards the development of the Faculty of Agriculture.

The University of Ife, formally inaugurated by the Government of Western Nigeria in June 1961, is being

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Faculty of Agriculture-University of Ife 620-11-110-742

Page 2 of 2

Because of advanced funding, no FY 1965 obligations are planned. The FY 1964 pipeline will begin to decrease rapidly in late FY 1965 and early FY 1966 with the arrival of the professors in Nigeria. FY 1966 funds are required as follows to extend the University of Wisconsin contract through December 31, 1967 as well as for six participants for one year and for logistic support for technicians.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: **NIGERIA**

Activity: **Agriculture and Natural Resources**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Faculties of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine - Ahmadu Bello University
620-11-110-743
Prior Reference: Page 237 FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1973

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	1,052	5	1,047
Estimated FY 65	295	525	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,347	530	817
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost to Complete
550	2,600		4,497

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	-	340
Participants	30	60
Commodities	250	150
Other Costs	15	150
Total Obligations	295	550

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	45	75
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	250	475

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist Ahmadu Bello University in Northern Nigeria to develop a Faculty of Agriculture and Home Economics, and to establish a Faculty of Veterinary Medicine.

Ahmadu Bello University was established in 1962 to function on the pattern of the American land-grant universities in which there is coordination of class-

room teaching and research on the campus, and close liaison with extension through the field services. This project is to assist the University to develop faculty and to combine research and extension with University teaching. Under a contract with Kansas State University five staff members of an eventual team of 12 technicians are now establishing teaching, research and extension programs as well as training Nigerians to staff the agriculture college, research institutes and extension services of Northern Nigeria. One U.S. advisor is Acting Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, and another acting Dean of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine. Syllabi of agricultural courses have been prepared and the general operation of the Faculty of Agriculture organized. The first seven students enrolled in the Faculty of Agriculture in October 1963; the second class of 27 students entered in October 1964. U.S. specialists have been advising on research under way and directing new research in animal husbandry veterinary medicine and agricultural economics.

It is the goal to achieve at the Faculty of Agriculture a total enrollment of 100 students by 1970, and an annual enrollment of 60 students at the Department of Home Economics. Instruction at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine is scheduled to start in October 1965, with students who are not enrolled for pre-clinical training at the University of Ibadan.

Recurrent costs of the Faculties of Agriculture and of Veterinary Medicine are estimated to be \$500,000. In addition to these, the Government of Northern Nigeria and the National Universities Commission are assuming capital costs of these two Faculties estimated to be \$5 million.

FY 1966 funds in the amount of \$550,000 are required: \$475,000 to extend the Kansas State University contract to December 31, 1967; \$60,000 for eleven participants and the rest for logistic support.

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Education - Western Nigeria - 620-11-110-744			
Prior Reference: Page 234 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1969			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	667	457	210
Estimated FY 65	455	314	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,122	771	351
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
225	750	2,097	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	170	180	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	35	30	
Other Costs	250	15	
Total Obligations	455	225	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	220	225	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	235	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
25	-	-	-

system for introducing its one million farm families (most with poor educations and farm techniques) to improved agricultural methods to expand agricultural production. The Western Region plans to broaden its agricultural program and extension services and estimates that an additional 292 senior Agricultural Officers and Superintendents are required by 1968 (and an additional 299 by 1970) to provide one per 4,000 farm families. AID is giving assistance through this project in developing and improving the functions of the Schools of Agriculture at Ibadan and Akure, and of the Farm Institute at Ilesha, Ikorodu and Odeda.

AID has been providing advisory assistance to the Ibadan School of Agriculture as well as equipment for classrooms, laboratories and shops. Under the guidance of an AID entomologist, an animal health (veterinary) section, consisting of 40 students, has been established in temporary facilities. The 1963-64 enrollment at the Ibadan school of agriculture has 80 students. In order to assist in the preparation of the curriculum and advise on the introduction of improved teaching methods, AID plans to add in FY 1965 an agricultural engineering advisor and an agricultural extension advisor to the staff. An agricultural advisor and an agricultural education advisor at the Akure school of agriculture are conducting classes in farm shop and mechanics, science, audio-visual techniques and agricultural education teaching methods. An agronomy advisor will join the advisory staff in early 1965. The 1963-64 student enrollment at Akure was 335. The graduates from the two schools (455 from Akure and 106 from Ibadan) are employed in the various field extension services of the Western Region's Ministry of Agriculture.

The basic purpose of the three Farm Institutes, each of which has an enrollment of approximately 200 students, is to train primary school graduates in vocational agriculture to equip them to apply this knowledge to their own village farms and farm settlements. AID has been supplying one vocational agriculture advisor to each of the institutes to advise the Principal, assist in improving the curriculum and field training programs, select and install the necessary equipment and teaching aids, hold courses for the Nigerian staff, and supervise the teaching.

The Government of Western Nigeria is responsible for all operating expenses and Nigerian staff salaries at the two schools and three farm institutes.

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Western Region to increase the number of trained agricultural extension, research and technical staff through upgrading two schools of agriculture and three farm institutes.

The Western Region Government is attempting to obtain a well-functioning agricultural extension

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country:

Activity:

Funds:

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Education - Western
Nigeria 620-11-110-744

Page 2 of 2

The FY 1966 request for funds amounts to \$225,000 requested to maintain 9 A.I.D. advisors and to furnish them with teaching aids, books and shop tools.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Education - Northern Nigeria 620-11-110-745
 Prior Reference: 235 FY 1965 CP
 Initial Obligation FY: 1961 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1970

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	1,511	486	1,025
Estimated FY 65	347	823	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,858	1,309	549
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
248	600	2,706	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	202	218
Participants	-	-
Commodities	46	15
Other Costs	99	15
Total Obligations	347	248

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	263	248
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	84	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
151	-	-	-

Project Objective and Description:
 To assist the Northern Region to meet its requirements for trained agricultural extension, research and technical staff through help to two schools of agriculture, one veterinary school, and several farm training centers and farm institutes.

There are nearly five million farm families in Northern Nigeria. The low educational level and farming practices of Northern Nigeria farmers have precluded major improvements in agricultural productivity. In an effort to overcome this, the Northern Region is emphasizing the development of an effective agricultural extension program staffed by sufficient trained personnel. It is estimated that 2,300 extension workers will be required by 1968 if the target ratio of one extension worker per 2,000 farmers is to be reached. This project seeks to provide technical assistance, training, equipment and some construction of facilities for the Schools of Agriculture at Samaru and Kabba, as well as the Mando Road Veterinary School, all 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 by providing some of the funds for building and equipping these institutions.

At the Samaru School six U.S. advisors are on the staff and construction of additional facilities to accommodate 200 students in agriculture and 48 in home economics began in April 1964 with AID assistance. The expanded facilities which include six classrooms, a unit for home economics, a farm shop and machinery training center, a library, a hostel for 60 students and a poultry unit should be ready for use before the end of 1965.

From 1961-64, 210 students have been trained in extension methods and are now in the field extension service working with farmers and a two-year home economics course was started.

School construction at the Kabba School has been completed with AID assistance and the first class began in April 1964 with two AID advisors assigned to the staff to organize the curriculum and administration.

Since 1963, AID has also been providing the Mando Road Veterinary School with two advisors to assist in the establishment of the school's curriculum and to introduce more effective teaching methods. A.I.D. has helped to finance the construction of an anatomical laboratory, a library block, and farm yard facilities; the first class veterinary assistants were graduated in December 1964. The Government of Northern Nigeria has constructed seven

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Education - Northern Nigeria - 620-11-110-745

Page 2 of 2

farm training centers, while the construction of an additional six is being partially financed by A.I.D., thus completing the 13 centers required.

A.I.D. has also given limited assistance in constructing and equipping 25 farm institutes. The A.I.D. agricultural education advisor, assigned to Samaru, is rendering advisory services to the farm training centers and to the farm institutes.

The Government of Northern Nigeria has financed most of the construction at the institutions and is responsible for all recurrent expenditures.

The June 30, 1964 pipeline of \$1,025,000 consisted largely of funds for construction. Completion of construction and delivery of commodities should continue to bring about a rapid decrease in the pipeline.

FY 1966 funds are required as follows: \$233,000 for ten U.S. specialists and \$15,000 for teaching aids and equipment.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: Nigeria

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Education-Future Agricultural Leaders-620-11-110-748			
Prior Reference: p. 234 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1970			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 1,655	Expenditures 584	Unliquidated 1,071
Estimated FY 65	1,060	340	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	2,715	924	1,791
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
920	1,075	4,710	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	-	-	
Participants	1,060	920	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	1,060	920	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	1,060	920	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

The Nigerian students are sent to the U.S. for training at land-grant colleges and in some instances, at schools of veterinary medicine. They will return to Nigeria to assume positions in the various Ministries of Agriculture, Divisions of Animal and Forestry Resources, and in Ministry-run organizations such as the schools of agriculture, farm institutes, farm training centers, agricultural research stations, and the agricultural extension services. Since 1961, Nigerian institutions of higher learning have been developing rapidly with the assistance of A.I.D., but it will be some time before they are equipped and staffed to fulfill the requirements of the Ministries. It is anticipated that they will be able to provide the specialized training required in the different fields of agriculture starting about 1966-67. After this time, no further undergraduate participant training in the U.S. should be required for additional Nigerians. It may be desirable however to give graduate training to a few select participants who have successfully completed undergraduate work and for whom positions have been designated in the Ministry which require advanced degrees.

By the fall of 1965, all 300 participants will have departed for training in the U.S. By the end of FY 1965, 38 of these participants will have completed training and returned to Nigeria.

The GON contribution to this project is estimated to total \$500,000, including \$350,000 for travel costs and \$150,000 in allowances.

FY 1966 funds are required for the continuation of the 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.

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Ministries of Agriculture in as short a time as possible to develop a corps of approximately 300 U.S. trained Nigerians capable of assuming positions of responsibility in the Ministry and assuring adequate future leadership in agriculture for Nigeria.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: Agricultural and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Development			
Mid-West Nigeria - 620-11-110-749			
Prior Reference:			
Initial Obligation FY: 1965		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1970	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	-	-	-
Estimated FY 65	164	49	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	164	49	115
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
626	1,500	2,290	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	90	447	
Participants	28	28	
Commodities	31	31	
Other Costs	15	120	
Total Obligations	164	626	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	114	126	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	50	500	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To help the Mid-West Region of Nigeria raise its agricultural production by assisting the Government to organize and train an extension service, and to advise on specific crops.

Formerly a part of the Western Region of Nigeria, Mid-West regional development was largely neglected in

the past. Despite the primary importance of agriculture to the Region, crop yields are low and poultry and livestock numbers small. AID is responding to a request for technical assistance in agriculture with a projected two-phase activity. An American institution will be contracted to examine the region's agricultural resources and potential and define a program to achieve a higher rate of agricultural productivity and to make more productive use of the Region's resources.

An AID extension advisor, who arrived in December 1963, has been assisting the newly formed government in formulating a development plan for agriculture with emphasis on extension. Other specialists (poultry extension advisor, rubber production advisor, etc.) are likely to be provided following the completion of the survey. Agricultural commodities (fertilizers, pesticides, laboratory equipment, etc.) has also been provided.

Since rubber ranks fourth among Nigeria's foreign exchange earners and 80% of the rubber produced is grown in the Mid-Western Region, it is by far the most important source of income in the region. However 350,000 acres are required to produce the 58,000 tons exported, an exceedingly small yield per acre. Encouragement of rubber growing has been given a high priority in the Development Plan (1962-68), but this program is seriously handicapped by lack of research and by insufficient numbers of properly trained extension workers. Since early 1962, an AID rubber specialist has been active in improving rubber production in the Mid-West by developing an applied research program on improving plant materials, disease control, plant nutrition, and tapping and processing. He has given in-service training to all 14 members of the Rubber Research Station.

FY 1966 funds are planned to obtain an American institution to conduct the agricultural survey. In addition \$67,000 is needed for the two AID direct-hire technicians assigned to this project; \$28,000 for 7 one-year participant grants, two of which are in the field of tropical agriculture, and five in agricultural extension; and the rest for training aids, tools and fertilizer.

Land is being cleared to put into permanent improved rubber planting and rootstock nurseries have been developed to supply rootstock for 170 acres of field planting. U.S. participant training is being provided under both phases of this project.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Water Supply Investigations
620-11-120-702
Prior Reference: Page 239 FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1967

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	602	367	235
Estimated FY 65	172	184	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	774	551	223
Estimated FY 66 Obligations		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete
116		110	1,000

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	150	96
Participants	-	5
Commodities	12	5
Other Costs	10	10
Total Obligations	172	116

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	22	20
Other Agency	150	96
Contract	-	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist in surveying the ground water of the Chad and Sokoto river basins in Northern Nigeria where water is the principal factor limiting economic development.

Because of the long seasonal dry periods that occur in the Northern Region, surface water cannot be

relied upon as a continuous year-round resource. AID has been helping the Northern Region therefore to investigate potential groundwater indicated by preliminary studies. Following a U.S. Geological Survey team, AID has been providing five advisors from the U.S. Geological Survey since 1963. The senior geologist assists the Geological Survey Division, Federal Ministry of Mines and Power, to plan and conduct water and mineral resources surveys. Two groundwater geologists at Maiduguri (Chad Basin) and a team at Sokoto are assisting in a comprehensive survey of the artesian and sub-artesian water resources of the Chad and Sokoto Basins. This survey will provide the basis for augmenting the supply of potable water during the dry season in important agricultural areas. Both U.S. teams will also study the geological and hydrological characteristics of the Basins, determine the quality and geographical limits of the underground water, and estimate the rate at which it can safely be exploited. In November 1964 a chemist was added to the project to advise the Geological Survey Division on the qualities of underground water.

By the end of 1964, 63 test boreholes had been drilled in the Chad and Sokoto Basin area; seasonal fluctuations in artesian pressures were being measured in each, and data has been gathered for maps showing depths of water tables to assist in determining areas of recharge and stream flow measurements are being undertaken to determine refiltration rates. AID has demonstrated that year-round water can be made available in Northern Nigeria through the use of conservation measures. Work in the Chad Basin is nearing completion. It is expected that with the exception of the senior geologist all U.S. technicians will be phase out of this project by the end of FY 1967.

FY 1966 funds are required for the continuing services of the six technicians, scientific and laboratory equipment, a one-year participant training course in groundwater geology, and local support costs.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Hadejia Valley Development
620-11-130-703
Prior Reference: Page 240 FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	370	316	54
Estimated FY 65	61	92	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	431	408	23
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
62	40	533	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	47	48
Participants	-	-
Commodities	5	5
Other Costs	9	9
Total Obligations	61	62

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	60	61
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	1	1

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Government of Northern Nigeria open an area of 500,000 acres to livestock raising and cultivation by assisting health officials eradicating tsetse fly from the Hadejia River Valley.

The Hadejia River Valley consisting of

approximately 1,000,000 acres lie to the east and north of Kano City, Northern Nigeria. While it has considerable agricultural potential, the incidence of sleeping sickness in humans and trypanosomiasis in livestock in the area are endemic and far above normal for the Northern Region. Prospects for complete tsetse eradication in the valley are good since a single belt of trees and bush, which harbors the insect, lies along the river and its tributaries.

The Ministry of Health spray teams began eradication of the tsetse fly from the Hadejia River Valley in 1958. An A.I.D. entomology advisor and an agricultural engineer helped initially in this operation when they determined that previous methods of spraying had been too indiscriminate, resulting in the spraying of large areas which were not actually infected. Their work has markedly increased the efficiency of the Ministry's spraying program.

A.I.D.-financed equipment for an expanded field force has been put into operation under A.I.D. training and supervision during the 1963-64 spraying season. As a result of the A.I.D. technicians' efforts, the Ministry will have at the end of operations in the Hadejia Valley a trained supervisory force of eight, capable of directing a field force of 100 sprayers, and sufficient equipment.

From 1965 to 1967, control measures will be introduced to prevent reinfestation of the sprayed areas. It will be desirable to continue the services of the entomology advisor as a follow-up operation until Fiscal Year 1967.

The Nigerian Government will contribute \$868,000 toward a total project cost estimated at \$1.4 million by 1968. Nigerian personnel, in addition to clerical and administrative help, include a 100-man spraying force, one entomologist and seven control officers.

Funds are needed in FY 1966 to continue the services of an entomologist and an agricultural engineer and spraying supplies and an aerial reconnaissance survey to assist in planning and assessing the eradication work.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Credit 620-11-140-082			
Prior Reference: Page 241, FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1960 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1969			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	177	148	29
Estimated FY 65	160	94	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	337	242	95
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
109	600	1,046	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	135	90	
Participants	12	6	
Commodities	5	5	
Other Costs	8	-8	
Total Obligations	160	109	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	26	20	
Other Agency	134	89	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned	Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)		
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

cerned with industrial credit. Because of the nature of these institutions, they were poorly equipped to handle agricultural credit, and consequently, the repayment record was very poor. Eventually they stopped making agricultural loans altogether. Because of the need for agricultural credit, the Western Government in 1959 and the Eastern Government requested AID to furnish consultants to study and provide help on the kind of credit institutions best suited to the needs of Nigerian agriculture and on the types of loans to be made.

Following such studies in both regions an AID credit advisor assigned to the Western Region helped to develop an administrative system for credit institutions, gave on-the-job training to field and office personnel, and assisted in the drafting of an Agricultural Credit Law. In 1964 the Western Nigeria Agricultural Credit Corporation was established. With the assistance of AID consultants, the Government of Eastern Nigeria established in FY 1963 a fund for agricultural and industrial development.

AID will provide, beginning this year, two credit advisors in the Western Region and two credit advisors in the Eastern Region under a PASA with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Their primary job is to train top level management and field personnel in operating a supervised credit program.

The Governments of Eastern and Western Nigeria are responsible for all capital and recurrent expenditure of the credit institution. In Eastern Nigeria, the Fund for Agricultural and Industrial Development with a staff of 37 has an operating budget of \$49,000 per year. In Western Nigeria, the Agricultural Credit Corporation has a staff of 162 and an annual operating budget of \$240,000.

FY 1966 funds are required to continue the funding of the four technicians, 4 to 6 short term consultants, two 6-months participants grants in agricultural credit operations, and pertinent equipment.

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Governments of Eastern and Western Nigeria in establishing and maintaining effective agricultural credit institutions

Prior to the establishment of this project, both Eastern and Western Nigeria extended loans to farmers through regional finance corporations primarily con-

PROJECT DATA
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TABLE III

Country: **NIGERIA**

Activity: **Agriculture and Natural Resources**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Statistics
620-11-140-204
Prior Reference: Page 242 FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1960 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1967

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	361	197	164
Estimated FY 65	192	190	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	553	387	166
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
97	10	660	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	120	48
Participants	10	20
Commodities	25	10
Other Costs	37	19
Total Obligations	192	97

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	42	37
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	150	60

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
6	-	-	-

When Nigeria developed its Six-Year Plan statistical information on the agriculture sector was inadequate to provide the detailed information needed for sound economic planning. Because the importance of sound economic data to the Nigerian development program, notably in agriculture, A.I.D. has contracted with the "Research Triangle Institute" of North Carolina for a three-man technical assistance team to assist the Ministry of Economic Development. A senior agricultural statistician, who has been working on the over-all national program of agricultural statistics, has developed the mechanism for statistical analysis and introduced new more efficient methods of handling data. Two junior statisticians, one each at the Jos and Zaria regional offices in the Northern Region, have set up analysis sections, are assisting in the development of a superior statistical reporting service in the region, and are training Nigerian technicians in agricultural statistics.

By mid-1964, processing had been completed on all household, livestock, crops and palm produce data for the years prior to 1964, and work is progressing on 1962-63 consumption data. Household data and livestock inventories have been sent from the regions to Lagos for final processing, and work is in progress on the crops materials.

FY1966 funds are needed primarily for the extension of the RTI contract to June 1967, including the services of a senior mathematical statistician due to join the RTI team in May 1965 to assist in the establishment of a Research and Planning Unit at the Federal Office of Statistics. Funds are required also for training 4 participants for one year in agricultural statistics.

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Federal Ministry of Economic Development in establishing an agricultural statistics service. Sample surveys were conducted in rural Nigeria as early as 1950, and the Federal Office of Statistics began collecting data on a scientific sampling basis in 1955. However, only a part of the country was covered each year.

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Cooperatives 620-11-140-750			
Prior Reference: Page 241 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1965 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1969			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65	77	23	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	77	23	54
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
51	51	179	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	28	44	
Participants	42	-	
Commodities	3	3	
Other Costs	4	4	
Total Obligations	77	51	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	54	7	
Other Agency	23	44	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

have been largely relay stations for receiving export type crops and passing them on to the Marketing Boards at fixed handling margins. Thus, Nigerians have had little experience in the basic elements of actual business procedures of marketing and supply cooperatives. In order to strengthen the participation of cooperatives in Nigeria's development, the regional Governments have set about to train Nigerians in cooperative management, and to improve cooperative training institutions. Both Western and Eastern Nigeria have established Cooperative Colleges and Cooperative Unions aimed at management training and membership education. Some organizations in Western Nigeria have already been established and are now in operation. In Eastern Nigeria they are in their infancy and have great need for external help in the form of technical advisors and training.

A.I.D. is providing in 1965 a 90-day consultant to assist in identifying the priority needs of the on-going cooperative programs; and in developing specific programs for concentration of technical assistance efforts to selected cooperatives. Following this, A.I.D. will provide: (a) a cooperatives advisor in Western Nigeria to assist in training the management of selected cooperatives in the basic elements of cooperative management and business procedures and (b) an advisor to the Eastern Region where the cooperative educational program needs special work in extension, farm management, marketing and credit. Four Nigerians have already received U.S. training in cooperatives' structure and organization.

FY 1966 funds are needed to continue the services of the two advisors from the U.S. Department of Agriculture; and for additional training aids.

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Government of Nigeria in strengthening and enlarging the role of agricultural cooperatives by advisory services and limited commodity support.

To date, the agricultural cooperatives in Nigeria

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Fisheries Development 620-11-180-704			
Prior Reference: Page 243 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	285	101	184
Estimated FY 65	165	217	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	450	318	132
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
169	181	800	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	82	94	
Participants	15	5	
Commodities	62	64	
Other Costs	6	6	
Total Obligations	165	169	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
Direct AID Costs	108	100	
Other Agency	57	69	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

is inadequate as the diet is low in protein and imports of fish have averaged \$20 million annually.

Following the recommendation of a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Team, A.I.D. is assisting the Western Nigeria Cooperative Fisheries Association to use improved boats and gear for inshore fishing and to improve preservation, marketing, and distribution methods since at least one-fourth of all fish caught spoil due to lack of cold storage and poor curing and shipping.

In the production phase of this activity, 200 officials and members of the fisheries cooperative are being trained in improved fishing methods based upon the adoption of improved boats and gear. Under the guidance of a Fishing Gear and Equipment Advisor, outboard motors and improved gear are being used first in connection with indigenous 35-foot canoes; later inboard engines will be installed. In the second phase, fish marketing organizations are being improved to help reduce spoilage and marketing losses. An A.I.D. advisor has developed through the WNCFA a program to establish five pickup points, consolidate storage points and use refrigerated vans for distribution.

Funds are planned for FY 1966 to cover the services of a marketing and processing advisor, an equipment advisor, a cooperative manager, a fisheries officer, and a (90-day) fish meal consultant; fishing gear and cold store equipment; and training of one participant in fish meal processing.

Project Objective and Description: To assist Nigerian cooperatives to increase the production and marketing of fish and thereby improve the diet and reduce imports of fish.

It is estimated that more than 50,000 tons of fish are caught in Nigerian waters annually. This supply

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agriculture Planning and Advisory Services 620-11-190-212			
Prior Reference: Page 244 FY65 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: *			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	919	870	49
Estimated FY 65	612	590	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,531	1,460	71
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
607	*	*	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	452	452	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	160	155	
Total Obligations	612	607	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	612	607	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

advisor accredited in each region and staff in Lagos with Federation-wide responsibilities. It includes high level technicians in agronomy, livestock, agricultural engineering, conservation, marketing, agricultural economics, university and technical agricultural education, and agricultural extension.

This planning and supervisory organization, in addition to being necessary for supporting the large A.I.D. program in agriculture, is of material value to the Governments of Nigeria as an advisory resource since the federal form of government has resulted in agricultural activities being dispersed among no less than seven different Regional ministries and since there is no single federal ministry of agriculture.

It is expected that this activity will continue as long as A.I.D. has a significant agricultural program in Nigeria.

In FY 1966, \$452,000 is requested for 17 agricultural advisors and 3 secretaries, and \$155,000 for miscellaneous local support, such as salaries for Nigerian staff, housing, and local travel.

Project Objective and Description: To provide specialized advisors to plan and supervise the A.I.D. program of agricultural assistance to Nigeria and to advise the governments of Nigeria in carrying out the agricultural program of the Development Plan.

* To continue annually in general support of AID agriculture projects.

The A.I.D. staff includes an area agricultural

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Development Studies and Evaluation 620-11-190-755

Prior Reference: -

Initial Obligation FY: 1965 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1968

The present Nigerian Development Plan has shown serious shortcomings in the agriculture sector, many of which result from lack of research on the economics of producing, processing, storing and marketing of Nigeria's agricultural products. There is lack of detailed information on crop introduction and on how to transfer income and capital out of agriculture without destroying incentive for agricultural expansion and modernization. Economic information is needed on the production of managerial manpower, fertilizers, improved seeds, horticultural stock and adaptable machinery.

The study will be performed by a consortium composed of the following U.S. institutions and agencies which now have agricultural programs in Nigeria: University of Wisconsin, Colorado State University, Michigan State University, Kansas State University, Research Triangle Institute of North Carolina, U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Interior. It will have three phases: 1) general studies of Nigerian agriculture and AID program evaluation for 6-9 months 2) research in depth over 2-3 years of specific aspects of Nigerian agriculture, participated in by Nigerian institutions and 3) detailed studies of specific AID projects to be carried out an AID agricultural economics staff for 6-9 months.

FY 1966 funds are needed to continue the funding of a contract with the consortium and for grants to Nigerian research institutions which will participate in the study.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65	529	122	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	529	122	407
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	325	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete
	300		1,154

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	279	225
Participants	-	-
Commodities	-	-
Other Costs	250	100
Total Obligations	529	325

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	294	100
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	235	225

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS

Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To undertake an intensive examination of the Government of Nigeria's agricultural development program as well as to provide some basic information and guidance to the Government of Nigeria for re-evaluation of the country's six year plan and the development of future plans.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: Industry and Mining

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Industrial Development Planning and Advisory Services 620-15-290-712
Prior Reference: Page 245 FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** N.A.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	617	533	84
Estimated FY 65	222	170	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	839	703	136
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost to Complete
210	825		1,049

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	109	124
Participants	81	54
Commodities	1	1
Other Costs	31	31
Total Obligations	222	210

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	222	210
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: 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 staff of the Industry Division of the Mission is

funded under this project. The five direct-hire technicians presently assigned to the Industry Division organize and implement training programs in the principles and techniques of management, and provide direct assistance to government officials and private entrepreneurs in the form of advice on management, production techniques, business organization, marketing techniques, cost control and business administration. The other main responsibility of the industry staff is the planning, evaluation, and logistical support of existing industry projects. As required from time to time this staff carries out the field work and evaluation needed to implement the investment guaranty and investment survey programs. An estimated four technicians will be required to staff this project as long as A.I.D. continues an industry program in Nigeria.

Under the participant training portion of the project four officials from the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Northern Nigeria, have recently completed a course in business management in the U.S., and an additional four officials from all regions will receive similar training beginning July 1965. Eleven top management personnel recently returned from ten weeks of management and leadership training in the U.S. Three additional groups of about twelve each will receive similar short-term training and observation trips during 1965. Training is taking place in Nigeria through monthly Management Seminars which are held in Lagos and the regions utilizing lecturers who are in Nigeria under A.I.D. contracts. A.I.D.-financed correspondence courses in management subjects have been introduced on an experimental basis. Fifty Nigerian managers have been selected for correspondence training.

The industry staff has been processing technical inquiries at an average rate of 25 per month. An Industrial Newsletter is printed monthly and reaches about 4,000 Nigerian businessmen with useful information on technical and managerial methods.

FY 1966 funds in the amount of \$210,000 are required for four U.S. technicians as well as for participant training and short term consultants to assist in management seminars. Other small amounts are needed to provide commodities for the Newsletter and for logistic support.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: Nigeria

Activity: Industry and Mining

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Investment Promotion - 620-15-290-713			
Prior Reference: 246 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1969			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 4004	Expenditures 2176	Unliquidated 1828
Estimated FY 65	720	993	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	4724	3169	1555
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
510	1055	6289	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	480	400	
Participants	100	-	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	140	110	
Total Obligations	720	510	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	120	10	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	600	500	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

potential foreign investors in investment opportunities in Nigeria and to facilitate such investment. The 13 ADL experts assist the ministries of commerce and industry in the evaluation of investment proposals, advise these ministries on matters of general economic policy designed to foster industrial growth and improve Nigeria's appeal to foreign investors, and counsel potential investors on conditions and opportunities in Nigeria. They have analyzed the Nigerian Development Plan and the economy in general to determine the most suitable investment opportunities for foreign investors. Short-term specialists have prepared about 15 feasibility studies of individual investment opportunities in such areas as cocoa processing, jute bag manufacture, industrial power, and fertilizer, furniture, and construction material manufacturing. More are underway and are being made available to potential investors in Free World countries.

In the area of participant training, 8 Nigerians are in this country for a year of intensive training at Syracuse University and at ADL headquarters in various aspects of industrial development and promotion. As trained Nigerians become available general promotion activities will be turned increasingly over to them.

The Little team has gained the confidence of the business community in Nigeria, of foreign investors interested in Nigeria, and of the federal and regional governments. It is now in active contract with 246 non-Nigerian firms of which 156 are American or Canadian.

Eleven U.S. firms presently have investment proposals pending, and the projects of about 15 U.S. firms are regarded as likely to be undertaken in such areas as palm kernel crushing; soaps, detergents, and toiletries, veneer and core stock production and aluminum products.

New or expanded industrial projects representing about \$67.4 million were begun during 1964 alone with an estimated 60% in new private foreign investment. While it is difficult to assign any given percentage of this investment to ADL, the feasibility studies, advisory services to the local and federal governments of Nigeria, and brochures and surveys completed by the ADL contract team have undoubtedly played a part.

During 1965 the ADL contract is being reduced with active promotion of feasibility studies being phased out in favor of the

Project Objective and Description:

To assist Nigerian efforts to build a strong foundation for industrial development in the Nigerian economy by the encouragement of foreign private investment and major industrial undertakings.

Through a contract with Arthur D. Little Company (ADL), A. I. D. has been collaborating with the federal and regional governments of Nigeria to interest

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: Nigeria

Activity: Industry and Mining

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Investment Promotion - 620-15-290-713

Page 2 of 2

servicing of specific requests by potential investors for information on individual projects. Since the failure of the Government and potential investors to reach agreement on concessions has been an obstacle to some foreign private investment, a new approach is under consideration whereby ADL will prepare experimental feasibility studies only for those industrial projects for which the Nigerian Government will agree in advance to tariff and other concessions to insure a fair return to the investor. Reflecting this change, it is planned to reduce the ADL field staff from 13 to 11 in FY 1966 and perhaps to a lower level depending on the outcome of current discussions between ADL and the Mission.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: Industry and Mining

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Indigenous Industry Development
620-15-290-714
Prior Reference: Page 248 FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1974

Nigerian controlled firms in the manufacturing and services area are primitive and small-scale. The number of Nigerian firms with more than 10 employees may be as low as 535. This project will assist promising entrepreneurs to upgrade and increase their production and encourage them to expand into new fields of opportunity. A Nigerian-controlled manufacturing industry, which can meet the demands of a competitive production and marketing system, will contribute in its own right to industrial development and also serve as a useful adjunct to the more complex and large scale foreign-owned sector.

With AID help an Industrial Development Center (IDC) has been in operation for almost a year now at Owerri, and a center is presently under construction in the Northern Region with another for the Western Region in the planning stage. Five direct-hire U.S. technicians are actively engaged in the work of this project. Three, together with a Norwegian shoe making expert supplied by the I.L.O. and a Peace Corps volunteer, are providing technical assistance to the Owerri IDC staff of twelve Nigerian technicians and technical assistants. The work of the other two technicians is concentrated primarily in the North where they are preparing for the completion of the Zaria IDC during 1965.

Two-week seminars are being held at the Owerri IDC every two months for the purpose of supplying the minimum know-how necessary to the operation of small businesses. Promising entrepreneurs are selected for intense demonstration shop training which is followed up by visits of the IDC staff to the entrepreneurs' shops. Of the 200 shoemakers and 150 owners of woodworking establishments with whom the IDC staff have had contact, several have received assistance in obtaining loans, in planning for workshop and production improvement in the procurement of machines, in plant layout, new product development, and bookkeeping and accounting methods.

The governments of the regions have in each case provided land for the IDC's. In the Eastern Region buildings and some equipment have also been donated together with a technical and clerical staff. The Peace Corps and the I.L.O are presently providing personnel services, and there exists a possibility of future help from the Ford Foundation and the Netherlands and Canadian equivalents of the U.S. Peace Corps.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	1,197		960
Estimated FY 65	553	1,100 *	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,031	020	405
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost to Complete
623	3,200		4,854

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	181	181
Participants	29	58
Commodities	251	141
Other Costs	92	243
Total Obligations	553	623

Obligations By		
Method of Financing	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
Direct AID Costs	469	388
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	84	235

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
39	-	-	-

Project Objective and Description: To help expand the private industrial sector and Nigerian participation in it by providing technical assistance to regional industrial centers which train Nigerian entrepreneurs in efficient techniques of production and management. Most

* Includes deobligation of \$719,000.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: Industry and Mining

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Indigenous Industry Development
620-15-290-714

Page 2 of 2

Of the June 30, 1964 pipeline of \$960,000, \$719,379 was de-obligated in early FY 1965 when it was found to be no longer necessary in view of the decision to switch from contract to direct-hire advisors. Of the remaining amount, \$63,275 paid for a survey and approximately \$177,000 will fund the construction of the Northern Region IDC.

Of the \$623,000 requested for FY 1966, \$181,000 will be needed to fund a total of eight U.S. technicians who will be assigned to this project. By 1966 the Northern Region IDC will be in operation and preliminary activities will be getting under way in the West concurrently with the construction of the IDC in the West and a workshop in the North. Additional demonstration shop equipment for all three regional Centers will require \$141,200 and \$235,000 will be needed to fund construction on the Northern and Western Region IDC's. \$58,000 will fund short-term participant training for 24.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Technical College Ibadan 620-11-610-736			
Prior Reference: Page 253, FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1960 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	1,212	823	389
Estimated FY 65	300	330	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,512	1,153	359
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
145	40	1,697	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	180	96	
Participants	40	15	
Commodities	30	-	
Other Costs	50	34	
Total Obligations	300	145	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	10	10	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	290	135	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
3	-	-	-

The Technical College, designed to assist in meeting this need, offers a two-year course in engineering and is designed to prepare technical staff for the area that falls between the skilled artisan and the graduate engineer. Courses in electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, civil engineering, and commercial subjects are offered. In December 1963, 28 engineering technicians were graduated. There were 32 graduates in July 1964. In October 1964, 54 students were enrolled in second-year courses and 12 in evening courses. Enrollment in first-year courses beginning in January 1965 was 140, indicating steady growth in the capacity of the College. All of the 1963 graduates and all but three of the 1964 graduates are employed.

Under AID-financed contract, Western Michigan University is providing a chief of party and six specialists, including mechanical, electrical, and civil engineers, and science, workshop, and drafting specialists. They help in on-the-job training to staff members of the Technical College, demonstration teaching, preparation of instructional materials, and administer the College until Nigerians trained in the U.S. return to Nigeria. In addition an American Principal of the College is financed by AID under contract. U.S. training is being provided for some Nigerian staff and present plans call for Nigerians to take over all operations of the College by 1968.

The GOWN completed the buildings of the College, which occupy 4.4 acres of the present site of 24.5 acres, in 1960. An additional 8 acres is being reserved for future expansion.

The GOWN also provides \$300,000 annually to meet operating costs of the school, logistic support for U.S. advisors, and international travel and allowances of participants. The Federal Government of Nigeria has recently made a grant to the Technical College Ibadan of \$12,600 per year for the period 1964-68, the major portion of which will be used for scholarships. Regional institutions are not normally supported financially by the Federal Government and this grant is evidence of rising interest in the education of sub-professional technical engineering personnel. The U.K. has contributed \$76,000 and Canada has contributed \$44,000 for equipment, and both have contributed instructors for the College in various branches of engineering education. Three Peace Corps Volunteers trained as architects teach at the Technical College. The business and government com-

PROJECT DATA
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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Technical College Ibadan
620-11-610-736

Page 2 of 2

munity of Ibadan are now providing 41 scholarships.

Of the amount requested for FY 1966, \$135,000 will be used to extend the Western Michigan University contract through 1967, with the remainder needed to finance the personal services contract for the Principal of the College to June 1966, and for logistic support.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Manual Arts Training 620-11-610-737			
Prior Reference: Page 254 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1958 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	393	324	69
Estimated FY 65	31	63	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	424	387	37
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
28	15	467	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	24	21	
Participants	5	5	
Commodities	1	1	
Other Costs	1	1	
Total Obligations	31	28	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	31	28	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

enter the secondary schools with little or no knowledge or skills in manual arts and are attracted to traditional academic programs rather than to programs which prepare for vocations requiring manual training.

A.I.D. has built and organized the training programs at 12 manual arts workshops located in senior primary schools and a manual arts teacher training center at Uyo Teacher Training College. Tools and equipment for these facilities have also been provided by A.I.D. and an Industrial Education Advisor is now supervising the project. In addition, nine manual arts centers have been constructed by the Government of Eastern Nigeria, each of which serves 5 to 10 senior primary schools, in order to provide practical teaching experiences for teachers. Six Nigerian teachers now being trained in the U.S. will serve at Uyo Teacher Training College or in supervisory capacities for the primary schools of the Eastern Region.

The Government's contribution to this project consists of the capital costs for constructing and equipping nine manual arts centers and recurrent costs to operate these and the A.I.D.-financed centers.

The services of one U.S. direct hire Industrial Education Advisor, participant training, teaching materials, and logistic support for the specialist are to be provided in FY 1966.

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Ministry of Education of Eastern Nigeria to improve and extend the non-vocational manual arts training program for boys in the senior primary schools.

The need for instruction in the primary schools in "practical arts" reflects the problem that students

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Engineering Training 620-11-610-738			
Prior Reference: Page 254 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	120	-	120
Estimated FY 65	155	50	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	275	50	225
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
80	30	385	
	Obligations		
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	-	-	
Participants	155	80	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	155	80	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	155	80	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

fields of civil, mechanical, and electrical engineering for a small nucleus of engineers to be employed by Government or industry, or to serve as staff members of the three Nigerian universities with engineering departments. Six participants came to the United States for a four year course in 1962, 19 arrived in 1963, and the final 6 began training in 1964. No more participants will be chosen since the capacities of Nigerian engineering schools are now sufficient to produce at least a basic engineering cadre.

The \$80,000 requested for FY 1966 is to continue the training of participants for another year. While it is now planned to complete funding for this project in 1967, some participants may be continued in graduate training to staff Nigerian engineering schools.

Project Objective and Description: To help meet Nigeria's needs for graduate engineers while Nigerian universities are preparing their own engineering programs.

Manpower targets under the Nigeria Development Plan are for 500 engineers to be produced by 1970. A.I.D. was requested in 1962 to provide training in the

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: **NIGERIA**

Activity: **Education**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Aiyetoro Comprehensive Secondary School - 620-11-650-734
Prior Reference: Page 251 FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1969

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	1,865	547	1,318
Estimated FY 65	403	600	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	2,268	1,147	1,121
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
528	745	3,541	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	280	384
Participants	30	25
Commodities	3	3
Other Costs	90	116
Total Obligations	403	528
Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	53	48
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	350	480

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
560	-	-	-

Project Objective and Description: To introduce a program of secondary education which will meet both the vocational and academic needs of Western Nigeria's developing economy.

In contrast to past emphasis on classical academic education in Nigerian secondary schools, a comprehen-

sive secondary school at Aiyetoro will prepare students for immediate employment, advanced technical training, or entrance into higher educational institutions.

AID has financed about 30% of the construction of the school plant and has provided shop tools and audiovisual equipment. Under a contract with Harvard University a staff of 19 specialists is being provided to advise in organization and administration of the school. Seventeen of these will be in Nigeria during FY 1966 developing curricula and teaching in science, mathematics, English, social studies, industrial arts, and vocational agriculture.

The school opened in February 1963 in temporary quarters with 152 students and by 1968 enrollment is expected to reach 950. The Government of Western Nigeria (GOWN) contributed \$1,120,000 to the construction costs of the school and \$176,000 for equipment, in addition to current operating costs.

Ten Nigerians are scheduled for study in the United States before returning to staff the school, and they are expected to be ready to take over operation of the school completely by 1969.

The GOWN has taken an active interest in the development of this school and is considering ways of building an additional 24 in the region.

The unliquidated obligations as of June 30, 1964 will fund the Harvard University contract through April 1966. The commodities "pipeline" of \$175,000 will be drawn down as the advanced classes are being developed. The construction "pipeline" of \$80,000 is being expended in FY 1965.

Of the funds requested, \$480,000 will be used to extend the contract, \$25,000 will fund five participants, \$3,000 will purchase a replacement vehicle, and \$20,000 is for logistic support.

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: **NIGERIA** Activity: **Education** Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Port Harcourt Comprehensive Secondary School 620-11-650-735			
Prior Reference: P. 252, FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1970			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	1,703	594	1,109
Estimated FY 65	525	421	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	2,228	1,015	1,213
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
644	700	3,572	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	368	440	
Participants	45	65	
Commodities	0	4	
Other Costs	112	135	
Total Obligations	525	644	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	20	29	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	505	615	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

There are not enough graduates from existing secondary schools in Eastern Nigeria to meet industrial, agricultural, commercial, and academic needs. Increasing the number of schools and graduates is not the only requirement. Nigerian secondary schools are so small in size that per capita costs are too expensive and they are so narrowly academic that graduates are unprepared for higher level technical education or jobs requiring technical skills.

The Port Harcourt School was established as a technical secondary school in January 1962 with a projected enrollment of 300. The Government of Eastern Nigeria agreed to use this school to demonstrate that a larger student body would result in lower per capita costs and that a comprehensive technically-oriented would produce graduates well suited to Nigeria's need for technically trained manpower. The plans for the present school, which will have 1,440 students by 1970, were then drawn up by AID and the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) under contract with AID and approved by the GOEN.

Nine UCLA staff members now in Nigeria have been teaching in and advising officials of the School in curriculum development, improving the efficiency of the School operations, training their Nigerian counterparts and instructing the 90 new students in woodwork, metalwork, business education, science, social sciences, English, etc. The staff is scheduled to increase to 18 during FY 1966 when more classrooms and staff housing will be available. Nigerian staff for the school will be trained at UCLA (24 participants) and at the Owerri Teacher Training College in Eastern Nigeria, and will be expected to take over operation of the school in 1970. Demonstration equipment for shop and laboratories is also being provided.

A \$1.8 million Development Loan for construction and major equipment was signed in December 1964. Preliminary architectural and engineering services were completed in 1963, and final design funded by the loan should be completed in 1965. The GOEN contribute \$440,000 for the new buildings to be constructed with the loan.

Unliquidated obligations as of June 30, 1964 will fund the contract through March 1966. The \$24,000 pipeline for participant training will be spent during FY 1965 and the \$171,000 for

Project Objective and Description: To help introduce and promote a type of secondary education designed to meet more adequately the needs of the developing economy of Eastern Nigeria by establishing a comprehensive secondary school at Port Harcourt.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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

TABLE III
(continued)

Country: **NIGERIA**

Activity: **Education**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Port Harcourt Comprehensive
Secondary School 620-11-650-735

Page 2 of 2

commodities will be used as school expansion requires.

The funds requested in FY 1966 will be used to extend the contract with UCLA to December 30, 1967 and buy 1 replacement vehicle.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: University of Nigeria 620-11-660-602			
Prior Reference: Page 255 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1960 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	5,387	3,294	2,093
Estimated FY 65	1,460	1,644	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	6,847	4,938	1,909
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
868	1,000	8,715	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	902	568	
Participants	85	95	
Commodities	208	25	
Other Costs	265	180	
Total Obligations	1,460	868	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	230	48	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	1,230	820	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
1,025	-	-	-

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. The university opened in October 1960 with an enrollment of 220 students and 13 faculty members. The first class of 143 was graduated in 1963, and the enrollment is now 2,500 with a staff of 248, half of whom are Nigerians. The other half are from 18 countries, with Americans predominating. The university has seven faculties (arts, agriculture, education, engineering, law, science, and social science), with at least 16 colleges and a staff of 1,000 serving a student body of 6,000 planned by 1972. It consists of over 40 buildings and staff housing built and furnished by Nigeria at a cost of \$16,750,000. There is also a small campus at Enugu for 500 students which cost \$2,800,000.

AID provides assistance to the university mainly through a contract with Michigan State University (MSU). During the life of the contract, MSU is providing 51 specialists in a wide scope of fields to: 1) assist in planning the organizational structure, administration, facilities, curricula, equipment requirements, and staff training necessary for the orderly development of the university; 2) establish and develop the program of the Continuing Education Center for non-degree programs; 3) establish and develop the program of an Economic Development Institute to study Nigeria's economic growth; 4) provide operational and advisory assistance to the General Studies Program and Faculties of Engineering, Agriculture, and Education; and 5) conduct staff seminars in such fields as African Studies, student affairs and adult education. Of these, 30 will be on the university staff during 1966. AID is also providing largely through contract with MSU over \$1,400,000 in laboratory 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 U.S. has also provided \$1 million in foreign currencies to help build a Continuing Education Center which has responsibility for all non-degree short courses, workshops, conferences and evening classes. Of the 56 participants programmed, both contract and non-contract, 10 have returned to Nigeria and 20 are now in the U.S. and will soon return to the university staff.

Project Objective and Description: To help Nigeria increase its supply of well-trained professional manpower needed for economic and social development through aid in establishing a university in the Eastern Region, modeled on a U.S. land grant college.

The University of Nigeria plays a vital role in the

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: University of Nigeria
620-11-660-602

Page 2 of 2

The funds requested are to extend the MSU contract through December 1967, provide training equipment and continue 10 and train 9 new participants in the United States.

Besides helping to organize and staff the University, U.S. advisors have been instrumental in upgrading agriculture, engineering and education faculties. 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. The Continuing Education Center for extension programs and adult education, the first in Africa, will be completed early in 1965, and an Economic Development Institute has been established and is currently engaged in development research in cooperation with other Western universities and foundations. 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.

In addition to its contribution toward construction, the Nigerian Government will contribute \$23 million for recurrent costs through 1970. The Netherlands is contributing \$560,000 for the Faculty of Engineering for which it will supply nine staff members. UNICEF and FAO have pledged \$459,000 to the College of Agriculture and Home Economics. The Ford Foundation has made grants of \$286,000 to the Economic Development Institute and \$380,000 to the Faculty of Education. The Peace Corps provides 22 teachers.

AID expects that the bulk of the unliquidated obligations, markedly reduced as of June 1964, will continue to decline in 1965. The \$179,000 for participants will be expended in 1965. Firm orders have been placed for the amount obligated for commodities, most of which should arrive during 1965.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: Nigeria

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Federal Advanced Teachers College 620-11-660-730			
Prior Reference: p. 257 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY:1961		Scheduled Final Obligation FY:1969	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
	1,506	551	955
Estimated FY 65	245	468	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,751	1,019	732
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
237	160	2,148	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	188	168	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	-	17	
Other Costs	57	52	
Total Obligations	245	237	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
Direct AID Costs	10	17	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	235	220	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
468	-	-	-

providing the services of a contract staff from the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), construction, staff training, and commodities for the Federal Advanced Teachers College at Lagos. The College will graduate 150 new teachers per year beginning in June 1965 and provide in-service training in summer courses for poorly qualified teachers now in service.

Construction of the Federal Advanced Teachers College with 30 classrooms, a library, auditorium, administration building, staff housing, and dormitories was completed during 1964 having been financed by the Government of Nigeria (\$1,018,000), A.I.D. (\$500,000) and the Ford Foundation (\$300,000). The College opened in 1962 and now has 375 students in residence with another 75 students living at the College while attending the College of Education of the University of Lagos. By 1970 the enrollment is expected to reach 900 students. The Federal Advanced Teachers College will become the College of Education for the University of Lagos during 1965 and will then extend its present three-year course to allow some students to obtain Bachelors' Degrees preparing them to teach in the upper grades of secondary schools.

Under its contract with A.I.D., UCLA is providing fourteen advisors to assist in establishing and operating the college. They had helped develop the curriculum, organize and improve the in-service training program for employed teachers, conduct research studies, and introduce new teaching aids and methods. Nigerians will receive U. S. training in teacher education, and it is estimated that they will be fully prepared to operate the College without outside help by 1969. AID has also provided funds for library books and textbooks as well as various educational and audiovisual equipment.

UNESCO is providing 13 staff members, fellowships, equipment and other miscellaneous items estimated to cost \$1,028,000 over a five-year period. The Ford Foundation contributed \$300,000 for construction and two Peace Corps Volunteers are teaching at the College. Nigeria is contributing all remaining operating costs of the college.

The major portion of the June 30, 1964 unliquidated obligations was to fund the contract through February 1965. The \$102,000 for commodities will be disbursed during CY 1965.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist Nigeria to increase the numbers of teachers for secondary schools and teacher training colleges.

The Nigerian Development Plan calls for 30,000 qualified senior and intermediate-level teachers by 1970. This project will help meet that objective by

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: Nigeria

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Federal Advanced Teachers College
620-11-660-730

Page 2 of 2

The \$237,000 required for FY 1966 will be used to extend the UCLA contract through 1967. A small amount will be used for training commodities and vehicles and \$52,000 will be used for logistic support.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Olunloyo College of Education 620-11-660-731			
Prior Reference: Page 258, FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1957		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	2,862	1,918	944
Estimated FY 65	278	477	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	3,140	2,395	745
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
360	600	4,100	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	136	220	
Participants	55	40	
Commodities	33	25	
Other Costs	54	75	
Total Obligations	278	360	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	23	30	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	255	330	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist Western Nigeria to develop an advanced program to train teachers for the lower grades of secondary schools and teacher training colleges, as well as to establish a commercial teachers and general in-service training system.

It has been estimated that Nigeria needs 140,000 professionally and technically trained personnel by

1970. If this goal is to be reached, the number of teachers must be radically increased. This project will increase the number of graduates with the Nigerian Certificate in Education (N.C.E.) by 100 per year beginning in December 1965.

Beginning in 1958 one-year in-service training courses were given under Ohio University supervision at the Government Teacher Training College in Ibadan to upgrade Nigerian teachers. Educational equipment was provided and Nigerians were trained in the U.S. in various fields to staff the College. Subsequently, the curriculum has been expanded to three years of training for new teachers, and a new school constructed by the Nigerian Government opened in January 1963 under the name of Olunloyo College. Ohio University now has a staff of 15 at the College, developing curricula, course syllabi, textbooks, establishing in-service training programs and assisting with administration and teaching. By 1968 the College will be staffed and fully operated by Nigerians.

The Ohio University team is also providing assistance to the two-year commercial course at Technical College Ibadan, associated with the Olunloyo College. To date, 117 teachers have graduated from this course, and one additional year of training is now being added at Olunloyo for these teachers to make them eligible for the N.C.E.

The in-service training portion of the project has helped to upgrade 4,400 primary school teachers, enabling them to improve instruction for 80,000 pupils.

The physical plant of the College was constructed by the Nigerian Government and existing buildings in all parts of Western Nigeria are being used for in-service teacher training. Western Nigeria is providing over \$250,000 per year in recurring costs and furnishes housing for the American technicians.

The unliquidated obligations as of June 30, 1964 will fund the Ohio contract through March 1966. The pipeline for participants and for commodities are scheduled for expenditure during 1965.

The \$360,000 requested will extend the contract into CY 1967 and permit some vehicle replacement.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: Nigeria

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Kano Teacher Training College
620-11-660-732
Prior Reference: p. 259, FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY:1963 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:1970**

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	2,404	646	1,758
Estimated FY 65	460	638	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	2,864	1,284	1,580
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
605	1,000	4,469	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	240	400
Participants	45	35
Commodities	7	50
Other Costs	168	120
Total Obligations	460	605

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	25	20
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	435	585

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
17	-	-	-

Project Objective and Description:

To assist Northern Nigeria to increase the number of teachers for primary schools by establishing a teacher training college and providing in-service training for primary teachers now unqualified.

The Northern Region has by far the smallest percentage of children in primary school of any region

in Nigeria. The Development Plan calls for 25 percent of primary-age children to be in school by 1970 which requires a large increase in the number of teachers. This project seeks to help meet this need by developing a facility for graduating 72 primary and 90 teacher training college teachers every year by 1969 from an enrollment of 630 students. The facilities of the new teacher training college will also be used to upgrade the 10,000 unqualified primary teachers (90% of those now in the region). The college will serve other institutions in the North through its materials development center and educational radio and TV facilities.

The Kano Teacher Training College was opened in temporary quarters in September 1961. In 1962 a contract was signed with Ohio University to provide assistance in teaching, in-service training, and administration and by mid-1965 there will be an Ohio staff of 18 at the college in such fields as English, math, science, and education. The enrollment is now 200.

In 1963, AID began to provide assistance in connection with building the new physical plant for the College. The plans were completed in 1964 and the schedule calls for the new buildings to be ready for occupancy in January 1966. In the interim, A.I.D. and the Nigerian Government have collaborated in the construction of 16 faculty houses, which have been completed and furnished by the Government of Northern Nigeria. Six out of 16 participants to serve as the nucleus of a Nigerian staff have been sent to the United States for training. One has returned to Nigeria to become the principal of the College. A full Nigerian staff of 31 is scheduled to take over complete operation of the college in 1970.

Unexpended obligations as of June, 1964 included \$858,000 for construction, which will be spent during CY 1965; \$712,000 for contract services, to fund the Ohio contract through March 1966; \$74,000 for participants, which will be spent during CY 1965; and \$114,000 for commodities, ordered to be on hand when the educational plant is completed.

The request for FY 1966 is to extend the Ohio contract for one year, extend five participants and fund two new participants in mathematics and science.

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: Nigeria

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Modern Aids to Education 620-11-690-208			
Prior Reference: 262 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1960		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	1,111	251	860
Estimated FY 65	251	556	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,362	807	555
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
258	400	2,020	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	105	145	
Participants	20	20	
Commodities	84	38	
Other Costs	42	55	
Total Obligations	251	258	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	27	15	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	224	243	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned	Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)		
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
22	-	-	-

icantly increasing the effectiveness of limited teaching resources by reaching larger audiences with well-prepared materials.

AID is financing a contract with the Board of Education of Washington County (Hagerstown), Maryland, recognized pioneers in the field, to expand and improve present radio/television instruction, establish permanent broadcast sections of the Regional and Federal Ministries of Education, and to institute an on-going evaluation and research program to guide future planning in the field. Studies are being made of techniques most suitable to the Nigerian educational pattern and audio-visual materials for mass instruction are being developed.

A team of eight 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 during the FY 1965 school year. They have reviewed and evaluated broadcast instruction in each region of Nigeria including the use of broadcasts in school and have made recommendations on improving all course content and methods of presentation. Various projects related to broadcasting were coordinated within the Ministries of Education, in-service teacher training and broadcast personnel materials were prepared, and on-the-job training was provided to Nigerian staff by the contract advisors.

In order to improve the effectiveness of broadcast instruction a National Advisory Council on Educational Broadcasts has been established, and a national educational resources center is to be set up with AID advice to serve as a library of recorded and filmed programs and related instructional materials. The center will also provide technical facilities and staff for the interchange of programs, produce pilot experimental lessons and materials, conduct research, provide advisory services upon request, and plan and coordinate training of personnel for the agencies participating in educational broadcasting throughout Nigeria. U.S. training is being provided to Nigerian personnel concerned with both the educational broadcasting program and the resources center.

Contributions from other sources include grants of \$500,000 by Ford Foundation, training of personnel by the BBC, and the provision by the British Council of specialists for training programs,

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the Government of Nigeria to improve and extend the effectiveness of educational radio and television instruction.

In Nigeria, where adequately trained teachers will continue to be in critically short supply for years ahead, educational radio and television, and other modern teaching aids offer prospects of signif-

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: Nigeria

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Modern Aids to Education
620-11-690-208

Page 2 of 2

Switzerland and West Germany have also provided Nigerian personnel with training.

Past obligations will carry the contract through April 1966. The \$40,000 obligated for participants will be spent in 1965. Of the \$212,000 commodity pipeline, all but \$11,000 for supplies for specialists will be expended during CY 1965.

FY 1966 funding will extend the contract through CY 1967 at which time Nigerian staff will have been trained to replace U.S. technicians.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Educational Book Program 620-15-690-723			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1964		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 83	Expenditures -	Unliquidated 83
Estimated FY 65	160	100	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	243	100	143
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
149	149	541	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	46	48	
Participants	-	20	
Commodities	26	27	
Other Costs	88	54	
Total Obligations	160	149	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	20	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	160	129	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

of books can be enlarged.

Under this project books are to be published and printed by Nigerians, assisted by centers established to train personnel engaged in publishing, illustration, design and layout, distribution, and sales of books, as well as investigation of reading problems of Nigerian children.

Through a contract with Franklin Book Programs, Inc., a U.S. non-profit, tax exempt educational organization, A.I.D. is providing advice and training to the Ministry of Education project advisory services for manuscript writing and specialists in graphic arts and book distribution. Nigerians will be trained in book production, financial administration of publishing, etc.. Sample U.S. school text books, reference books, and rights for adaptations and translation of these books are also provided.

Three Franklin offices under Nigerian leadership are providing liaison between the private printing establishments and the various ministries of education. Five participants are receiving short-term training in the U.S. in textbook production to replace U.S. consultants. U.S. books are being studied by personnel of the Ministries of Education for possible adaptation and modification for use in Nigeria. Writers' workshops have been held in the Federal area and several books by Nigerian writers are being considered for adaptation and publication. It is estimated that over 200 manuscripts will be ready for publication in the future.

The Ford Foundation contributed an initial \$365,000 for the construction of the Franklin Center in Nigeria as well as for equipment and logistic support. The Nigerian Government provides \$50,000 international travel for participants. The Central Book Fund operating under A.I.D regional funds provides training for 10 participants in the first year of the project.

FY 1966 funds will provide continued short-term advisory services, participants, additional books and translation rights. All printing costs will be the responsibility of Nigerian printers and publishers.

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Federal Ministry of Education of Nigeria in encouraging the publication in Nigeria of books needed in the schools.

Nigeria is presently importing virtually all of its books, many of which could be produced in Nigeria if the present very limited production capacities

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Aptitude Testing 620-11-690-746			
Prior Reference: Page 260 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1964		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	326	2	324
Estimated FY 65	72	143	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	398	145	253
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
7	-	405	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	52	-	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	20	7	
Total Obligations	72	7	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	20	7	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	52	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

A major need in Nigerian education is more effective student selection procedures, particularly because of limited educational facilities at secondary and post-secondary institutions preparing for vocational, technical, and scientific fields. The aptitude testing planned includes measurement of intellectual, manual, clerical, and technical abilities. It will also help to standardize and establish machine-scoring and other efficient and economical procedures made possible by centralized and coordinated nation-wide testing services.

Following preliminary studies of testing in Nigeria, the American Institute for Research in the Behavioral Sciences under contract with AID has assisted in the development of aptitude testing programs for the Federal and Regional Ministries of Education and the West African Examinations Council. A Nigerian Aptitude Testing Unit has been organized in Lagos and is now in operation. The Testing Unit will refine tests already produced for selection of Nigerian students from the primary school through the university levels, will train a nucleus of eight Nigerian testing specialists to enable them to administer large-scale testing programs, and will establish a Federation-wide testing service staffed by the Nigerian specialists capable of handling 700,000 examinees and operating on a largely self-supporting basis by 1967.

FY 1966 funds are required for logistic support to the remaining contract advisors who are scheduled to conclude their work in FY 1966.

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Federal and Regional Ministries of Education and the West African Examinations Council (supported by the governments of Ghana, Sierra Leone, and Nigeria) to begin programs of aptitude testing for the Ministries of Education, universities, and industrial and commercial organizations.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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

TABLE III

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Educational Planning and Advisory Services 620-11-690-747			
Prior Reference: Page 260 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: *			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	861	793	68
Estimated FY 65	667	480	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,528	1,273	255
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
443	*	*	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	494	338	
Participants	28	20	
Commodities			
Other Costs	145	85	
Total Obligations	667	443	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	417	343	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	250	100	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
28	-	-	-

increased numbers of trained personnel to carry out expanding programs in agriculture, industry, and government in order to implement the National Economic Development Plan for 1962-68. The rapid expansion of educational opportunities has resulted in the present operation of 16,000 primary schools enrolling nearly 3 million pupils, approximately 1,200 secondary schools enrolling nearly 200,000, and five universities with more than 3,500 students. Planning for the more effective operation of these educational institutions and for the provision of additional facilities has placed considerable demands upon skilled education officers who are in short supply in the Nigerian Ministries of Education.

The project includes the services of the nine technicians who make up the principal AID staff including specialists in elementary, secondary, vocational, and teacher education as well as in communications media and testing and guidance. They assist in planning activities in the five regional and federal Ministries of Education by a variety of activities, including seminars for leaders in Nigerian education. The U.S. advisors have been particularly instrumental in planning for comprehensive secondary education, and establishing an examinations system suited to Nigeria's needs. The types of coordination activities carried on under this project includes the establishment of a planning committee for English language teaching.

Under this project, also, the Education and World Affairs (EWA) organization has been asked by A.I.D. to evaluate the A.I.D. education program in Nigeria in the light of the country's Development Plan and economic capabilities. A contract will be negotiated during FY 1965.

Of the funds requested for FY 1966, \$237,500 will continue the services of nine A.I.D. technicians and two secretaries, \$20,000 will train 4 participants, \$100,000 will continue the contract with EWA, and \$85,000 will be used for logistic support.

* This project will continue annually, subject to review, in support of A.I.D. education projects in Nigeria.

Nigeria faces crucial internal pressures to produce

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: Public Administration and Public Safety

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Government Services Training
620-11-720-214
Prior Reference: Page 265 FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1969

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	441	296	145
Estimated FY 65	154	125	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	595	421	174
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
173	575	1,313	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	10	25
Participants	143	143
Commodities	-	-
Other Costs	1	5
Total Obligations	154	173

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	154	173
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: Due to the need for increased public services generated by the Development Plan and because of the departure of expatriate officials, it has been necessary to expand the Nigerian civil service rapidly. The government estimates that over 3,000 Nigerians who directly influence the implementation of projects in education,

agriculture, industry, and capital development must be upgraded or trained in order to meet the Development Plan's objective of increased public services over the next four years.

This project provides training of 30-40-man teams of Nigerians annually in short term studies or through individual training programs of up to one year. Approximately 150 participants have either completed their courses or are in training. Tentatively, AID plans to train up to 300 middle-and higher-level civil servants in all.

Of 125 participants who have returned from training, 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, Ministry of Commerce, Nigerian Railway Corporation, National Manpower Board, and Ministry of Works. Increased understanding and use of American methods and principles are apparent in many of their plans and decisions.

FY 1966 funds in the amount of \$173,000 will finance one year training programs for 18 in program and project planning, post-graduate engineering, budget and finance, and short-term courses for 21 in general public administration, and the services of an A.I.D. public administration advisor.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: Public Administration and Public Safety

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Economic Development Analysis and Project Planning 620-11-720-756
Prior Reference: -
Initial Obligation FY: 1965 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1970

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	-	-	-
Estimated FY 65	100	25	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	100	25	75
Estimated FY 66 Obligations		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete
100		300	500

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	75	75
Participants	5	5
Commodities	-	-
Other Costs	20	20
Total Obligations	100	100

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	-	-
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	100	100

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist the staffs of the central and regional governments of Nigeria in economic development analysis and project planning preparation.

The capabilities of the Nigerian regional governments are being severely strained by the ever-increasing

magnitude of the development tasks with which they are confronted. Overall economic analyses as guides for government policy, with minor exceptions, have not been maintained or undertaken, making it exceedingly difficult to obtain an appraisal of progress under the Development Plan with any degree of precision.

Although there is increased government understanding of development project planning, the pressures for rapid development have outpaced Nigerian capabilities in this area. As a result, there is still a serious shortage of well-planned projects. These deficiencies, while causing major problems in the carrying out the present Six Year Plan (1962-1968), will be most critical factor in the preparation of the next Development Plan, which should begin to get underway within the next year.

To help improve Nigerian capabilities, A.I.D. will provide two advisors in FY 1965 to the Mid-West Government's Ministry of Economic Development, one to serve as an assistant chief planning officer and another to stand in for the Government Economist and organize economic research and investigations.

The two economists will be provided by means of an A.I.D.-financed contract between the Government of Western Nigeria and a U.S. economic consultant firm or institution.

FY 1966 funds will be required to continue the financing of the proposed contract, which will contain a provision for one year of participant training in development economics for one Nigerian.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: NIGERIA Activity: Public Administration and Public Safety Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Faculty of Business and Social Studies-University of Lagos 620-11-770-739
Prior Reference: Page 263 FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1963 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1968

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	855	78	777
Estimated FY 65	191	429	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,046	507	539
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
145	300	1,491	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	144	96
Participants	-	13
Commodities	4	5
Other Costs	43	31
Total Obligations	191	145

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	11	7
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	180	138

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist in alleviating the critical shortage of trained business and government leaders through Nigeria by helping establish and develop a Faculty of Business and Social Studies at the University of Lagos.

AID is providing a professional staff of six advisors

and additional short-term specialists under a contract with New York University to assist in the development of curricula, syllabi, teaching materials, and the administrative organization of the Business Faculty of the University of Lagos.

The NYU team is providing training in the general fields of business administration, economics, accounting and public administration, and is developing curricula leading to a B.A. degree. The training is provided in a three year course of study for day students and in a five year course for night students. A student body of 450 is projected with 35 expected to comprise the first graduating class of the day course in 1965. In addition, a program of seminars, conferences and workshops is being organized to assist Nigerian businessmen to up-date their skills in business practice.

Considerable progress has been made in developing and refining the curricula to be employed in both the day and night courses. For the day courses, classes of approximately 50 students have been screened out of more than 300 applicants each year since 1962. Classes of like size have been selected from groups of over 150 applicants each year since 1963 for the night course. Acceptance of the new curricula has been accepted readily by business and government circles. By 1970, the Nigerian staff should be adequately trained to assume full responsibility for the school.

The contribution of the Government of Nigeria to this activity is expected to exceed \$6.6 million by 1968 of which almost \$4 million will cover recurring expenses with the rest for buildings.

FY 1966 funds are required to fund the contract with NYU through Dec. 1967.

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)
Public Administration and

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TABLE III

Country: Nigeria

Activity: Public Safety

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Zaria Institute of Administration
- Ahmadu Bello University - 620-11-770-740
Prior Reference: 264 FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1969

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	1,166	555	611
Estimated FY 65	245	474	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,411	1,029	382
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
413	700	2,524	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	184	288
Participants	-	30
Commodities	-	8
Other Costs	61	87
Total Obligations	245	413

Obligations By Method of Financing		
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
Direct AID Costs	15	45
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	230	368

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
232	-	-	-

Project Objective and Description:
To assist Northern Nigerian efforts to organize, establish, and operate a permanent degree level Institute of Public Administration as a semi-autonomous division of the Ahmadu Bello University.

Northern Nigeria is the largest and most populous, as well as the least developed, of all the regions of Nigeria, and its shortage of trained civil service personnel is acute. Since 1962, A. I. D. has been helping to remedy this situation by financing a University of Pittsburgh contract team of seven public administration advisors to assist in up-grading the prior existing Institute of Administration to college level and integrating it into the permanent structure of the Ahmadu Bello University. A. I. D. has also assisted with the construction of the Institute library which has now been completed.

Over 100 students have now completed the second year of a two year diploma course in public administration with most proceeding to a third year of work toward a bachelor's degree. The syllabus and course material were prepared with the assistance of the Pittsburgh team. Short term courses designed to improve the skills and capabilities of roughly 100 Northern Region civil servants per year have been set up and operated under the guidance of the contract advisors. Courses have been offered in general administration, accounting, and local government administration. The Pittsburgh team also has assisted in the development of textbooks tailored to the requirements of Nigeria in elementary economics, international affairs, Nigerian government and administration, English language skills, and organization and methods. Active conference and research programs have also been organized.

The Northern Region Government is contributing the physical plant and administrative support of the Institute as well as its recurring budget and housing for the U.S. advisors. Other assistance has been forthcoming from the Ford Foundation and as grants and scholarships from numerous British business and public organizations.

The pipeline is mostly for the forward funding of the staff requirements (through May 1966) with the exception of \$36,000 for participant training and \$28,500 for commodities.

FY 1966 funds in the amount of \$413,000 are needed to fund eight contract advisors as well as miscellaneous teaching materials, five participant trainees, and logistic support for the specialists through December 1967.

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: Public Administration and Public Safety

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Institute of Administration - University of Ife - 620-11-770-741			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1965 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	-	-	-
Estimated FY 65	26	21	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	26	21	5
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost to Complete
27	-		53
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	25	25	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	1	2	
Total Obligations	26	27	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	1	2	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	25	25	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

the Ford Foundation. The Institute serves as a consultative agency to the Western Region Government in public administration and as a training institution for personnel of other regional governments. The Institute has been seeking means of helping the Western Region Government to obtain better tax administration. The Institute has done preliminary work to establish a six-month training course for senior tax officials.

A representative of the Internal Revenue Service has visited the Institute to review the progress already made and to recommend the best means of answering the Institute's request for assistance in the taxation field. Based on his findings, AID will provide the professional services of a tax administration specialist in FY 1965 under a personal services contract. This specialist will assist in the development of a training program, perform some research on the problems of taxation in Nigeria, and do some limited teaching.

FY 1966 funds are needed to fund the tax administration specialist. The Government of Western Nigeria is responsible for all recurrent and capital expenditures and will also provide housing, some logistical support and counterparts for the U.S. technician.

Project Objective and Description: To assist Western Nigerian efforts to improve capabilities in tax administration by providing an AID advisor in this field to the Institute of Administration at the University of Ife.

The Institute of Administration was established at the University of Ife in 1963 with assistance from

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: Public Administration and Public Safety

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Economic and Financial Planning and Statistics 620-11-780-211
Prior Reference: Page 167, FY 1962 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1967

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	192	147	45
Estimated FY 65	12	46	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	204	193	11
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
22	-	226	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	-	20
Participants	10	-
Commodities	-	-
Other Costs	2	2
Total Obligations	12	22

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	12	2
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	20

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist Nigerian efforts to improve the collection and analysis of statistical data in order to help overcome some of the principal areas of weakness in the planning for Nigerian economic development, notably the poor quality of economic and social data and the dearth of technical information on resources and development opportunities.

AID is financing the technical services of U.S. advisors to various offices of the Nigerian Government. A technician from the U.S. Bureau of the Census helped to program data gathered in the 1962 census and a second assisted in on-the-job training of four Nigerians in data processing and machine tabulation. A transportation economist has completed and submitted a report to the Niger Delta Development Board which will aid the formulation of a comprehensive area plan. These activities have been successfully completed and Nigerians are now prepared to continue the work of the U.S. technicians.

For several years, two Federal Reserve System economists advised Nigeria's Central Bank on the gathering of statistics and conduct of research, as well as training the Nigerian staff. Another Federal Reserve economist helped to establish a balance of payments division of the Central Bank, to improve the quality and timeliness of the balance-of-payments statistics in Nigeria. As a result, there has been a steady improvement in the organization, coverage and general quality of reports with balance-of-payments data now being published regularly.

FY 1966 funds are required to continue the services of a Federal Reserve Economist to advise the Research Department of the Central Bank.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: Community Development, Social Welfare Housing Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Industrial Housing and Savings and Loan 620-11-830-711
Prior Reference: Page 266 FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1963 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1968

housing construction, and related credit facilities, the Eastern Nigeria Government has organized the Eastern Nigerian Housing Corporation (ENHC) with comprehensive responsibilities in housing design, construction and finance.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	195	178	17
Estimated FY 65	150	125	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	345	303	42
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
135	270	750	

Under this project, AID is providing technical assistance in the form of four American specialists, in housing finance, design, and construction, to advise the ENHC and the Eastern Nigeria Government. They are assisting in the administration of a unified housing and home finance operation, planning and implementing low and medium-cost housing projects, and organizing a savings and loan system for the region (later to be taken over by private institutions).

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	120	121
Participants	13	4
Commodities	7	10
Other Costs	10	10
Total Obligations	150	135
Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	150	135
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	-

On-the-job training is being given to key personnel of the ENHC in the fields of administration, housing finance, design, and construction; and community planning and some advanced training in the U.S. is planned for some.

The GOEN has authorized the sum of \$5.6 million for housing activities during its six year development plan and has provided approximately \$1,700,000 in capital funds to the Eastern Nigeria Housing Corporation, including approximately \$320,000 as seed capital for initial operations of the new savings-and-loan system.

\$135,000 in FY 1966 funds is required to fund the services of four AID technicians as well as short-term specialists, three participants for training periods of 1-3 months in the U.S., and for logistic support.

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist in the organization of an indigenous housing and home finance industry in Eastern Nigeria in order to stimulate the growth of institutions to meet the region's low-cost housing requirements with domestic capital.

Recognizing the need for an indigenous system of

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: General and Miscellaneous

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Feasibility Studies 620-12-990-800			
Prior Reference: Page 249, FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: NA*			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 2,354	Expenditures 1,181	Unliquidated 1,173
Estimated FY 65	745	871	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	3,099	2,052	1,047
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
1,175	NA*	NA*	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	745	1,175	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	745	1,175	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	-	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	745	1,175	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Bilateral and international aid donors' prerequisites for development lending emphasize the need for adequate feasibility studies as a basis for decisions on engineering and economic aspects of prospective capital projects. These A.I.D.-financed studies provide the technical, economic, and financial information required.

Feasibility studies have been authorized under this project for technical services for the national telecommunications system, the Calabar-Ikom road, the Port Harcourt-Umuzeala road, Northern Nigeria water supplies, Lagos sewerage and drainage, the Ibadan water supply, the Lagos water supply, Port Harcourt arterial streets, the Lagos and Kano airports, and three federal roads. A reconnaissance survey has been authorized for expanding Western Nigeria water supplies.

The Nigerian Government provides some logistic support to the contractors on these projects. In addition, a portion of the feasibility work on some projects has been funded by the Nigerians. The IBRD is also providing financing for feasibility studies, including \$750,000 for the Niger Dam and additional amounts for a study of roads in Northern Nigeria.

Funds requested for FY 1966 will be used for completion of the Lagos sewerage and drainage study and possibly a feasibility study of Western Region water supplies. Other studies not yet specifically identified are also anticipated on capital infrastructure projects contained in the Development Plan.

Project Objective and Description: To conduct feasibility studies necessary to help the Nigerian Government develop significant capital investment projects for the accomplishment of Development Plan goals.

*This project to be reviewed annually in support of AID activities.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: Nigeria

Activity: Technical Support

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Technical Support - 620-11-990-000
Prior Reference: p. 268 FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1958 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** NA

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	7,102	6,397	705
Estimated FY 65	2,160	2,375	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	9,262	8,772	490
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
1,966	NA	NA	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	1,139	1,195
Participants	-	-
Commodities	390	239
Other Costs	631	532
Total Obligations	2,160	1,966

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	2,115	1,895
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	45	71

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description:
 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. These costs cannot reasonably be allocated to individual projects.

Specifically, it provides funds for: (a) 44 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 residences in Lagos; (f) office supplies, vehicles, equipment, and services not chargeable to projects, and (g) the USAID inventory of residential furnishings.

The U. S. technicians whose salaries are funded under this project work primarily in the areas of program operations, training, general services and supply, engineering, secretarial help to the above, and the three regional offices in Kaduna, Ibandan and Enugu.

The unexpended balance of \$705,000 as of June 30, 1964 reflects purchase orders for office and motor pool equipment and supplies, household furnishings, and vehicles which will not be delivered until FY 1965. Long-term housing and office rental leases are also included in the pipeline.

FY 1966 funds in the amount of \$1,966,000 will provide a full staff of 44 technicians, 192 local personnel, and 5 local personal service contracts, plus logistic support for 176 direct-hire employees, 32 under participating agency service agreements, and 201 contract personnel.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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NEW PROJECT
TABLE III

Country: Nigeria

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Northern Nigeria Teacher Training 620-11-640-710			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY:		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65			xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
2,065	1,400	3465	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians		1,600	
Participants		-	
Commodities		65	
Other Costs		400	
Total Obligations		2,065	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs		65	
Other Agency		-	
Contract		2,000	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Northern Nigeria at present has only 14 percent of its primary-age children in school. To reach its target of 25 percent school attendance by 1970, it will be necessary to increase the number of pupils from 316,000 to 829,000 and the number of teachers from 10,645 to 23,700. The Government of Northern Nigeria will build with its own funds the primary school required. A.I.D. and others will help by providing technical assistance for the training of teachers and by helping establish teacher training college facilities.

The project plan initially calls for construction by 1968 of six new government teacher training colleges and expand 19 existing institutions. (Expansion of 24 existing voluntary agency schools will be financed by these agencies and the GONN). By 1970, the number of graduates will be 4,000 as compared to 1,500 at present. In technical assistance AID plans are to help in revising teacher training programs to produce high-quality teachers for the new and expanded schools in a continuing ample supply: to develop training programs to upgrade the present more than 10,000 unqualified primary teachers.

In 1963, Wisconsin University completed a feasibility study which established the need and developed the plans for expanding teacher training in Northern Nigeria. In FY 1964, an A.I.D. Development Loan of \$3.8 million was negotiated to complete the first phase of the construction plan building four new government teacher training schools and expand 12 existing institutions. In the same year, A.I.D. helped to arrange a Ford Foundation/Wisconsin University contract for \$2.2 million to provide the first two years of technical assistance work. In January, 1965, the team of 32 specialists was stationed at the regional Ministry of Education, the Institute of Education, Zaria; and at seven Grade II (primary) teacher training colleges. The assignment is to help improve and develop all primary teacher training schools in Northern Nigeria, emphasizing curriculum development, course content, creation of indigenous teacher materials, skills teaching, and use of education radio and TV.

Assistance in CY 1965 includes 20 Canadian and 25 PC volunteer instructors for teacher training colleges, \$2.4 million from UNICEF for books and science and printing equipment and UNESCO assistance for the Zaria Advanced Teacher Training College.

Project Objective and Description:
To assist the Government of Northern Nigeria to expand and to improve the quality of primary education so that there will be sufficient enrollment in secondary schools, technical institutes, and universities to produce the trained manpower needed.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: Nigeria

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Northern Nigeria Teacher Training
620-11-640-710

Page 2 of 2

FY 1966 funds are requested to finance the initial two years of an AID/Wisconsin University contract (beginning upon termination of present Ford/Wisconsin contract in late 1966). The projected 32-man team will staff 28 senior posts at seven prototype colleges and provide four Ministry and Institute of Education advisors. The request also includes funds for vehicles and teaching aids and reference books. A development loan is to be considered in FY 1966 for two new schools and expanding 24 voluntary agency schools.

The GONN is responsible for construction and equipment costs of approximately \$1.3 million beyond the amount of loans from A.I.D.; recurrent costs of approximately \$758,000 per year which will amount to \$5,306,000 through 1970; housing and other logistic support for specialists. The GON will pay basic salary costs (approximately \$1,200 per person annually) of all U. S. personnel connected with this project in Nigerian government positions.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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NEW PROJECT
TABLE III

Country: NIGERIA

Activity: Labor

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Labor Training			
Prior Reference: —			
Initial Obligation FY: 1966 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: NA			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65			xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
100	NA	NA	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians		75	
Participants		20	
Commodities		5	
Other Costs		—	
Total Obligations		100	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs		20	
Other Agency		—	
Contract		80	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

union movement.

Present indications are that there will be two areas of activity. One will involve AID assistance to a Trade Union Education Center whose purpose would be the training of union officials at various levels. The emphasis will be on reaching young and potential leaders. The other activity would involve AID assistance to a Motor Drivers and Basic Maintenance Training School to be developed under the sponsorship of the Nigerian Transport Workers Union.

Much of the training would take place in Africa, either in Nigeria or in other countries. However, where appropriate, individuals will receive training in the U.S. under programs developed in cooperation with unions, industries and universities. Training at universities would consist of short-term, non-degree courses for the most part.

This project will be implemented through a contract with the African-American Labor Center (AALC). AID has recently signed a contract with the AALC which was established by the AFL-CIO. The work in Nigeria would be performed under a task order within the framework of the overall contract.

The expected FY 1966 funding requirement is \$100,000 for technician costs and training of participants.

Project Objective and Description: The labor movement in Nigeria has demonstrated considerable and growing strength and unity during the past year. It is becoming an increasingly important force in Nigeria's economic and political life. In view of this, a project is being developed to assist and strengthen the moderate and responsible elements in the trade

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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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 12/31/64	Loan Terms
Amount	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 12,100	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 310	Interest Rate 3/4%
Repayments -	Currency of Repayment . . U.S.\$
Interest Collected -	

Financial Status: Disbursement of funds for engineering services under the loan took place in 1964. The loan was made to the Federal Government with the money to be on-lent to the GOWN. Terms to the GOWN have not yet been established.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The GOWN will provide \$2.530 million for the project between 1965 and completion. All external procurement will be from the U.S., and the bidding for all prime construction contracts will be from U.S. firms only.

Comments on Implementation: 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. The loan agreement includes provision for a contract between the Western Region Water Authority, which has recently been established by the GOWN to undertake the responsibility for construction, management and operation of all water supply systems in the Western Region, and a U.S. engineering firm to provide staff assistance in the management and operation of the project.

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 (GOWN) has retained the U.S. firm of Gilbert Associates as consulting engineer for the preparation of final design, bid documents and supervision of construction. On the recommendation of the consulting engineer, the GOWN and A.I.D. have accepted a change in the basic design of the dam which is expected to result in substantial savings in both cost and construction time. Meanwhile, invitations to bid on the construction of concrete reservoirs were issued in December 1964 and bid documents on the remaining five construction and procurement phases of the project are expected to be issued early in 1965.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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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	Date Signed: 12/4/63
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	Loan Terms
Amount	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 8,600	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 347	Interest Rate 3/4%
Repayments -	Currency of Repayment .. U.S. \$
Interest Collected 0.6	

Host Country Contributions, Procurement Sources. The GOEN will provide \$2.137 million for the project between 1964 and completion. All external procurement is to be made from the U.S. and the prime contract will be let to a U.S. contractor through competitive bidding.

Comments on Implementation. The local cost element will be subject to disbursement under a Special Letter of Credit procedure assuring U.S. imports. The responsibility for the project will be held by the GOEN Ministry of Works, and the Provincial Engineers at Abakaliki and Calabar will be responsible for maintenance services under the supervision of the Ministry of Works Chief Engineer.

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 which will provide access to the Cross River Basin and direct linkage with the Abakaliki-Emugu area of Eastern Nigeria. The road will assist in opening up a highly fertile, but underpopulated and underdeveloped area--a result considered essential to the success of the Development Plan of Eastern Nigeria.

Physical Status. The project is expected to take three 8-month dry seasons to complete. The Government of Eastern Nigeria (GOEN) has retained the U.S. consulting engineering firm of Louis Berger, Inc. for preparation of final design and bid documents and construction supervision. Design preparation is underway and a construction contract is expected to be awarded in late Spring 1965. Construction is expected to begin toward the end of the rainy season, in August of 1965.

Financial Status. Initial disbursement for engineering services under the loan took place in May 1964.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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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 12/31/64	Loan Terms
Amount	Duration 35 yrs.
Authorized 14,000	Two Step 40 yrs.
Disbursed -	Grace Period 5 yrs.
Repayments -	Two Step 10 yrs.
Interest Collected -	Interest Rate 5½%
	Two Step 2%
	Currency of Repayment LC
	Two Step U. S. \$

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 \$80 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. The AID loan of \$14 million may be utilized to meet 50% of the costs of any U.S. procurement for the project and is expected to be utilized principally for U.S. procurement under the civil works contract. Present indications are that the AID loan may not be fully utilized under its terms and steps have been taken to determine whether and in what amount a reduction at this time in the amount of the loan may be justified.

Host Country Contribution and Procurement Source: The Government of Nigeria will finance all local costs, which are estimated at \$63.5 million, and any foreign exchange costs not otherwise financed (this residual is tentatively estimated at around \$4 million).

Comments on Implementation: It is anticipated that the project will be completed and commissioned in early 1969.

Purpose of the 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 Co. of England and NEDECO of the Netherlands are consulting engineers for the project. Impregilo, an Italian firm, was awarded the major civil works contract. Construction camps, access roads, and cofferdams are now in place.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: NIGERIA

Borrower: Government of Nigeria

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Port Harcourt Comprehensive School 620-H-007	
Date Authorized: 4/14/64	Date Signed: 12/29/64
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	Loan Terms
Amount	
Authorized 1,800	Duration 40 yr
Disbursed -	Grace Period 10 yr
Repayments -	Interest Rate (Grace Period) 3/4%
Interest Collected -	Thereafter 2%
	Currency of Repayment U.S.\$

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The Government of Eastern Nigeria (GOEN) will provide part of the local costs of the project. All off-shore procurement will be of U.S. source.

Comments on Implementation: The local cost element of U.S. financing will be subject to disbursements under a Special Letter of Credit procedure. The Ministry of Works of the Government of Eastern Nigeria (GOEN) will be responsible for the construction of the project. Operation of this school is the responsibility of the GOEN Ministry of Education.

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.

Physical Status: A contract for consulting engineering services is now under negotiation. Preparation of final design is expected to be initiated within the next several months and construction contracts are to be awarded the end of 1965.

Financial Status: No disbursements have been made under this loan.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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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 12/31/64	
Amount	
Authorized	3,200
Disbursed	-
Repayments	-
Interest Collected	-
Loan Terms	
Duration	40 yrs.
Grace Period	10 yrs.
Interest Rate (Grace Period)	3/4%
Thereafter	2%
Currency of Repayment ..	U.S.\$

Phase III. Evaluation of technical bids received for Phase I was completed in September 1964. (The low bidder, General Electric Company of England, was awarded the contract for Phase I. This contract is being financed by the Government of the United Kingdom on 25 year terms.)

Financial Status: Engineering services provided by Western Electric through November 1, 1964, were financed from grant funds. Disbursements under the loan will be made for services provided thereafter.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The Government of Nigeria is providing all local costs incurred in connection with the engineering services financed under this loan.

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 AID 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 AID grant-financed contract. These services will now be financed under the terms of the loan. The contractor has completed preparation of bid documents for Phases I and II of the Five Year Plan and is presently preparing those for

Comments on Implementation: All phases of the contractor's operations are on schedule. The target date for completion is July 1968.

Each phase of the Plan for development of Nigeria's Telecommunications System is placed on international tender, with the provision that finance is to be provided by the Government of the successful bidder. This approach has been successfully carried out for the initial phase of the Plan and will be applied in the same manner to the remaining three phases. Thus far the U.S. and the U.K. Governments have indicated their willingness to consider financing of contracts awarded for procurement in their respective countries in connection with the Telecommunications Plan.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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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: -
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	
Amount	
Authorized	3,800
Disbursed	-
Repayments	-
Interest Collected	-
Loan Terms	
Duration	40 yrs.
Grace Period	10 yrs.
Interest Rate (Grace Period)	3/4%
Thereafter	2%
Currency of Repayment	U.S.\$

Physical Status: The individual projects are widely scattered geographically, requiring the division of the construction job into a number of relatively small contracts. The first bid documents are expected to be ready for distribution in May of 1965.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The GONN is financing the entire cost of the expansion of the schools operated by the voluntary agencies. 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.

Comments on Implementation: Local cost financing under the loan will be handled under Special Letter of Credit arrangements to assure imports from the U.S. Responsibility for supervision of project construction will be held by the Ministry of Works of the Government of Northern Nigeria (GONN).

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 to 25,000 by 1970-71, a force adequate to provide teaching for 25% of the children of school age in that year. The project involves construction of four new government schools and additions to 12 existing government schools and to 23 schools operated by voluntary agencies.

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CONFIDENTIAL

SUMMARY OF COUNTRY PROGRAM

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Country: SIERRA LEONE

TABLE I

Summary (in thousands of dollars)			
Funding Category	Obligations		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Development Loans	-	3,400	-
Tech. Coop./D.G.	1,156	2,000	2,196
Supporting Assistance	-	-	-
Contingency Fund	-	xxx	xxx
Total	1,156	5,400	2,196

The AID program in Sierra Leone provides a limited amount of technical assistance in conjunction with occasional development loans. U.S. assistance here supplements aid from other donors, notably U.K. and West Germany. Sierra Leone is small and has limited development potential. It has a significant influence in West African affairs, however, and a reservoir of Western tradition, including a democratic two-party political system, and favorable attitudes towards encouraging private foreign investment.

The AID program has concentrated on the fields of rural development, transportation and public administration. With the help of the University of Illinois under a contract financed by AID, the Government of Sierra Leone established Njala College as a four-year degree-granting academic institution created as a modified American land grant-type college. The college opened in the fall of 1964 with an enrollment of 101 students. The institution is the first college in Sierra Leone offering a degree in agriculture and has also been assigned the overall responsibility for agricultural research and the development of rural-oriented teacher training.

Through the help of Hampton Institute advisors, the Sierra Leone Government expanded its training institution at Kenema to become the country's first rural vocational school, training village leaders and school teachers. The Ministry of Education, in collaboration with twenty American teachers under a contract with the National Education Association, held a summer workshop in 1964 in basic science, mathematics, tests and measurements and hygiene for more than 200 Sierra Leone principals and teachers of primary schools. U.S. Bureau of Census personnel helped to complete Sierra Leone's first census.

In FY 1966, \$2.2 million is proposed for the TC program in Sierra Leone. The continuing projects at Njala College and the two rural training centers will require additional university contract funding. Additional funds will also be required for AID's on-going efforts in the fields of health, transportation and statistics. Requirements for these established projects amount to \$1,716,000. AID plans to also consider funding in FY 1966 for technical assistance to the secondary school system, agricultural and geological surveys, and technical and economic feasibility of Sierra Leone Government proposals for investment in airport construction, schools, sewerage systems and ferry boats. These projects would require an estimated \$480,000 of additional FY 1966 funds.

In FY 1966, the U.S. will also provide wheat flour and edible oils under a PL 480 Title IV agreement valued at \$1.1 million. American voluntary agencies will carry out a PL 480 Title III program at approximately \$1 million.

No development loan is forecast for FY 1966, assuming the authorization in the current fiscal year of an estimated \$3.4 million application for construction of the Taiama-Bo Road providing for improved travel to Liberia and Guinea. Other U.S. assistance has been extended by the Export-Import Bank which furnished a line of credit of \$10.2 million to Sherbro Minerals Ltd. of Sierra Leone (80 percent owned by Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.) to purchase and ship to Sierra Leone U.S. goods and services for the construction of a rutile concentrates plant.

The Government of Sierra Leone is receiving capital aid from other Western donors. The U.K. recently extended \$3.4 million to bring Lungi Airport up to full international standards. The Federal Republic of Germany is lending \$4.3 million to construct a road. Terms are twenty years at 3 percent interest with a five year grace period. A private loan of \$12.6 million guaranteed by the French Government has been made to construct an extension of the Queen Elizabeth II Quay in Freetown.

CONFIDENTIAL

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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

Country: SIERRA LEONE

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1964				Estimate FY 1965			Proposed FY 1966		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	3,400	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Development Loan										
Project Assistance										
U.S. Technicians	545	545			1,275	1,275		991	991	
Participants	158	158			213	213		195	195	
Commodities	326	326			440	440		473	473	
Other Costs	127	127			72	72		57	57	
Total Project Assistance	1,156	1,156			2,000	2,000		1,716	1,716*	
Method of Financing										
Project Assistance										
Direct A.I.D.	732	732			707	707		635	635	
Other Agency	122	122			177	177		265	265	
Contract	302	302			1,116	1,116		816	816	
Non-Project Assistance	-	-			-	-		-	-	
Total Other than Development Loan	1,156	1,156			2,000	2,000		1,716	1,716	
Total Assistance	1,156	XXX	XXX	XXX	5,400	XXX	XXX	1,716	XXX	XXX

*Total for continuing Technical Cooperation projects. In addition, \$480,000 is requested to cover estimated FY 1966 requirements of new projects or possible additions to existing projects.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
A.I.D. employed	9	3	3
Participating agency	4	5	7
Contractor technicians	5	19	23
Total	18	27	33

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Non-contract	29	39	29
Contract	1	3	6
Total	30	42	35

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CONFIDENTIAL

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: SIERRA LEONE

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Rural Training Institute 636-11-110-001			
Prior Reference: Page 295 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1969			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	603	373	230
Estimated FY 65	335	347	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	938	720	218
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
300	600	1,838	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	270	225	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	45	45	
Other Costs	20	30	
Total Obligations	335	300	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	-	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	335	300	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

first rural vocational institute at Kenema in Eastern Province. Permanent physical facilities were constructed by local labor and student groups with AID technical assistance. In June 1964, 22 students graduated from the two-year course with 48 students completing their first year of training. Fifty students have been selected from 2,200 applicants to enter the first year class starting in September.

The graduates have been trained as leaders in village agricultural extension work, masonry, carpentry, metal work, and other handicrafts to demonstrate new methods at the provincial or village level and also to serve as school teachers and rural development workers. The Sierra Leone Government is expanding the Institute to accommodate 200 resident students, provide facilities for year-round special short-course training, and open a second institute in FY 1965 at Batkanu in the Northern Province. The Government is contributing \$113,358 for Kenema expansion and capital items and \$56,000 has been earmarked over the next two years to establish the second institute at Batkanu.

FY 1966 funds are required to continue the services of the Hampton Institute staff of 6 attached to the Kenema school as teachers and administrators and 3 additional technicians will be provided to the Batkanu School. Vocational training commodities and construction materials such as block-making machines and generators will be provided for "self-help" teams for expansion of the schools.

Project Objective and Description: To establish training institutes in provincial areas where rural young men and women with limited education can be taught practical skills to help improve village standards.

A five-man contract team from Hampton Institute, Virginia, has assisted in the establishment of the

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: SIERRA LEONE

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Njala College 636-11-110-015			
Prior Reference: P298, FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1973			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	702	73	629
Estimated FY 65	340	404	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,042	477	565
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
374	1,412	2,828	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	340	364	
Participants	-	10	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	340	374	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	-	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	340	374	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

field of agriculture and home economics and to conduct certain research necessary to increase both the quantity and quality of its agricultural production.

The University of Illinois is working under an AID contract to help organize Njala College. Its functions are: a) conducting research necessary for a sound program of agricultural development; b) training agricultural agents to disseminate information among the farmers, c) developing a primary teacher training program directed to needs in the rural areas and d) training Sierra Leoneans to staff the institution.

Njala College opened in October 1964 with 101 students. Enrollment will be considerably increased in the 1965-66 school year when the staff has gained experience, when facilities are expanded, and when organization is completed. The college charter was officially granted and the regular college council is now functioning. A campus plan has been drafted and nine of thirteen new staff residences completed. Student quarters, classrooms, office space, and staff houses, etc., have been refurbished. The agricultural shop has been completed and equipment ordered for an experiment station. Variety tests were conducted for vegetables, corn, soybeans, and fertilizer rate trials were initiated on a small scale. Besides furnishing laboratory equipment, books and other educational materials, the University of Illinois team has developed curricula in teacher training and agricultural education, has established administrative policies and operational procedures for the college and has helped staff the school. At the end of FY 1965 there will be 12 University of Illinois technicians at the college. The pipeline as of June 30, 1965 will consist primarily of forward funding for the University of Illinois contract.

Recruitment and training of Sierra Leonean permanent staff to replace the Americans is being phased over a number of years because of the considerable shortage of Sierra Leonean college-level teachers and accounts for the extension of the final date of the project beyond earlier estimates. Three have already completed training in the U.S.

In FY 1966 additional land will be developed for the expansion of agricultural research, and the curriculum expanded and improved with

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Government of Sierra Leone to establish and develop a "land-grant" type of college designed to serve as the country's chief center for rural teacher training and agricultural research and extension.

Sierra Leone needs to educate its young people in the

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: SIERRA LEONE

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Njala College
636-11-110-015

Page 2 of 2

courses added as required. All students at Njala will be required to participate in a work program. Close cooperation with other educational institutions, and with the Ministries of Natural Resources and Education will be given increasing attention by the U.S. advisors. Funds are required in FY 1966 to continue the service of the University of Illinois staff, as well as participant training.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: SIERRA LEONE

Activity: Transportation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Transportation Improvement 636-11-390-006			
Prior Reference: page 299, FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1969			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	421	274	147
Estimated FY 65	250	152	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	671	426	245
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
75	NA	NA	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	200	60	
Participants	-	15	
Commodities	20	-	
Other Costs	30	-	
Total Obligations	250	75	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	15	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	250	60	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

an overall transportation survey of the country as well as individual studies.

Specific technical and economic feasibility studies are being made of a number of transportation projects recommended in the overall GOSL plan and in such form that they can be presented to international financing Agencies and other donors who have demonstrated an interest in Sierra Leone's transportation: the U.K, Germany and France.

In FY 1965 an economic and technical study was completed of a road from Taiama to Bo, a section of the proposed international road connecting Sierra Leone with both Liberia and Guinea. Additional studies are also planned for other sections of road from Bo to Kenema and from Port Loko Junction to the Guinea border. A transportation advisor specializing in highway development as well as other short term consultants are to provide assistance to the Highway Department of the Ministry of Works in organization and administration.

FY 1966 funds are required to continue the services of the Highway Advisor as well as the short-term consultants to the Ministry both for operations of the Highway Department and to supervise feasibility studies of specific transportation projects. In addition training will be provided for three participants in highway transportation.

With possible AID consideration of capital projects in transportation in Sierra Leone, this project is being extended beyond the originally estimated termination date.

Project Objective and Description: To conduct feasibility surveys of highway projects and provide advisory services in the field of transportation.

Recognizing the need for a more adequate transportation system to serve Sierra Leone and facilitate the marketing of agricultural products AID has financed

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: SIERRA LEONE **Activity:** Health and Sanitation **Funds:** Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Nursing Education 630-11-540-007			
Prior Reference: Public Health Education, p. 300 FY 1965 ^{ap}			
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1969			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	317	228	89
Estimated FY 65	85	132	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	402	360	42
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
100	380	882	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	40	60	
Participants	15	25	
Commodities	30	15	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	85	100	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	-	
Other Agency	85	100	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

600 additional nurses are required to provide even minimum service to existing medical facilities in Freetown and throughout the country.

Through contract with the World Health Organization, AID financed in FY 1964 the preparation of a national health plan to serve as the basis for allocating resources to the improvement of health of Sierra Leoneans. High priority has been given under the plan to the training of nurses to serve in the rural areas and to implement a health education program throughout the country.

AID is providing the services of three U.S. nurse educators through contract with Freedmen's Hospital to staff a Training School for Nurses in Freetown which now forms the central nurse education facility in the country. Besides advising on education and curriculum of the school, they will select qualified Sierra Leone nurses for short-term training in rural health education programs in the U.S. and Puerto Rico. Some nurse training equipment and demonstration clinical medical supplies will also be provided.

The private American foundation, American Health Education for African Development (AHEAD), has agreed to furnish approximately \$400,000 for the construction of a Nurses' Dormitory attached to the school.

FY 1966 AID funds will continue the services of three nurse-educators from Freedmen's Hospital. Some nursing instruction equipment will also be provided as well as U.S. training for 4 Sierra Leonean nurse-educators to eventually replace U.S. technicians on the staff of the Nurses School.

Project Objective and Description: To assist teaching the basic elements of nutrition, hygiene and the control of environmental disease to rural people through the improved training of nurses.

There is presently a great shortage of nurses in Sierra Leone, particularly in the rural areas. Nearly

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE II:

Country: SIERRA LEONE

Activity: Health and Sanitation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Water Resources Development
636-11-520-013
Prior Reference: Page 301, FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	139	49	90
Estimated FY 65	65	100	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	204	149	55
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
100	100	404	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	50	55
Participants	5	-
Commodities	10	45
Other Costs	-	-
Total Obligations	65	100

Obligations By		
Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	40	45
Other Agency	-	30
Contract	25	25

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist in a long-term program for the exploration and use of ground and surface water resources.

Despite a water supply program for rural and small urban areas costing the Sierra Leone Government some \$5 million each year, numerous villages and 26 urban

communities throughout the country are in critical need of sanitary, year-round water supplies. The lack of such supplies is a major cause of ill health and low productivity in the country, and this project is part of a concerted attack on the widespread illness or mortality resulting from water-borne diseases. The project also will help formulate through water resources surveys a long range plan to supply needs for water in the developing urban areas.

The Government of Sierra Leone has established a water supply section within the Public Works Department and intends to construct 24 urban water supply systems within the next three years. The Government is contributing personnel, budget support for development and operation of water supplies, laboratory services and technical support.

Under this project community support and participation is being encouraged in the form of local materials and voluntary labor to develop community watering points, public laundries and bathing facilities. AID is providing the services of a well-drilling technician to train and supervise Sierra Leone well-drilling teams and U.S. equipment is being provided to the teams. As another part of the project, AID is financing a comprehensive water resources survey planned in several stages to serve as the basis for a long range water resources development program. A team of U.S. water supply technicians will complete a general reconnaissance survey after which one hydrologist from the U.S. Geological Survey will provide long-term assistance to the water supply section of the Public Works Department in developing the water resources program.

FY 1966 funds are required to continue the services of one well-driller technician and one Geological Survey technician under contract as well as for steam gauging equipment to be used in the water studies. The program will be under the direction of the Department of Public Works and will include the training by U.S. technicians of local personnel to assume full responsibility for a permanent program.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: SIERRA LEONE

Activity: Health and Sanitation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Measles Inoculation 636-11-540-018			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1965		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	-	-	-
Estimated FY 65	75	10	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	75	10	65
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
20	NA	NA	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	10	20	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	65	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	75	20	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
Direct AID Costs	65	-	
Other Agency	10	20	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

now causes many deaths annually.

AID is now establishing a project under which the services of one U. S. Public Health Service advisor will be provided to assist in the organization and implementation of the initial phase of the campaign. Vehicles, jet inoculation guns, refrigerating equipment for the vaccine, and the U.S.-produced vaccine itself will also be furnished.

The Sierra Leone Government will provide qualified personnel to carry out the campaign and to take over complete direction of the program when the U. S. technician leaves. Sierra Leone is also contributing operating expenses.

FY 1966 funds are required to extend the services of the U.S. Public Health Service advisor for 12 months. In addition, AID is considering provision of additional vaccines and equipment for which a further \$230,000 may be required in FY 1966.

Project Objective and Description:

To inoculate 400,000 Sierra Leone children against measles, the primary fatal disease among children in the country.

The Sierra Leone Government has requested external assistance in its country-wide campaign to inoculate children against measles, a disease which

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: SIERRA LEONE

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Human Resources Development 636-11-690-004			
Prior Reference: page 302, FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1969			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	76	40	36
Estimated FY 65	85	41	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	161	81	80
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
50	150	361	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	-	-	
Participants	85	50	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	85	50	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	85	50	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

undertaken include those in police administration, labor relations, geology, youth organizations, public health, and urban development. Participants are returning to specific positions of responsibility within the Sierra Leone Government and to other organizations within the economy, e.g., one is now a lecturer in health and preventive medicine at Fourah Bay College, two geologists are conducting mineral explorations in the country and two local chiefs, after observations of U.S., Jamaican, and Puerto Rican agriculture and community self-help projects, have returned to their villages to organize and expand local self-help projects.

FY 1966 funds are required to train 7 additional participants in the U.S. in similar fields.

Project Objective and Description: To provide training for selected Sierra Leone officials and other qualified participants in fields related to the development of the country, but not covered by other A.I.D. projects.

Eighteen participants have either completed or are now undergoing training in the U.S. Studies

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: SIERRA LEONE

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Rural Education Improvement 636-11-690-008			
Prior Reference: page 303, FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1969			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	883	561	322
Estimated FY 65	210	342	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,093	903	190
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
130	620	1,843	
	Obligations		
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	155	65	
Participants	50	50	
Commodities	5	15	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	210	130	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	90	85	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	120	45	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned	Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)		
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

teachers in both the primary and secondary schools fail to meet minimum certification standards. The output of teachers from all teacher training institutions in the country was 212 in 1964 with only 14 receiving the equivalent of a U.S. Bachelor's degree.

AID has been helping the Government of Sierra Leone to improve educational standards particularly in English language, the natural sciences, and to expand the Freetown Teacher Training College and technical institutes. Three U.S. education advisors served on the staff of the Freetown Teacher Training College training instructors, broadening the curriculum, advising on the organization and administration of the College. Thirty-one participants from the Ministry of Education and teacher training schools have received training in the U.S., and summer workshops have been held for the in-service training of over 200 principals and teachers annually in workshops under contract with the National Education Association.

Two A.I.D. technicians have developed programs in home economics and vocational agriculture at Milton Margai Teacher Training College. Student housing has been constructed here and library books and laboratory equipment provided to this and other training colleges and secondary schools.

The Sierra Leone Government contributes all budgetary support for the teacher training institutions, UNESCO has conducted a general survey of Sierra Leone education, and the Peace Corps, the U.K. and Canada are providing volunteer teachers. Sweden is building a teacher training college for women.

FY 1966 funds will continue the contract with the National Educational Association to conduct summer workshops and provide a full-time education advisor to the Ministry of Education for curriculum development and teaching materials. Funds are also provided for continuation of the A.I.D. Education Advisor with general supervisory responsibility for the project and some U.S. participant training in teacher education. At the summer workshop the services of approximately 28 specialists will be required to train both primary and secondary teachers in practical teaching methods and the production and use of teaching materials.

Project Objective and Description: To help the Government of Sierra Leone improve teacher training schools and to broaden the scope and improve the quality of the secondary education system.

Only about 20% of the school age children attend school in Sierra Leone and a large percentage of the

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: SIERRA LEONE

Activity: Public Administration and Public Safety

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Economic Research and Statistics
636-11-780-003
Prior Reference: Page 305, FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1960 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1967

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	459	344	115
Estimated FY 65	125	133	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	584	477	107
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
160	360	1,104	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	80	115
Participants	35	30
Commodities	10	10
Other Costs	-	5
Total Obligations	125	160

Obligations By Method of Financing		
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
Direct AID Costs	28	45
Other Agency	82	115
Contract	15	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Sierra Leone Government in establishing a Central Statistics Office capable of collecting, compiling and publishing statistics for development planning and to meet other needs of government, agriculture, and business.

The development planning efforts of the Sierra Leone

Government like those of other African Governments are seriously hampered by the lack of basic statistics of the economy and the general population.

Under this project a Central Statistics Office is being established in Sierra Leone with U.S. advisory and equipment assistance. Three U.S. statistical advisors from the U.S. Bureau of Census and a printing technician are now on the staff of Central Statistics Office. Under their supervision the first national census was completed in May, 1963, a statistical bulletin is now being published, and comprehensive agricultural statistics are being compiled. The Central Statistics Office has, in a short time, contributed substantially to the planning efforts in the country by providing important basic data.

In keeping with the stress on training Sierra Leoneans, participants have completed or are in training in the U.S. in advanced statistical methods. It is estimated that by 1967 the Central Statistics Office will be staffed by 48 competent Sierra Leoneans and U.S. advisors will no longer be needed. Some equipment has also been provided to the Office under this project.

The Government of Sierra Leone has constructed the \$84,000 Central Statistics Office building and is financing its operating costs estimated at \$91,000; it financed the \$250,000 census; and a portion of personnel training costs. These funds provide for about 55 permanent and 70 temporary employees.

During FY 1966 it is expected that the following additional work will be accomplished by the Central Statistics Office -- completion of the final Population Census Publication; continuation of regular compilation of statistics on external trade, railway transportation, employment and wages; launching of surveys of industrial production and distribution and of personal income and expenditure, and compilation of vital statistics for the Ministry of Health.

FY 1966 AID funds are required for the services of four Bureau of Census technicians, to train six additional participants in the U.S., and provide data processing equipment.

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: SIERRA LEONE

Community Development,
Activity: Social Welfare and Housing

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Local Government Aided Self-Help
636-11-810-012
Prior Reference: Page 306, FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 ~~Scheduled~~ Final Obligation FY: 1967

basic health, sanitation, and educational facilities; roads; and public buildings. Under this project, AID is matching African local "self-help" efforts with U.S. commodities in those projects which seem of highest priority. Hand tools, blockmaking machines, and construction materials are provided to local volunteer labor groups organized by the local districts which also supply building material. In consultation with the local leaders, an AID community development advisor and civil engineer have helped to evaluate locally-proposed development projects and supervise their implementation. Rural clinics and schools are being constructed under the supervision of the U.S. engineer and with the active participation of Peace Corps volunteers. Sections of road have been built and improved and village water supply and distribution systems established using U.S. hand tools and materials. Structural supports for 150 classrooms and clinics are being fabricated in the U.S. for use by local "self-help" groups in primary school and clinic construction programs. This program has been eagerly accepted both by the rural people and the government who are together contributing all labor, cement and transportation. The rural people have undertaken construction of roads, schools, water systems and health facilities. Local labor has been volunteered willingly, and local materials, including cement transported and provided by the local and national government. The Prime Minister has recently directed that rural development coordinating committees be established at the several levels of governments to assure coordinated planning and program development of this project.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	527	293	234
Estimated FY 65	337	370	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	864	663	201
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
395	1,125	2,384	

Obligations

Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	70	25
Participants	15	15
Commodities	252	343
Other Costs	-	12
Total Obligations	337	395

Obligations By

Method of Financing

Direct AID Costs	312	383
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	25	12

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS

Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist and encourage local governments in Sierra Leone in their community self-help projects aimed at improving rural standards of health and sanitation, roads, schools and public buildings.

The services of one U.S. community development advisor will be continued in FY 1966. Sierra Leone local leaders in the project will receive U.S. training, and additional hand tools and building materials will be provided.

A small PL 480 Title II food-for-work program may be initiated in FY 1966 as part of a land reclamation and resettlement scheme supplementing continuing activities under this project.

Rural areas in Sierra Leone lack many of the most

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: SIERRA LEONE

Activity: Technical Support

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Technical Support
636-11-990-000
Prior Reference: page 307, FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: N.A.*

FY 1966 funds will be required to finance the salaries of two local secretaries, office rent and utilities, and miscellaneous office equipment and supplies.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	252	235	17
Estimated FY 65	34	41	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	286	276	10
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
12	NA	NA	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	12	2
Participants	-	-
Commodities	-	-
Other Costs	22	10
Total Obligations	34	12
Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	34	12
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To provide supporting operational expenses, supplies, and equipment not attributable to individual projects.

Funding for this activity is expected to drop sharply during and after FY 1965 reflecting the transition from direct-hire to contract project implementation.

*This project will continue annually in general support of AID programs.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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New Project
TABLE III

Country: SIERRA LEONE

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Comprehensive Secondary Schools			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1966 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1974			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Estimated FY 65			xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
480	3,000	3,480	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians		216-	
Participants		45	
Commodities		146	
Other Costs		73	
Total Obligations		480	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs		56	
Other Agency		-	
Contract		424	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

demonstrating a program of education which will prepare students either for immediate employment, advanced technical training, or entrance into higher educational institutions. A comprehensive school may provide programs providing for the special needs of the community in courses such as vocational agriculture, industrial arts and commercial education.

Through a contract with an American university, perhaps for 7-8 years, AID will provide assistance in the construction and equipment of physical facilities, as well as in the research and development work of preparing curricula. The contract educators in addition to their regular advisory services will assume limited teaching responsibilities. The GOSL contribution would probably include annual recurrent costs of the school, land equipment, construction, housing for U.S. specialists, and international travel and emoluments of participant trainees. Equipment would be necessary for programs in metals, wood, technical drawing, and in science in addition to some academic areas.

Counterpart training programs would be required to prepare Sierra Leone educators for academic, vocational, and administrative positions. Estimated funding requirements for FY 1966-\$480,000.

Project Objective and Description: The GOSL has asked AID for assistance at the secondary school level. The purpose of this project is to establish a prototype and pattern for a functional educational system which will meet both the vocational and academic needs of Sierra Leone's developing economy. Through such a project, AID can assist the GOSL in developing and

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: **SIERRA LEONE**

Activity: General and Miscellaneous

New Project
Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Productivity Technical Services 636-11-960-017			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1966		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: NA	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65			XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
100	NA	NA	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians		100	
Participants		-	
Commodities		-	
Other Costs		-	
Total Obligations		100	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs		-	
Other Agency		-	
Contract		100	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

to promote the development of small industrial private enterprise in Sierra Leone was made in FY 1962 by a banking consultant firm for AID. They recommended the establishment of an industrial development bank and an industrial development center to train Sierra Leoneans in managerial, finance and accounting skills. The center would perform studies of the economic and technical feasibility of proposed projects and give training and assistance in the establishment and operation of small industries. The center would carry on continuous research in regard to commodities that could be usefully produced by small industrial enterprises in Sierra Leone and provide for adequate information to be made available to the public on the results of such research. It would also organize training courses in management and accounting in small industrial private enterprises. The Ministry of Trade and Industry has established a training-development center which may serve as a nucleus. The center now being run by an ILO expert, has already technically assisted private investors in the establishment of industry for the manufacture of trunks, buckets, tanks, water heaters and travel goods from fibre board.

FY 1966 funding is to be considered for the services of three contract technicians: an American Director in charge of operating the center, examining the economic feasibility of projects and conducting research of promising areas for small private enterprise; a U.S. industrial engineer would assist in the technical appraisal of possible projects; and a third technician would establish a private enterprise information service and reference library. All will train African personnel to take over operation of the center.

Project Objective and Description: To train Sierra Leoneans in the skills necessary to start and operate small private enterprise. The participation of Africans in the management of firms is almost negligible, their role being largely limited to clerical work of medium and minor importance. A report and recommendations

CONFIDENTIAL

SUMMARY OF COUNTRY PROGRAM

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Country: SOMALI REPUBLIC

TABLE I

Summary (in thousands of dollars)			
Funding Category	Obligations		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Development Loans.....	-	600-	0-
Tech. Coop./D.G.	3,655	4,600	4,000
Supporting Assistance.....	-	4,138	3,421
Contingency Fund.....	-	-	-
		xxx	xxx
Total.....	3,655	4,738	3,421
		8,738	7,421

In the Somali Republic, an arid, sparsely-populated country of limited resources, where a new government is tackling the country's problems with new energy, assistance centers on selected projects which complement broader assistance from other sources. Current emphasis is placed on the continuation and the efficient implementation of existing projects.

While specific self-help measures have not been spectacular, domestic investment has increased; the taxation system has been reformed to provide greater revenues; a unified currency system has been developed with the assistance of the IMF; a five-year development plan has been approved and a Development Planning Office with ministerial ranking has been established; the reform and integration of the divergent civil service systems in the north and south (formerly under British and Italian rule respectively) have been partially completed; and new national legislation for more efficient use and distribution of water resources has been drafted. Two recent other favorable developments are Somalia's impressive efforts to attract foreign investors -- efforts which, as indicated by the Somali-American fishing venture mentioned below, are beginning to produce results -- and the quality of leadership in the newly elected government cabinet. The new government -- a more pragmatic and professionally capable body than its predecessor -- has made evident its desire to undertake basic and substantial improvements on its own initiative.

Italy traditionally has been the major external aid donor to Somalia providing budgetary support and capital and technical assistance to civil aviation, totalling \$6 million in 1964. Substantial programs of capital and technical assistance, including projects in road building, public safety, grain storage, and hospital construction are also provided by West Germany, the specialized agencies of the United Nations and the Special Fund, the European Economic Community, the IBRD, IDA and IMF. The UAR, USSR and Communist China also are notable aid donors to Somalia, having committed \$85 million since FY 1961 in addition

to some \$30 million in military aid which the Soviets have agreed to provide.

The AID program in general supports and encourages the Somali Government to utilize the scarce resources most effectively in developing the economy. The technical assistance program consists essentially of projects in agriculture, water resources, public safety and education. Capital assistance has been provided to the country in expansion and improvement of the port at Chisimaio scheduled for completion in 1967 and in establishing a development lending institution, the Somali Credit Bank. This latter institution has played a major role in encouraging and facilitating the recent establishment of a joint U.S.-Somali fishing company and thus drawing foreign private capital into support of Somalia's development.

Projects to which aid is provided includes a Training Institute now in operation which is the national center for teacher education, curriculum development and for the preparation of education materials. Further, Somali fisherman have increased their catch several fold, enabling the seafood processing industry to greatly expand as a result of AID technical assistance in commercial fishing. The police force is now organized and equipped to deal with any foreseeable threat to internal security. A Title II, PL 480 program for 19,000 tons of grain recently was approved to relieve starvation conditions caused by a prolonged drought in five remote areas of Somalia.

The FY 1966 proposed program consists of continued technical assistance to the projects now underway for which FY 1966 TC funds of \$3,421,000 are requested. In addition, a development loan is under consideration for financing an expanded municipal water supply in Mogadiscio.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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

Country: SOMALI REPUBLIC

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1964				Estimate FY 1965			Proposed FY 1966		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	600- 4,600	XXX	XXX	0- 4,000	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Development Loan										
Project Assistance										
U.S. Technicians	1,658	1,658			2,129	2,129		1,768	1,768	
Participants	443	443			469	469		490	490	
Commodities	1,020	1,020			754	754		488	488	
Other Costs	534	534			786	786		675	675	
Total Project Assistance	3,655	3,655			4,138	4,138		3,421	3,421	
Method of Financing										
Project Assistance										
Direct A.I.D.	3,082	3,082			1,733	1,733		1,303	1,303	
Other Agency	232	232			474	474		596	596	
Contract	341	341			1,931	1,931		1,522	1,522	
Non-Project Assistance	-	-			-	-		-	-	
Total Other than Development Loan	3,655	3,655			4,138	4,138		3,421	3,421	
Total Assistance	3,655	XXX	XXX	XXX	4,738- 8,738	XXX	XXX	3,421- 7,421	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
A.I.D. employed	32	16	17
Participating agency	8	23	24
Contractor technicians	10	24	24
Total	50	63	65

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Non-contract	144	94	87
Contract	-	10	36
Total	144	104	123

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PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: SOMALI REPUBLIC

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Soil Conservation 649-11-120-019			
Prior Reference: P. 313 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1960 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	410	313	97
Estimated FY 65	53	144	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	463	457	6
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
40	80	583	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	27	27	
Participants	12	5	
Commodities	10	3	
Other Costs	4	2	
Total Obligations	53	40	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	53	40	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

In the Northern Arabsyio Valley, where soil erosion is the most important single agricultural problem and food production remains at a subsistence level, this multi-purpose agricultural project has been of special local significance. To date, more than 4,000 acres have been successfully terraced, while in some areas a year-round water supply has been assured for the first time. The training of government technicians in soil conservation techniques has proceeded well and several participants including the Somali Project Manager, have now received training in the U.S.

The Somali government is providing a Project Manager, nearly all local personnel, and most of the maintenance and operating costs. It is planned that by 1968 sufficient Ministry of Agriculture personnel will have been trained to enable the GSR to continue these essential conservation efforts without the need for additional foreign assistance.

For FY 1966, \$27,000 will be required to continue the services of the U.S. technician who is conducting on-the-job training and demonstration. \$5,000 is needed to provide second year funding for two participants now in the U.S., \$3,000 for tractor parts, and \$5,000 for local costs and travel.

Project Objective and Description: To train Ministry of Agriculture staff in the construction of terraces in the northern regions of the country in order to conserve the soil, replenish the ground water supply, and increase crop production. AID has provided one technician and equipment to facilitate this training program in conservation.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: SOMALI REPUBLIC

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Water Systems Development 649-11-120-025			
Prior Reference: P. 314 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1959 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	1,084	1,050	34
Estimated FY 65	422	301	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,506	1,351	155
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
440	700	2,646	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	155	270	
Participants	30	25	
Commodities	193	125	
Other Costs	44	20	
Total Obligations	422	440	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	267	170	
Other Agency	155	270	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist the GSR to develop, operate and maintain a viable national water supply program.

The US Public Health Service in conjunction with AID has recently begun assisting the Somali Ministry of Public Works in its program of developing an effective water management organization, establishing necessary

policies and procedures and training Somali personnel in technical, professional and administrative fields. Emphasis is being placed on training Somali counterparts in the rehabilitation and maintenance of existing wells rather than drilling new ones. The Public Health Service is providing the training and advisory personnel, equipment and supplies necessary to accomplish the project's objectives.

The majority of the Somali nomadic population migrates constantly in quest of water. Thus, there is considerable importance in assuring an expanded and reliable fresh water supply for stable agricultural development as well as to avert the loss of human lives and livestock from the intermittent droughts such as the December, 1964 emergency.

In its earlier stages, this project brought American well-drillers and advisors with drilling equipment who provided the only water available to the bulk of the human and animal population in extensive areas in Somalia. While considerably more training is needed before the GSR can become self-sufficient, many Somalis have been trained in well-drilling, construction of surface water works, pump and motor repairs, and warehousing techniques. In 1964 both the GSR and AID recognized that a concerted training effort was required in order to develop a self-sustaining program. GSR difficulties which have been overcome during the past year included: 1) reorganizing and better staffing of the Water section of the Ministry of Public Works; 2) defraying local costs of necessary buildings, supplies, utilities and services, and 3) drafting of appropriate water legislation. While the latter has not yet become law, its passage is virtually certain. These steps are paving the way for greater effectiveness in AID's training program.

The GSR strongly favors the newly directed training program and supports it financially to the limits of its available resources. All local costs and personnel except for some costs directly attributable to the US advisors, are being provided by the GSR. The European Economic Community is also supporting this project by providing seventy new pumps badly needed in the rehabilitation program.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: SOMALI REPUBLIC **Activity:** Agriculture and Natural Resources **Funds:** Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Water Systems Development
649-11-120-025

Page 2 of 2

FY 1966 funds are proposed to: 1) cover the services of ten US PHS training advisors for a full year in well-drilling, rehabilitation and maintenance, ground water investigation, and administrative organization and procedures and warehousing and procurement operations; 2) continue the costs of training for five Somali students who will eventually return to assume senior positions in the Water section and; 3) provide well-drilling supplies, tools and equipment including trucks and spare parts for drilling rigs and pump units; and 4) related other costs to carry out the program.

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: **SOMALI REPUBLIC**

Activity: **Agriculture and Natural Resources**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Services 649-11-110-038			
Prior Reference: P. 315 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1970			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	1,525	1,172	353
Estimated FY 65	1,643	994	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	3,168	2,166	1,002
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
800	1,500	5,468	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	932	417	
Participants	99	171	
Commodities	267	60	
Other Costs	345	152	
Total Obligations	1,643	800	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	273	104	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	1,370	696	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

development of agriculture, both in subsistence and cash crops.

Through a recent contract with the University of Wyoming, AID is working with the Ministry of Agriculture in instituting a research and extension service capable of developing new and improved crops and conveying new ideas to the farmers. AID support consists of providing advisors and participant training, developing sufficient land for trials and demonstration, constructing necessary buildings and facilities and providing minimum equipment and supplies to operate the research and extension program.

For the past eighteen months, efforts have been concentrated on mobilizing the Wyoming staff while AID direct-hire advisors have been assisting the GSR to prepare necessary facilities and land at the experiment station located near Mogadiscio, where limited field trials and demonstrations have been underway for several growing seasons. At another location within the inter-river area, a Farmer Training Center has been operating for four years. More than 1,500 farmers have received short-term training in cultivation, row planting, crop rotation, rope making, fertilizers, soil preparation and oxen plowing. Demonstrations with a layer brood of some 400 "Rhode Island reds" have been successfully carried out, as well as agricultural training activities in range management, livestock, hides and skins, forestry and sand dune stabilization. The UNSF is midway through a comprehensive agricultural study of the inter-river area whose findings may prove to be of considerable importance.

FY 1966 funds are proposed for an additional year's funding for 13 U.S. research and extension advisors, training for 37 Somalis, and related expenses to continue the operation of the training and research programs. The FY 1966 contract estimates have been kept to a minimum because of the two year advance funding in FY 1965. The amount estimated to be unliquidated as of 6/30/65 includes funds obligated for the construction of necessary buildings and facilities which will not have been completed and unexpended funds obligated for the advance funding of the University of Wyoming staff.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the GSR to increase and diversify its agricultural production in the potentially productive farming area between the Scbelli and Giuba Rivers.

Somalia is among the poorest countries in Africa with extremely limited natural resources and arable land. Its progress depends largely on the proper

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: SOMALI REPUBLIC

Activity: Industry and Mining

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Mogadiscio Electric Power Supply 649-12-220-050			
Prior Reference:			
Initial Obligation FY: 1965		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1965	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	-	-	-
Estimated FY 65	20	5	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	20	5	15
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
-	-	20	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	20	-	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	20	-	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	-	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	20	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

study leading to a possible loan to finance an expanded and more effective electric power generation and transmission system.

Mogadiscio, Somalia's capital and largest city with a population in excess of 150,000, currently has the second highest cost rate of electric power in Africa. In order to provide electric power to all of the potential users and to encourage industrial development in the city, a larger and more efficient source of electricity must be developed.

In FY 1965 AID proposes to utilize FY 1965 funds to finance a feasibility study which will determine the exact needs, problems, and implications of a possible U.S. loan-financed power system for Mogadiscio. This economic study is a necessary prerequisite which in itself can provide useful statistics as well as verifying the economic soundness of a modern electric power source for the capital city. It is anticipated that the study will be completed in late 1965. No additional funds will be required for this project.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the GSR in developing an adequate and practical source of electric power for the capital city of Mogadiscio. AID intends to provide three short-term technicians to conduct a feasibility

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: SOMALI REPUBLIC

Activity: Transportation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Chisimaio Port 649-12-340-035			
Prior Reference: Page 319 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	7,969	4,775	3,194
Estimated FY 65	306	2,116	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	8,275	6,891	1,384
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
296	150	8,721	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	305	296	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	1	-	
Total Obligations	306	296	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	17	-	
Other Agency	289	296	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

and ancillary facilities.

Economic and technical feasibility studies completed in 1961 indicated that the area between the Scebelli and Giuba rivers, commonly referred to as the "inter-river area," lends itself to significant agricultural development. Chisimaio Port when completed will not only enable appreciable reduction in banana handling costs, but should have a catalytic effect on the overall development of the area. The West Germans have almost completed an all-weather road linking Chisimaio Port with interior banana plantations and private foreign investors, including American-owned firms, have shown increasing interest in the area.

Basic port construction (Phase I) began in September 1962 and is scheduled for completion in late 1965. This phase includes dredging, construction of a breakwater, causeway, wharfs, connecting roads, and filling and paving of the pier area. The second phase, to be financed by an AID loan, (except for designed and supervision) includes ancillary facilities. When completed the port will have a water-depth of thirty-one feet at low tide and will provide berths for four vessels of 10,000 tons each.

The amount of unliquidated obligations shown as of 6/30/64 consists almost exclusively of the unexpended balance in the U.S. construction firm's contract, most of which will be expended by the end of FY 1965. The anticipated completion date has been moved to FY 1967 because of delays in Phase I construction and the decision to continue with the Corps of Engineers as designers and construction supervisors during the second phase rather than to contract the services of a private engineering firm. This approach will call for FY 1967 funding.

Upon completion of basic port construction, ancillary port facilities including power and water supplies for the town of Chisimaio will be constructed from a \$3.6 million Development Loan. Grant funds will be used for supervisory costs for the Corps of Engineers. FY 1966 funds will be required to meet the expenses of the five to eight man Corps staff at Chisimaio during the remaining months of the first phase, supervision of the second-phase, initial work on which is scheduled to get underway late in the year, overlapping with the final stages of Phase I.

Project Objective and Description:

To construct a small medium draft port at Chisimaio, the southern gateway to the potentially rich inter-river area which produces nearly all of Somalia's bananas, its major foreign exchange earner. AID has employed the U.S. Corps of Engineers to supervise construction by a U.S. private firm of the port

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: SOMALI REPUBLIC

Activity: Transportation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Civil Aviation
649-11-370-042

Prior Reference:
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1965

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	276	40	236
Estimated FY 65	120	323	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	396	363	33
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
-	-	396	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	-	-
Participants	-	-
Commodities	120	-
Other Costs	-	-
Total Obligations	120	-

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	120	-
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

roads, the GSR has established a national airline to provide an essential communications and transportation link between the widely-separated major cities of Hargeisa, Mogadiscio, Chisimaio, Baidoa, Galcaio, Gardo, and Burao.

AID has furnished three reconditioned surplus DC-3 aircraft to the initial facilities of the Somali National Airlines, now operating under an agreement with Alitalia which is providing management and technical training. Although the fledgling airline has shown every indication of maintaining a viable operation, the absence of satisfactory radio equipment for communications between airfields and aircraft and from one airfield to another, and lack of navigational aids has substantially restricted the number of flights, handicapped flight scheduling, and is resulting in hazardous flying conditions, particularly during the rainy seasons.

AID is considering the use of FY 1965 funds to provide the much needed ground to ground and air to ground radio equipment and navigational transmitters for the sites mentioned above. Providing this equipment at a cost of \$120,000 will alleviate the problem of inadequate ground supporting facilities for the aircraft and will be a substantial step toward achieving the goal of an effective internal and self-sufficient airline operation.

The host government will provide all housing and installation facilities necessary to make the radio and navigational link operational.

No additional funding is anticipated for this project.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the GSR in establishing an operational National Airlines that is responsive to the acute transportation needs of the country.

Considering the transportation deficiencies in Somalia, which has no railroad and few all-weather

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: SOMALI REPUBLIC

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: National Teacher Education Center 649-11-640-036
Prior Reference: Page 320, FY 1965 C.P.
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1968

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	1,211	548	663
Estimated FY 65	392	799	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,603	1,347	256
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost to Complete
798	575		2,976

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	266	330
Participants	97	122
Commodities	9	118
Other Costs	20	228
Total Obligations	392	798

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	57	45
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	335	753

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
782	-	-	-

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the GSR in developing a National Teacher Education Center in order to increase substantially the output of elementary and intermediate school teachers and provide in-service training for present teachers.

AID has constructed a teacher training center now accommodating 200 students, with planned expansion to a 300-student capacity, and is providing approximately eleven U.S. teacher advisors and training in U.S. universities for nearly forty future Somali faculty members and teachers.

Prior to the opening of the National Teacher Education (NTEC) there were only two small and poorly staffed teacher training colleges in Somalia which graduated a total of about 60 teachers annually. There are now approximately 30,000 elementary and 10,000 intermediate school students presently enrolled in Somali schools. As a result of school growth and normal teacher attrition, an average of 150 additional elementary and 90 intermediate teachers are needed each year during the current 1963-1967 GSR planning period. While still falling short of the goal, the proposed 70 graduates a year from NTEC will contribute significantly to filling this need. Also, the short-course in-service programs at the Institute are providing badly needed upgrading to the present teacher force.

With the help of the Eastern Michigan University contract team, the new Center enrolled its first class of 70 students in October 1963, the second class of similar size in October 1964, and a third is being processed for a fall 1965 enrollment. Special in-service courses have been conducted on a regular basis. A number of initial operating problems were encountered: there was at first student unrest concerning rations and allowances, and the GSR had some difficulty in providing Somali counterparts for the American advisors. The Ministry of Education also found it difficult to organize and provide adequate maintenance facilities and services for the Center. However, appropriate accommodation has been made for these growing pains, and the school is now functioning smoothly. The GSR is providing student allowances, room and board and most of the operating costs of the center.

FY 1966 funds are proposed to provide an additional years funding for the 11 Eastern Michigan teacher-advisors; participant training in U.S. universities for 23 Somalis; teaching aids, texts and other equipment needed to support the project; and, a building expansion program which would increase the student capacity to 300, thereby more adequately filling the need for additional teachers.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: SOMALI REPUBLIC

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Development of Human Resources Through YOUTH TRAINING 649-11-690 -047
Prior Reference:
Initial Obligation FY: 1965 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** NA

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	-	-	-
Estimated FY 65	25	8	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	25	8	17
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
25	NA	NA	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	-	-
Participants	25	25
Commodities	-	-
Other Costs	-	-
Total Obligations	25	25
Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	25	25
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To provide training in the U.S. for young Somalis who have demonstrated qualities of potential leadership but who do not yet possess the academic or professional backgrounds sufficient to qualify them for technical training programs.

Although the importance of youth training in under-developed countries has been well recognized, most AID training programs are not designed to accommodate young potential leaders who are deficient in formal academic and professional training. Because of Somalia's shortage of qualified leaders this project proposes to bring to the U.S. a few carefully selected young Somali men or women whose abilities have been directed toward politics, labor, youth, social affairs, or other influential fields.

Selection of suitable candidates for this project, which began in FY 1965, is now underway and one young labor leader has been selected. It is anticipated that four additional persons will be selected shortly, and will arrive in the spring to begin their training.

FY 1966 funds are required in order to provide training for five additional young leaders in the US for six to nine months each. The results of the FY 1965 and FY 1966 program will determine the need for additional training. Therefore, at this time nothing is being shown for future requirements.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: SOMALI REPUBLIC

Activity: Public Administration and Public Safety

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Public Safety 649-11-710-018			
Prior Reference: Page 322, FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1959 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1970			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 2,551	Expenditures 1,746	Unliquidated 805
Estimated FY 65	347	936	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	2,898	2,682	216
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
407	800	4,105	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	122	140	
Participants	100	95	
Commodities	123	157	
Other Costs	2	15	
Total Obligations	347	407	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	347	407	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
179	-	-	-

inter-tribal cleavages and constant irredentist pressures related to territorial disputes with Ethiopia and Kenya, is faced with serious threats to its internal security. AID proposes to continue in FY 1966 assistance to the police force which constitutes the main stabilizing influence in the country today.

AID's efforts have been concentrated mainly in construction, provision of essential commodities and training. AID shared with the SPF the cost of constructing a recently completed National Police Academy. A communications network, and transportation facilities have also been provided including three light aircraft, a number of trucks, and five armored personnel carriers. To date more than 176 senior police officials have received training abroad and the efforts of the five U. S. Public Safety Advisors assigned to Somalia have contributed toward a capable police establishment.

Somali contributions to this project have consisted of providing the recurring expenses of police operations, including operating costs of the police academy, local personnel and the maintenance and operating costs of all AID-provided transportation equipment.

FY 1966 proposals include six technicians at a cost of \$140,000. Under the direction of the Chief Public Safety Advisor, two communications technicians will supervise local training in the effective use of the police radio communications network. A records management advisor will assist in the standardization of records, a training advisor will assist in the development of curricula and administrative procedures at the National Police Academy, and a customs expert will be utilized on temporary duty to undertake a customs survey. \$95,000 is proposed to finance 39 participants to be trained abroad. Commodity assistance, including handcuffs, records equipment, surplus quonset huts, books, and spare parts for radio equipment will require an additional \$157,000.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the GSR in establishing and supporting an effective 5,000 man Somali Police Force (SPF) capable of maintaining national law and order. To achieve this goal AID is providing advisory services, commodity support and essential police training.

Somalia, with a largely nomadic population,

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: SOMALI REPUBLIC

Activity: Public Administration and Public Safety

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Public Administration School 649-12-090-049			
Prior Reference:			
Initial Obligation FY: 1965		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	-	-	-
Estimated FY 65	125	18	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	125	18	107
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
25	50	200	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	-	-	
Participants	25	25	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	100	-	
Total Obligations	125	25	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	25	25	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	100	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

few carefully selected Somalis in the field of public administration.

The general framework and quality of Somali Government organization and management have been so poor that it has been able to carry on only the barest minimum of essential public services. In 1963 the UN completed a comprehensive study of the GSR Civil Service and found that drastic improvements were essential " . . . to arrest the paralyzing effect on the Civil Service and the country of the lack of organization and discipline, the waste and the bureaucratic elephantiasis. . ." Training at all levels of management was recognized by the authors as a necessary requisite to any improvement in the civil service.

In 1964, the UN Special Fund agreed to provide expatriate trainer-advisors, supplies and equipment for a public administration institute at an estimated total cost of \$1 million dollars. The GSR's contribution consists of providing counterpart personnel, administrative and clerical staff, supplies, land for the building and contingencies. AID's contribution would be the one-time cost of constructing a modest building for the school (\$100,000 in FY 1965) and annual financing for four years of approximately \$25,000 per year to enable advance training in the U. S. for future Institute faculty members and other outstanding students completing courses at the Institute.

FY 1966 funds are proposed for U. S. training of approximately five participants.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the GSR to improve the training of its civil service. AID proposes to provide funds for the construction of a modest public administration school building and U.S. participant training for a

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: SOMALI REPUBLIC

Activity: General and Miscellaneous

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Broadcasting & Communications Training 694-11-960-044			
Prior Reference:			
Initial Obligation FY: FY 1963 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	47	28	19
Estimated FY 65	14	29	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	61	57	4
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
10	-	71	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	-	-	
Participants	14	10	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	14	10	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
Direct AID Costs	14	10	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	----	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

One of Somalia's many problems is its lack of effective mass communications media. As a result, the GSR is unable to communicate adequately with the general public or to provide the public with the educational and cultural benefits which could be made available via radio. Modern 50 KW radio transmitters were recently installed in Hargeisa and Mogadiscio, Somalia's two largest cities. AID proposed to assist by training personnel so that this equipment will effectively contribute to Somalia's development.

In FY 1964 six participants were enrolled at Indiana University for training in advanced studio operations, production training, radio direction, and development of program objectives.

FY 1966 funds will be required to provide six months additional US training for four remaining participants who will require most specialized training. They will be trained in the areas which are parallel to the positions they will assume upon their return to Somalia, i.e., radio production, broadcasting and radio writing, radio journalism, and studio operations and maintenance.

Project Objective and Description: To assist the GSR in establishing and operating a more effective radio communications system by providing technical programming training for selected employees from the radio communications section of the GSR Ministry of Information.

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

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

General & Miscellaneous

Activity: Financial Institutions

TABLE III

Country: SOMALI REPUBLIC

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Credit Development
649-12-920-040
Prior Reference: p. 323 FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1966

The monetized base of the Somali economy is very small. Significant expansion of the industrial and agricultural sectors is required in order to increase government revenues and reduce dependence on external assistance. Industrial opportunities exist but their future depends to a large extent upon the existence of an effective credit bank, capable of encouraging their development.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	265	219	46
Estimated FY 65	60	72	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	325	291	34
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
30	0	355	

In order to provide the required advice and training AID entered into a contract with Checchi and Company, consulting economists, in mid-1962. Since this time, an autonomous development loan section within Credito Somalo has been established and the nucleus of a capable Somali managerial staff has been trained. The section is now able to service systematically its outstanding loans and to review new loan applications. While \$678,140 of the DLF loan remains to be committed, it has virtually all been earmarked for proposed projects which appear to be feasible. Loans made to date have included financing for the purchase of boats used for shipping and fishing operations and agricultural equipment, as well as a \$500,000 loan to the Somali American Fishing Company to assist in the construction of a fish freezing plant. The joint Somali-American company is constructing fish freezing facilities on the Gulf of Aden capable of processing 4,000 tons of tuna fish per year which it expects to export to Italy and the U.S. Successful operation of this plant will provide local employment, domestic revenues, and foreign exchange for Somalia. The Development Lending Section of Credito Somalo played an instrumental role in developing this project and bringing together the various interested parties. Loans currently pending include a tire recapping plant, and a hides plant. An even larger proposal is now being reviewed in the processing of sugar cane stalks for bagasse.

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	45	15
Participants	12	12
Commodities	-	-
Other Costs	3	3
Total Obligations	60	30

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	12	15
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	48	15

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To advise and assist the Somali credit bank, Credito Somalo, in organizing and administering an effective autonomous development banking operation for which \$2 million in lending capital was made available under a DLF loan. An ancillary objective is to identify and encourage private investment opportunities.

One Development Banking Advisor is considered necessary at least until December 1966, by which time the section is expected to be able to function effectively without the need of additional U.S. financed technical assistance.

FY 1966 funds will be needed to complete the funding of the Development Banking Advisor, and provide short-term U.S. participant training for three officers of the bank.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: SOMALI REPUBLIC

Activity: Technical Support

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Technical Support 649-11-990-000			
Prior Reference: P. 324 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1958		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: NA	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	3,357	3,025	332
Estimated FY 65	556	705	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	3,913	3,730	183
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
550	NA	NA	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	257	273	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	32	25	
Other Costs	267	252	
Total Obligations	556	550	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	468	462	
Other Agency	30	30	
Contract	58	58	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

operations of the training and program office, English language training program, procurement and supply and general housekeeping services. This project will be required for the duration of AID's program in Somalia.

Although normal operating expenses are comparatively exorbitant in Somalia (e.g. electricity is among the most expensive in Africa) every effort is being exerted to reduce the operating costs of this program through efficiency and conservation measures, as reflected in the annual reduction in the amount of this project over the past several years. The major item in the June 30, 1964 unliquidated obligations was for the purchase of replacement office and residential furniture, appliances and equipment for which the bills had not been paid. The total amount has been virtually liquidated by this time.

FY 1966 funds will be needed to: 1) continue the services of the following U.S. employees: two Assistant Program Officers, Training Officer, Supply Officer, Communications Media Officer, Assistant General Services Officer, English Language Instructor; General Engineer, and two Secretaries; 2) provide necessary local personnel in support of these activities; and, 3) meet the continuing costs of rents, utilities and supplies and equipment.

Project Objective and Description: To provide funds for personnel and activities required to carry out across-the-board AID project activities which are not chargeable to specific projects.

Ten U.S. employees and 76 local and third country personnel are provided under this project as are the

*The project will continue annually in general support of the AID program.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: SOMALI REPUBLIC

Borrower: Credito Somalo

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Development Bank # 35 649-A-001	
Date Authorized: 8/18/58	Date Signed: 3/31/59
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	Loan Terms
Amount	
Authorized 2,000	Duration 15 years
Disbursed 746	Grace Period 1 year
Repayments 20	Interest Rate 4%
Interest Collected 59	Currency of Repayment . . Somali Shillings

More recently a subloan of \$500,000 has been granted to the Somali American Fishing Company to assist in the construction of a fish freezing plant on the north coast. A number of other subloans to small industry in Somalia are currently under active consideration, and the prospects for commitment of the remainder of the loan in 1965 appear most favorable.

The Checchi and Company contract expired in December 1964. AID has agreed to finance the services of a development banker to advise the Development Loan Section, thus continuing the technical assistance which has been instrumental in the effective establishment of an institution to provide risk capital for private enterprise in Somalia.

Financial Status: Loan repayments of \$165,000 will be required by the end of 1965.

Host Country Contribution: The GSR has provided the personnel, facilities, and legislation required to establish the Development Loan Section of Credito Somalo.

General Comment: While development of private enterprise in Somalia will continue to be a complex and long-term undertaking, the availability of the DLF loan coupled with technical assistance in investment banking is beginning to bear fruit. This is best demonstrated by the growing interest of U.S. firms, particularly in the fishing industry, in developing joint ventures with Somali businessmen which eventually will look to Credito Somalo for development financing.

Purpose of Loan: A DLF loan agreement was signed on March 31, 1959, to provide \$2 million in lending capital to Credito Somalo, the Somali Development Bank, for assisting private investors and entrepreneurs in industrial and agricultural enterprises. Development capital is made available at reasonable rates to finance foreign exchange for the importation of agricultural and industrial machinery and equipment and to provide local currency which would otherwise not be available for the construction and operation of sound business undertakings.

Physical Status: In 1962, AID agreed to provide technical assistance to Credito Somalo, and financed a contract with a firm of U.S. consulting economists, Checchi and Company, to assist the bank in developing its lending operations and to train its Development Loan Section staff.

With the assistance of Checchi and Company, Credito Somalo has been successful in setting up an autonomous Development Loan Section with a trained Somali managerial staff. By mid-1964 subloans totaling \$821,860 had been authorized. Projects financed during this period included the purchase of two cargo vessels, seven small fishing boats, a number of tractors, and several marine engines.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: Somali Republic

Borrower: Government of Somali Republic

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Chisimaio Port and Municipal Facilities 649-H-002	
Date Authorized: 5/21/63	Date Signed: 12/4/63
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	
Amount	
Authorized	3,600
Disbursed	-
Repayments	-
Interest Collected	-
Loan Terms	
Duration	40 yrs
Grace Period	10 yrs
Interest Rate	3/4%
Currency of Repayment ..	U.S.\$

and working drawings were completed in April 1963. Before disbursements are made or letters of commitment issued the Somali Government must satisfy several conditions precedent, including establishment of an appropriate schedule of rates for port, power, and water services related to the project, and assurances of the availability of sufficiently trained employees to manage the facilities.

Host Country Contributions, Procurement Sources: The Somali Government will secure the rights-of-way for the land required to construct the power and water systems and other ancillary port facilities. The GSR will resettle individuals and relocate any buildings or roads as required.

Materials and equipment will be procured by the contractor from the U.S. except for a limited number of items which would be impractical to ship from the U.S.

Purpose of Loan: To make the Chisimaio Port completely functional by constructing water and power supply systems, and storage, handling, and other ancillary facilities to serve both the city and the port.

The Guiba River, which flows into the Indian Ocean just north of the city of Chisimaio can irrigate approximately 380,000 additional acres, and will permit the development of new agricultural lands in an area now producing much of Somalia's major export crop, bananas. Expansion of the port will permit increased exports of the agricultural products.

Physical Status: Construction of facilities financed under the loan has been delayed because the construction of the first phase has not been completed. It is expected to begin in late 1965, and will require approximately 14 months to complete.

Financial Status: Initial disbursements under the loan will be made shortly after construction begins.

Economic and technical feasibility studies completed in 1961 determined the soundness of this project. The project's master plan and preliminary design were then completed in December 1961 by Frederic R. Harris, Inc. under contract to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, who are the consulting engineers for the project. Final design

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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.

Country: SUDAN

TABLE I

Summary (in thousands of dollars)			
Funding Category	Obligations		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Development Loans	-	2,510	-
Tech. Coop./D.G.	2,499	3,048	3,431
Supporting Assistance	-	-	-
Contingency Fund	-	xxx	xxx
Total	2,499	3,048 8,148	3,431

Sudan's considerable economic resources (mostly agricultural) and record of economic management and performance have warranted support by the U.S. and other Western aid donors to the Sudanese government's Ten-Year Development Plan which was initiated in FY 1962.

The political scene in Sudan changed abruptly in October 1964, when the military regime which had been in power since 1958 was unexpectedly overthrown. A transitional civilian government assumed power with a mandate which extended only through March 1965, by which time elections were to be held for a Constituent Assembly. By clever manipulation the small Communist Party was able to establish substantial control over the new government. By February 24, 1965, however, moderate elements reacted against the Communist inroads and forced a reorganization which gave the orthodox political parties a substantial majority in the cabinet. Elections remain scheduled for an early date, and the future course of the U.S. aid program is based on the assumption that a stable, moderate government will emerge from them.

External assistance to the Sudan is coordinated by a consultative group under the leadership of the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development. Pledges of assistance from the United Kingdom, West Germany, Sweden, the Netherlands, and the IBRD have been made for specific purposes in the amount of \$80 million.

Assistance from the IBRD and West Germany since 1961 has exceeded that provided by AID. The Government of the Sudan has taken self-help steps in tax expansion and reform, improved accounting, and budgetary controls. There is a growing government appreciation of the need for systematic assessment of manpower and overall transportation requirements.

There are good prospects for increased development in Sudan. Significant progress was made in attaining the capital investment goals of the Ten-Year Plan (they were actually exceeded for the first three years in the aggregate). However, the country is

deficient in skilled manpower, relies too heavily on one crop (cotton), and needs a road system. The A.I.D. program is therefore particularly directed toward these problems.

Technical assistance is concentrated in an effort to expand technical and trade education and to improve the quality of managerial and professional personnel, and on diversifying and increasing production other than cotton. Assistance is also provided in transportation and private enterprise development.

During 1964, a Livestock, Poultry and Dairy Research and Training Center was established and is already playing a role in expanding agricultural production through successful feedlot fattening trials, developing improved poultry breeds and producing new feeds from local surplus grains. The U.S. assisted extension service, now operating in five of nine provinces, has proven to be a capable instrument to carry crop diversification and improved methods to farmers throughout Sudan. With the encouragement of U.S. technicians, castor beans were introduced in the Gash delta to replace cotton and proved so successful that, at year end, they accounted for 66 percent of production of that irrigated area. In November 1964, the Khartoum Senior Trade School opened. This school, together with other A.I.D. financed intermediate and post-intermediate and technical schools, have contributed to the Sudan's effort to improve and expand its technical school system. By the end of FY 1964, the A.I.D.-assisted Industrial Bank of Sudan had provided 32 medium and long-term loans to private industry.

In FY 1966, A.I.D. proposes to continue most technical assistance activities carried on in FY 1965. \$2,553,000 is requested to cover costs of continuing projects. In addition, three new projects and possible additional funding for one continuing project are under consideration. Possible new activities include assistance in livestock processing and marketing, preparing an agricultural plan for development of the rich Kenana area, and providing agricultural engineers. Of the funding estimated for these purposes, \$878,000 is expected to be required in FY 1966.

In FY 1966 A.I.D. may also assist the University of Khartoum by providing U.S. professors and consider the need for a loan for laboratory equipment. A.I.D. may also consider development loans for road improvement equipment and for providing the foreign exchange costs of a new airport but these loans will probably not be ready for authorization in FY 1966.

PL 480 Title I sales to Sudan have averaged about \$6.5 million annually over the last several years, and in addition, there is a small food-for-work program under PL 480 Title II through the World Food program. These are expected to be continued in FY 1966.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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

Country: **SUDAN**

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1964				Estimate FY 1965			Proposed FY 1966		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	0-5,100	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Development Loan										
Project Assistance										
U.S. Technicians	1,715	1,715			1890	1890		1689	1689	
Participants	567	567			764	764		596	596	
Commodities	172	172			167	167		125	125	
Other Costs	45	45			227	227		143	143	
Total Project Assistance	2,499	2,499			3,048	3,048		2553	2553*	
Method of Financing										
Project Assistance										
Direct A.I.D.	2,016	2,016			2097	2097		1633	1633	
Other Agency	230	230			155	155		162	162	
Contract	253	253			796	796		758	758	
Non-Project Assistance	-	-			-	-		-	-	
Total Other than Development Loan	2,499	2,499			3,048	3,048		2553	2553	
Total Assistance	2,499	XXX	XXX	XXX	3,048	XXX	XXX	2553	XXX	XXX

*Total for Technical Cooperation projects. In addition, \$878,000 is requested to cover estimated FY 1966 requirements of new projects or possible additions to existing projects.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
A.I.D. employed	45	45	33
Participating agency	6	7	7
Contractor technicians	17	20	28
Total	68	72	68

370

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Non-contract	128	157	117
Contract	7	11	16
Total	135	168	133

May 14, 1965

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PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: **Sudan**

Activity: **Agriculture and Natural Resources**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Livestock & Poultry Research, Demonstration & Training, 650-11-130-003			
Prior Reference: 329 , FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1959 , Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	1317	1156	161
Estimated FY 65	95	196	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	1412	1352	60
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
40	-	1452	
	Obligations		
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	56	32	
Participants	36	8	
Commodities	3	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	95	40	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	95	40	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned	FY 66	Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	FY 66
Through 6/30/65		Through 6/30/65	
-	-	1020	-

Project Objective and Description: **To assist the Government of Sudan in providing central research, demonstration and training facilities in livestock, dairy and poultry production and processing as a first step toward bringing about a significant increase in their annual production.**

A.I.D. has provided advisory assistance in planning, designing and supervising the construction and initial operation of the facilities which were constructed using counterpart funds. A.I.D. has also trained key personnel abroad to staff the facilities. The Center has four units: poultry, dairy production, livestock improvement, and forage production. Associated with it are a milk pasteurization plant, irrigated pasture land, and a meat chilling plant. Two American technicians are assisting the Center in supervision of research and training Sudanese staff members.

The project was initiated to help reduce the Sudanese dependence on cotton production by diversifying agricultural production. Sudan has a sizeable livestock population and considerable expertise in animal disease control but had given limited attention to animal husbandry and production and the development of improved livestock, dairy and poultry strains. These facilities, which should be almost self financing when properly operated and administered, are fully adequate for such work.

Construction of the research, demonstration and training center has been completed and operations in all areas are underway. The poultry unit hatched 166,000 chicks (which were distributed through the extension program) and conducted research in feeding and breeding; the livestock improvement unit conducted fattening studies last year demonstrating a remarkable response by Sudan's range animals to feedlot fattening with rations containing agricultural by-products.

The pasteurization-processing plant handles 5,500 pounds of milk daily and provides the first demonstration and training in pasteurization and processing of cheese and butter in the Sudan. The abattoir is under construction with completion scheduled for FY 1966. Thirty-six participants have been trained in connection with animal resource development. The Sudan government has assumed all local staffing and operational costs of the center.

This project will be completed as scheduled in FY 1966 and the facilities developed in it will provide the basis for a new project stressing processing and marketing as well as improved management, breeding and feeding. Following a feasibility survey now under discussion for FY 1965, it is anticipated that a new animal resources development project will be started in FY 1966. (See

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: Sudan

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Livestock & Poultry Research,
Demonstration & Training, 650-11-130-003

Page 2 of 2

Project 650-11-130-087, Livestock Resources Development.)

FY 1966 funds are required to continue the U.S. poultry advisor and to provide final funding for the dairy advisor who will be completing his assignment. Two extensions are required for participant training begun in FY 1965 in poultry production and meat technology.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: Sudan

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agriculture Research and Crop Development, 650-11-110-057

Prior Reference: Page 331 FY 1965 CP

Initial Obligation FY: 1959 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	682	540	142
Estimated FY 65	139	191	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	821	731	90
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
109	-	930	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	63	72
Participants	68	34
Commodities	8	3
Other Costs	-	-
Total Obligations	139	109

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	139	109
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS

Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Government of Sudan in establishing facilities and undertaking agricultural research activities and promoting agricultural diversification. Under this project AID is providing facilities and equipment for key horticultural and agronomic research, improved seed production, and in introduction of mechanized agriculture.

A main concern of the 10-Year Development Plan is agricultural diversification to reduce the economy's dependence on cotton and to promote import substitution. There is little known about the alternate crops which can be effectively grown in the Sudan and facilities were required and guidance needed to introduce new crops and undertake the research studies required.

Three centers have been established to increase and improve production of horticultural crops. They field test research data, improve nurseries, demonstrate production of fruits and vegetables, and train horticulturists. Improved citrus and mango plants are being supplied to farmers and better melons, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, onions, carrots, cauliflower and beans are appearing in increasing quantities on the Sudan market.

Training has been conducted in seed propagation and in seed selection and cleaning. Trials at producing kenaf have been conducted on both irrigated and rainland locations. It has been found economically and mechanically more feasible to produce kenaf on Sudan's semi-tropical rainlands. Rotation trials are underway and a feasibility report will be ready in 1965.

Facilities have been constructed and equipped at three research stations and a central soils survey laboratory established. Assistance to these sub-activities was completed in FY 1964.

The Government of Sudan annually contributes funds to support all the facilities and the personnel required to operate them. A Food Research Processing Center is being established by the UN Special Fund.

In FY 1966 advisory services will continue by the horticulturist and an agronomist, and funds are needed for an onion breeder and a horticulture research advisor for three months each. Five Sudanese will be trained in general horticulture, entomology, horticultural research administration, and agronomy, and five will attend short-term seminars. Commodity financing will be required for small miscellaneous demonstration and training materials.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: Sudan

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Development Support
650-11-190-058
Prior Reference: p. 337, FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1968

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	307	242	65
Estimated FY 65	188	191	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	495	433	62
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
133	655	1,283	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	140	99
Participants	43	31
Commodities	2	-
Other Costs	3	3
Total Obligations	188	133

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	148	133
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	40	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS

Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist Sudanese senior agricultural officers in the Ministries of Agriculture and Animal Resources to improve the quality of their planning and administration of priority agricultural activities.

One objective of this project is to improve the technical competence of the Division of Agricultural

Economics (DAE) since the Sudan lacks an adequate number of technically competent personnel to plan and implement its agricultural development activities. The Sudan government also lacks adequate data for planning its efforts in crop diversification, increasing overall productivity, and greater industrial utilization of agricultural products. In FY 1964 AID provided training in economics for nine members of the staff of the Economics Section of the DAE. Last year studies in support of agricultural diversification were made on castor beans, kenaf, rice, fruits, and mixed crop-livestock farming; the quality of the economic data continues to improve. The staff of the DAE will be able to make studies without advisory assistance when the U.S. agricultural economist's tour is completed in 1966.

Another accomplishment of the project was the Ministry of Agriculture's recognition of the need for manpower planning and decision to strengthen the Institute of Agriculture. Coordination and cooperation has been achieved between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Animal Resources over joint use of the extension organization in the poultry program. The GOS has recognized the need for research into the potential and possible use of the large Kenana area and the necessity to undertake soils surveys and applied research in crops and livestock.

The UN Special Fund is providing considerable assistance through surveys of the agricultural potential and land use of portions of three provinces. The IBRD has conducted studies of the Gedaref region and plans a comprehensive survey in support of the Gezeira scheme.

FY 1966 funds will continue services of the AID agricultural technician staff which furnishes economic services. Participant training will be provided in agricultural economics for six Sudanese in the U.S., including three who are continuing their studies. Six trainees will study agricultural economics in a one year course at the American University in Beirut.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: **SUDAN**

Activity: **Agriculture & Natural Resources**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Extension Services 650-11-110-065			
Prior Reference: p. 333, FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1959		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	463	358	105
Estimated FY 65	283	232	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	746	590	156
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
297	470	1,513	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	177	174	
Participants	85	113	
Commodities	21	10	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	283	297	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	283	297	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned	Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)		
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

training annually for 300 field level workers, rural leaders and provincial extensionists at field locations throughout the Sudan and advise all levels of the GOS Extension Services. AID is assisting the Sudan to develop an institution with a national headquarters and nine provincial organizations and a staff of approximately 250 by the end of FY 1968.

Steady progress has been made with U.S. assistance in the development of the extension organization, recruitment and training of staff, planning and implementation of extension programs, and encouraging local financing. The extension service now operates in six of the nine provinces and has the joint support of the Ministries of Agriculture and of Animal Resources. Sudan's financial crises has delayed planned extension development in three of the provinces, but a limited program is being initiated. In one province the extension program is assisting the resettlement eventually of 8,200 farm families in Kassala Province. Extension personnel trained thus far include 26 participants in the U.S. and 58 local technicians at Shambat Institute. In addition 318 civil servants and voluntary leaders received in-service training, and 103 Sudanese delegates attended the first annual National Extension Seminar in FY 1964. The Agricultural Information Center was completed and produced over 71,000 pieces of literature during FY 1964.

On the village level, U.S.-supported extension activities have continued to reach greater numbers of farm families than before. In the Maradi district, farm incomes have increased from \$72 in 1960 to more than \$300 in 1964 as a result of adoption of techniques propagated by the extension service. The number of 4-H clubs has increased to 71 with 2,377 members. Low income farm families received 39,000 pounds of seeds to promote crop diversification. Improved farm practices were demonstrated through educational fairs and personal contacts to more than 300,000 farmers and village leaders. Two poultry distribution centers are to be in operation in FY 1965.

The Sudan government supports all local costs from provincial and national budgets. The contribution of personnel, facilities and other costs is estimated at \$511,000 for FY 1966.

Continued U.S. assistance in FY 1966 will be directed at expanding the extension service into the remaining provinces, particularly Kassala Province where 151 civil servants are to be trained in extension techniques; providing assistance in extension

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the Sudanese Government's efforts to increase and diversify agricultural production through the development of a nation-wide extension service. To meet these goals AID will conduct a basic extension training program at the Shambat Institute of Agriculture, provide in-service

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: **SUDAN**

Activity: **Agriculture & Natural Resources**

Funds:

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Extension Services
650-11-110-65

Page 2 of 2

courses at Shambat Institute, a prime source of extension employees; continuing in-service training of civil servants and volunteer leaders; training additional personnel to fill specialist positions. Funds requested for FY 1966 will provide the continued employment of four agricultural extension area advisor plus one specialist in agronomy and one in rural youth development. Short-term consultants will be provided in extension education and in running extension seminars. (Other specialist support will be provided by the Agricultural Research project.) Sixteen new participants plus 8 who will be continuing their studies will be trained in the U.S., most of them in extension administration and poultry production.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: SUDAN

Activity: Agriculture & Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Pest Control 650-11-190-077			
Prior Reference: P. 339, FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1964 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	58	20	38
Estimated FY 65	58	56	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	116	76	40
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
9	-	125	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	6	-	
Participants	52	9	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	58	9	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	58	9	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

AID is providing advisory services and limited commodity support for locust control through an agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Regional Insect Control Project (RICP). Training in the U.S. and other advisory services in hyacinth control have also been provided under this project.

Sudan has previously been subject to periodic serious invasions and outbreaks of locusts. Other insect pests of economic importance also regularly invade and destroy field crops and, if uncontrolled, can also cause serious damage to stored products. Water hyacinth is a particularly destructive plant which blocks the Nile River and its tributaries if not controlled constantly.

Substantial accomplishments have been made in reaching objectives. Assistance in water hyacinth control has been completed and the U.S. advisor has departed; an effective Sudanese control force now conducts water and aerial spray operations against this plant pest.

Locust and other insect control regional offices and plant quarantine stations have been opened and in-service training is being given to Sudanese insect control technicians. With advisory assistance from a US entomology advisor an effective Sudanese force has been established to survey and reconnoiter breeding areas, and control insects. Two Sudanese entomologists who are starting training in the U.S. using FY 1965 funds and upon their return to Sudan, this phase of assistance will be terminated.

Training of Sudanese spray pilots and mechanics is underway as a part-time activity by RICP pilots and mechanics with instructor licenses. Considerable progress has been made in training Sudanese in basic flying techniques and in methods and skill of aerial application of pesticides. These activities will be incorporated in this project as regional insect control efforts are phased out.

The Government of Sudan contributes \$1 million annually for operational activities related to this project. To this is added \$500,000 annually received from the UAR for water hyacinth control. Sudan has also purchased at its own expense boats, planes, spray equipment, and insecticides and herbicides from the U.S.

FY 1966 funds are needed to extend the two entomologists who

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: SUDAN

Activity: Agriculture & Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Pest Control
650-11-190-077

Page 2 of 2

are beginning training in the U.S. in the fall of 1965. Technical costs were originally scheduled to be funded under the regional RICP project. However, negotiations are now underway to transfer the technicians in Sudan to the country program in FY 1966.

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: Sudan

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Institute of Agriculture 650-11-110-084			
Prior Reference: 335, FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1965 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1970			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6 30 64	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
	-	-	-
Estimated FY 65	265	-	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6 30 65	265	-	265
Estimated FY 65 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
43	350	658	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	225	-	
Participants	20	37	
Commodities	20	6	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	265	43	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	-	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	265	43	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To help increase the effectiveness of technical agricultural education in the Sudan by improving the capability and increasing the supply of Sudanese to fill technical and semi-professional private and public agricultural posts.

A.I.D. is to provide assistance to the Institute of Agriculture at Shambat through the services of a land grant college team. The team will develop a balanced program of academic and practical field training, establish courses, develop teaching materials and aids, and provide in-service training of the Institute staff. U.S. participant training will be provided early in the project for a limited number of Sudanese faculty members to qualify them as department heads and special instructional positions.

The need for agriculturists is becoming more acute with the establishment of new agricultural institutions and the development of new land areas covering millions of acres. Putting these large areas into effective production requires soil and moisture conservation techniques, crop research and demonstration, extension advisory assistance and mechanization training. The Shambat Institute is the only school in Sudan which can meet the training needs for sub-professional technical and agriculture personnel.

Funds were obligated to finance a preliminary survey of the Institute of Agriculture requirements in relation to Sudan's needs in this sector. A land grant college contract group will evaluate the present institution, its vocational agricultural requirements, and make recommendations for a specific program. The survey is expected to lead to obligation late in FY 1965 for two years funding of the services of three technicians (in the fields of agricultural education, agronomy, and livestock); training for four Sudanese in fields such as plant breeding, soil chemistry, entomology, and agricultural economics; and teaching aids and commodities to improve instructional techniques.

In FY 1966 funds are required for teaching aids and to finance additional training in the U.S. In addition to extending the four persons in training in order to complete their M.S. degree in plant breeding, soil chemistry, entomology and agricultural economics, two more Sudanese faculty would be sent for degree training and two for non-degree courses in such fields as animal husbandry, horticulture, soil science and agricultural extension.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: SUDAN

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Engineering
650-11-140-089
Prior Reference: Pgs, 331-2, FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1965 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1969

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65	54	38	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	54	38	16
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
40	90	184	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	26	25
Participants	20	10
Commodities	8	5
Other Costs	-	-
Total Obligations	54	40

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	54	40
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist in upgrading the agricultural engineering aspects of the Sudan 10-year agricultural plan through improving the capability of the Ministry of Agriculture to execute priority agricultural projects; demonstrating mechanized agriculture techniques; and providing farm mechanization training. Sudan's rainland and irrigated farming is

ideally suited to mechanized agriculture. There are 4,000 tractors and considerable farm machinery in operation requiring trained personnel for effective use and maintenance.

The Engineering Division of the Ministry is a key unit in the Sudan's 22 agricultural development projects. The Division's organization provides for 75 skilled and administrative positions out of a total staff of 975. There are presently 33 Sudanese and four expatriates filling these positions. Sudanese are being trained abroad to fill the 38 vacant posts.

Substantial accomplishments have been achieved in improving the agricultural department organization and in successful demonstration of the potential for large-scale mechanization of rainland. Detailed plans have been developed for projects in the 10-year plan, and are being prepared for the remaining six projects for which the Engineering Division is directly responsible. Three participants have returned and are filling positions in the division; five are in training in the U.S. and four have been processed for FY 1965 departure. A mechanized farming demonstration in Gedaref was responsible for 30,000 acres of combinable grain sorghum being planted by farmers, thirty five of whom bought combines after seeing the demonstration. Castor bean acreage was increased from 16,000 to 25,000 acres and involved 3,000 farmers in using U.S. farm machinery and improved cultural practices. A small farmer assistance program was started using improved hand tools and garden tractors.

\$40,000 in FY 1966 funds are requested to continue the U.S. agricultural engineer advisor, provide one year extensions to two Sudanese engineers now training in the U.S., and provide limited teaching aids and testing equipment.

Possible additions to this project being considered by AID for FY 1966 financing, valued at \$181,000, would provide topping off salaries for ten operating U.S. engineers (\$120,000) to fill some of the most important of the large number of vacancies in the Engineering Division; a farm machinery maintenance advisor and an agricultural engineering training advisor under contracts (\$50,000) to conduct a training program in farm machinery and tractor maintenance for 1,100 private and public mechanics and drivers; and commodities (estimated \$11,000) in support of the training program.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: **SUDAN**

Activity: **Industry and Mining**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Industrial Development Bank 650-15-290-017			
Prior Reference: p. 340, FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 381	Expenditures 227	Unliquidated 154
Estimated FY 65	64	115	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	445	342	103
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
61	-	506	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	42	38	
Participants	22	23	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	64	61	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	22	23	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	42	38	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Prior to the establishment of the Industrial Bank of Sudan in August 1962, there was no source of medium and long-term loans for new industrial enterprise at reasonable rates. AID initially helped to organize and, through a development loan, provided \$2 million through an agreement signed in July 1963. At the end of FY 1964, the Bank had approved 32 loans totaling \$2,350,000.

After helping to organize the Bank, AID has provided an industrial engineer, industrial economist, and financial analyst, and a senior bank advisor. These technical specialists play key roles in the operation of the Bank's three technical divisions and provide in-service training of Sudanese. The senior advisor who works with the bank director, brings considerable expertise to the overall management and operation of the bank. In addition, AID has provided reference books for the Bank library and brought two staff members to the U.S. for training in economics, banking, and finance. Two additional staff members are being selected to begin similar academic programs in September 1965.

The Government of the Sudan has contributed a \$200,000 building and \$2,875,000 in funds to the Bank - 50% in share capital and 50% in the form of an interest free loan. The government is expected to provide an additional \$2,875,000 in FY 1965. West Germany is expected to loan \$2,200,000 for the Bank and possibly provide one or more advisors. The U.K. and the Netherlands have financed international training for staff members, as has the Bank itself.

\$38,000 is required to finance a portion of the salary costs of two year extensions for the senior bank advisor and industrial engineer. (In addition to paying the basic salary costs, the Bank provides logistical support for these advisors.) \$19,000 is requested to fund four participants in banking and finance. FY 1966 will be the final year of AID contribution for this project. All subsequent costs for operational personnel and international training will be borne by the Bank from its revenues or by other donor nations.

Project Objective and Description:

To help promote private industrial development in Sudan through assistance in initial operations of an industrial development bank. AID provides financing for technicians who perform both advisory and operational functions for international training of Bank personnel.

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: **SUDAN**

Activity: **Industry & Mining**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Industrial Development Support
650-15-290-059
Prior Reference: p. 342, FY 1965
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1967

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	158	89	69
Estimated FY 65	57	90	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	215	179	36
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
150	38	403	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	33	112
Participants	21	35
Commodities	-	-
Other Costs	3	3
Total Obligations	57	150

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	57	80
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	70

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To help promote industrial development in the Sudan by direct encouragement of private industrial investment and assistance to the Government of Sudan's program to stimulate development in the private sector.

The Sudanese 10-Year Plan calls for \$150 million in private investment for new manufacturing industries as part of a target of approximately \$600 million in gross private investment. To help achieve these targets, AID has been helping the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on policies toward financial institutions, and programs to promote private investment; aiding local businessmen by providing industrial and business information with respect to U.S. goods and firms; and aiding U.S. firms to explore investment possibilities in the Sudan.

A survey team has been examining the economic and technical feasibility of producing various products which can be manufactured from molasses, bagasse, and grain sorghum. If these products appear profitable, the report will include detailed pre-investment data and preliminary drawings.

Three officials from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry are currently in the U.S. for academic and practical training relating to commercial policy and trade promotion. During the life of the project, AID has purchased \$5,000 worth of reference materials e.g., U.S. industrial catalogues and books on industrial processes. Several U.S. firms have invested or are now exploring investment in the Sudan.

Other donors have not contributed to private sector industrial development except for relatively minor training assistance to the Industrial Bank of Sudan. Conversely, there has been Communist assistance to government-owned manufacturing and commercial enterprise.

Funds are requested in FY 1966 to continue the industrial development officer who has been exploring various means through which the Sudan Government can promote a greater availability of credit at reasonable interest rates for small entrepreneurs. He has been examining the feasibility of U.S. assistance in establishing cooperatives and credit unions. \$70,000 is required for two small industry feasibility surveys, one for manufacturing Chinaware, another to determine industrial use of locally produced kenaf to be performed under contract. \$35,000 is requested for training three government officials in commercial and trade promotion in addition to three currently continuing their studies.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: Sudan

Activity: Transportation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Highway Construction Demonstration 650-11-310-005			
Prior Reference: 344, FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1959 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1961			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 2448	Expenditures 685	Unliquidated 1763
Estimated FY 65	-	793	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	2448	1478	970
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete
-	-	-	2448
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians			
Participants			
Commodities			
Other Costs			
Total Obligations			
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs			
Other Agency			
Contract			
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
-	-	4299	-

This project has complemented the "Highway Development Support" project aimed at improving the Sudan's capability for carrying out the expanded road construction program contemplated during the Ten-Year Plan period. This project has been directed primarily to demonstrate modern highway design and construction methods and the economic returns that can be derived from such improved roads. It has stressed the establishment of the unit price method of contracting for road construction; the selective analysis and utilization of alternative locally available materials; and the encouragement of local commercial and construction interests to develop a competent contractor potential in the Sudan.

AID has financed commodities and a portion of the construction contracts for this activity. An 18 mile land surface road from Khartoum to Khogalab and Kabbashi Station has been completed. A 110-mile road from Khartoum to Wad Medani is currently under construction by an American firm. Detailed plans and specifications were developed following the obligation, and tenders were let in December 1962; the contract was signed in March 1963. Begun in fall of 1963, work on this road is about 30 percent complete and is scheduled to be fully completed in the spring 1966. The estimated unliquidated balance of \$970,000 as of June 30, 1965 reflects an estimate of 56 percent completion. We anticipate no pipeline as of June 30, 1966.

As a result of these road construction activities, Sudanese technical personnel have received valuable experience under the direction of Bureau of Public Roads technicians in planning, design, contract supervision, and inspection. Considerable residential and commercial developments have taken place along the completed roads. Irrigated farms have been developed bringing concomitant increases in property values. Vehicle registrations have more than doubled in the area and there has been a ten-fold increase in traffic from that on the former dirt track.

Project Objective and Description: To demonstrate modern techniques of highway construction and to provide on-the-job training for Sudanese Road Section technical personnel in various aspects of road construction supervision, while contributing to improvement of Sudan's road system.

No additional funding will be required in FY 1966.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: Sudan

Activity: Transportation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Highway Development Support 650-11-310-061			
Prior Reference: 347, FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 388	Expenditures 287	Unliquidated 101
Estimated FY 65	635	331	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	1023	618	405
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
247	225	1495	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	385	162	
Participants	138	73	
Commodities	10	10	
Other Costs	102	2	
Total Obligations	635	247	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	150	85	
Other Agency	155	162	
Contract	330	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
566	-	-	-

now places considerable importance on highway expansion and is expected to begin a \$20 million road program.

This project has provided advisory services from the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads which has conducted training directed to upgrading the Roads Section and demonstrated highway development and maintenance techniques. They have introduced improved administrative and organizational procedures. Sixteen Sudanese have been brought to the U.S. for academic training in mechanical and civil engineering and highway planning, and ten additional staff members are scheduled to come for training in September 1965. As a result of this and in-service training by Bureau of Public Roads technicians, a nucleus of Road Section personnel is being developed which is becoming qualified in all phases of highway development.

A gravel road from Khartoum city limits to Jebel Aulia built by the Ministry of Works was completed during FY 1964. The Road Section is preparing plans and specifications for surfacing the road and extending another road 15 kilometers to El Geili. Both jobs will be undertaken by the Roads Section and partially financed by PL 480-generated currencies. In both cases, no dollar funds are involved. Valuable experience has been gained on the Khartoum-Wad Medani Road (under project 650-11-310-061) and similarly these new and small construction activities will contribute significantly to the training objectives.

To assist in this effort, AID in FY 1965 is funding a national roads survey on a one-time basis to assess the requirements for highways and feeder roads in relation to movement of goods and existing planned alternate means of transportation. The survey will help to identify a schedule of priorities for new road construction. The government provides \$350,000 per annum for the operation of the Roads Section and support of this project. They are also allocating funds for road construction.

Included in the estimated pipeline as of June 30, 1965 is \$330,000 for the highway survey contract, \$42,000 for commodities ordered but not yet delivered, and \$27,000 for unbilled costs of the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads technicians and participant costs.

Project Objective and Description: To help develop a Sudanese government organization which can carry out modern highway planning, location, design, contracting, construction supervision, and related operations.

Under-investment in transportation, particularly highways, has been a major deterrent to successful implementation of Sudan's development plan. The government

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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

TABLE III
(continued)

Country: Sudan

Activity: Transportation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Highway Development Support
650-11-310-061

Page 2 of 2

FY 1966 funds are requested to continue the advisory services of seven Bureau of Public Roads technicians, participant training for ten Sudanese in highway design, civil engineering and program planning, and demonstration commodities such as survey equipment and laboratory and workshop tools.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: Sudan

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Technical Education 650-11-610-007			
Prior Reference: 348, FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1958 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
	7052	4757	2295
Estimated FY 65	100	1456	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	7152	6213	939
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
542	500	8194	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	44	506	
Participants	56	36	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	100	542	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	100	80	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	462	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
430	-	5349	-

Institute. The specific goal is to provide facilities for 6,000 full-time and 3,000 part-time trade students by 1970. AID is helping the government to develop a technical and trade school system by: (1) expanding and upgrading the intermediate and post-intermediate systems, (2) establishing the Khartoum Senior Trade School (KSTS), a post high school institution to train skilled workers and trade teachers, and (3) training Sudanese to staff the system at the three levels.

AID has financed the construction and equipment costs of 11 intermediate and four post-intermediate technical schools with dollars and U.S.-owned or controlled local currency. Four of these schools were financed in FY 1965 from PL 480 generations under another project. Of the 11 schools previously financed, all but two will be completed during FY 1965. AID has also financed staff houses, student quarters, staff offices, and a shop building at the Khartoum Technical Institute, which have been completed. AID has provided direct-hire advisors who advise on the installation and use of equipment and curriculum for the intermediate and post-intermediate systems.

AID is financing the construction and equipping of KSTS. Construction on the 12 buildings and 22 staff houses is virtually complete, and equipment installation will be largely completed this fiscal year. The school opened on November 14, 1964. Through a broad contract with the Dunwoody Industrial Institute, AID is providing up to 14 technicians, equipment, and U.S. teacher training to assist the school in initial operations and provide in-service training of the Sudanese staff. Nine members of the Dunwoody team are in Khartoum and the remaining advisors will join them when commencement in their respective curriculums begins. It is expected that the team will complete its objectives and depart leaving a self-sufficient institution by December 31, 1968. AID previously set up an instructional program in electronics through a contract with the Radio Corporation of America.

AID has trained 251 Sudanese in advanced vocational education (130 in the U.S. and 121 at the American University at Beirut). Over 140 have returned to staff the vocational school system as headmasters, inspectors, shop masters, and instructors.

Project Objective and Description: To help improve and expand the technical and vocational education system in the Sudan. This is primarily directed toward increasing the number of intermediate technical schools (grades 5-8) and post-intermediate technical schools (grades 9-11), establishing a senior trade school (grades 12-13), and limited assistance to the Khartoum Technical

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: Sudan

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Technical Education
650-11-610-007

Page 2 of 2

The Government of Sudan provides \$500-550,000 dollars for the annual operating cost of the trade school system. In addition, the government is contributing approximately \$860,000 for its share of four new schools for which AID is contributing \$1,170,000 from PL 480-generated currencies. Other donors include West Germany and UNICEF who are supporting a vocational training center in Khartoum. German contribution is estimated to be approximately \$500,000 and UNICEF's approximately \$72,000.

The June 30, 1964 pipeline includes \$6,000 for U.S. technicians, \$163,000 for AID participants, \$56,000 for AID-purchased commodities, \$1,159,000 for construction, and \$911,000 for the Dunwoody contract. During FY 1965, it is estimated that the commodity pipeline will be liquidated, the construction pipeline reduced by \$900,000, and the Dunwoody pipeline reduced by \$324,000.

FY 1966 funds will be needed to continue the services of a trade and industrial technician to advise on the installation, operation, and instruction on the use of shop machinery, and an industrial arts advisor to advise on curriculum and teaching methods. Funds are also required to bring five technical school headmasters and department heads to the U.S. for specialized training and for three extensions. An additional year of financing for the Dunwoody contract in the amount of \$462,000 is required to continue the establishment of KSTS and the training of the Sudanese staff.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: **SUDAN**

Activity: **Education**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Curriculum Materials Development 650-11-690-062			
Prior Reference: p. 351, FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	226	157	69
Estimated FY 65	57	108	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	283	265	18
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost to Complete
32	--		315
	Obligations		
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	42	32	
Participants	15	-	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	57	32	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	57	32	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

AID has provided funds to construct and equip the curriculum materials production center and is providing advisory services to demonstrate modern methods, design the center's building and select equipment, develop an effective production schedule, and conduct in-service training of Sudanese personnel. In addition, key Sudanese staff members are receiving U.S. training.

Sudanese education is handicapped by a shortage of teaching materials. Many students have no textbooks or very outdated textbooks, and there is a shortage of visual aids and related materials for classroom use. The center will address this need by producing these types of teaching materials and printing test runs of new textbooks.

The center has been established and is operating on a partial basis in temporary facilities. The permanent building, which was long delayed in construction, is now complete and the equipment has been procured. During the coming year the center will be moved from its temporary quarters into its permanent home. Production to date includes two 16 mm educational movies, 25 slide films, regular production of a weekly magazine cover and monthly magazine for women teachers, 50,000 silk screen prints, and 60,000 copies of textbooks and other materials. Substantial increases in production are expected during FY 1966. Six Sudanese participants are receiving U.S. training (two additional persons were trained under another project and have been assigned to the center). Sudanese staff members will return and the two American advisors will depart during FY 1966. When the advisors depart (August 1965 and February 1966), the Sudanese staff will be able to operate the Center effectively without outside assistance.

The Government of the Sudan has contributed the land and installation of utilities for the new building and provides approximately \$430,000 per annum for the large amount of supplies, salaries for the 25 staff members, and general maintenance.

FY 1966 funds are required to continue the two advisors to complete the installation, schedule operations and complete the training. One advisor is a printing specialist; the second is an expert in audio visual material production. FY 1966 will be the final year of U.S. financing for this activity.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the Sudanese Government to establish a publications center within the Ministry of Education capable of producing materials and training aids required in Sudanese general, technical, and adult education.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: Sudan

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Educational Development Support 650-11-690-063			
Prior Reference: Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: *			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 156	Expenditures 157	Unliquidated -
Estimated FY 65	106	89	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	262	246	16
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
89	*	*	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	88	85	
Participants	18	4	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	106	89	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	101	84	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	5	5	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

ment is attempting to expand primary education to six years and to achieve a considerably increased enrollment (to 45-50 percent) of the school age population by 1970. Commensurate increases in enrollment are also planned in grades 7-14. In addition to expansion of facilities and training new teachers, improved pre-service and in-service training of teachers is an important part of this effort. Improvement of the educational system will require an effective planning and implementation unit in the Ministry which AID will continue to encourage.

The project provides two senior educational specialists who give overall advisory assistance to the Ministry. Their job includes also overseeing and assisting the other education advisors and the 14-person contract team which is developing the senior trade school. The project also provides a teacher training advisor. AID terminated a teacher training assistance project in FY 1964 and this advisor will wind up the work of that project by monitoring adopted curriculum revisions and use of the instructional guidance materials developed by the contractor under this latter project. In addition, senior Ministry officials are brought to the U.S. for 60-120 day periods to visit U.S. educational institutions and discuss U.S. educational approaches and methods.

\$5,000 of FY 1965 funds are earmarked for a survey to examine the staffing requirements of the University of Khartoum in selected faculties. A separate project to assist the University beginning in FY 1966 is planned (see project 650-11-660-085).

\$80,000 is requested in FY 1966 to continue the services of the three senior advisors and a secretary. \$5,000 is requested for a short-term advisor to assist the Ministry in initiating an educational planning function. \$4,000 is requested to bring two Ministry officials to the U.S. for 10-12 weeks to observe and discuss U.S. educational practices.

Project Objective and Description: This project provides general advisory services to the Ministry of Education in formulating and implementing its educational development programs through provision of U.S. technicians and participant training. At present about 25 percent of the eligible school age population attends elementary school (grades 1-4). The govern-

*To be continued as long as an AID education program of the present magnitude is continued in Sudan.

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: **SUDAN**

Activity: **Education**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: School Architectural Services 650-11-690-066			
Prior Reference: P. 350, FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
	369	99	270
Estimated FY 65	101	203	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	470	302	168
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
169	190	829	
Cost Components	Obligations		
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	50	100	
Participants	31	29	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	20	40	
Total Obligations	101	169	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	51	29	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	50	140	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To help establish a building unit within the Ministry of Education capable of planning school construction priorities, preparing standard building design, plans, and specifications, and supervising construction. The building unit is to have sufficient competence to effect an accelerated school building program and determine the most

economical construction materials and methods. AID contributes to this objective by providing participant training and advisory personnel, financed under contract with a U.S. architectural firm (Dalton-Dalton), who are serving in both an operational and advisory capacity, including training of in-service staff.

The Government of the Sudan contributes approximately ten percent of its budget to education. The Ten-Year Plan earmarks \$71,176,000 for the construction of 595 new primary, secondary, and post-secondary schools. This massive construction effort will tax the capability of the Ministry of Works, and consequently the building unit has been established within the Ministry of Education to develop a special competence for educational constructions.

Four staff members of the Dalton-Dalton Associates are in Sudan. The contract also provides for specialists who act as short-term consultants for the building unit. The building unit has completed design, work drawings, and quantity surveying for a prototype intermediate technical school and has completed preliminary drawings for a prototype two-room elementary school. Two Sudanese are studying architecture and engineering in the U.S., and three are selected to begin similar studies in September 1965.

The Government of the Sudan contributes \$100,000 per annum for the salaries and other operating costs of the building unit. UNESCO has a project in Sudan to reduce school construction costs through use of indigenous and other more economical materials. The UNESCO technicians work closely with the American advisors and the building unit.

Most of the unliquidated obligations as of June 30, 1964 were for forward funding of the Dalton-Dalton contract.

\$29,000 is requested for two new and four continuing participants to study architecture and engineering. \$120,000 is to extend the contract to provide for an additional year's services of four specialists plus short-term services.

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: **SUDAN** Activity: **Public Administration & Public Safety** Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Development Plan Participant Training 650-11-750-069
Prior Reference: P 353, FY1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1963 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1968

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	148	47	101
Estimated FY 65	100	121	xxxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	248	168	80
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost to Complete
130	205		583

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	-	-
Participants	100	130
Commodities	-	-
Other Costs	-	-
Total Obligations	<u>100</u>	<u>130</u>

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	100	130
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Sudanese Government in planning and implementation of the 10-Year Development Plan by providing selective U.S. training of middle and top level Sudanese management, administrative, supervisory, and planning personnel whose activities directly support the Plan. The

training is intended to expand Sudanese competence in development planning, administrative practices, and specialized operational skills.

Twenty-eight participants have been programmed for training through FY 1964. All participants will be filling positions in the areas of their training which include development economics, personnel administration, taxation, and auditing.

A long range training plan is being prepared cooperatively with AID staff personnel and should be completed in early 1965. Under the plan each Sudanese government unit involved in this project will prepare a comprehensive report of current and future training needs. These reports will be combined into a master plan which will provide an inventory of the trained status of present personnel and a detailed statement of priority training needs. This planning will also be assisted by the AID-financed manpower study, UN and ILO studies.

Approximately 60 Sudanese are in similar training in the United Kingdom under the Sudan government's sponsorship. When the long range training plan is completed, it will be coordinated with other Western donor countries to channel maximum effort toward the priority needs.

In FY 1966, \$130,000 is requested to support training of 16 new and 9 continuing participants in the U.S. The training will be in such fields as development economics, taxation, local government, and manpower analysis, based on priorities determined by the long range plan.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: **SUDAN**

Activity: **General and Miscellaneous**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Cartographic Surveys
650-11-990-019
Prior Reference: p.341 FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1959 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1966

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	1,201	1,131	70
Estimated FY 65	296	273	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,497	1,404	93
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
73	-	1,570	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	260	44
Participants	26	24
Commodities	10	5
Other Costs	-	-
Total Obligations	296	73
Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	266	73
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	30	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description:

To provide advisory assistance and training for the staff of the Sudan Survey Department (SSD) to develop its capability to undertake field surveys and related map production procedures and to complete basic cartographic surveys. AID personnel supplemented by personnel provided by the U. S. Army

Map Service coordinate an intensive on-the-job training program of the various geodetic and cartographic activities. A small participant training program in the U. S. provides training not yet available in the Sudan.

A lack of accurate maps retards the planning and execution of projects under the Ten-Year Plan. This project provides the technical guidance and training necessary for the Survey Department to acquire the correct data to produce topographic maps. The SSD is progressing rapidly to the point where it will be able to function effectively by the end of FY 1966. Its capacity will not be sufficient for extensive mapping, however, and additional assistance is planned by the U. S. Army Map Service.

The scope of this project was expanded during FY 1964, to produce topographic maps and complete the basic control surveys for an area of 275,000 square miles. After FY 1966 all U. S. technicians for this expanded project will be financed by the U. S. Army Map Service.

Progress through FY 1964 has met or exceeded the operational schedule of the expanded project for all aspects including triangulation, leveling, baseline, and astronomic measures.

In FY 1964, 37 Sudanese technicians received on-the-job training in geodetics, photogrammetry, and aerial photography and navigation. To date 15 participants have received U. S. training. All the returned participants are now engaged in activities related to their training. By the end of CY 1965, the aerial photo-navigator will have achieved the training objectives for this speciality.

The Government of Sudan supplies approximately 830 personnel including surveyors, geodetic engineers, and daily laborers. Sudan also supplies local transportation and camp installations. This contribution is estimated for U. S. technicians to continue at the level of \$740,000 in FY 1966.

FY 1966 funds will support the advisory services of a geodetic engineer and a photogrammetrist; U. S. academic training in geodesy for four participants; and limited commodity support for demonstrational purposes. FY 1965 funds are available to continue the contract services of the aerial photo-navigator through CY 1965.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: Sudan

Activity: Technical Support

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Technical Support 650-11-990-000			
Prior Reference: 355, FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1958 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: NA*			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	3020	2912	108
Estimated FY 65	349	374	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	3369	3286	83
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
389	NA	NA	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	200	208	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	56	86	
Other Costs	93	95	
Total Obligations	349	389	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	349	389	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
9	24	2305	-

Ten Americans are funded under this project as follows: a training officer, an assistant training officer, an evaluation and testing officer, a supply advisor, an assistant program officer for operations, a program analyst, an assistant general services officer, an engineer and two secretaries.

\$208,000 is requested for salaries, rents, and utilities for the ten Americans listed above. \$86,000 is requested for the purchase and shipment of appliances and furniture for U.S. technicians. \$95,000 is requested for local procurement, local travel, and the salaries of eleven local employees also not attributable to specific projects. Local costs under this project will be provided from local currencies generated under PL 480.

*This project will continue annually in general support of AID programs.

Project Objective and Description: This project provides those services and commodities which support the AID program in Sudan and cannot be practically assigned to specific projects.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
New Project

Country: **SUDAN**

Activity: **Agriculture and Natural Resources**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Kenana Area Development			
Prior Reference:			
Initial Obligation FY: 1966		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1970	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65			XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
353	650	1003	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians		300	
Participants		20	
Commodities		33	
Other Costs		-	
Total Obligations		353	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs		-	
Other Agency		-	
Contract		353	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

providing agriculturists and agricultural economists from a land grant college. Sudanese will be given graduate training in the U.S. for senior research positions.

Research facilities have been established in the Kenana area which comprises a half million acres of farmland on the west bank of the Blue Nile River below the Roseires Dam. Three million acres are potentially available for gravity irrigation upon completion of the second phase of the dam, and an additional three million acres are suitable for rainland farming. Applied research and studies are needed to determine crops, livestock and gum arabic production possibilities and to promote diversified farming on these promising new lands.

AID has already assisted in establishing and equipping the Kenana Research Station under the Agricultural Research and Crop Development project. Discussions on the scope of a survey contract to be funded with FY 1965 funds are under way with the Government of Sudan. The survey, to be performed by a land grant college, would produce a comprehensive economic/sociological analysis of the area with recommendations for research and additional work required to construct a comprehensive plan for the agricultural development of the Kenana farmland.

The proposed FY 1966 program provides funding for a contract with a land grant college to assist in developing the research design and to direct and guide studies that must be undertaken in selected subject matter fields. It is anticipated that an agronomist, livestock specialist, agricultural machinery engineer, irrigation engineer, soil chemist, economist and entomologist would be required during the first two years. U.S. specialized training will be provided for four Sudanese staff the first year. Limited special equipment will be needed for the U.S. advisors such as technical field apparatus, demonstration farm machinery and tools, laboratory equipment, and transportation.

Project Objective and Description: To provide a comprehensive economic and agricultural development plan for the Kenana farmland area by the end of FY 1970. This possible project would produce data required to formulate and implement a development program for this area which is the next large scale project to be undertaken in the Sudan. AID will consider

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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

TABLE III

NEW PROJECT

Country: **Sudan**

Activity: **Agriculture and Natural Resources**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Livestock Resources Development 650-11-130-087			
Prior Reference:			
Initial Obligation FY: 1966		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1970	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65			xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
325	NA	NA	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians		300	
Participants		10	
Commodities		15	
Other Costs		-	
Total Obligations	-	325	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs		-	
Other Agency		-	
Contract		325	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

quality of livestock and poultry production to supply internal and nearby external markets.

Sheep, beef and poultry improvement and expansion is an important element in diversifying Sudan's rural production. The relatively good meat and milk livestock types which now exist in the Sudan in sizeable numbers constitute a large and important asset with an estimated market value of \$1.1 billion. Facilities and institutions have been established with AID assistance to provide the base for applied research and to demonstrate the results of studies and tests which are undertaken. A rural water development program is able to supply water sites in grazing land areas. Initial research tests indicate favorable results in feedlot fattening and improvement of quality in beef, mutton and poultry and there are indications that Sudan's internal market is growing and that exports are possible to neighboring countries.

A comprehensive survey is being undertaken in FY 1965 under the Agricultural Development Support project (650-11-190-058) to evaluate Sudan's livestock resources and their market potential. The program is expected to provide a livestock team who will advise on general tests in feedlot fattening, experiments with local feeds and range management; develop plans for mixed crop-livestock farming; provide data on livestock marketing and processing; and assist in preparing disease control and inspection programs.

AID would contract with a U.S. land grant college to provide the advisory services, procure related specialized equipment for each technician, and undertake the training required. U.S. technicians in livestock management, marketing, livestock nutrition, and poultry are anticipated to be needed the first year, with a dairy husbandryman and a range management advisor added the second. Two trainees would be sent to the U.S. the first year. Vehicles, field demonstration equipment and a laboratory will also be required. The project in all probability would require at least five years of technical assistance.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist Sudan in significantly increasing the importance of livestock production which now accounts for approximately 10 percent of the annual gross domestic product. AID would provide a team of advisors to help in undertaking a comprehensive program designed to expand the quantity and improve the

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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NEW PROJECT
TABLE III

Country: Sudan

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: University of Khartoum 650-11-660-085			
Prior Reference: Initial Obligation FY: 1966 Scheduled Final Obligation FY:			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Estimated FY 65			xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
247	917	1164	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians		160	
Participants		63	
Commodities		24	
Other Costs		-	
Total Obligations		247	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs		87	
Other Agency		-	
Contract		160	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: This new project is being considered to increase and improve the quality of the existing supply of managerial and professional personnel in the Sudan. The shortage of graduate engineers, science graduates, and business administration graduates represents an obstacle to economic development and achievement of the Ten-Year Plan

objectives. The primary source of such personnel is the University of Khartoum which is falling behind its targets for the Plan period for graduates in these fields due to inadequate staff, facilities, and academic programs.

Under the proposed project, AID would arrange recruitment and provide salary supplements for six American professors to teach in the Faculties of Engineering, Science, and Economics (Business Administration Department). In the course of assuming teaching responsibilities in the respective faculties, the professors will seek to relate Sudan's higher education efforts more closely toward Sudan's development needs and influence improvements in curriculum, teaching methods, and examination and grading practices. In addition to partially financing professors, it is proposed to provide advanced training in the U.S. for ten future Sudanese professors in the three subject matter areas. Finally, the purchase of books, laboratory equipment, and teaching aids is proposed. FY 1965 funds are being used for a survey to confirm that the proposed assistance is sound, make recommendations on priorities, and develop information needed for effective project implementation.

The University has an annual operating budget of over \$8.5 million and the 10-Year Plan allocates an additional \$9 million for new plant and equipment of which over 25 percent is specifically for the Faculties of Engineering and Science. The University will provide the basic salary, housing, and other allowances ordinarily provided to expatriate professors which are valued at approximately \$10,000 per year per U.S. teacher.

The Ford and Rockefeller Foundations African-American Universities Programs are currently providing a limited number of American faculty. The University employs professors from the U.K., West Germany, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria; some of these governments assist in recruitment of expatriate professors but do not supplement their salaries.

\$160,000 may be required to supplement the salaries of six U.S. professors for two years. About \$63,000 might also be needed to bring ten Sudanese to U.S. universities for academic work in preparation for teaching in the University with some \$24,000 for books, laboratory equipment, and teaching aids.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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Possible Additional
TABLE III

Country: Sudan

Activity: General and Miscellaneous

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Internal Radio Communication
650-12-960-037
Prior Reference:
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1966

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	921	829	92
Estimated FY 65	17	16	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	938	845	93
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
100	-	1038	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians		100
Participants		-
Commodities		-
Other Costs		-
Total Obligations		100

Obligations By Method of Financing	
Direct AID Costs	-
Other Agency	-
Contract	100

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
-	200-300	200	-

Project Objective and Description:
This project began in 1961 to assist the Sudan Broadcasting Service (SBS) in its plan to upgrade the radio broadcasting facilities. The Government of Sudan and AID contributions consisted of construction of a physical plant, provision of four new transmitters, and training staff for the facilities

on-job and abroad. The goal was improved quality and clarity of the signal strength and improve quality, content, scope and hourly coverage of the radio programs. The project was to have terminated in FY 1964.

The project is virtually completed. All equipment has been installed and all training, except for the transmitter crew, completed. However, during 1964 it became apparent that the project objectives would not be accomplished as the result of actions taken by the various governments and ministries using a variety of contractors. Therefore, following the Government of Sudan's request for additional equipment, AID hired a competent U. S. engineering company to survey the entire broadcasting system and to make recommendations. This technical report, received in December 1964, is under review and discussion with the Government of the Sudan.

The installation of additional equipment and employment of three competent expatriate engineers are recommended as the minimum required to achieve the objectives. Before this is done, however, the report indicates the Government of Sudan should take positive and drastic steps to make additional assistance warranted. These steps include reorganization under one agency, provision of a fresh water supply and additional power supply to the transmitter building, transmitter building improvement, and effective personnel assignments. The U. S. is identified with successful functioning of the broadcasting facilities and AID is making every effort to assure that the above steps are taken.

In the event the Sudanese take these steps, it will be in the U. S. interest to provide a minimum amount of additional equipment to correct technical deficiencies existing in the current system. It may also be advisable to provide additional personnel under contract to advise on establishing the organization, operating and maintaining the equipment, and training the Sudanese personnel.

It is difficult to estimate the funding requirement for FY 1966 which may be required until negotiations have progressed further with the Sudanese and completion of the technical review. Additional equipment costs for the studio, studio/transmitter links, short-wave improvements, and a Red Sea relay station is estimated at between \$200-\$350,000 depending upon alternatives selected. (Convertible Italian Lire recently reprogrammed in the Sudan may be used for equipment procurement). It is estimated that \$100,000 may be required for U. S. technical personnel in FY 1966.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: SUDAN

Borrower: Republic of the Sudan

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Industrial Bank of Sudan 650-H-003	
Date Authorized: 9/26/61	Date Signed: 7/14/63
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	Loan Terms
Amount	Duration 15 Yrs
Authorized 2,000	Two Step 40 Yrs
Disbursed -	Grace Period 3 Yrs
Repayments -	Two Step 10 Yrs
Interest Collected -	Interest Rate 4%
	Two Step 3/4%
	Currency of Repayment U.S.\$

The Bank commenced operations August 15, 1962. Progress in making loans has been excellent and the Bank has approved 32 sub-loans totaling about \$2,350,000.

Physical Status: In May, 1961 the Development Loan Fund received an application from the Government of Sudan on behalf of the Bank. A foreign exchange loan was authorized September 26, 1961, and a draft loan agreement sent to the Sudan in May 1962. After extended discussions and some modifications, an agreement was signed on July 14, 1963. A letter of commitment to a U.S. bank was opened on October 28, 1964.

Financial Status: The Bank has a number of applications for sub-loans under review which will use AID funds. It is estimated that a large percentage of AID funds will be sub-loaned by the end of 1965.

Purpose of Loan: The objective of this activity is to assist Sudan in the development of the private industrial sector of the country, through expansion of the lending capacity of the Industrial Bank of Sudan. The Bank, a component of the 10-Year Development Plan, provides medium and long term loans to private Sudanese industrialists. During the Plan period, it is hoped that through an accelerated rate of investment, the share of the industrial production in Sudan's gross domestic product will increase from two percent to ten percent.

The AID loan is made available to the Government of the Sudan on a two-step basis. The Sudanese Government reloans the funds to the Industrial Bank which will pay a charge of four percent per annum on the outstanding balance of the loan actually disbursed and not repaid by the Bank. The Bank will repay the Ministry of Finance in local currency in twenty-five semiannual installments, the first such installment to be paid two years and six months after the first charge payment is due. All conditions precedent to disbursement have been satisfied.

In August 1960 the Sudanese Council of Ministries decided that an institution to provide capital to the industrial sector of the economy should be established. The Industrial Bank of Sudan Act of 1961 authorized a total share capital of \$8,625,000 (3 million shares of LS 1 each) and, to ensure the future participation of domestic and foreign private capital, the Act provided that \$2.5 million in share capital may be offered for subscription by private investors at such time as may be considered appropriate. The Sudanese government subscribed to 500,000 shares of capital stock in the amount of LS 500,000 (\$1,437,500) and made a 15 year interest free loan to the Bank in an equal amount.

Procurement under any sub-loan involving more than \$100,000 of AID loan funds is restricted to U.S. equipment materials and services and will require prior AID approval.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: SUDAN

Borrower: Republic of the Sudan

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Khartoum North Sewerage System 650-H-006	
Date Authorized: 4/5/63	Date Signed: 12/7/63
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	
Amount	
Authorized	3,800
Disbursed	0
Repayments	0
Interest Collected	0
Loan Terms	
Durotion	40 yrs.
Grace Period	10 yrs.
Interest Rate	3/4%
Currency of Repayment ..	U.S. \$

engineers as well as public health engineers. It is planned that they will complete their training and begin their new duties at the time of final installation of plant equipment.

This loan is made to the Government of the Sudan who will in turn re-lend the AID funds to the Khartoum North Municipal Council at the same terms which they agree to lend the municipality the local currency required for the project. Conditions precedent to disbursement for which the borrower is responsible include (a) an agreement under which the borrower will re-lend the proceeds of this loan to the Khartoum North Municipality, (b) assurance that an ordinance governing the disposal of wastes will be adopted, (c) a satisfactory contract for engineering services, and (d) completion of the bid package and satisfactory construction contracts.

Purpose of Loan: The purpose of this loan is to finance the U.S. dollar costs of constructing and placing in operation a sewerage collection and treatment system for the Khartoum North Industrial Area. This project is designed to provide a complete disposal system for industrial wastes in the main, developing, industrial center of the Sudan. The 10 Year Development Plan includes private sector investment totaling \$535 million with a large proportion of the expansion through private enterprise accruing in this project area. This activity, which is included in the Plan, therefore, gives promise of contributing to the long range development of economic resources and expansion of private industry in the Sudan.

First disbursement under the loan to cover the contract for the final design and specifications was made in April 1964. Disbursements should increase significantly during FY 1966 since construction should be underway.

Preliminary engineering studies were made by a British firm in 1956, Doxiadis Associates in 1959, and the U.S. Tudor Engineering Company in 1960. Each of these reports confirmed an urgent need for the project. In February 1962, Daniel, Mann, Johnson and Mendenhall completed a detailed feasibility and survey report which confirmed that the lack of adequate sewerage facilities would inhibit future industrial expansion.

Physical Status: Final plans and specifications are completed for the entire project. Negotiations for the supervisory engineering contract with a U.S. firm are under way and should be concluded by March 1965. It is expected that the construction contract will be awarded about July 1965 and that the construction phase will take 26 months, i.e., to the end of 1967.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The Sudanese government has agreed to loan the Khartoum North Municipality approximately \$1,725,000 for local costs of construction, engineering services, training, initial costs of construction, initial operating capital, and other costs. The AID loan will be used entirely for the purchase of U.S. goods and services with the exception of locally produced clay pipe which AID has agreed to finance in the event that it becomes available at suitable price and quality. The cost of import pipe is estimated at \$460,000 but locally produced pipe would be considerably lower.

In conjunction with this loan, eight participants are being trained as chemical and mechanical operating

TUNISIA

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SUMMARY OF COUNTRY PROGRAM

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Country: TUNISIA

TABLE I

Summary (in thousands of dollars)			
Funding Category	Obligations		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Development Loans.....	20,200	8,000- 24,500	16,000- 32,500
Tech. Coop./D.G.	1,484	1,514	1,521
Supporting Assistance	-	-	-
Contingency Fund.....	-	300	xxx
Total	21,684	9,814- 26,314	17,521- 34,021

Tunisia, though not blessed with abundant material resources, has a stable government dedicated to making the most of what it has for the social and economic advancement of its people. Tunisia's external policies are determined by enlightened self-interest and it has exerted a moderating influence on other African and Arab states. It is committed to the idea of self-help and has produced comprehensive plans for economic development. As a result, Tunisia is one of seven countries in the world in which the U.S. is concentrating two-thirds of its total development assistance effort, providing major assistance in several sectors of the economy.

In July 1962 the U.S. made a commitment to support Tunisia's development efforts up to a level of \$180 million. U.S. assistance has emphasized loans for capital projects, heavy equipment, and some commodity imports; technical assistance to overcome specific bottlenecks in the economy; and an extensive input of Food for Peace commodities including a "food for work" program providing partial wages in kind for 200,000 workers.

Tunisia has attracted external assistance from a wide variety of sources. Between 1961 and 1964 about \$150 million in non-U.S. aid was committed to Tunisia, including about \$48 million from Communist countries. Roughly two-thirds of these commitments consisted of capital project assistance including a textile plant, small steel mill, electrification, and sugar beet plant. Only France (\$20 million) and Kuwait (\$11.2 million) have provided any large amounts of balance of payments support.

Under the Three Year Plan, gross investment rose to 26% of GNP, thus essentially attaining the Plan's investment targets. However, the high level of investment also increased demands for imports, which, together with poor crops in 1962 and fluctuations in French aid, resulted in rapid deterioration in Tunisia's balance of payments and a sharp decline in foreign exchange reserves. Tunisia immediately sought IBRD and IMF assistance, devalued its currency, and took other stabilizing measures such as price and wage controls, increased all taxes by

10%, and fixed a ceiling on government borrowing. In support of the stabilization program, the IMF provided a \$14.25 million stand-by credit.

The single most outstanding achievement of the government has been its ability to enlist its domestic resources, both human and material, in a nationwide effort to develop the country. The Development Plan has been successfully articulated to the people and significant progress has been obtained during the first three years. The Tunisian Government recognizes that education and training are the cornerstones of economic development and has made major strides in this area. Primary school enrollment increased from 30% of school-age children in 1957 to 60% in 1964 and the government has set the goal of total enrollment of all primary school-age children to be reached by 1971. Secondary school enrollment has increased from approximately 16,000 in 1958 to roughly 45,000 in 1964.

In the area of higher education and training, the U.S. is establishing a land grant agricultural college, Chott Maria School, through a contract with Texas A&M. This college will move in stages from a vocational agricultural high school to a full-fledged college with a planned total enrollment of 1,000 students by 1972. To meet the acute shortage of middle and top management people, the U.S. is financing the construction and equipping of a faculty of business administration and economics at the University of Tunis which, by 1972, is expected to have a total enrollment of 1,800 students. In addition, in order to meet some of the key skilled manpower shortages, the U.S. has established and equipped an automotive school which has already graduated some 160 mechanics. Since 1958, approximately a thousand Tunisians have received U.S. training with heavy concentration in agriculture, engineering, business and public administration.

The development and efficient utilization of the limited water resources is the key to Tunisia's agricultural production. Tunisians have concentrated a great deal of their resources in developing water resources including such projects as the Medjerda Valley irrigation system, the largest water course in Tunisia covering some 750,000 acres. The U.S. is financing the construction of the Oued Nebana Dam and development of the irrigated perimeters in northern Tunisia and has also undertaken an extensive technical assistance program in developing and utilizing ground water by teaching Tunisians modern techniques in deep well drilling and irrigation.

Prior to independence, Tunisia was an overall importer of fruits and vegetables. However, under the stimulus of the U.S. technical assistance program which helped to establish 26 nurseries which now annually provide 2.5 million fruit trees and some 50 million vegetable stocks, Tunisia not only meets its domestic consumption requirements but is becoming an overall

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Country: TUNISIA

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exporter of fruits and vegetables. The food processing industry is expanding simultaneously and is earning additional foreign exchange.

Tunisia has also succeeded in attracting private and semi-private investment for some key sectors; the Swedes have set up a phosphate plant, the Italians have built an oil refinery; and commercial oil and gas strikes have already resulted from concessions granted to a number of companies.

In FY 1966 development loans will again comprise the major component of U.S. assistance and are expected to total \$16.3 million. Possible development loans include those for phosphate expansion and an industrial development bank, as well as a program loan to finance essential commodities to meet Tunisia's current shortage of foreign reserves.

\$1,521,000 of TC/DG funds are requested in FY 1966 for continuing projects in a program with agriculture as the key sector, stressing increased productivity through better use of existing facilities and land-use change. Assistance will continue to concentrate on increasing and diversifying agricultural production especially fruits, vegetables, and livestock; expanding water resources; and on soil and water conservation. Possible additions to some of these projects are also under consideration for FY 1966 funding.

In the fields of education, the U.S. will continue to support the Chott Maria Agricultural School, the faculty of business administration and economics in the University of Tunis and the Ariana mechanic school. Approximately 35 Tunisians will receive U.S. university training in a variety of fields including engineering, business administration and agriculture. In view of the fact that the shortage of skilled managerial and operating personnel remains one of the chief obstacles to increasing productivity, new projects are being considered to accelerate training programs and to supply key operating personnel to Tunisian public institutions.

The U.S. assistance program will continue also to encourage private enterprise. Activities include loans to the industrial and the agricultural development banks which in turn make sub-loans to private individuals. An investment guarantee agreement has been signed and over 100 U.S. firms have obtained these guarantees. A new activity involves studies in Tunisia by groups of U.S. businessmen to investigate investment opportunities and promote joint venture investment with Tunisian businessmen. An American-Tunisian Development Corporation has been formed by three U.S. businessmen to make equity investments in small Tunisian manufacturing enterprises.

The composition of the FY 1966 program may be altered by the results of the intensive appraisal of Tunisian development under the Three Year Plan, probably by greater concentration on activities to increase productivity. The Food for Peace program,

excluding Title I, is expected to total about \$20 million at Commodity Credit Corporation prices. \$3 million of Title II commodities will be used in a school lunch program; \$14 million of food stuffs will supplement cash wages paid to 200,000 otherwise unemployed workers engaged in labor-intensive development projects. Additional food stuffs valued at \$3 million will be made available under Title III to international voluntary agencies for relief programs to chronically needy people. Title I sales depend upon Tunisia's harvest but are projected at \$6 million and may include wheat, barley, corn and soybean oil.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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Country: Tunisia

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1964				Estimate FY 1965			Proposed FY 1966		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Contingency Funds	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	20,200	XXX	XXX	XXX	8,000- 24,500	XXX	XXX	16,000- 32,500	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Development Loan										
Project Assistance										
U.S. Technicians	963	963			1,107	1,107		932	932	
Participants	314	314			281	281		364	364	
Commodities	130	130			89	89		124	124	
Other Costs	77	77			37	37		101	101	
Total Project Assistance	1,484	1,484			1,514	1,514		1,521	1,521	
Method of Financing										
Project Assistance										
Direct A.I.D.	989	989			945	945		868	868	
Other Agency	243	243			284	284		287	287	
Contract	252	252			285	285		366	366	
Non-Project Assistance	-	-			300	-	300	-	-	
Total Other than Development Loan	1,484	1,484			1,814	1,514	300	1,521	1,521	
Total Assistance	21,684	XXX	XXX	XXX	9,814- 26,314	XXX	XXX	17,521- 34,021	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
A.I.D. employed	41	36	35
Participating agency	9	13	12
Contractor technicians	19	15	17
Total	69	64	64

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Non-contract	120	92	71
Contract	-	-	21
Total	120	92	92

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PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: Tunisia

Activity: Agriculture & Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Chott Maria Agricultural College 664-11-110-169			
Prior Reference: Page 375 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1969			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	1,192	440	752
Estimated FY 65	14	403	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,206	843	363
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
250	766	2,222	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	14	130	
Participants	-	85	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	35	
Total Obligations	14	250	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	14	-	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	250	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
-	-	320	84

and training of farmers is one of the key elements of Tunisia's agricultural development. A new agricultural institution, Chott Maria School, is being developed by AID through a contract with Texas A&M which was selected because of its experience with agricultural institutions and research to the problems facing farm people. The school is intended to train manpower required to manage and operate Tunisia's heavy investment in this field.

The project involves (1) curriculum development, partial staff-ing and participant training of future staff members through a contract with Texas A&M; (2) design and engineering specifications by U.S. architectural firm; and (3) construction and equipping the school utilizing a \$2 million DL loan signed in September 1964.

Instruction is currently provided for 152 students in horticulture, field crops, farm machinery operations and maintenance, and irrigation practices in temporary quarters by six Texas A&M instructors and four Tunisian counterparts. Fifteen participants are now at Texas A&M University studying for BS degrees in agricultural engineering, agronomy, animal husbandry, range management and entomology. Twelve more degree candidates started training in dairy science, horticulture, poultry, and agriculture economics in January 1965.

The staff, facilities and student body are to be developed by stages. The school is planned to expand to 500 students on a vocational agricultural level by 1967-68. As the present scarcity of students at the college freshman level is eased, the second stage of raising the institution to college level with a total enrollment of 1,000 will begin by 1971-72.

The pipeline as of June 30, 1964 is principally for architectural and engineering contract services which should be fully liquidated by the end of FY 1965.

The Tunisian Government is contributing the cost of land, administrative and local teaching staff, service personnel and all other operating costs of the college. These costs are estimated at \$316,000 in FY 1965 and \$340,000 in FY 1966.

In FY 1966 an additional \$250,000 will be required for the Texas A&M contract. This will provide continued funding for 10 contract instructors, 5 new degree participants, 16 continuing participants, teaching aids and support costs.

Project Objective and Description: To support Tunisia's plans for expanding agricultural education and training particularly with regard to irrigated farming, by assisting in the establishment of a land-grant type agricultural institution.

Development of thousands of acres of new irrigated perimeters including diversification of crops

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: Tunisia

Activity: Agriculture & Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Production, Research & Marketing 664-11-110-205
Prior Reference: Combines projects Pages 363,367 FY1965CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1964 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1968

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	20	11	9
Estimated FY 65	91	76	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	111	87	24
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
103	75	289	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	44	47
Participants	24	34
Commodities	18	12
Other Costs	5	10
Total Obligations	91	103

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	91	103
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
-	-	20	25

Project Objective and Description: This project consolidates three on-going projects oriented towards increased agricultural production, crop diversification, and which are centered in the Tunisian Division of Agricultural and Animal Production (PAVA).

1. Horticultural Research - Under a former project, AID provided advisory services, participant

training, and commodities to strengthen the horticulture section of PAVA. With U.S. assistance, the section established 10 fruit tree nurseries and 12 vegetable nurseries which now produce 2.5 million fruit tree stock and 50 million vegetable stock annually for nationwide distribution. With the establishment of the nurseries and distribution organization, there is a need for applied research to develop improved stock. The Tunisian Government is financing a new building to house a new horticultural research center within PAVA. AID provides a horticultural advisor who assists in the development of new fruit tree and plant strains, pest control, new plant production methods, and in-service training. U.S. training is being provided in specialized horticultural research for five Tunisians from FY 1965 funds. Also such experimental commodities such as insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, plant hormones, and nutrients, are provided.

2. Agricultural Extension Service - A reorganization in March 1964 brought responsibility for extension to PAVA where the necessary organizational structure and appreciation of the value of extension exist. Four regional headquarters support 330 local agents who, at present, do not provide integrated farmer services which make the best utilization of the four specialized national offices. Under this activity, AID assists PAVA in a program to centrally collect the findings of the national offices and make it available to local agents, orient local and regional personnel to the importance and techniques of effective extension services, and to organize and assist farmer groups. The organization of pilot 4-H clubs is in the planning stage with the assistance of the International Farm Youth Exchange and the Heifer Project. U.S. assistance is, and will remain, limited until PAVA demonstrates the actions necessary to make extension successful. The U.S. contribution consists of one extension advisor, who is assisting in the establishment of a national extension office, development of orientation methods for PAVA employees, and preparation of pilot projects, two participants a year for six months training under International Farm Youth Exchange auspices, demonstration items such as hand-type sprayers, cultivators and seeders, and local transportation in support of the Heifer Project.

3. Animal Production - The Tunisian Government has a multi-purpose animal production and pasture improvement program which

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: Tunisia

Activity: Agriculture & Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Production, Research & Marketing 664-11-110-205

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includes selective breeding of cattle, disease protection, and improved cattle feeding practices. The objective is to increase the present value of milk production by 400% and of meat production by 100% by 1973. The Tunisian Government has imported large numbers of quality cattle from Holland and Germany over the past several years and have constructed an \$80,000 artificial insemination center and contemplates three sub-stations. AID assistance is concentrated on the establishment and operation of the artificial insemination center (housed in a new building built by the Government) and proposed sub-stations. The AID contribution consists of a veterinary advisor who provides guidance and in-service training at the center, short-term participant training in various aspects of artificial insemination (three from FY 1965 funds) and limited laboratory equipment, veterinary medicines, and chemicals.

In FY 1966 the Tunisian Government plans to contribute \$72,000 to the artificial insemination activity through building the three sub-stations and purchasing bulls, about \$372,000 to extension work through PAVA's budget, and about \$3 million for Agricultural Research and Horticulture.

In FY 1966 funds will be necessary to continue the horticulturalist agricultural extension advisor and veterinary advisor; train 7 Tunisians in horticultural research, two Tunisians in rural youth activity, and one in artificial insemination methods; and provide limited demonstration equipment and supplies, as specified under the activity descriptions above. In addition, AID is contemplating assistance in market studies and market development, particularly with respect to early season fruit and vegetable exports to Western Europe. This assistance would be implemented by Department of Agriculture marketing specialists and is estimated to cost approximately \$43,000 in FY 1966.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: Tunisia

Activity: Agriculture & Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Watershed Planning & Management 664-11-120-018			
Prior Reference: Page 364 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 612	Expenditures 536	Unliquidated 76
Estimated FY 65	160	140	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	772	676	96
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
187	129	1,088	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	132	145	
Participants	7	17	
Commodities	3	5	
Other Costs	18	20	
Total Obligations	160	187	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	10	22	
Other Agency	150	165	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
-	1,000	650	657

efforts to increase agricultural production.

AID through an agreement with USDA Soil Conservation Service (SCS) has undertaken comprehensive land treatment and rehabilitation of an entire watershed, Oued Marguellil, covering approximately 400,000 acres in central Tunisia.

The project involves several stages. First a detailed work plan for the entire watershed was prepared including recommended land use changes, soil erosion control measures, and preliminary location of the necessary flood retention structures. The work plan was completed in July 1963. This was followed by the establishment of pilot areas (a) pilot sub-watershed on the Oued M'Silah covering almost 5,000 acres was started in August 1964 as a demonstration of coordinated soil and water conservation practices, and (b) pilot range management of 5,000 acres has been selected for which a 50-acre plant materials center was established in 1964. Of a total of 15 participants in training, 7 are already working on the project, including the project co-manager. Training has been primarily in the fields of soil conservation, agricultural engineering, and range management.

In October 1964, severe floods hit central Tunisia taking 30 lives and causing millions of dollars of property damage. As a result of the flood the GOT requested the USG to accelerate work on the Oued Marguellil watershed especially with regard to construction of flood retention structures. In Nov.-Dec. 1964 a 3-man SCS Team was sent to Tunisia, and on the basis of their report it has been decided to accelerate the work on flood control provided the Tunisians continue to make significant progress in installing land treatment measures outlined by the SCS. Engineering and economic feasibility studies will be undertaken for a number of flood retention structures this spring. They are expected to be completed in October. If they are favorable, work could start in late 1965. It is contemplated that the flood retention structures will be largely earth fill and will be constructed with Tunisian resources employing the maximum number of hand laborers from the Food for Work program. The U.S. contribution will be confined to SCS engineering direction and PL 480 Title I 104.G local currency contribution.

The Government of Tunisia in contributing land, providing for labor cost, and purchasing selected equipment items in support of this activity. The Tunisian Government will contribute approximately

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: Tunisia

Activity: Agriculture & Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Watershed Planning & Management
664-11-120-018

Page 2 of 2

\$650,000 to the project through FY 1965 and approximately \$657,000 in FY 1966. Total GOT contribution to the project is estimated to be \$2,645,000. FY66 funds will be required to continue the services of SCS technicians, e.g., soil conservationist, soil scientist agricultural engineer, civil engineer and range conservationist. Five participants will be sent to the U.S. for training in soil sciences, range management and agricultural engineering. A small amount of funds will be required to purchase training aids and surveying equipment.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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viduals. All other material is unclassified.

TABLE III

Country: Tunisia

Activity: Agriculture & Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Water Resources -- Drilling 50 Wells 664-12-120-036			
Prior Reference: Page 366 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1959 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 2,109	Expenditures 365	Unliquidated 1,744
Estimated FY 65	24	400	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	2,133	765	1,368
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
86	100	2,319	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	17	14	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	-	42	
Other Costs	7	30	
Total Obligations	24	86	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	-	
Other Agency	24	20	
Contract	-	66	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned	Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)		
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
257	-	40	4

Unused ground water resources offer the best opportunity to relieve Tunisia's chronic water shortage which is impeding agricultural development. The GOT plans to develop about 400 wells at an estimated cost of \$20 million during the next ten years. This project, through demonstration and training of improved well drilling and development techniques, will save the GOT approximately \$400,000 per year.

The project encompasses: (1) the completion of hydrological studies, water exploration, and evaluation by U.S. Geologic Survey technicians covering over 20,000 square miles in Central Tunisia; (2) the equipping of the 50 wells including motors and pumps; (3) the training of at least ten well diggers and thirty drilling crew members; (4) additional training and experience for Tunisian private contractors and crews who will drill half of the total 50 wells under the supervision of an American firm, Ralph M. Parsons Company.

The hydrographic survey of the selected area of 5,000 square miles in Central Tunisia has been completed and the maps are now being prepared. Drilling sites have been selected for most of the 50 wells and four wells have been drilled with encouraging results as to quality and quantity of the water.

Funds available in the pipeline at the end of FY 1964 were due to the delay in concluding contract negotiations with an appropriate engineering contractor and related commodity procurement. Contract personnel are now in Tunisia and implementation of their program of work will be accelerated.

The total Tunisian well drilling program currently costs about \$2 million a year. The Tunisian Government will contribute an estimated \$900,000 in support of this activity during FY 1966.

FY 1966 funds are required for the continued services of the hydrologist and additional commodities. In addition, \$87,000 may also be required for spare parts.

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Tunisian Government to improve the use of its ground water resources by developing 50 production-type water wells by the end of 1966 which will demonstrate the efficiency of modern drilling techniques, train Tunisian well drillers and crews and help reduce the costs of drilling and developing wells.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: Tunisia

Activity: Agriculture & Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Medjerda Valley Development 664-11-120-121			
Prior Reference: Page 368 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1959 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 82	Expenditures 81	Unliquidated 1
Estimated FY 65	25	20	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	107	101	6
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
34	34	175	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	19	28	
Participants	6	6	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	25	34	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	25	34	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
-	-	24	8

The Medjerda Valley development project is the largest land development project in Tunisia comprising an area of 750,000 acres of land. The classification of land to determine its best use is an important and integral part of the valley development.

The AID contribution to date has included the services of a direct-hire technician who now supervises all soils work in the Soils Laboratory of the Medjerda Valley Authority. This section consists of the Tunisian soils engineers and technicians, all of whom receive intensive in-service training from the AID advisor. Approximately 60,000 acres have been classified to date. AID plans to provide an additional technician starting in FY 1965 which would permit the remaining 90,000 acres to be classified by the end of FY 1967.

AID has established cooperative working arrangements with other donors engaged in developing the Medjerda Valley. These include the Food and Agricultural Organization (plant breeding), UNESCO/Special Funds (drainage and salinity), the Netherlands (soil engineering), West Germany (model dairy unit), and direct-hire technicians from Belgium, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia.

The Tunisian Government contributes about \$40,000 in annual budget support for the Tunisians engaged on the project.

In FY 1966 funds are required for the services of two U.S. soils advisors and six months of training for two Tunisian soils technicians.

Project Objective and Description: 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.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: Tunisia

Activity: Transportation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Civil Aviation Improvement 664-11-370-057			
Prior Reference: Page 373 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1959 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	187	140	47
Estimated FY 65	87	107	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	274	247	27
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
87	87	448	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	56	56	
Participants	25	25	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	6	6	
Total Obligations	87	87	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	-	
Other Agency	87	87	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
-	-	60	22

Tunisia is strategically located at the crossroads of European-African and Trans-North African flights and has excellent tourist potential. Therefore, the construction and efficient operation of a modern international airport can increase foreign exchange earnings and further the country's economic development.

AID has financed: (1) plans for the development of El Aouina Airport; (2) site determination and flight checking navigational aids; and (3) training of 15 Tunisians in air traffic control, airport management and airport engineering.

AID assists the GOT Department of Civil Aviation in planning and implementing a modern aviation regulatory system, establishing airway operational procedures and training Tunisians to operate and maintain airport facilities. Three U.S. Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) technicians in air navigation systems, air traffic control, and electronics provide the advisory assistance to the Department of Civil Aviation and assist in the review of the engineering plans for the new jet runway and for the installation of runway lighting, communications and navigational aids for the development of El Aouina Airport. In addition, training in air traffic control and the operation of navigation and communication equipment is provided in the U.S. to Tunisians.

The GOT contribution to this project consists of the salaries of participants, office space, utilities and the airport staff working in conjunction with the FAA technicians. The other donor is the Federal German Republic which has provided credits for the development of the Djerba airport in Southern Tunisia.

In FY 1966 funds will be required to continue the three FAA technicians, provide U.S. training for six Tunisians in air traffic control, airport management, and the operation of navigational aids.

Project Objective and Description: To assist Tunisia in establishing a modern airway operating and regulatory system which is capable of meeting domestic and international requirements. Also Tunisia has obtained U.S. development loan financing for the construction and equipping of a jet runway for the Tunis International Airport.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: Tunisia

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: University of Tunis 664-11-660-073			
Prior Reference: Page 377 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1960 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 429	Expenditures 231	Unliquidated 198
Estimated FY 65	150	215	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	579	446	133
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
97	222	898	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	115	17	
Participants	35	80	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	150	97	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	50	97	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	100	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
742	-	52	8

number of middle and top level management personnel are required both in public and private sectors.

An AID Development Loan of \$1.8 million executed in October 1963 provided financing for construction of the school. The architectural and engineering plans have been completed and the call for bids is scheduled for early CY 1965. Technical assistance for an interim staff for the Business Administration and Economics section is to be provided through a contract with an American university as well as U.S. training for Tunisians who will become part of the permanent faculty and supporting staff. Six participants are in training for advanced degrees and 3 Tunisians have been awarded Fulbright grants with the understanding that they will return to staff positions on the faculty. Although the provision of the interim U.S. faculty will depend upon the completion of construction which is scheduled for 1967, other phases of the University contract such as developing of the curriculum to fit the needs of Tunisia and monitoring of the training of the future faculty are to begin this year. In addition, a direct hire higher education advisor is giving guidance on the design and construction of the school's physical facilities as well as assisting in the development of a curriculum for the school.

Other donors to the new University of Tunis include France who will build the School of Science costing \$7.6 million, and the USSR who has agreed to finance a separate School of Engineering costing \$4.3 million.

The total construction cost for the School of Business Administration and Economics is estimated at \$5.5 million of which the U.S. is contributing \$1.8 million DL for foreign exchange costs and \$757,000 PL 480 generated U.S.-owned local currency. The GOT will contribute the remaining \$2.9 million for land, utilities, access roads and construction costs.

FY 1966 funds are required for the continued services of the higher education advisor and to cover the costs for graduate training of nine new participants and seven continuing participants in economics, marketing, banking and finance, and business administration.

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Government of Tunisia in establishing a school of business administration and economics within the University of Tunis capable of producing about 500 graduates per year, with a total enrollment of 1,800 by 1970.

As the Tunisian economy expands under the impetus of its development plans, an increasing

PROJECT DATA
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TABLE III

Country: Tunisia

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: U.S. University Education 664-11-660-153			
Prior Reference: Page 378 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1961		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 391	Expenditures 184	Unliquidated 207
Estimated FY 65	46	165	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	437	349	88
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
52	-	489	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	-	-	
Participants	46	52	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	<u>46</u>	<u>52</u>	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	46	52	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
-	-	31	-

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Government of Tunisia in filling the skilled manpower gap especially with regard to engineering and economic personnel needed for the expansion of the Tunisian economy. This project involves three to four years U.S. university training leading to Bachelors Degrees for 30 trainees in mining, petro-chemical

and electrical engineering, plus 4 trainees in various fields of economics.

In the past few years certain fields requiring engineering competence, such as the phosphate industry, alfa pulp processing, petroleum refinery and other industrial activities, have expanded rapidly, vastly exceeding the output of local training facilities and, therefore, University training abroad is required.

One-third of the participants will complete their training at the end of FY 1965, one-third in FY 1966 and the remainder in FY 1967. In FY 1966 \$52,000 will be required to complete the funding of this project.

After FY 1966, it is expected that the university level manpower gap will be met from other sources, including the growing capacity of the University of Tunis and by scholarships under on-going French technical assistance and other donors, especially Germany, Belgium and Switzerland. AID's regional "AFGRAD" project may also be involved.

The French provide the largest number of higher education scholarships averaging around 600-700 per year at an annual cost of about \$750,000.

PROJECT DATA
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TABLE III

Country: Tunisia

Activity: Public Administration & Public Safety

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Police Training 664-11-710-175			
Prior Reference: Page 380 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1963 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	95	82	13
Estimated FY 65	75	58	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	170	140	30
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
50	50	270	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	-	-	
Participants	75	50	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	75	50	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	75	50	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
-	-	27	15

by the French. Their departure reduced the effectiveness of the Tunisian police services. Many of the vacancies were filled by Tunisians without adequate police training. This project is designed to remedy this condition by providing police training in the U.S. to selected senior Tunisian police officers.

To date the U.S. has trained 92 Tunisian police and national guard personnel in a variety of functions including riot control, radio communications, criminal investigations, weapons and ballistics, accident prevention and finger printing. Some of the returned participants are serving as instructors in the Tunisian National Guard School.

In FY 1965 twenty-four additional participants from the National Guard were scheduled for training. Effective training in the U.S. requires competence in English and a large group of National Guard and police personnel are receiving English language training and the best candidates are to be sent to the U.S.

The Tunisian Government finances the international travel, the English language training and the salaries of the participants which amounts to about \$30,000 - \$40,000 per year. Belgium, France, Switzerland and England are also providing police training.

In FY 1966 approximately 15 police officials will be sent to the U.S. to study criminal investigation, crime laboratory techniques, and aspects of maintaining internal security

In FY 1966 the U.S. assistance program will begin to phase down and phase out in FY 1967. It is believed that sufficient training and assistance will have been provided for the establishment of a Tunisian capability for effective police operations.

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Tunisian Government develop an effective police and national guard by training key personnel. Prior to independence in 1957, almost all of the senior technical and administrative police functions were performed

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: Tunisia

Activity: General & Miscellaneous

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Assistance to Cooperatives 664-11-990-170			
Prior Reference: Page 369 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1963 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	49	13	36
Estimated FY 65	38	43	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	87	56	31
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
15	-	102	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	20	-	
Participants	18	15	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	38	15	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	-	
Other Agency	18	15	
Contract	20	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
-	-	10	5

Project Objective and Description: To upgrade the Cooperative Section of the Ministry of Plan and Finance by providing advisory services and participant training. The Cooperative Section formulates Government policies and procedures for the establishment and operation of cooperatives, and operates the National School for Cooperatives, which is to provide the managers,

accountants, bookkeepers, and administrative personnel for the agricultural production cooperatives which are an integral part of the Government's effort to increase agricultural productivity.

A major problem confronting Tunisia is to make the structural or institutional changes in its economic and social framework required by independence. A critical area is the reorganization of 1.5 million acres of ex-colon lands from large-scale extensive farming to more intensified and diversified production. This is to be achieved through the establishment of about 4,000 cooperative units by 1971, which will require, in addition to a large amount of operating credit and equipment, the training of 2,000 to 3,000 farm managers and other key personnel.

Since FY 1963, U.S. assistance has been limited to short-term advisors and participant training oriented to improving the capability of the Cooperative Section and National School for Cooperatives. Sixteen participants have been financed for training at the International Cooperative Training Institute of the University of Wisconsin, and five have returned to middle management positions in the Cooperative Section. In 1965 AID will provide a full-time cooperative advisor, under contract, to the Cooperative Section. This advisor will give technical advice on the establishment of national cooperative policies and procedures, upgrading the National School for Cooperatives, and overseeing the organization of the agricultural production cooperatives.

In FY 1966, \$15,000 is required to bring four Tunisians for training at the International Cooperative Training Institute.

AID is contemplating financing two additional activities in FY 1966 which would make a direct contribution to the Cooperative Section.

In both cases, financing would be solely in FY 1966. They are: (a) financing a U.S. architectural and engineering firm to prepare site plans, preliminary design, and cost estimates for a new building to house the National School for Cooperatives, estimated to cost approximately \$75,000; and (b) financing a 2-3 man team for 3-4 months to conduct a thorough technical and economic study of the agricultural cooperatives and recommend ways for the Government to promote more effective use of the land, labor, and equipment, at an estimated cost of \$20,000 to \$40,000.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: Tunisia

Activity: Technical Support

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Technical Support 664-11-990-000			
Prior Reference: Page 382 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1957 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: *			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 2,823	Expenditures 2,777	Unliquidated 46
Estimated FY 65	568	489	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	3,391	3,266	125
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
560	*	*	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	500	495	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	68	65	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	568	560	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	523	510	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	45	50	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
-	-	2,389	493

Technical support provides a total of 30 direct-hire American technicians, including the supply and engineering advisers and the chiefs of the technical divisions.

Local currency support costs are administered through a Trust Fund financed from country-owned counterpart funds deposited to the special Trust Fund account. The Fund is used for international air travel, English language training of participants, purchase of certain supplies, and salaries of all local employees in the Mission.

* This project will continue annually in general support of AID programs.

Project Objective and Description: To provide supporting services of a program nature to the overall AID effort through the provision of technicians and supporting personnel, supplies and vehicles whose costs cannot be directly related to a specific activity.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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

NEW PROJECT
TABLE III

Country: Tunisia

Activity: Industry and Mining

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Key Operating Personnel			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1966		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Estimated FY 65			XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
200	200	400	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians		200	
Participants		-	
Commodities		-	
Other Costs		-	
Total Obligations		200	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs		-	
Other Agency		-	
Contract		200	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

The Tunisian economy is caught in the bind of rapid expansion requiring increasing numbers of highly trained technicians, especially engineers, and the long lead time involved in training Tunisians to fill these positions. The situation was aggravated by the departure of large numbers of French technicians and engineers.

The Tunisian Government has, on several occasions, requested that the U.S. Government assist by providing U.S. engineers to work in various Tunisian Ministries. In particular, engineers have been requested by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing; and the Ministry of Agriculture is sorely in need of agricultural and irrigation engineers.

In order to raise the effectiveness of the Tunisian Ministries, U.S. engineers may be provided to fill specific gaps in specialized fields.

In FY 1966 funds may be needed for eight engineers under a two-year contract under which the Tunisian Government would pay a base salary equal to Tunisian standards and the U.S. Government would top off this salary to obtain the necessary skilled individuals.

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Tunisian Government in filling key operating positions by providing U.S. engineers.

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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POSSIBLE ADDITIONAL

TABLE III

Country: Tunisia

Activity: Industry & Mining

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Societe Nationale des Chemins de Fer Tunisien Foundry Team
664-12-330-171
Prior Reference: -
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1966

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	125	32	93
Estimated FY 65	-	50	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	125	82	43
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
95	-	220	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians		95
Participants		-
Commodities		-
Other Costs		-
Total Obligations		95

Obligations By Method of Financing	
Direct AID Costs	-
Other Agency	-
Contract	95

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
-	-	32	28

Project Objective and Description: To train foundry personnel to operate the SNCFT foundry effectively by providing a 5-man team of specialists. The foundry is fully tooled for operation but lacks skilled supervisors, patternmakers, molders, metallurgists, and electric furnace operators to make castings without outside assistance.

The Government of Tunisia built the foundry to supply the needs of the national railroads for castings. During 1960 SNCFT obtained a \$2,750,000 DLF loan to finance rolling stock for the railways, machine tools for the maintenance shops, and an electric furnace for the iron and steel foundry. In May 1962 AID obligated \$125,000 to finance a 5-man team of specialists to train key foundry personnel to operate the foundry and produce castings for the railways.

The GOT constructed the foundry and Germany supplied the equipment except for the electric furnace.

Considerable progress has been made in making the SNCFT a modern and efficient foundry. All items financed under the loan have been delivered and are in operation and the first steel castings were poured during September 1964. Operating schedules, metallurgical standards and testing procedures have been established within the foundry and contract personnel have been assigned Tunisian counterparts for on-the-job training. An apprentice training program is in operation and classroom instruction is being given during and after working hours to approximately 50 other SNCFT foundry personnel.

The foundry has the capacity to produce castings beyond the needs of the railways. For example, the foundry intends to cast parts for the tractors which International Harvester will assemble in Tunisia. Since more diversified skills are needed to make castings for non-railway equipment, the GOT has requested that the foundry team stay on until June 1967. The ability to meet the demand for castings from other elements of the economy will not only use the foundry's excess capacity but will also save scarce foreign exchange which is currently used to import these castings.

It may be necessary to continue the 5-man team consisting of a plant supervisor, patternmaker, master molder, metallurgist, and electric furnace operator through June 1967. Therefore up to \$95,000 from FY 1966 funds may be needed.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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New Project
TABLE III

Country: Tunisia

Activity: Labor

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Manpower Planning & Development
664-11-460-210
Prior Reference: Page 374 FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1966 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1968

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Estimated FY 65			XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
200	50	250	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians		150
Participants		50
Commodities		-
Other Costs		-
Total Obligations		200

Obligations By Method of Financing	
Direct AID Costs	200
Other Agency	-
Contract	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description:
To assist Tunisia in meeting its manpower problems and undertaking necessary manpower planning, AID proposes to provide U.S. advisory assistance and participant training in the establishment of a national Manpower Commission which would play a central role in assessing requirements for specific

types of skills, developing targets and priorities for manpower training, and coordinating the activities of the various training units and institutions. It is contemplated that the Commission would produce a national manpower plan as part of the 1965-1968 development plan. The Commission would also include a section to devise and maintain a labor statistics system which is so necessary to the more rational use of resources in manpower training and utilization.

In order to accomplish this objective the services of the following technicians may be required: a manpower specialist, a labor and manpower statistician, a public administration specialist, and a vocational education specialist.

In addition, AID would finance U.S. training for staff of the Manpower Commission in order to facilitate its becoming self-sufficient after the U.S. advisory services terminate.

In FY 1966 \$200,000 is requested to finance these advisors and to bring participants to the U.S. to study in the several specialized fields (mentioned above) required by the Manpower Commission.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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POSSIBLE ADDITIONAL
TABLE III

Country: Tunisia

Activity: General and Miscellaneous

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Surveys, Studies & Consultative Specialists 664-15-950-029
Prior Reference: Page 371 FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1959 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1967

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	713	383	330
Estimated FY 65	125	441	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	838	824	14
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
50	100	988	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	125	50
Participants	-	-
Commodities	-	-
Other Costs	-	-
Total Obligations	125	50

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	-	-
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	125	50

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
-	-	160	-

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Tunisian Government in the selection and implementation of projects in Tunisia's development plans by undertaking economic and engineering feasibility studies.

One of the biggest obstacles to implementing Tunisia's development plans has been the lack of sufficient economic and engineering support and

analysis required for project selection and implementation. In the past there were two separate AID projects designed to remedy the above situation: one for agriculture (Agricultural Studies and Engineering Plans) and one for industry (Consultative Specialists). These two projects have now been combined into one project.

A contract was executed with International Engineering Company (IECO) in 1962 for preliminary design and cost estimates of water storage and irrigation systems for the Upper Medjerda Basin. IECO's engineering survey is on schedule and is expected to be completed in early CY 1965. However, additional work on ground water studies of the Upper Medjerda, including test well drilling is needed and additional contract funding will be provided to finance these activities.

In FY 1964 AID provided funding for a contract with a second U.S. consulting firm to make surveys, engineering and economic studies, and prepare specifications for capital projects in the fields of food processing and land and water development.

AID has also under this project secured the services of individual consultants to resolve problems relating to the railway foundry, the cork processing industry, jute bag manufacturing, rubber products, banking, insurance and tourism.

An additional \$50,000 may be required to cover special studies on surveys which may be required in the forthcoming Tunisian Four Year Plan.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

Societe Nationale

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TABLE IV

Country: Tunisia

Borrower: Tunisienne de Cellulose

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: SNTC Pulp Factory 664-A-003	
Amendment authorized: 12-13-63 Amend. Agreement Signed Jan. 28, 1965	
Date Authorized: 5-23-58 & 11-28-58 Date Signed: 5-13-59 & 11-29-61	
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	Loan Terms
Amount	Duration 17 Yrs.
Authorized 6,250	Grace Period 7 mos.
Disbursed 6,112	Interest Rate 5 3/4%
Repayments 108	Currency of Repayment . . Orig. L/C Francs, Sterling. Amend.; US\$
Interest Collected 345	

years of the mill's operation.

Physical Status: Mill operations were officially launched by President Bourguiba in November 1963, and bleached esparto pulp is being produced. Production guarantees provided by Parsons & Whittemore, the firm responsible for the design, procurement and installation of the equipment, have not as yet been satisfied. Parsons & Whittemore is currently working with equipment suppliers and expects to correct remaining technical difficulties.

Financial Status: The original loan is almost entirely disbursed except for \$135,000 being withheld under a service contract with Parsons & Whittemore until mill guarantees are met. The loan as amended should be fully disbursed by the end of 1965.

Purpose of Loan: This project loan is to assist in financing the foreign exchange costs of equipment, materials, supplies and services required for plant facilities to produce bleached esparto pulp. Physical facilities include a pulp mill, with an adjoining steam power plant, a water treatment plant and an electrolytic caustic soda plant.

The pulp mill, located at Kasserine, Tunisia, will have a capacity of 80 metric tons per day and will convert esparto grass, an indigenous plant, into a semi-finished product (pulp). The pulp will be sold on world markets, principally in the United Kingdom. It is estimated that the mill will increase foreign exchange earnings by more than of \$1 million annually and provide increased employment.

Prior to approval of the loan, technical studies were conducted by SNTC, Parsons & Whittemore and by an affiliate of Parsons & Whittemore. 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 the foreign exchange costs of a technical management and training contract with Parsons & Whittemore during the initial two

In October 1964 an additional amendment to the Loan Authorization provided for a deferral of principal payments, except for token semi-annual payments of \$10,000 and capitalization of interest until six months after the mill satisfies the production guaranty of 80 metric tons per day; however, at a maximum the foregoing is applicable only for payments due up to and including 11/1/65. An extension of the final repayment date for 3 years until May 1, 1976 was authorized 12/13/63.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: As of June 30, 1964 the Government of Tunisia 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, but approximately \$2.0 million was spent in the U.S.

Comments on Implementation: Originally Parsons & Whittemore was 50% owner along with the Tunisia Government. Execution of the project was interrupted periodically by differences of opinion between Parsons & Whittemore and the Tunisian partners

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

Societe Nationale

Borrower: Tunisienne de Cellulose

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

TABLE IV

Country: Tunisia

Funds: Development Loan(continued)

Title and Number of Loan: SNTC Pulp Factory
664-A-003

Amendment authorized: 12-13-63

Date Authorized: 5-23-58 & ~~11-28-58~~ Date Signed: 5-13-59 & 11-29-61

The partnership was dissolved in January 1961 when the Government of Tunisia exercised its option and bought out Parsons & Whittemore. SNTC is currently owned by the Government of Tunisia but is incorporated in a manner which permits distribution of stock to the private sector. The project fell two years behind schedule due to the difficulties between the partners and extensive delays in the civil works which were constructed by a Tunisian contractor.

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STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE IV

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: Societe Nationale des
Chemins de Fer Tunisiennes

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: National Railways 664-A-004	
Date Authorized: 7-18-57 3-25-60	Date Signed: 5-27-59 12-29-60
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	Loan Terms
Authorized Amount 2,750	Duration 20 yrs.
Disbursed 2,618	Grace Period 3 mos.
Repayments 301	Interest Rate 3½%
Interest Collected 285	Currency of Repayment .. Dinars

Physical Status: The 12 self-propelled coaches and 25 trailer coaches have been procured and are in operation. The wheel assemblies (trucks) have not proven strong enough for the Tunisian railroads and the supplier is providing replacements at its own cost. All equipment financed under the DLF loan, except \$20,000 of tools, has been delivered and is in operation.

Financial Status: Final acceptance payments on the coaches are being delayed and will not be made until the defective wheel assemblies are replaced. This replacement will be carried out on a staggered plan through October 1966, at which time all disbursements under the loan are expected to have been made.

Purpose of Loan: Under Tunisia's 10 year development plan, freight and passenger traffic is estimated to increase to a rate of 15% per year, based on planned expansion in agricultural, mining and industrial production. Tunisian railways have embarked on a rehabilitation and expansion program to respond to increased demand for service and to cut repair costs. This project loan is to assist in financing the foreign exchange costs of acquiring equipment and machinery required for improvement of the passenger service of the Tunisian National Railway, and for efficient operation of its maintenance shops. \$2.3 million of the loan is being used for 12 diesel-powered self-propelled coaches and 25 trailer coaches. The remainder of the loan (\$450,000) is being used for machine tools and an electric furnace for a steel and iron foundry being constructed by the Railway. The acquisition of new rolling stock should result in reductions in operating costs, more efficient passenger service, and general improvement in the transportation facilities of the country. The improvement and expansion of maintenance shops will permit cheaper and more rapid repairs of rolling stock and provide facilities for improved construction of freight cars, resulting in foreign exchange savings.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: Tunisian Railways is financing \$2.5 million of internal costs directly related to the acquisition of the coaches, machine tools and construction of the foundry. Procurement under the loan is on a "Free World" basis.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: Government of Tunisia

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Oued Nebana Dam 664-A-005	
Date Authorized: 6-29-60	Date Signed: 10-11-60
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	
Amount	Loan Terms
Authorized 18,000	Duration 30 yrs.
Disbursed 4,231	Grace Period 1 yr.
Repayments 450	Interest Rate 3½%
Interest Collected 128	Currency of Repayment . . Dinars

supply 3 million cubic meters of water to the Sousse water system. In determining the need for and feasibility of the project, a study of ground water potential was completed in January 1960 by a ground water geologist. Cost estimates for the dam submitted by the GOT were reviewed by Harza Engineering Company of Chicago prior to loan authorization. Sufficient surveys and field investigations have been made to determine the feasibility of the project, make preliminary plans and determine reasonably firm cost estimates as required under Section 611 of the FAA. Hydrology records over a period of 32 years indicate that sufficient surface water is available.

Physical Status: The building of the dam, under a contract with Utah Construction Company, began in September 1962 and is scheduled for completion by the end of 1965. Drilling of the wells commenced during CY 1964. Studies have been carried out on the remaining components of the project and construction work is scheduled to start on these in 1965. It is expected that the total project will be completed by June 1968.

Financial Status: Disbursements under the loan have been limited during the initial planning years but are expected to sharply increase during CY 1965 to an annual level of approximately \$5 million.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: The Government of Tunisia is providing \$20.5 million for the local costs of this project.

Procurement under the loan is limited to U. S. or Tunisian source and origin.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in the financing of foreign exchange and local costs of materials, equipment and services for irrigation and water storage project on the Nebana River.

The project includes the construction of a dam and storage reservoir, water distribution system, about fifteen irrigation wells, a land development and drainage system, and a purification and regulating basin for domestic water supply.

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.

Other important functions of the eventual construction will be to generate 800 kw of hydroelectric power and to

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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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 12/31/64	Loan Terms
Amount	Duration 20 yrs.
Authorized 5,100	Grace Period 1 yr.
Disbursed 2,638	Interest Rate 3½%
Repayments 40	Currency of Repayment .. Dinars
Interest Collected 148	

Financial Status: Disbursements under the loan are expected to be approximately \$4 million by December 1965.

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 5 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, and Merrill.

An amendment to the Loan Agreement was authorized during CY 1963 to provide a feasibility study on a proposed terminal building.

Purpose of Loan: To provide the foreign exchange costs of materials, equipment and services for the reconstruction of the airport at El Aouina near Tunis. Development of the El Aouina Airport to provide services and facilities to the expanding volume of air traffic and to accommodate jet aircraft is of major economic importance to Tunisia. Additionally, the country is rapidly developing its tourist trade, which is largely dependent on the provision of satisfactory air service.

The project was based on a feasibility study, plans, 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 and provisionally accepted by the GOT April 18, 1963. Temporary runway lights have been installed on the new runway. The GOT entered into a contract with Skidmore, Owings and 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.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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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 12/31/64	
	Loan Terms
Amount	
Authorized 5,000	Duration 15 yrs.
Disbursed 4,369	Grace Period 1 yr.
Repayments 75	Interest Rate 4%
Interest Collected 45	Currency of Repayment .. Dinars

Financial Status: The major portion of the loan should be disbursed by the end of FY 1965. The rate of repayment will increase during FY 1965.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: BNA's own lending capacity prior to the DLF loan was approximately \$9 million.

Free World procurement is permitted for sub-loans under \$100,000. Sub-loans of \$100,000 or more are limited to U.S. procurement, unless AID agrees otherwise. As a result of negotiations during CY 1963, BNA agreed to utilize the \$3.5 million, which will be made available to cooperatives in sub-loans 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 sub-loans to cooperatives, the utilization of the loan has been sharply accelerated and the proportion of U.S. procurement greatly increased.

Purpose of Loan: To provide sub-loans 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 October 1964, a total of 291 sub-loans had been made, chiefly for tractors and farm equipment. In October 1963, A.I.D. determined that agricultural cooperatives organized pursuant to Tunisian Law No. 63-19 of May 27, 1963 qualified for sub-loans under the Loan Agreement. Approximately \$3.5 million of the loan funds are being utilized for sub-loans to 85 cooperatives for purchase of U. S. agricultural equipment.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: Societe Tunisienne de Banque
The Republic of Tunis

Funds: Development Loan

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 12/31/64	Loan Terms
Amount	Duration 15 yrs.
Authorized 5,000	Grace Period 1 yr.
Disbursed 2,907	Interest Rate 4%
Repayments 100	Currency of Repayment . . Dinars
Interest Collected 112	

Financial Status: Sub-loans in excess of \$3.8 million have already been made and it is expected that the remaining funds under the loan will be almost entirely committed by the end of CY 1965.

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 ICA. This fund was originated in 1958 and increased through supplemental funding to the equivalent of \$5.5 million in 1962. Since 1958 214 loans, totaling \$10.3 million, have been made from the fund; 44 loans from the original funding have been completely repaid.

Purpose of Loan: To provide the Industrial Bank (STB), a joint stock company in which the Government of Tunisia 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 formerly import products and are processing agricultural produce for export to conserve and increase foreign exchange.

Physical Status: While the rate of sub-loans was slow in the first year after signing, the pace has now quickened and 84 sub-loans were made through October 31, 1964. Sub-loans 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.

Eligible procurement for sub-loans of under \$100,000 is on a "Free World" basis. Procurement under sub-loans of \$100,000 or more is limited to the U. S.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: Government of Tunisia

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Non-Project Imports 664-H-011	
Date Authorized: 5-4-62	Date Signed: 11-27-62
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	Loan Terms
Amount	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 10,000	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 9,322	Interest Rate 3/4%
Repayments -	Currency of Repayment .. U.S.\$
Interest Collected 31	

Under the terms of the loan agreement the GOT will deposit an equal amount of local currency into a counterpart fund which will be used to finance the local costs of development projects.

Financial Status: As of December 31, 1964 disbursements totaled \$9,322,000. The GOT, however, has contracted for all but \$92,000 of the loan and \$9,708,000 of commodities have been delivered. The entire \$10 million will be disbursed by June 1965.

Procurement Source: The GOT will procure all commodities from the U.S.

Purpose of Loan: As the Tunisian Three Year Development Plan progresses and new projects are undertaken, the demand for fuel, raw materials and even some essential consumer goods has increased. Tunisia's foreign exchange earnings are insufficient to finance these imports and consequently foreign assistance is needed to help protect Tunisia's foreign exchange reserves and prevent inflation which might endanger economic development. In an effort to narrow its balance of payments deficit, the Government of Tunisia has placed controls on non-essential commodities, is engaged in import substitution through the development of domestic supplies and is attempting to increase its exports. However, the increase in domestic production and in exports will take a number of years and, therefore, commodity import financing in the magnitude of \$20-25 million per year will be needed during the life of the Three Year Plan. This loan will enable Tunisia to import essential industrial and consumer goods from the U.S. including steel reinforcing bars, lumber, agriculture machinery, and textiles.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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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: 9/29/61	Date Signed: 2/15/63
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	
Amount	
Authorized	2,400
Disbursed	357
Repayments	-
Interest Collected	-
Loan Terms	
Duration	40 yrs.
Grace Period	10 yrs.
Interest Rate	3/4%
Currency of Repayment ..	US \$

procurement of material in the U.S. It is estimates that construction will begin in December 1965, and will be completed by 1967.

Tunis Water Supply (\$.8 million): The loan is intended to assist in financing foreign exchange costs of acquiring equipment, materials and services required to increase by 20% the water supply for Tunis by constructing (a) a regulating basin, and (b) a filtration plant.

Construction of the basin began in June 1964. In November 1964, IECO completed the over-all plan and design criteria for the filtration plant.

Sfax Water Supply (\$.6 million): The loan was intended to assist in financing the foreign exchange costs of acquiring equipment, materials, and services required to increase the capacity of the main water supply line to Sfax by 50% and to correspondingly extend the water distribution system in and around Sfax.

Because the GOT undertook at its own expense enlargement of the capacity of the main line and completed about one fourth of the distribution system extension, A. I. D. financing has been limited to U.S. costs for the distribution system. To date, procurement of cast iron pipe (\$220,000) and asbestos cement pipe (\$115,000) has been financed under the loan. A. I. D. is presently awaiting submission of documentation requesting utilization of the remaining \$265,000 for additional pipe and water meters.

Financial Status: It is expected that by the end of 1966 the following disbursements will have been made: El Haouaria Irrigation \$500,000, Tunis Water Supply \$800,000, Sfax Water Supply \$600,000.

The Hydraulic and Rural Development Service of the Government of Tunisia undertook extensive engineering and feasibility studies for all three projects upon which basis the GOT applied for this loan.

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.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing the foreign exchange requirements of three small water projects. The loan will provide less than half the total costs of these projects and the Tunisian Government will provide the remainder. All of these projects are designed to meet Tunisia's current 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): These funds will be used to assist in financing the foreign exchange costs of equipment, materials, and services required to install wells, an electrical distribution system, and land development works necessary to irrigate approximately 3,400 acres of land on the Cape Bon peninsula. The value of output (early spring vegetables and fruits) to be produced on the land to be irrigated is estimated at \$3 million annually, of which the bulk will represent a net increase in Tunisia's foreign exchange earnings.

Under a \$36,500 contract with the GOT, International Engineering Company is reviewing detailed project studies undertaken by the GOT. On the basis of the review, IECO will prepare equipment lists and specifications for

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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

TABLE IV

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: Government of Tunisia

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Non-Project Imports 664-H-014	
Date Authorized: 5-4-63	Date Signed: 6-20-63
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	Loan Terms
Amount	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 15,000	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 9,400	Interest Rate 3/4%
Repayments -	Currency of Repayment .. US\$
Interest Collected 12	

Financial Status: As of December 31, 1964 disbursements totaled \$9.4 million. The GOT has, however, contracted for approximately \$13.5 million of the loan and a little over \$10.3 million of the commodities have been delivered. It is expected that the loan will be fully disbursed by the end of FY 1965.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: Under the terms of the loan agreement the Government of Tunisia will deposit an equal amount of local currency in the counterpart fund which will be used to cover local costs of development projects.

The GOT will obtain \$8.5 million of crude oil and petroleum products under barter arrangements on a limited free-world basis. However, AID's payments will be made to the USDA for U.S. agricultural commodities which will be exchanged through a U.S. barter agent for the POL commodities. The procurement of the remaining \$6.5 million of the loan will be U.S. source and origin.

Purpose of Loan: This loan will help finance Tunisia's non-project imports including fuel, raw materials, and essential consumer goods in 1963-1964. Specific commodities to be financed are petroleum, reinforcing bars, textiles, tires, and agricultural equipment. The \$15 million loan represents approximately 6% of Tunisia's annual imports. Tunisia's foreign exchange earnings are insufficient to finance all the required imports of goods and services and, therefore, this loan will help protect her foreign exchange reserves which at the end of 1963, just prior to the loan authorization, were only sufficient to cover four months of import requirements. Although Tunisia has succeeded in obtaining a considerable amount of non-U.S. assistance totaling about \$150 million between 1961 and 1964, roughly two thirds of these commitments consists of project assistance. Only France and Kuwait have provided any considerable amounts of non-project assistance.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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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 12/31/64	
Amount	
Authorized	1,800
Disbursed	-
Repayments	-
Interest Collected	-
Loan Terms	
Duration	40 yrs.
Grace Period	10 yrs.
Interest Rate	3/4%
Currency of Repayment ..	US\$

Physical Status: The final design contract was signed with The Architects Collaborative in 1963 with final plans and specifications expected to be completed and approved by April 1, 1965. A contract for architectural and engineering supervision is expected to be executed by May, 1965. Bid documents are expected to be issued by April 1965 and a construction contract entered into by July 1965.

Financial Status: The Tunisian Government is in the process of meeting the conditions precedent to disbursement.

Preliminary design and cost estimates were prepared by The Architects Collaborative. Conditions precedent to financing require the Government of Tunisia to enter into a contract for architectural and engineering supervision and a contract for construction services.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: The Government of Tunisia's contribution to cover local costs of construction, site preparation, utilities and books is \$1,240,000 of which \$757,000 is from PL 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 (University of Tunis project 664-11-21-660-073).

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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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 12/31/64	
Amount	Loan Terms
Authorized 6,500	Duration 40 yrs.
Disbursed -	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Repayments -	Interest Rate 3/4%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment .. US\$

Physical Status: Equipment financed under the loan is to be procured in two tranches, with deliveries scheduled through October 1966. AID is presently reviewing contract awards proposed by the GOT for the first tranche. It is anticipated that bids for the second tranche will be requested in June 1965.

Financial Status: Approximately half of the loan should be disbursed by December 1965, the balance by December 1966.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The GOT will finance \$530,000 local costs for assembly of the equipment in Tunisia from its own resources or from PL 480, 104(g) dinar funds.

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 sub-divisions of the GOT 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 arrangements for acquisition, assembly, training, and staffing necessary to complete the project and to successfully operate and maintain the equipment financed.

In addition, a three man team from McCreary-Karetsky Engineers visited Tunisia in the end of December to evaluate future needs in Tunisia with respect to agricultural machinery utilization and maintenance.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: Government of Tunisia

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Non-Project Imports 664-H-019	
Date Authorized: 4-22-64	Date Signed: 7-22-64
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	Loan Terms
Amount	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 10,000	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 2,331	Interest Rate 3/4%
Repayments -	Currency of Repayment . . US\$
Interest Collected -	

Financial Status: The GOT, has already contracted for \$9,862,000 of the loan and \$5,000,000 of commodities have been delivered. The entire \$10 million is expected to be disbursed by June 1965.

Procurement Sources: The GOT will obtain \$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 will be made to the USDA for U.S. agricultural commodities which will be exchanged through a U.S. barter agent for the POL commodities and the sugar. The procurement of the remaining \$2 million of the loan will be 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 fluctuations in French aid and a below average cereal crop harvest. Net foreign exchange reserves at the end of 1964 were estimated at approximately \$16 million, or equal to one month's imports. Tunisia's tight foreign exchange position required her to undertake a stabilization program which is aimed at reducing the balance of payments deficit involving 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 will help to finance some of Tunisia's non-project import requirements including petroleum, textiles, reinforcing bars, and sugar during 1964-1965. Kuwait has also provided approximately \$11 million in non-project assistance which will help to alleviate the balance of payments pressure.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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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 12/31/64	Loan Terms
Amount	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\$

Physical Status: The final plans and specifications are being prepared by The Architects Collaborative and are scheduled to be submitted for A.I.D. approval by April 1965. A contract for architectural and engineering supervision is also to be executed by May 1965 with the expectation that bid documents can be issued shortly thereafter.

Financial Status: It is anticipated that the Tunisian Government will satisfy the conditions precedent to disbursement during the first half of CY 1965.

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. Eventually, enrollment will be increased to 1,000 and a three year college program added in lieu of the seventh through ninth grades.

Designed along the lines of a U.S. Land-Grant College system, the school will help overcome the shortage of agricultural engineers, managers and technicians in Tunisia. A.I.D. is also assisting in financing a contract with a team from Texas A & M which is responsible for organizing and administering the school through 1971.

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.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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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 12/31/64	
Amount	Loan Terms
Authorized 7,400	Duration 25 yrs. Two Step 40 yrs.
Disbursed -	Grace Period 5 yrs. Two Step 10 yrs.
Repayments -	Interest Rate 4½% Two Step 2%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment . . U.S.\$

Physical Status: Procurement of the material to be financed by this loan will take place in three increments spaced about a year apart. The Invitation to Bid for the first increment has been prepared and will be issued early in CY 1965.

Financial Status: It is anticipated that the conditions precedent to disbursement will be satisfied by February 1965.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: STEG will contribute over 50% of the financing required for the project. All procurement under the A.I.D. loan will be from the U.S.

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 (1964-66), 150 separate undertakings will add 1163 km's of distribution lines and about 200 transformer stations. New service will be installed or existing service improved for 45,900 consumers. Improvements are to be carried out by Societe Tunisienne de l'Electricite et du Gaz (STEG), a company wholly owned by the GOT. Equipment to be 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 calls for STEG to repay the GOT in local currency over a period of 25 years, including a five year grace period, and at an interest rate of 4½% per annum. The A.I.D. loan to the GOT is repayable in \$U.S.

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SUMMARY OF COUNTRY PROGRAM

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Country: ZAMBIA

TABLE I

Summary (in thousands of dollars)			
Funding Category	Obligations		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Development Loans.....	-	-	-
Tech. Coop./D.G.	889	1,205	1,497
Supporting Assistance.....	-	-	-
Contingency Fund.....	-	xxx	xxx
Total.....	889	1,205	1,497

Zambia, which achieved independence in October 1964 following the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has rich copper resources and a considerable agricultural potential. These give Zambia the economic base for very substantial development progress.

The U.S. objective is to help Zambia's moderate government organize and use those resources to achieve steady economic and social improvement.

Zambia's greatest need at present is the development of skilled African manpower to fill positions in government and the private sector vacated by expatriate personnel, and the development of the agriculture sector to counterbalance the economy's current almost exclusive reliance on copper.

U.S. technical assistance to help meet these needs is concentrated in a limited number of selected fields, such as agricultural and general education, and radio broadcasting, the last mentioned to avert pre-emption by Communist countries. In addition, the U.S. is providing specialists to train urgently needed operational personnel to enable the Zambians to overcome the shortages of trained administrators, educators and business people.

The U.K. is expected to continue to be the major source of external financial and technical assistance. The U.K. 1965 aid level is estimated at about \$19 million of which \$9 million is a loan for compensation of retiring expatriates. The remaining funds will cover retirement of debt inherited from the Federal Government, defense installations, and equipment and unspecified support to the Zambian development plan. Previous Colonial Development Corporation investments in the former Federation in which Zambia has a direct interest are estimated at around \$66 million. IBRD loans to the Federation for the Kariba power project and Rhodesia Railways total \$120 million. The World Bank has financed a national transportation survey. UNESCO and an ECA industrial mission have conducted educational and industrial surveys. The U.N. has assisted Zambia's teacher

training programs and provides surplus agricultural commodities under the World Food Program. West Germany has offered development loans totaling \$2.5 million which are being considered by the Zambian Government. Ten other Western countries are training Zambian students and providing a variety of other forms of assistance. About 100 Zambians are already studying in Eastern countries and acceptance of Chinese Communist and Soviet assistance is possible.

One of the first acts of the new Zambian Government was a \$30 million extension to the Government's 1961-65 development plan, bringing the plan to a total of \$120 million. A transitional plan covering eighteen months from January 1, 1965 has been issued. It provides for continued support for education and emphasis in African cash agricultural production, community development and health activities. High priority has been assigned to transportation, communication and power transmission as well as to public administration and internal security.

The new Government is supporting thirteen provincial teacher training centers, two teacher training colleges, and the new University of Zambia with a teacher education faculty.

AID has been supporting this educational effort by providing advisory services to the new teacher training facilities and through training of Zambians in the U.S. who will become the professional and administrative staff of the various schools. The U.S. is also supporting Zambian efforts to enlarge the agricultural sector of the cash economy by providing technicians who are assisting the Government in the development of agricultural educational institutions and programs in various specialized cooperatives, credit and youth work.

AID contract advisors will assist the Zambian Broadcasting Corporation and appropriate ministries in training Zambian personnel in programming and technical aspects of educational and information broadcasting.

In FY 1966, continuing projects in the fields of agriculture, education, village aid, communications media and participant training in mining, education and public administration will require \$1,212,000. Additional proposals totaling \$285,000 in cost are under consideration for advisory assistance to the University of Zambia teacher training faculty, for supplying of short-term operating technicians to fill key, critical government positions and train Zambians to take over, and for assistance to the Zambia Youth Service.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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Country: **ZAMBIA**

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1964				Estimate FY 1965			Proposed FY 1966		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Development Loan										
Project Assistance										
U.S. Technicians	449	449			670	670		849	849	
Participants	136	136			296	296		290	290	
Commodities	282	282			171	171		17	17	
Other Costs	22	22			68	68		56	56	
Total Project Assistance	889	889			1205	1205		1212	1212**	
Method of Financing										
Project Assistance										
Direct A.I.D.	640	640			662	662		514	514	
Other Agency	-	-			-	-		-	-	
Contract	249	249			543	543		698	698	
Non-Project Assistance	-	-			-	-		-	-	
Total Other than Development Loan	889	889			1205	1205		1212	1212	
Total Assistance	889	XXX	XXX	XXX	1205	XXX	XXX	1212	XXX	XXX

* Total for continuing Technical Cooperation projects. In addition, \$285,000 is requested to cover estimated FY 1966 requirements of new projects of possible additions to existing projects.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
A.I.D. employed	10	9	8
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	9	19	22
Total	19	28	30

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Non-contract	27	42	49
Contract	-	7	3
Total	27	49	52

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PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: ZAMBIA

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Development: 611-11-110-135			
Prior Reference: 273, FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1970	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	768	184	584
Estimated FY 65	331	476	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,099	660	439
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
285	881	2,265	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	134	233	
Participants	62	52	
Commodities	135	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	331	285	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	217	72	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	114	213	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

of the gross domestic product for Zambia while employing a large majority of the population. As a result, the Government has placed high priority on increased agricultural production.

AID under contract with the University of Connecticut has provided advisory services to several institutions as well as teaching equipment and U.S. participant training for future Zambian staff. Two-year diploma level training for middle-grade manpower in agricultural extension courses is offered at the Natural Resources and Development College (NRDC). The Monze Agricultural Training School was established by the GRZ to train lower level agricultural assistants (about 100 a year) and provide short-term in-service training for an additional 100 extension workers per year. Ten Farm Institutes provide pre-service training for six months for about 360 agricultural workers and 3-4 weeks short courses for 3,000 farm families per year. One University of Connecticut advisor established training courses at Monze and another short-term technician designed NRDC curricula. Other advisors of the seven-man team are setting up courses in agricultural economics and agricultural engineering at the NRDC, and advising the Government and assisting at both Monze and the Farm Institutes in the fields of agricultural extension, rural youth work, credit, cooperatives and farm management.

AID has also provided teaching equipment and demonstration agricultural machinery to Monze, the ten Farm Institutes, and to the NRDC. In addition, U.S. training is being given Zambians in agricultural extension, crop and livestock production and the operations of farm credit organizations and cooperatives. By 1966, 27 will have completed training in these fields and together with others to be trained will be prepared to staff the agricultural institutions after the departure of U.S. technicians in 1970.

Project Objective and Description: To help improve Zambian agricultural productivity through assistance in developing agricultural extension and education facilities and to a lesser extent in assisting agricultural credit institutions and cooperatives.

The Zambian Government has constructed the NRDC, agricultural training centers and farm institutes costing roughly \$2 million and contributes \$450,000 annually for their operating costs. The U.N. has only recently stepped up its assistance by providing four advisors and an all-purpose survey team of 11 experts to study agricultural development in one area of Zambia.

Agricultural production comprises only about 10%

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: ZAMBIA

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Development
611-11-110-135

Page 2 of 2

The June 30, 1965 pipeline covers forward funding of American contract technicians.

FY 1966 funds of \$285,000 are required to continue the services of seven University of Connecticut technical advisors and provide U. S. training for 13 Zambian participants.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: ZAMBIA

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Teacher Training: 611-11-660-128			
Prior Reference: 275, FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 196	Expenditures 187	Unliquidated 9
Estimated FY 65	90	86	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	286	273	13
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
355	86	727	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	74	332	
Participants	10	20	
Commodities	6	3	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	90	355	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	90	55	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	300	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist Zambia in improving the quality of preparatory and in-service teacher training for primary and secondary teachers.

Recognizing that the economic development of Zambia depends on improvement of its educational system, GRZ plans to achieve universal primary educa-

tion and to quadruple enrollments in secondary schools to above 24,000 by 1970. The Zambian Development Plan calls for recurring annual expenditures for education which will reach \$30 million by 1970 and a total capital expenditure from 1966 to 1970 of \$56 million dollars. UNESCO as well as the UK have made comprehensive surveys of Zambia's educational needs, and the GRZ is also turning to the U.S. for educational policy advisors. Both the Zambian and the British educational authorities are aware of the possibilities and advantages of borrowing from American educational theories.

AID assistance in providing experienced educational advisors to undertake teacher training and assist in curriculum planning began in FY 1962 with the assignment of four advisors; two at the Teacher Training College at Chalimbana and two at Kitwe Teacher Training College. Two of the advisors were later transferred to Government school inspectorates to improve geography and mathematics curricula, materials and teaching methods on a country-wide scale. They will remain in FY 1966 while two advisors in social studies and science at Kitwe will have completed their work.

The University of Zambia, to open early in 1966, will have a Faculty of Education. The US will furnish five teacher training contract advisors in FY 1966 to help establish basic curriculum and the administrative organization of this faculty. Zambian staff will be given U.S. training to enable them to assume the administration and operation of the Faculty of Education by 1969.

FY 1966 funds are required to complete the services of the two AID advisors to the inspectorates, to provide forward funding of the five teacher training contract consultants to the University of Zambia, train four participants in the U.S. in teacher education, and to provide teacher training aids.

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: **ZAMBIA**

Activity: **Education**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: College of Further Education:
611-11-670-130
Prior Reference: 276, FY 1965 C. P.
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967

19,000. This gap is bound to widen further with the implementation of the development plans requiring more trained personnel while at the same time European staff filling existing positions leave Zambia.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	301	160	141
Estimated FY 65	131	105	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	432	265	167
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
55	24	511	

Based on manpower and educational surveys undertaken by UNESCO and British teams, the College of Further Education was planned before Zambia's independence in full recognition of the serious lack of nationals prepared to meet the growing demands of government, industry and commerce.

AID has assisted by contributing about one fourth of the construction cost of the \$820,000 polytechnic school completed in April, 1963 to provide general, technical and vocational training for up to 600 full-time students and 1,700 part-time and evening students. Under contract with the California Polytechnic College, AID also is furnishing the services of four American advisors to provide professional guidance in establishing pre-engineering, domestic science, physical education and business education programs. Zambian counterparts are being prepared through in-service training seminars to take over the American activities when the project phases out in 1967. AID has also provided participant training in the U.S. for promising Zambians in special fields. In January, 1965, there were 250 full-time day students and 600 in evening and part-time courses with 1,500 in extra-mural correspondence studies.

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	125	45
Participants	6	10
Commodities	-	-
Other Costs	-	-
Total Obligations	131	55
Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	6	10
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	125	45

The Zambian Government has budgeted \$820,000 annually for operating costs of the College in addition to its initial contribution for construction. Zambia also bears international travel expenses and local costs for participants trained in the U.S. and logistic support for U.S. technicians.

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS

Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

The June 30, 1965 pipeline funds contract technician services through December 1966. FY 1966 funds totalling \$55,000 are required to complete the contract through FY 1967 and provide U.S. training for two participants.

Project Objective and Description: To help the Zambian Government increase its supply of middle-level manpower through assistance in the development and operation of a multi-purpose secondary school.

In 1965, there was an estimated force of 1,500 Zambians with secondary education against a need for

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: ZAMBIA

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Mass Education Media: 611-11-690-051			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1965 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
	-	-	-
Estimated FY 65	299	82	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	299	82	217
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost to Complete
110	-		409
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	190	62	
Participants	53	18	
Commodities	12	-	
Other Costs	44	30	
Total Obligations	299	110	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	-	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	299	110	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

them for educational as well as informational purposes. The Zambian Broadcasting Corporation is adding four radio transmitters to bring the total to twelve. It is anticipated that the existing television network will be expanded within two years and the programs re-directed from their former focus on the European audience to serve the Zambians.

The ZBC responsible staff consists mainly of Europeans, most of whom are expected to leave Zambia. The GRZ needs to establish a training program for senior Zambian mass-communications personnel to fill these positions and to prepare programs suited for the Zambians. Under contract with an American firm, AID plans to supply ZBC one studio and one transmitter engineering instructor and specialists in information and school broadcasting. Under the contract, a mass communications information instructor is to conduct special classes at the College of Further Education in the basic skills of news reporting and general orientation to mass media for the ZBC, the Ministry of Information, other Ministries and private organizations. AID also will provide limited electronic training equipment and materials plus U.S. participant training. The returned trainees will serve as counterparts to the U.S. contract instructors.

U.S. FY 1966 funding requirements of \$110,000 are needed to extend the contract through its projected completion in FY 1967.

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Zambian Government to extend the benefits of education to larger numbers of the population.

The Zambian Government is intensifying and expanding such mass communications media as radio and television broadcasting and planning to exploit

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: ZAMBIA

Activity: Community Development, Social Welfare & Housing Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Community Development: 611-11-810-131			
Prior Reference: 278, FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	149	59	90
Estimated FY 65	35	57	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	184	116	68
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
63	61	308	
	Obligations		
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	20	50	
Participants	10	10	
Commodities	5	3	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	35	63	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	35	33	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	30	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

recommendations by a U.S. community development consultant on expanding and redirecting the existing program and relating it more coherently with the activities of other government agencies. Since 1963 a U.S. direct hire training advisor has helped provide staff training and is now assisting in the formulation of new and expanded training programs at the Monze Staff Training Center (the national center for training village level staff with an annual output of 100 students). By 1968 a total of 530 Community Development Assistants will have been trained serving 44 area and district centers.

A U.S. contract advisor arrived in February, 1965 to set up a research and evaluation scheme within the program, and short-term U.S. specialists in public administration and housing have provided advice in these fields. U.S. participant training of five Zambian community development officers prepared them for the responsible positions which they now hold in the Government. AID also has provided training and demonstration materials in support of the technicians' work.

The Zambian Government contributes logistic support for U.S. technicians, salaries and international travel for participants and operating costs of the Department of Community Development. The Zambian expenditures of about \$150,000 in 1964 have been increased substantially for expansion of facilities.

FY 1966 funds of \$63,000 are required to cover the U.S. training and research advisors' services, U.S. training for two participants, and purchase of training equipment and books.

Project Objective and Description: To help the Zambian Government obtain more effective community participation and self-help efforts in national development by helping to create an effective national community development program.

AID assistance began with a survey and

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: ZAMBIA

Activity: Technical Support

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Technical Support: 611-11-990-000

Prior Reference: P. 279, FY 1965 C.P. *
Initial Obligation FY: 1960 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: NA

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS

	Obligations (120 ^a)	Expenditures N.A.	Unliquidated N.A.
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65	164	150	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	284	N.A.	N.A.
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
164	N.A.	N.A.	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	127	127
Participants	-	-
Commodities	13	11
Other Costs	24	26
Total Obligations	164	164

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	164	164
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS

Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To provide personnel and services for the program in Zambia that cannot appropriately be assigned to any one project. This includes the necessary U.S. and local employees, commodities, local travel and other services.

staff, travel, utilities, and office rent.

a) Estimated Zambia share of obligations which were incurred for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland as a whole.

* This project will continue annually in general support of AID programs.

Funds are required for four U.S. personnel, local

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: ZAMBIA

Activity: General & Miscellaneous

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Key Personnel for Africanization:
611-11-990-147
Prior Reference: 277, FY 1965 C. P.
Initial Obligation FY: 1964 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1968

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	67	18	49
Estimated FY 65	150	91	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	217	109	108
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
180	338	735	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	-	-
Participants	150	180
Commodities	-	-
Other Costs	-	-
Total Obligations	150	180
Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	150	180
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Zambian Republic have imposed an urgent need for qualified Zambian civil servants. In 1962 only 17 of the top 1,024 civil servants were Africans. The Zambian Government is undertaking an intensive study of its manpower and training problems to identify positions for which Zambians are required to replace the departing expatriates. It has been estimated that the shortfall in upper administrative or professional ranks is 2,400 out of a needed 4,000, assuming that the current staff of expatriates remain in their positions. The study now being made analyzes necessary qualifications, potential trainees, location and timing of training and sources of financial support. The latter will include the Zambian Government, the UK and Commonwealth countries, the Federation of British Industries, the major mining groups in Zambia, U.N. agencies and private foundations as well as the U.S.

Under this project, AID trains Zambians for key professional positions for which other training is not available. Nine Zambians who returned from a course in international affairs have been appointed to key government positions; one is the Ambassador to the United States. Two are studying copper mining management and economics at Columbia University and one is receiving training in public relations. 25 Zambians are scheduled to undergo U.S. training in labor youth activities in 1965. The Zambian Government funds international travel, salary or allowances for participants during training and all local costs in Zambia incidental to U.S. training.

\$180,000 is proposed for FY 1966 training of an additional 30 participants.

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Government of Zambia to prepare Zambians to assume key positions in the public service by providing training assistance.

The dissolution of the Central African Federation and the subsequent creation of an independent

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
NEW PROJECT
Funds: Technical Cooperation

Country: **ZAMBIA**

Activity: **Education**

Project Title and Number: Zambia Youth Service: 611-11			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1966 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65			XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
195	225	420	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians		120	
Participants		-	
Commodities		75	
Other Costs		-	
Total Obligations		195	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs		75	
Other Agency		-	
Contract		120	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Zambian Government to train unemployed youth at provincial youth training centers where they will be equipped to enter usefully into the economy.

In conjunction with Zambia's intense efforts to provide universal primary, secondary and vocational

education, the GRZ has decided to concentrate on training young women and men between 16 and 25 years of age whose lack of schooling prevents them from enrolling at medium-level vocational and professional training institutions established recently. Zambian youths have volunteered in large numbers as applicants to the Youth Service.

The GRZ established the Zambia Youth Service in April 1964, with plans to construct eight camps in 1964-65 and allotted \$1.2 million out of its own budget until December 31, 1965 against a total estimated expenditure of \$3.2 million. These centers, each to accommodate 500 trainees, are located in all provinces and provide elementary education and training in cash crop farming, road building, soil conservation, various technical and mechanical skills, home economics, nutrition, nursing and handicraft.

Because of the popular response, twelve centers had been created by November 1964, holding 2,500 volunteers. In view of priority commitments in the fields of education and other nation-building projects, Zambia hopes to rely on external capital assistance to outfit the centers with necessary equipment and means of transportation. The severe lack of skilled manpower in Zambia also forces GRZ to turn to other countries to procure instructors. So far, Western European nations have provided a total of 50 technicians for Zambia's youth training centers.

AID is considering allotting a total of \$420,000 for two years (FY 1966 and FY 1967), broken down into \$120,000 for two instructors in auto-mechanics and \$300,000 for commodities. The proposed demonstration and training commodity assistance would probably include personnel carriers, jeeps, generators, water pumps, concrete mixers, equipment for electrical and carpentry shops, and tools and small equipment for auto-mechanic shops. Major equipment is to be purchased by the GRZ as well as spare parts.

AID would provide two American auto-mechanics to serve for two years. They would be responsible for the instruction in operations, maintenance and repair of vehicles, and would train

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: ZAMBIA

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Zambia Youth Service 611-11

Page 2 of 2

counterparts to carry forward the courses when their contract service is completed. GRZ would provide local transportation to the individual centers and all facilities at the centers.

If the project is approved, AID might also assign a youth advisor in view of the need to coordinate efforts under all projects to assist the development of young Zambian rural and unskilled labor potential.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

NEW PROJECT

Country: ZAMBIA

Activity: General and Miscellaneous

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Personnel for Key Development Activities: 611-11-990			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1966		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1970	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65			XXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
90	315	405	
	Obligations		
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians		90	
Participants		-	
Commodities		-	
Other Costs		-	
Total Obligations		90	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs		-	
Other Agency		-	
Contract		90	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

ional or technical expertise not available from other sources. Subsequently, AID may provide another five specialists. The experts would probably be needed until FY 1970 when sufficient Zambians would have received on-the-job training or would have graduated to insure a proper continuation of these functions. During their service in Zambia, the American personnel will help guide the selection of promising Zambians for U.S. training under related project 611-11-990-147.

When Zambia obtained its independence, only one fourth of 5,319 operational level and higher civil service positions were filled by Zambians. Europeans held over half of the positions and many of them are leaving the country. In addition, one fifth of the positions are listed as vacant. Besides replacing expatriates in vacated positions, the new nation needs more top-level personnel for operations previously handled by the Federal Government and the U.K. It will be several years before local training facilities such as the Natural Resources Development College, the Staff Training College, the College of Further Education and University of Zambia will be able to provide graduates to fill medium and top-level positions. The GRZ has requested American replacements in fields where the U.S. possesses special expertise or has special interest and other requests are being scrutinized for evaluation of their priority in terms of Zambia's economic and social development.

The GRZ contribution to this project includes payment of the local salaries of the technicians, their housing, and round trip travel and amounts to \$15,000 for two years service for each American expert. AID makes up the difference between Zambian civil service salaries and those normally paid such personnel in the United States.

Project Objective and Description: To help the Zambian Government man key positions until enough Zambians are trained to assume their responsibilities.

Under this project, it is proposed to provide in FY 1966 three Americans for positions critical to economic development and requiring special profess-

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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Country: Regional USAID - U.A.M. States

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1964				Estimate FY 1965			Proposed FY 1966		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Development Loan										
Project Assistance										
U.S. Technicians	171	171			613	613		605	605	
Participants	-	-			486	486		530	530	
Commodities	-	-			-	-		-	-	
Other Costs	61	61			90	90		130	130	
Total Project Assistance	232	232			1,189	1,189		1,265	1,265	
Method of Financing										
Project Assistance										
Direct A.I.D.	-	-			1,139	1,139		1,020	1,020	
Other Agency	-	-			-	-		-	-	
Contract	232	232			50	50		245	245	
Non-Project Assistance	-	-			-	-		-	-	
Total Other than Development Loan	232	232			1,189	1,189		1,265	1,265	
Total Assistance	232	XXX	XXX	XXX	1,189	XXX	XXX	1,265	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
A.I.D. employed	a/	20	18
Participating agency		-	-
Contractor technicians		6	6
Total		26	24

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Non-contract	a/	162	230
Contract	-	-	-
Total	a/	162	230

a/ Previously programmed and funded under individual country projects

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PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: Regional USAID - U.A.M. States Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Training for Human Resources Development 697-11-990-003			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1964		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: NA ^{a/}	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	160 ^{b/}	-	160
Estimated FY 65	486	475	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	646	475	171
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
650	N.A.	N.A.	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	-	80	
Participants	486	530	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	40	
Total Obligations	486	650	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	486	530	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	120	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Participant training is provided under this project for participants for eleven countries whose AID program is administered for a Regional USAID in Washington. AID provides relatively short-term training of 3 months to 2 years aimed at filling specific existing job requirements in the host country. During 1964 approximately 123 participants were trained in the U.S. and 39 in third countries in such fields as agricultural extension, labor organization management, English teaching, heavy equipment operation, and statistics.

In place of a direct-hire AID staff to provide required field services in developing participant programs, the African-American Institute under an AID contract plans participant training programs, prepares the necessary documentation, conducts predeparture orientation and travel arrangements, and conduct follow-up activities.

FY 1966 funds are required to fund the training of about 130 participants in the U.S. and about 100 in third countries (\$530,000). \$120,000 is also required to continue the contract with African-American Institute providing the services of 4 full-time personnel and travel and support costs.

^{a/}This project will continue annually in general support of AID program.

^{b/}Previously funded under individual country projects (General Participant Training).

Project Objective and Description:

To provide U.S. and third country specialized training for selected participants in "U.A.M." countries exclusive of training components forming part of individual country projects.

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: Regional USAID - U.A.M. States Activity: General and Miscellaneous

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Regional USAID Program Support 697-11-990-000			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1964 ^{a/} Scheduled Final Obligation FY: NA ^{b/}			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65	703	640	xxxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	703	640	63
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
615	NA	NA	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	613	525	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	90	90	
Total Obligations	<u>703</u>	<u>615</u>	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	653	490	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	50	125	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

The AID program in twelve former French states - Mauritania, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Niger, Dahomey, Chad, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Gabon, the Malagasy Republic, and the former French Trusteeship of Togo - are administered from a Regional AID office in Washington, allowing greatly reduced field overhead staff in the various countries.

Funded under this project are 10-12 Washington - based personnel to provide backstopping and support services for the rudimentary field staffs and 8 field based positions in FY 1965 and 1966 for personnel providing liaison and general field support for the projects being conducted. In FY 1966 it is proposed to finance \$212,000 for mission-based activities and \$278,000 for Washington-based activities.

Also funded from this project will be the home office cost part of the Near East Foundation contract under which 11 technical personnel are provided in seven countries. Under this contract task orders have been executed for specific technical review services in Cameroon, Central African Republic, Niger, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Malagasy Republic, and Upper Volta. FY 1966 funds (\$75,000) are required to provide for 2 full-time field administrative positions to support contract personnel, as project coordinator in the home office and the half-time services of an accountant and a secretary.

Short-time consultant services for engineering reviews of technical studies and project proposals prepared prior to AID consideration and economic studies related to proposed projects will also be covered under this project. \$50,000 is required in FY 1966 to finance 300-400 man/days of work and an estimated 20 round trips to Africa.

^{a/}USAID Program Support costs were previously funded under individual USAID programs.

^{b/}This project will continue annually in general support of AID activities in the eleven countries listed above.

Project Objective and Description:

To provide overall support to country programs in most of the "UAM" states including AID logistics, participant training, and technical, financial, and economic advisory services.

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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.

Country: CAMEROON

TABLE I

Summary (in thousands of dollars)			
Funding Category	Obligations		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Development Loans.....	-	6,000	0-8,000
Tech. Coop./D.G.	1,458	1,168	1,561
Supporting Assistance	-	-	-
Contingency Fund.....	-	xxx	xxx
Total	1,458	7,168	1,561- 9,561

The Federal Republic of Cameroon represents a merger of two former UN trust territories (one ex-French, the other formerly under British trusteeship). One of the "UAM" states, it is well endowed with natural resources, population and infrastructure. Cameroon has suffered from Communist-backed terrorism in its southwestern area since independence but has remained relatively stable despite this difficulty. The country has a favorable development potential particularly in the fields of agriculture and mineral exploitation, although it faces immediate economic problems caused by reduced world market prices for its export commodities of cocoa and coffee and an impending loss of the subsidies on its exports in the French market.

Increasing emphasis is now being placed on agriculture to encourage internal trade and to help bring more people into the cash economy. In conjunction with France and the EEC, AID, through a development loan, is financing one-third of the cost of extending the Trans-Cameroon railway northward a distance of 177 miles. This project, which is the major U. S. effort in an otherwise limited aid program, will enable integration of the mineral-rich and agriculturally productive northern part of the country with the more developed Atlantic coast area.

Other AID activities have concentrated on highway transportation and education, largely in the less-developed English-speaking western region. AID technicians are helping to improve road maintenance throughout West Cameroon to enable more rapid movement of agricultural products to market, and helping establish facilities in each of the regions for the laboratory testing of road materials. Secondary and feeder roads have also been in West Cameroon where 14 streams were bridged and over 50 miles of road completed through the efforts of voluntary local labor and with the help of Peace Corps volunteers.

In the field of education, U. S. advisors have helped to broaden and improve the curriculum of a Trade Center at Ombe, in West Cameroon which now has attained the level of a Technical College. A comprehensive secondary school to prepare students

for university training has been created with AID assistance, with scientific and technical subjects as well as a middle-level agricultural training now part of the curriculum. Peace Corps volunteers are associated with both of these education projects.

In the former French (Eastern) region, AID is assisting the Government to improve and increase production of Cameroon's principal crop, cocoa, through more effective disease control. Production on the initial trial plantings has increased 300-400 percent and planting which formerly yielded 250-350 kilograms per hectare will produce 900-1,000 kilograms this year. There has been comparable success in improving the quality of cocoa. No difficulty has been encountered in obtaining repayment from farmers of the cost of sprayers and fungicide that were sold to them last year at slightly subsidized prices in order to get the experiment started.

AID plans to participate in FY 1966 in the financing of the next stage of construction of the Trans-Cameroon railroad if the economic studies now being updated justify this support, again with French-EEC collaboration. In FY 1966, existing technical assistance activities in transportation and agriculture will be continued, with work in highway maintenance and operator training somewhat expanded, and activities in education slightly reduced from past levels. Initial work in road maintenance will be done in the Bamileke area where a trained Army engineering battalion will be utilized to improve the roads. AID projects in cocoa disease control and agricultural extension will be continued, as will assistance to the College of Arts, Science, and Technology in West Cameroon. \$1,006,000 of FY 1966 funds are requested to cover costs of these continuing activities.

Possible new technical assistance projects will be considered in FY 1966 in measles control and small industry promotion, and a survey of the country's long-term highway equipment needs in preparation for possible future loan to assist the government in a nation-wide preventive maintenance program. These new programs would amount to \$555,000.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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

Country: CAMEROON

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1964				Estimate FY 1965			Proposed FY 1966		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	6,000	XXX	XXX	0-8,000	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Development Loan										
Project Assistance										
U.S. Technicians	351	351			580	580		530	530	
Participants	156	156			208	208		155	155	
Commodities	767	767			341	341		280	280	
Other Costs	184	184			39	39		41	41	
Total Project Assistance	1,458	1,458			1,168	1,168		1,006	1,006 *	
Method of Financing										
Project Assistance										
Direct A.I.D.	1,318	1,318			869	869		661	661	
Other Agency	-	-			-	-		-	-	
Contract	140	140			299	299		345	345	
Non-Project Assistance	-	-			-	-		-	-	
Total Other than Development Loan	1,458	1,458			1,168	1,168		1,006	1,006	
Total Assistance	1,458	XXX	XXX	XXX	7,168	XXX	XXX	1,006 - 9,006	XXX	XXX

*Total for continuing Technical Cooperation projects. In addition, \$555,000 is requested to cover estimated FY 1966 requirements of new projects or possible additions to existing projects.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
A.I.D. employed	12	10	8
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	10	19	17
Total	22	29	25

456

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Non-contract	22	39	34
Contract	-	-	-
Total	22	39	34

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PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: CAMEROON

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Extension
694-11-110-016
Prior Reference: -
Initial Obligation FY: 1964 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	188	1	187
Estimated FY 65	93	210	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	281	211	70
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
105	230	616	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	-	45
Participants	51	50
Commodities	42	10
Other Costs	-	-
Total Obligations	93	105
Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	93	60
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	45

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist the West Cameroon to diversify agricultural production and improve quality by expanding and improving its agricultural extension program.

Cameroon is engaged either in subsistence agriculture or in the production of commercial export crops. The significance to the over-all economy of these export crops is illustrated by the fact that 77% of East Cameroon and 95% of West Cameroon export receipts are obtained through cocoa, bananas, and coffee. One of the GFRC's primary aims therefore is to encourage diversification of crops with more stable world prices, e.g. tropical fruits and vegetables, oilpalm, sisal, etc., as well as to increase protein composition of the Cameroonian diet. During the next five years the Government of Cameroon has designated several related extension activities to receive priority attention, among them: reorganization and expansion of the Department of Agriculture, establishment of an in-service training program, support to an educational program for farm youth, and promotion of livestock and poultry production.

Since the most effective proven method for diversifying agricultural production in a relatively short time is through the efforts of a vigorous, well-trained, adequately equipped extension organization, AID is assisting the West Cameroon Government to develop a technically competent staff able to demonstrate improved practices and introduce new crops to the farm population. AID is financing an extension specialist, a horticultural advisor, and a livestock and poultry advisor. Some demonstration commodities are being provided, as well as university training for selected Cameroonians in agronomy, pasture and range management, animal nutrition and soil conservation. The host country contribution is estimated at U.S. \$500,000 per year.

Funds requested for FY 1966 will finance the services of the three technicians indicated above; limited poultry supplies, chicks, vaccines, insecticides, and demonstration and information materials will be furnished. It will also continue university training for three participants in the U.S. for an additional year, and provide short-term training for 12 Cameroonians in such activities as extension methods, animal husbandry, forage production and agricultural products.

An estimated 90-95% of the population of

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: CAMEROON

Activity: Agriculture & Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Cocoa Disease Control 694-11-130-017			
Prior Reference: p. 400, FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1964 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	200	-	200
Estimated FY 65	250	300	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	450	300	150
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
250	-	700	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	-	-	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	250	250	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	250	250	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	250	250	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
-	-	100	-

control parasites.

Under this program individual sprayers and insecticides provided by AID are sold on credit at subsidized prices to farmers who are willing to group together and utilize modern methods of caring for their cocoa trees. The proceeds are used to establish a revolving fund to continue the program after FY 1966 when AID assistance ends. These funds are being used in conjunction with farmer credit organizations whose members are jointly responsible for purchases of spray equipment and materials.

The results have been impressive. Because of more efficient methods it has been possible to increase the number of hectares treated from 175,000 in the 1963-64 season to 225,000 in the 1964-65 program without requiring an increase in the Cameroon operating budget. Production per hectare has increased dramatically, in some cases 300-400%, and quality improvement has been spectacular on the trial plantings. Repayments have been made as scheduled.

The Cameroon Government has provided \$1,022,000 for this activity in its 1964/65 budget. These funds include payments for personnel, transport, equipment and other costs. The United Nations and France provide technicians for the program.

An additional \$250,000 is proposed for sprayers and insecticides in FY 1966, the final year of U.S. support to this project which has received widespread acclaim.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the East Cameroon Government in its program to control the two major diseases of cocoa, the country's major export crop, caused by an insect (capsid) and a fungus (brown pod rot). It is estimated that from 30 - 40 percent of the annual production of cocoa is lost because of failure to

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: CAMEROON

Activity: Transportation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Farm-to-Market Roads 694-11-310-009			
Prior Reference: P 402, FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	581	374	207
Estimated FY 65	100	225	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	681	599	82
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
25	-	706	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	75	25	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	25	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	100	25	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	50	25	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	50	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
-	-	20	-

program to encourage and facilitate marketing of increased agricultural production. Under this program, the Ministry of Community Development provides financial assistance for purchasing materials not available locally; the people themselves construct most of the roads and AID contributes technical guidance, earth-moving equipment, hand tools, and material for bridges. Early in FY 1964 Peace Corps Volunteers joined the project to give working level technical advice to the teams of villagers.

During 1963-64, 50 miles of road have been completed. Other roads are expected to be completed during the 1964/65 work season, including construction of most of the 49 bridges in the present program.

71 Cameroonians were given training in the rudiments of road location, design and construction. Four road overseers and works supervisors are receiving training in the use of motorized equipment. A beginner's course in the use of concrete in construction has been carried out. The training of draftsmen in estimating and design is continuing.

Cameroon will contribute an estimated \$828,000 to the project in FY 1965. This includes operational and maintenance costs, the value of local labor and housing and utilities for the two U.S. technicians.

Funds are requested in 1966 to continue the services of one U.S. engineer assigned to the project. Continuing services of a second engineer were funded in FY 1965 under contract with an American engineering firm and will not require additional funding in FY 1966.

Project Objective and Description: To improve farm-to-market roads by furnishing assistance for the construction and maintenance of secondary roads in West Cameroon by voluntary labor.

The development of a farm-to-market road system has high priority in the West Cameroon

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: CAMEROON

Activity: Transportation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Highway Development & Training
694-11-310-010
Prior Reference: p. 403, FY 1965 C.P.
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1967

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	2,279	1,393	886
Estimated FY 65	209	750	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	2,488	2,143	345
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
330	382	3,200	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	169	300
Participants	40	30
Commodities	-	-
Other Costs	-	-
Total Obligations	209	330

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	40	30
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	169	300

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS

Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
-	-	-	229

Road conditions in the less developed region of West Cameroon are especially poor and a major emphasis of the Cameroon development effort is a program of highway construction and improved road maintenance. Equipment for laboratories, for workshops, and for road construction and maintenance has been procured from the United States and delivered to the highway departments. Under this project, AID is also providing nine technicians to assist the regional highway departments of the Federal Public Works Ministry in various phases of its operations.

U.S. heavy equipment specialists are conducting intensive training for West Cameroon equipment operators and mechanics. Other highway technicians have developed an improved patching material for asphalt roads and are training Department personnel in conducting highway laboratory tests. Two U.S. specialists have established an inventory control system for spare parts, and improved accounting procedures. Six Cameroonians are in the U.S. on long-term study grants, and a seventh has completed a year of advanced study given by the International Road Federation. Thus while noticeable improvement has been made in establishing effective highway departments and in the maintenance of road sections further assistance is needed to sustain and expand the highway departments capability, particularly in the establishment of a proper preventive maintenance program and the training of operators and supervisory personnel as well as mechanics and service men.

The pipeline as of the end of FY 1964 consisted of forward funding of the contract and participant training costs. This will be significantly reduced during FY 1965 as the full contract team of nine technicians is now on board.

The Cameroon Government contribution to this project is estimated at \$240,000 covering operating and maintenance costs of all equipment, and logistic support for U. S. contract employees. The funds requested for FY 1966 will continue the services of nine contract technicians for an additional twelve months, renew four long-term training grants for one year, finance one participant for a year of study with the International Road Foundation, and enable three short-term participants to attend the regional heavy equipment center in Lome, Togo.

Project Objective and Description:

To increase the effectiveness of the highway departments, particularly in West Cameroon, with the goal of making these departments capable of carrying out the maintenance of the road system without resorting to expensive contracting.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: CAMEROON

Activity: Health and Sanitation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Water Supply Advisory Services 694-11-520-013			
Prior Reference: p. 404, FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1963 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	33	27	6
Estimated FY 65	31	31	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	64	58	6
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
20	-	84	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	25	20	
Participants	6	-	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	31	20	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	31	20	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

technicians and administrators, and in the design and operation of water supply installations.

Two short-term surveys have been financed by AID to assist the West Cameroon Government in assessing its problems and needs in the field of water supply development. An AID sanitary engineer, who arrived in West Cameroon in December 1963, has developed a plan for the improvement of the Victoria and Buea water supply systems. He has assisted in the design of a water system for Tiko and has prepared a proposal for the organization of a state Water Supply Agency.

Cameroon is budgeting \$150,000 per year for the operation and maintenance of urban water systems. Housing, office and laboratory space and other administrative support is also provided for the U.S. engineer.

Funds are needed to continue the services of the U. S. engineer assigned to the project through FY 1966 at which time the West Cameroon Government will take over the project.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the Department of Public Works of West Cameroon to develop a plan for the expansion of adequate safe water supplies in urban centers of West Cameroon, to develop and train Cameroonian

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: CAMEROON

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Secondary & Technical Education
694-11-650-014
Prior Reference: P 407, FY 1965 C.P.
Initial Obligation FY: 1963 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968

and to provide terminal technical education.

Before 1963, because of the lack of educational institutions in West Cameroon, students were forced to complete final secondary school education outside the country.

A school administrator and a science advisor provided by AID arrived in the Fall of 1963, following which the College was transferred to better facilities. Existing buildings are being renovated and expanded with counterpart funds and AID provided some laboratory equipment and books. The Peace Corps has furnished five volunteers to augment the teaching staff while Cameroon instructors receive training in the U.S.

The first group of students was graduated in June 1964. These students will continue their studies in a university or re-enter employment in the Civil Service at a higher grade than they held prior to entering the school. In addition to Pre-university courses, technical courses will be offered. The first group of technical students is now enrolled in a course in middle-grade agriculture. The number of students in the school has increased from 56 in 1962/63 to 180 at the present time. In order to cope with the increased enrollment and increase the quality of Cameroonian teaching staff, a teacher trainer is being recruited by AID.

The Cameroon Government has made 349 acres of land available for the college and existing buildings valued at \$187,000. In FY 1965, it budgeted \$100,000 for operating costs, including utilities, supplies and the salaries of Cameroon personnel.

Funds requested in FY 1966 will continue the services of the three U.S. education advisors, provide limited equipment for additional technical subjects and books for the library. It will also make possible the continued training of Cameroonian staff in the United States.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	148	114	34
Estimated FY 65	73	85	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	221	199	22
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
105	300	626	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	51	75
Participants	10	15
Commodities	12	15
Other Costs	-	-
Total Obligations	73	105

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	73	105
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
--	--	57	229

Project Objective and Description: To assist West Cameroon in the development of the College of Arts, Science & Technology, a two year post secondary institution designed to prepare students for university education

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: CAMEROON

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Manpower Training 694-11-690-005			
Prior Reference: p. 406, FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1971			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	111	64	47
Estimated FY 65	54	70	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	165	134	31
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
60	250	475	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	-	-	
Participants	54	60	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	54	60	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	54	60	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Six long-term participants are currently studying in the U.S. in the fields of poultry husbandry, agronomy, soil science, civil engineering, hydrology, and statistics and demography. Five short-term trainees in industry and agriculture are also in the U.S., and to date 10 short-term participants have returned from the U.S. and are being effectively employed in their respective ministries. The Directors of Agriculture of the two Federated States made a study tour in the U.S. and Puerto Rico in June/July 1963.

Cameroon pays all international travel costs and family allowances for the students enrolled in long-term academic training in the U.S.

Funds requested for FY 1966 will continue the studies of six Cameroonians presently enrolled in American universities and enable nine participants to take short-term courses in industrial development, agriculture cooperative management, business administration and community development.

Project Objective and Description:

To provide short-term technical training and long-term college level training in those fields where the lack of trained manpower is a critical factor in development.

PROJECT DATA
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TABLE III

Country: CAMEROON

Activity: Technical Support

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Technical Support 694-11-990-000			
Prior Reference: p. 408, FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: NA*			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	560	484	76
Estimated FY 65	201	260	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	761	744	17
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
111	NA	NA	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	160	65	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	2	5	
Other Costs	39	41	
Total Obligations	201	111	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	201	111	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

technical and short term consultants are also covered by this project.

The funds requested for FY 1966 will cover the salaries and support costs of a secretary, an assistant program officer, a supply officer and an administrative/general services officer in West Cameroon.

The commodity component is to replace or repair office equipment and household furnishings (furniture recovering, stoves, washing machines, refrigerators and air conditioners).

Building rentals, local travel and other miscellaneous support costs are covered under Other Expenses.

* This project will continue annually in general support of AID programs.

Project Objective and Description:

The project provides salaries, housing, utilities, furniture, travel (international/local), and transport of supplies and material for 4 program personnel not chargeable to individual projects. Expenditures for temporary duty assignments of

PROJECT DATA
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New Project
TABLE III

Country: CAMEROON

Activity: Industry and Mining

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Small Industry and Private Enterprise Promotion			
Prior Reference:			
Initial Obligation FY: 1966 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65			XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
125	50	175	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians		125	
Participants		-	
Commodities		-	
Other Costs		-	
Total Obligations		125	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs		-	
Other Agency		-	
Contract		125	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
-	-	-	150

It is estimated that approximately 20% of the total male working force is unemployed. Taking into account the fact that less than 10% of total employment is in industrial type activity, expanded opportunities for employment of graduates of apprenticeship type schools (i.e. less than five years) seem remote. This expansion of self-employment in West Cameroon, where there is some motivation to go into business for one's self, would create needed additional employment opportunities both for the proprietors themselves and their lesser-skilled employees.

Under this proposed project the Cameroon Government would establish a revolving loan fund with \$150,000 in counterpart funds for use by individual private investors in setting up small enterprises. The most likely prospects are in the fields of welding; foundry and iron working; blacksmithing, tinsmithing; battery repairs, reconstruction and charging; commercial motor repairs; automotive repairs; radio and electrical repair; bicycle repair; cabinet and furniture making; carpentry; cement and bricklaying.

This fund would be administered by a non-profit corporation or limited liability company to be established by the West Cameroon Government. Operational costs would come out of the fund.

FY 1966 funds will consider financing the services of a general industry advisor to the Loan Institution for two years and suitable short-term consultants. These advisors will train Cameroonian staff in loan application analysis and management of the institution.

Project Objective and Description:

To develop and expand small private enterprise in Cameroon by assisting young technically-trained Cameroonians to establish their own workshops and small businesses.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
NEW PROJECT
Funds: Technical Cooperation

Country: CAMEROON

Activity: Transportation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Transportation Equipment Survey			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1966		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65			xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
150	-	150	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians		150	
Participants		-	
Commodities		-	
Other Costs		-	
Total Obligations		150	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs		-	
Other Agency		-	
Contract		150	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Because of the emphasis placed on highway construction and maintenance by the Cameroon Government, AID is considering undertaking a general study to insure that scarce equipment resources may be used most effectively and to advise on minimum additional highway and shop equipment.

A trained Cameroon Engineering Battalion of the Army will be used initially to do road maintenance work using improved methods and equipment. This will utilize army engineers in a more effective and economical manner, and will also result in the restoration of the road system in the South which was allowed to deteriorate after rebel-inflicted damage several years ago.

FY 1966 costs are estimated at \$150,000 for five man-years of study.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist Cameroon with a feasibility survey to determine its requirements for highway and shop equipment and its ability to assume direct responsibility for an effective system of road maintenance, particularly in East Cameroon, where such work is now let to private contractors at inordinately high prices.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

NEW PROJECT
Funds: Technical Cooperation

Country: CAMEROON

Activity: Health and Sanitation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Measles Control Project			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1966		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Estimated FY 65			XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
280	230	510	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians		-	
Participants		-	
Commodities		280	
Other Costs		-	
Total Obligations		280	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs		280	
Other Agency		-	
Contract		-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

contracting measles is not unusual. To help eradicate this major children's disease, the Cameroon Ministry of Health is planning to conduct a mass vaccination campaign designed to reach 200,000 children a year out of the total population of 4,200,000.

AID would provide live measles virus vaccine which **alone** produces life-long immunity and can alleviate the scourge of the disease. This vaccine, developed through American technology, can only be provided by the U.S.

The \$280,000 under consideration for FY 1966 would be used entirely in the first year's demonstration for the purchases of vaccine, with the Cameroonian Ministry of Health conducting the campaign.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist Cameroon in launching a program to immunize a significant proportion of susceptible children by supplying live virus measles vaccine.

In the Cameroon, a death rate of 20% of those

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: CAMEROON

Borrower: Government of the
Federal Republic of Cameroon

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Transcameroon Railroad 694-H-001	
Date Authorized: 6/29/62	Date Signed: 8/27/63
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	Loan Terms
Amount	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 9,200	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 59	Interest Rate 3/4%
Repayments -	Currency of Repayment .. U.S.\$
Interest Collected -	

Physical Status: The construction contract was signed in October 1964 with COGEFAR, an Italian firm. Construction started in January, 1965.

Financial Status: Letters of Commitment have been issued for the A.I.D. portion of financing for the construction contract and the contract for the procurement of steel ties. Disbursements began in early January 1965.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources. Cameroon contributions to the project include an estimated \$2.0 million for local construction material. The GFRC will meet the costs required to obtain railway rights-of-way for the line and the access roads. The direction and administration responsibilities of the Railway will be discharged by the Cameroon Office of the Trans-Cameroon Railway.

Construction material and equipment will be provided from U.S. and European sources on the basis of the financial contribution to the project by each participant.

Comments on Implementation. The project is estimate to require four years for completion of construction.

Purpose of Loan. The loan provides U.S. contribution to the Trans-Cameroon Railway extension from Yaounde, the capitol, to Goyoum in the north. The 205 mile construction project will require a total expenditure of \$35 million, including \$26.4 million for track and road bed and the balance for engineering design, access roads, stations, rolling stock, and signal equipment. The project is intended to accelerate the economic integration of mineral and agricultural-rich northern Cameroon with the south and the Atlantic port of Douala. The railway link is designed to improve communications, reduce transportation costs and significantly advance Cameroon's economic development program.

The Trans-Cameroon Railway has been identified as a signal example of successful international financial cooperation despite major differences in U.S./European Economic Community administrative procedures. U.S. interest in the project has been credited also with prompting E.E.C. and French participation in the railway's extension which had not previously been expected.

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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.

Country: CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

TABLE I

Summary (in thousands of dollars)			
Funding Category	Obligations		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Development Loans	-	-	-
Tech. Coop./D.G.	1,125	395	510
Supporting Assistance	-	-	-
Contingency Fund	-	xxx	xxx
Total	1,125	395	510

identify further investment and development potential in the economy, and will also consider providing training aids and other commodities needed for the technical and vocational education programs of the C.A.R. government.

The C.A.R. is about the size of Texas with a population of about 1.3 million, mostly engaged in subsistence agriculture, and a per capita GNP of \$80-90. Its main prospects are in agriculture.

The C.A.R. government has cooperated with other French-speaking African countries, maintained good relations with France and other Western countries and has followed generally moderate political and economic policies. At the same time, the C.A.R. has opened diplomatic relations with Communist China.

Development problems have been tackled fairly effectively. Expanded agricultural production and exports get the main attention. There has been considerable emphasis put on youth training programs in which Israeli technical assistance has been used effectively.

France provides an annual average of \$17 million including about \$4 million in budgetary and project grants and some loans. EEC grants of \$19 million since FY 1960 have been mainly for the construction of roads, schools, and health centers.

Principal AID contributions include: (1) support of C.A.R.'s Pioneer Youth program for teaching modern agricultural methods to young Central Africans through the provision of hand tools, agricultural implements, vehicles and other equipment; (a) assistance to improve the effectiveness and expand the scope of activities performed by the various rural services of the Ministry of Development, including the provision of an agricultural extension advisor; and (3) provision of heavy equipment and on-the-job training (by Seabee technicians) to improve the road maintenance capabilities of the Ministry of Public Works. In addition, AID is furnishing communications equipment and a technician to train CAR civil and border police personnel in installation, maintenance and repair of this equipment.

These activities will be continued in FY 1966 and are estimated to require \$510,000. In addition, AID is considering financing a limited number of feasibility studies designed to

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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Country: CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1964				Estimate FY 1965			Proposed FY 1966		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Development Loan										
Project Assistance										
U.S. Technicians	78	78			107	107		140	140	
Participants	-	-			-	-		-	-	
Commodities	1,028	1,028			288	288		370	370	
Other Costs	19	19			-	-		-	-	
Total Project Assistance	1,125	1,125			395	395		510	510	
Method of Financing										
Project Assistance										
Direct A.I.D.	1,080	1,080			318	318		395	395	
Other Agency	-	-			77	77		70	70	
Contract	45	45			-	-		45	45	
Non-Project Assistance	-	-			-	-		-	-	
Total Other than Development Loan	1,125	1,125			395	395		510	510	
Total Assistance	1,125	XXX	XXX	XXX	395	XXX	XXX	510	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
A.I.D. employed	1	1	1
Participating agency	-	7	2
Contractor technicians	-	1	1
Total	1	9	4

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Non-contract			
Contract			
Total			

470

CONFIDENTIAL

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Services 676-11-190-020			
Prior Reference: Pages 413, 414 and 415, FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1963 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
	317	14	303
Estimated FY 65	153	303	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	470	317	153
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
195	100	765	
Cost Components	Obligations		
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	-	45	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	153	150	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	153	195	
Obligations By Method of Financing	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
Direct AID Costs	153	150	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	45	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned	Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)		
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

resources. In order to insure a close coordination of rural-based activities, the C.A.R. has recently created a new Ministry of Development which incorporated many related but previously dispersed services including agricultural extension, livestock, forestry, fisheries, and rural engineering. (This project represents a consolidation of three separate AID activities undertaken in previous years to assist several of these individual services.)

AID's prior year project contributions have concentrated on: (1) provision of pick-up trucks to the Agricultural Extension Service for its agents, as well as the services of a contract agricultural extension advisor who is now teaching extension courses at one of the C.A.R.'s agricultural schools; (2) provision to the Livestock Service of mobile veterinary laboratories for clinical analysis of cattle in the field and sprayer units to permit periodic disinfection of the small cattle herds; and (3) provision of trucks to equip three inspection zones of the Forestry and Wildlife Service and of heavy equipment of facilitate maintenance construction of trails. The major portion of this equipment arrived in the C.A.R. during mid-1964 and is now in use.

The C.A.R. provides for the staffing, operation, and maintenance of U.S.-supplied equipment. French and EEC assistance programs supplement all activities of the Ministry of Development through the provision of a large number of technicians, administrative, and advisory personnel as well as major material assistance for the equipping, construction, and expansion of facilities of the agricultural services.

In FY 1966 aid will finance the continued services of the present extension advisor as well as commodity assistance (primarily trucks, tractors, training aids, and equipment to facilitate seed distribution and marketing of crops) to further strengthen the capabilities of the extension, livestock, and rural engineering activities.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the C.A.R. improve the effectiveness and expand the scope of its agricultural extension activities.

Recognizing that its principal economic potential lies within the broad agricultural sector, the C.A.R. has focused its efforts on the development of rural

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: **CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**

Activity: **Agriculture and Natural Resources**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Development
679-11-110-009
Prior Reference: p.412 FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1963 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966**

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	416	22	394
Estimated FY 65	130	340	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	546	362	184
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
180	-	726	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	-	-
Participants	-	-
Commodities	130	180
Other Costs	-	-
Total Obligations	130	180

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	130	180
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description:
To further the growth of CAR's rural economy by assisting the program of teaching modern agricultural methods to young Central Africans and aiding in the establishment of cooperative farm villages and agricultural extension centers.

Agriculture, the CAR's principal natural resource, is developing slowly due to the backward state of the tribal population. To accelerate agricultural growth and bring modern agricultural practices to the rural areas, the Government has established a Pioneer Youth organization to train young unemployed Central Africans in modern agricultural techniques. This organization recruits and trains young volunteers in clubs, secondary school programs, and educational camps; establishes new cooperative farm villages; and creates agricultural extension centers within each cooperative village to help them adapt the modern methods demonstrated at the centers to their needs.

Eight youth clubs with 2,200 members were established in FY 1964. In FY 1965 eleven youth clubs with an estimated membership of 3,000 will be in operation as well as three educational camps offering two months of advanced agricultural community development training to 1800 youths. Four new cooperative villages are to be created over the next year's period, in addition to the four already in existence.

Beginning in FY 1963, AID has provided commodities in support of the Pioneer Youth activities, consisting primarily of agricultural tools and machinery, trucks, land-clearing equipment, training aids, and (U. S. excess property) camping supplies. A substantial part of these commodities has arrived in the CAR and are now in use. In FY 1964, the size of the AID contribution expanded to support the increased efforts given to extension activities of the cooperative villages in response to the increasing demand of neighboring villagers for extension services. FY 1965 assistance will consist primarily of a final portion of agricultural machinery and a small pilot irrigation system for use by already existing cooperative villages, as well as surplus food to supplement the diet of Pioneer Youth members.

The CAR Government meets all operating costs of the Pioneer Youth and in line with the high priority attached to this program, has devoted an increasing budgetary allocation to help insure its growth.

The Israelis furnish approximately 20 technical advisors under their assistance program and have also provided over 100 training scholarships.

In FY 1966 AID plans to provide training aids, trucks, and agricultural tools and equipment for new youth clubs and cooperative villages under the expansion of the Pioneer Youth Program.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC Activity: Transportation Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Road Maintenance Training and Improvement 676-11-310-017			
Prior Reference: p. 685, FY 1964, CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1963 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	593	133	460
Estimated FY 65	77	400	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	670	533	137
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
100	-	770	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	77	70	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	-	30	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	77	100	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	30	
Other Agency	77	70	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

deteriorated to an alarming degree over the past several years. Recognizing the serious threat which this constitutes to its productive and export capacity, the CAR Government is now attempting to strengthen its road maintenance capacity and restore the roads to a passable condition.

AID's initial contribution consisted of a complete heavy equipment training unit, including graders, bulldozers, dump trucks, repair tools, and audiovisual aids. This equipment is now in use at a newly created training center in the town of Baoro, operated by two Seabees who are training heavy equipment operators, truck drivers and mechanics.

In FY 1964 AID provided the Ministry of Public Works with a road rehabilitation unit, consisting primarily of bulldozers, graders, front-end loaders and trucks, as well as four mobile repair shops to facilitate servicing of equipment in the field. Most of this equipment will arrive in the CAR in the spring of 1965. Timed with its delivery, AID will finance the services of an additional team of five Seabees in FY 1965 who will place the rehabilitation unit in operation and provide additional on-the-job maintenance training to Public Works personnel.

To meet the costs of its accelerated efforts, the CAR increased its road maintenance budget for 1964 by 47% over the preceding year, from \$723,000 to \$1,061,000. The CAR is providing all operational and maintenance costs of the U.S. equipment and of the Baoro Training Center, as well as necessary Public Works personnel.

U.S. assistance in this area has been closely coordinated with France and the EEC, which are also providing a major part of the needed heavy equipment and a large number of Ministry of Public Works administrative, technical, and supervisory personnel.

The FY 1966 AID contribution will consist primarily of the continued services of the Seabee advisors who will continue their on-the-job operations and maintenance training on heavy road equipment, as well as purchase a small amount of spare-parts, repair tools and training aids.

Project Objective and Description:

To improve road maintenance capabilities of the Ministry of Public Works.

The principal need of the CAR in the transportation sector is better maintenance of its existing roads. While the country has a relatively dense road network in its productive regions, this network has

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Activity: Public Administration and Public Safety

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Public Safety Services 676-11-710-001			
Prior Reference: p. 418, FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	274	255	19
Estimated FY 65	35	45	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	309	300	9
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
35	-	344	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	30	25	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	5	10	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	35	35	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	35	35	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

qualified Central Africans for training.

The project was initiated in FY 1962 with AID financing radio equipment, training aids, and a small vehicle fleet to increase the mobility of local law enforcement agencies and border control forces. This equipment is now in use and is being properly maintained by the various CAR internal security services. A small amount of additional equipment was provided in FY 1964, consisting primarily of radio repair tools and several jeeps.

A communications advisor has been in Bangui since mid-1963 conducting a training course for CAR policemen and border control forces in radio operation, repair, and maintenance. A.I.D. has also financed a 3-month intensive public safety training course for four Central African police officials.

A.I.D. will continue to finance the services of the communications technician in FY 1965 and FY 1966, as well as meeting limited commodity needs.

The project has been extended beyond the originally envisioned FY 1965 termination date in light of the substantially increased responsibilities to be assumed by the CAR's internal security services, both because of the projected reduction of French forces and the security problems posed by existing instability in neighboring countries.

FY 1966 program funds will be required to finance the services of one public safety communications advisor and purchase selected project commodities including spare parts, radio items, visual aids, and radio and vehicle maintenance manuals.

Project Objective and Description: To help increase the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies in the Central African Republic.

This project has been developed over a period of several years in stages to correspond with the C.A.R. Government's ability to fund the maintenance and operation of the AID-financed equipment and to provide

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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New Project

TABLE III

Country: CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Vocational and Technical Education 676-11-610-021			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY:1966		Scheduled Final Obligation FY:1966	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65			XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
300	-	300	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians		-	
Participants		-	
Commodities		300	
Other Costs		-	
Total Obligations		300	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs		300	
Other Agency		-	
Contract		-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

skilled and semi-skilled labor. Of 100,000 youngsters presently in school only 4,000 are enrolled in secondary education. The number of students pursuing technical education courses does not exceed 400. In order to increase the productive activity of the country, particularly in the agricultural sector, the government proposes to expand its facilities for rural technical and vocational education in anticipation of inducing and training young Central Africans to undertake the various tasks of rural development. In so doing, the Government also hopes to limit the influx of young people from rural areas towards the capital.

As a first step in this undertaking, the CAR Government has requested assistance from the UN Special Fund to establish a training program for vocational education instructors. The first group of these instructors are to be ready for service by the opening of the 1966 school year. To carry this program to completion, however, the CAR will need assistance in constructing and equipping facilities at schools throughout the country, most particularly at five secondary vocational education schools.

The AID contribution in FY 1966 might consist of \$300,000 for school equipment for the vocational educational schools which would include equipment for the teaching of agricultural mechanics, carpentry, masonry, joinery, and blacksmithing.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the Central African Republic in expanding its vocational and technical education programs through the provision of equipment for training sections to be added to existing schools.

One of the principal limiting factors in the C.A.R.'s development is the acute shortage of

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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New Project
TABLE III

Country: CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Activity: General and Miscellaneous

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Feasibility Studies 676-11-990-019			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1966 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: NA*			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Estimated FY 65			xxxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
30	NA	NA	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	-	27	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	3	
Total Obligations	-	30	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	5	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	25	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

enterprise. The country has suffered from a lack of sufficient technical expertise to enable it to prepare projects with the details required by private investors or various public donors. The purpose of this project proposal which AID is examining is to finance surveys or feasibility studies to identify projects with good economic investment potential, and in the process to assist the country in establishing rational development priorities. These studies will provide the government with preliminary dossiers for subsequent use in soliciting new investment capital. They will enable the government to identify those projects which hold economic promise and to eliminate those unworthy of further pursuit. This will be of particular importance in facilitating the successful implementation of the CAR's interim development plan, to be promulgated in early 1965, by determining which projects are most deserving of the Government's full efforts.

FY 1966 funding, estimated at \$30,000 would cover costs of services of technicians and related local costs.

*This project, to be reviewed annually, is to continue in support of other AID activities for development of the CAR's resources.

Project Objective and Description:
To assist the Central African Republic Government in identifying attractive potentially viable investment projects.

One of the factors impeding the CAR's economic growth is the paucity of small industry and private

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TABLE I

Country: CHAD

Summary (in thousands of dollars)			
Funding Category	Obligations		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Development Loans	-	-	-
Tech. Coop./D.G.	587	585	705
Supporting Assistance	-	-	-
Contingency Fund	-	xxx	xxx
Total	587	585	705

The Chad is a very large land locked country, among the poorest in Africa, and essentially in a pre-development stage. Population is estimated at about 3.1 million with all but a small percentage depending on agriculture or livestock herding. Mineral resources are few and forestry resources limited. Great distance from the sea limits exports and internal travel and exchanges are restricted by the lack of roads. The main potential resources of the country are its land and livestock but exploitation of these is curbed by transportation problems and lack of dependable water sources. Basically, education and improved transportation facilities appear to be the priority means of promoting development.

Chad depends heavily on expatriate staff (largely French) in administrative, expert and teaching positions. Its own resources are low and Chad is experiencing extreme difficulty in balancing its operating budget. The Government has cooperated in regional plans for studies, looking to development of the Chad Lake Basin and is attempting to assure railroad connections onward to the sea.

Chad is exerting constructive self-help efforts in increased schooling at the primary and secondary level. A two year interim plan constitutes a first step toward systematic allocation of resources. The GOC is also floating a national loan for use in financing development projects.

French aid has averaged nearly \$18 million a year. An average \$5 million has been obligated annually for capital projects in the development plan. Costs of technicians, mainly teachers, have increased to over \$4 million while budgetary support grants have declined. Of EEC grants totaling \$28 million since FY 1960, over \$10 million has been for roads, over \$7 million for health facilities, nearly \$6 million for agricultural irrigation and about \$2 million for school construction. Lesser donors are West Germany (\$2 million) and Israel.

The U.S. program is designed to complement these other aid sources by concentrating in areas which are not covered by

other donors but which are valuable for Chad's continued growth and stability. The program to date has been limited to technical cooperation activities to develop and improve Chad's transportation network, its livestock industry, its administrative capacity, and the health of the people. With large parts of the country now isolated from each other and from the capital for much of the year, AID has begun projects in highway improvement furnishing highway and public works equipment and in assistance to civil aviation.

Projects to improve livestock production and processing in the rural areas should help to augment Chad's export of beef to other African countries. Finally, our program trains Chadians in modern techniques in preventive health, in public safety, public works and other specialized fields to help the "Africanization" of Chad's administrative apparatus proceed in an orderly manner. The U.S. also supports UNICEF's maternal-child care program in Chad with contributions of dried milk under the Title III PL 480 program. This assistance will continue in FY 1966.

Although the small U.S. program has been limited to technical assistance and a small amount of surplus agricultural commodities, a survey presently being made on the feasibility of establishing an internal airline may lead to a development loan for purchase of U.S. aircraft and ground facilities equipment. \$705,000 is required for continuing technical assistance projects, while a new project in livestock vaccination is also under consideration for possible FY 1966 funding.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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

Country: CHAD

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1964				Estimate FY 1965			Proposed FY 1966		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Development Loan										
Project Assistance										
U.S. Technicians	58	58			340	340		350	370	
Participants	36	36			19	19		20	20	
Commodities	355	355			216	216		335	315	
Other Costs	138	138			10	10		-	-	
Total Project Assistance	587	587			585	585		705	705	
Method of Financing										
Project Assistance										
Direct A.I.D.	579	579			435	435		570	570	
Other Agency	8	8			35	35		35	35	
Contract	-	-			115	115		100	100	
Non-Project Assistance	-	-			-	-		-	-	
Total Other than Development Loan	587	587			585	585		705	705	
Total Assistance	587	XXX	XXX	XXX	585	XXX	XXX	705	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
A.I.D. employed	1	6	6
Participating agency	1	1	1
Contractor technicians	1	1	0
Total	3	8	7

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Non-contract	21	6	5
Contract	-	-	-
Total	21	6	5

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PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: CHAD

Activity: Transportation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Public Works Training and Equipment - 677-11-310-011			
Prior Reference: P.421, FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1964 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	350	-	350
Estimated FY 65	40	300	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	390	300	90
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
200	40	630	
Cost Components	Obligations		
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	40	70	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	-	130	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	40	200	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	40	200	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned	FY 66	Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	FY 66
Through 6/30/65		Through 6/30/65	

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the Government of Chad maintain and improve surface transportation by training and assisting the Ministry of Public Works' road maintenance organization to improve its efficiency of operation.

Chad, one of the most isolated countries in Africa, has a primitive and inadequate road network. Until road repair crews can repair rainy season damage, Chad's roads are closed for several months each year. The inability to transport goods within the country and for export is a serious impediment to the country's economic development.

The United States supplemented the Government of Chad's efforts to remedy this situation, in part, in FY 1964 by financing the procurement of ten pieces of heavy road equipment (tractors and motor graders and spare parts). This equipment is due to arrive during FY 1965. Two highway equipment technicians will be assigned to Chad in FY 1965 to assist the Ministry of Public Work's personnel to develop a sound program of operation, repair and preventive maintenance for heavy equipment, to ensure optimum use of equipment. The large unliquidated balance at the end of FY 1964 was due to obligation late in the fourth quarter of FY 1964. The commodities have been procured and are expected to arrive in Chad in April 1965. On the job training both in the Ministry's equipment shops and in field operations will be provided.

In FY 1966 funds will be required to continue the two highway equipment technicians and to furnish shop equipment, electrical components, field repair kits and the training aids for use by the technicians for operation and maintenance instruction. Funds will also be needed to furnish two mobile repair units with the equipment for field overhaul or repair.

The European Economic Community is expected to furnish Chad with a significantly larger (but as yet undetermined) equipment contribution. The GOC itself is budgeting \$400,000 a year for highway maintenance.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: CHAD

Activity: Transportation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Highway Improvement 677-11-310-015			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1965 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	-	-	-
Estimated FY 65	50	50	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	50	50	
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
100	-	150	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	50	100	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	50	100	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	-	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	50	100	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

centers of population and industry. This lack of communication obstructs economic growth, and makes it difficult for the Government to stay in touch and retain effective control in all regions. The United States is assisting the Government of Chad to overcome this obstacle to development by providing contract experts to study and advise the GOC in road communication in the southern and most populated portion of Chad. This area includes the capital, Fort Lamy, and the second city, Fort Archambault which do not have overland access with each other during the rainy season.

Programmed for FY 1965 is (1) a survey to establish the economic capability of this area for an expanded and improved highway system, (2) an aerial photographic survey of the region after rainy season flooding to determine flooding patterns in relation to road routes. This survey would use material compiled by a national road survey performed by France to be published shortly, and an engineering survey for a portion of a proposed road prepared by the European Development Fund.

FY 1966 funding is planned to finance costs of a 4-man survey to investigate the technical aspects of highway requirements identified as a result of the economic study including alternate routes linking the two principal cities and to determine how to improve the all-weather capability of existing highways through such improvements as the construction of bridges and fords as a possible alternative to an entirely paved highway. These surveys will extend through the middle of FY 1966.

The purpose of these studies is to provide the Government of Chad material on the basis of which to formulate proposals for outside loan financing of some of its highway construction requirements.

The French have just completed a national road survey which has not yet been published. In addition, the European Development Fund has completed an engineering survey for a portion of the road between Fort Lamy and Fort Archambault. A review of these studies will form part of the planned economic survey.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the GOC in its efforts to integrate the several regions of Chad economically, socially, and politically through helping Chad improve its highway system.

One of Chad's most severe development problems is the lack of communication among its various

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: CHAD

Activity: Transportation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Civil Aviation Assistance 677-11-370-013			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1965 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	-	-	-
Estimated FY 65	155	50	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	155	50	105
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
150	-	305	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	50	20	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	105	130	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	155	150	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	120	150	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	35	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

a commercial domestic airline.

The previously inadequate transportation/communication network in Chad suffered a severe setback by the recent withdrawal of French military light plane service to 34 towns and cities in Chad. This service represented the principal means of communications by the central government to the outlying population centers. Additionally, existing commercial airline services between the principal cities of Chad have proven unable to cope with the increasing demands for freight and passenger service.

In the absence of adequate all-weather highways, the Government of Chad is unusually dependent on air transport to maintain contact with and effective control over the country. Most urgent highway needs are being identified and studied in another AID project (Highway Improvement, No. 677-11-310-015). To provide minimum transport coverage of Chad's vast area will require a combination of surface and air transport facilities, so that simultaneous development of both types of facilities is appropriate.

With FY 1965 funds AID is financing an economic survey of the internal aviation requirements of Chad. This survey will also explore whether the U.S. should offer to participate in developing Chad's air transport and what form such assistance should take. The survey will be evaluated by two aviation experts on temporary duty in Chad. In addition AID is financing the acquisition of two light planes and spare parts for reestablishing air communications to the 34 outlying towns in FY 1965.

In FY 1966 \$20,000 will be required to pay for the continued services of aviation experts who will review and evaluate the survey's report; the remainder would be to help the Government meet its essential communication needs by providing one light aircraft; spare parts for this and the previously acquired aircraft; shop equipment; and navigational aids that may be needed at small airstrips. Possible U.S. assistance for large aircraft involved in commercial operations would be considered on a loan basis.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the Government of Chad (1) to re-establish regular air connections between 34 towns and villages (previously served by French military airplanes), (2) to survey future air transport needs and (3) to determine the feasibility of establishing

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: CHAD

Activity: Health and Sanitation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: School Health Education 677-11-540-007			
Prior Reference: P. 422, FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1963 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	341	142	199
Estimated FY 65	145	250	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	486	392	94
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
170	310	966	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	125	145	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	10	25	
Other Costs	10	-	
Total Obligations	145	170	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	110	135	
Other Agency	35	35	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description:

To help the Government of Chad improve the health of its citizens by establishing a health program in the schools. This project's efforts will concentrate upon health education, preventive medicine, and disease detection, in selected primary

and secondary schools, as well as in the normal schools.

The Chadian people suffer a variety of debilitating ailments which result from a tropical environment, an inadequate diet, and poor hygiene habits. AID will assist the Chadian Government establish a demonstration project in selected schools; advise and assist the Chadian Ministry of Education develop and implement a health education program within the schools; and, support the National Health Services in its vaccination program and campaign of early detection of incipient diseases in Chad's school population.

AID previously financed mobile medical units for disease detection, personnel carriers, medical supplies to equip a laboratory and teaching aids for health education. AID's efforts then encompassed curative medicine; primary emphasis has now been shifted to health education and preventive medicine.

Four technicians are assigned to this project: a physician, who is chief of party, particularly concerned with vaccination and disease detection; a public health nurse who assists in the disease detection and vaccination programs as well as in health education; a health educator who will assist and advise the Chadian Ministry of Education in developing health instruction for the schools; and a sanitarian. These technicians will also train Chadian school and health personnel to enable the Chadian National Health Service continue the project on its own after FY 1968.

Because of delays in commodity procurement and staffing, this project did not get underway as originally planned, so that the target date for completion has been advanced by one year from the previous estimate.

The French are providing the services of forty physicians (who will provide treatment for the diseases detected under this project).

FY 1966 funds are requested to finance the continued services of the four technicians and for additional commodities (vaccines, laboratory equipment and teaching aids) to support the preventive detection and educational aspects of the project.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: CHAD

Activity: Public Administration & Public Safety

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Public Safety - 677-11-710-009
Prior Reference: P.424, FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1964 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1967

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	73	18	55
Estimated FY 65	60	95	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	133	113	20
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost to Complete
85	20		238

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	35	35
Participants	19	20
Commodities	6	30
Other Costs	-	-
Total Obligations	60	85

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	60	85
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description:
To help strengthen internal security agencies in Chad by increasing the communication and mobile capacity of the police.
A.I.D. sent a public safety survey team to Chad in 1963 to evaluate the strength and require-

ments of the internal security forces. Its recommendation lead to a small program of assistance to the Surete.
Funds were provided in FY 1964 and FY 1965 for procurement of basic equipment for this project, i.e., 10-12 vehicles, radios, spare parts, and tools. Also in 1964 two participants received twelve weeks training in police techniques and riot control in the U.S. The participant training portion of the program is being accelerated with two officials receiving the senior official training at the International Police Academy for twelve weeks and two junior officials receiving approximately six months radio communications training in the U.S. Also, training funds were provided to finance brief orientations for two senior officials visiting the U.S. under other auspices.
In FY 1966 funds will be required to fund the salary of one technician and provide for the procurement of three vehicles, additional radios, spare parts, and training aids. It is also proposed that two more senior police officials attend the IPA course in the United States and that two or three radio communication personnel be given six months training in their respective fields of activity in the United States.

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Country: **DAHOMEY**

TABLE I

Summary (in thousands of dollars)			
Funding Category	Obligations		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Development Loans	-	-	-
Tech. Coop./D.G.	534	506	400
Supporting Assistance	-	xxx	-
Contingency Fund	-	xxx	xxx
Total	534	506	400

Dahomey is a small coastal country with few exploitable natural resources. Per capita GNP is low (estimated at \$60-70 per year). The principal obstacles to development are the low level of education and skills of the agricultural population and the lack of attractive employment opportunities for the more highly educated in productive industry and agriculture, aggravated by the repatriation of thousands of Dahomians formerly employed in other African countries.

The Dahomey Government has recently initiated an austerity program to attempt to eliminate its chronic budget deficit. A special national development and investment fund has been established to which all public and private salaried employees contribute a certain percentage of their wages. Recognizing that 90% of Dahomey's population depend on agriculture for a living, the Dahomean Government instituted a development plan in 1961 which concentrates on the improvement of agricultural production, principally through improved seeds and improved agricultural techniques. A very favorable private investment code has been passed to stimulate increased investment in the industrial sector, and a national development bank is in operation.

The Dahomey Government considers increased agricultural output, particularly in commercial crops such as palm nuts, to be the basic starting point for economic development. Economically hampered by its small size, Dahomey seeks association with some of its surrounding neighbors as a means of increasing development opportunities, particularly with Togo and with Nigeria.

AID has a small technical assistance program in Dahomey concentrated in agriculture, with additional activities in transportation, communications and vocational education. AID assistance is augmented by PL 480, Title II and Title III Food for Peace programs, and a Title I Sales Agreement has recently been concluded for surplus rice.

Under the AID program initiated in FY 1962, increased agricultural production has been a major concentration. Over 2,000 acres of cashew nut trees have been planted in the north in demonstration plantings using improved stock and techniques.

A central agricultural school at Porto Novo has been equipped with training, shop and farm equipment, and 59 students are in attendance. A program to improve the agricultural extension service is in full operation with periodic training workshops conducted by AID advisory personnel, field testing of new crop varieties and demonstration plantings. Using U.S.-provided motor bikes, extension agents for the first time are acquainting farmers throughout the country with improved farming techniques. In an animal husbandry project, cattle resistant to the tsetse fly have been provided to farm and village cooperatives which are also being helped by AID-trained extension agents.

In areas other than agriculture, a telephone line is under construction to link Dahomey with Niger, its neighbor to the north with AID assistance. U.S. road equipment has greatly increased the capacity of the Public Works Ministry to maintain and repair road network. Equipment provided to the vocational high school has allowed, for the first time, adequate vocational shop instruction for the more than 500 students. The capability of internal security forces has been improved through the provision of vehicles and a country-wide radio network, now being installed. A United States Geological Survey team surveyed mineral resources in Northeast Dahomey and provided field training to Dahomean technical personnel.

A PL 480 Title III school lunch and relief program through the Catholic Relief Service has reached children and needy persons throughout Dahomey and Title II commodities have been used in a "food for work" program.

In 1966 AID will continue activities in agricultural extension and education by providing advisory services including those in commercial pineapple production, as well as laboratory equipment for an agricultural school. A project in public works will be continued with AID-financed equipment and Title II foods providing partial wages to workers. \$250,000 is requested for the on-going projects with an additional \$150,000 estimated for several new project proposals. One new activity may be to help organize two pilot agricultural villages. A survey also may be made of ground water resources in northeastern Dahomey.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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

Country: **DAHOMEY**

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1964				Estimate FY 1965			Proposed FY 1966		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Development Loan										
Project Assistance										
U.S. Technicians	200	200			178	178		60	60	
Participants	20	20			12	12		5	5	
Commodities	278	278			300	300		175	175	
Other Costs	36	36			16	16		10	10	
Total Project Assistance	534	534			506	506		250	250*	
Method of Financing										
Project Assistance										
Direct A.I.D.	398	398			382	382		220	220	
Other Agency	69	69			44	44		-	-	
Contract	67	67			80	80		30	30	
Non-Project Assistance	-	-			-	-		-	-	
Total Other than Development Loan	534	534			506	506		250	250	
Total Assistance	534	XXX	XXX	XXX	506	XXX	XXX	250	XXX	XXX

* Total for continuing Technical Cooperation projects. In addition, \$150,000 is requested to cover estimated FY 1966 requirements of new projects or possible existing projects.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
A.I.D. employed	4	3	2
Participating agency	2	1	-
Contractor technicians	-	1	2
Total	6	5	4

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Non-contract	8	4	1
Contract	-	-	-
Total	8	4	1

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PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: DAHOMEY

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agriculture Extension and Education - 680-11-110-007
Prior Reference: P.433, FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1967

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	294	157	137
Estimated FY 65	155	171	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	449	328	121
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
220	50	719	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	64	30
Participants	10	5
Commodities	70	175
Other Costs	11	10
Total Obligations	155	220

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	95	190
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	60	30

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the Dahomean Government develop an agricultural extension service and improve crop and livestock production.

The agricultural sector receives major emphasis in Dahomey's development plan. Stress is placed on

improving agricultural practices and increasing land under cultivation. This is to be accomplished through strengthening the organization of the Extension Service of the Ministry of Agriculture and its capability to inform and assist farmers obtain higher quality and quantity of production.

The extension activities, begun in 1962, are continuing under the guidance of a contract technician from the Near East Foundation, who arrived in Dahomey in November 1964. A second technician, a horticultural specialist, will be recruited in FY 1965 to concentrate on improved fruit and vegetable production. Under this program, fifteen demonstration plots have already been installed, and the technicians will assist the Ministry of Agriculture in the installation of others throughout the country.

In FY 1963 and 1964, AID supplied additional vehicles for the extension service and to field workers in the Animal Husbandry, Forest, Produce Inspection, and Fisheries Services. The purchase of 450 motorbikes and 30 small vehicles has extended the areas effectively covered by these services and has made possible better coordination of their efforts.

In addition to the commodities already supplied, the U.S. is providing laboratory equipment, hand tools and certain other equipment for the demonstration plots.

Assistance has also been provided to the Fisheries Service of the Ministry of Agriculture for the construction of facilities for bait storage and the temporary storage of fish in two fishing cooperatives recently established. This will be used as a basis for an expanded extension program in fisheries. One hundred tons of seed corn are being supplied as a "grain bank" to promote increased corn production.

The Government of Dahomey pays all operation and maintenance costs on equipment supplied by the U.S. and local costs of the project (other than logistical support for the U.S. contract technician).

In FY 1966, AID will continue to finance the two contract technicians. As part of the goal of diversified production, assistance is planned for the extension of pineapple production. The GRD has indicated their desire for loan assistance for a fruit processing factory. This request is to be reviewed on the basis of its economic

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: DAHOMEY

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agriculture Extension and Education
680-11-110-007

Page 2 of 2

and technical feasibility, but it is doubtful that such a loan would be ready for approval in FY 1966. Laboratory and classroom equipment for an agricultural lycee (secondary school) will also be supplied. Commodities, hand tools, seed, fertilizers, insecticides, and mechanized equipment (tractors, plows, etc.) for use on demonstration plots will be included in FY 1966 funding. One participant will study agricultural methods in the United States. Funding for a small amount of local currency expenses is required to provide local logistic support for the technicians.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: DAHOMEY

Activity: Agriculture & Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Civic Works Program 680-11-190-004			
Prior Reference: P.707 FY 64 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	63	26	37
Estimated FY 65	20	40	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	83	66	17
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
30	-	113	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	20	30	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	20	30	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	20	30	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

areas has resulted in increasing unemployment problems since the economy has not expanded rapidly enough to provide jobs for these people. AID assistance under this program helps to provide work and training in practical skills in the urban areas, while at the same time encouraging a return to the land by expanding opportunities for employment in rural areas. In urban areas, a carpentry workshop and government works garage provide apprentice-type training for unemployed workers.

AID has assisted the Government of Dahomey organize rural centers providing training in such skills as carpentry, brick making, masonry and road maintenance and simple construction. In previous years AID has contributed tractors, farm equipment, earth blockmaking machines and hand tools. At present PL 480 Title II foodstuffs are being provided as part of the wages of persons being trained.

In the rural areas unskilled workers have been employed on teak or cashew plantations and in land-cleaning and road repairing activities. Annual requirements of PL 480 Title II commodities are valued at \$100,000 (export market value).

At the present time this project is being monitored by a Food-for-Peace officer, who arrived in Dahomey in November 1964, and who is responsible for planning and supervision of the PL 480 Title II contribution to the project in addition to supervising other PL 480 activities in Dahomey.

The Dahomean Government provides workshops, materials, land, training, supervision and partial wage payments, as appropriate, to the activities in the project.

FY 1966 funds are required for the continued services of the Food for Peace Officer.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist Dahomey in providing work and training for unemployed workers by supporting establishment of training centers and "food-for-work" programs in rural and urban areas.

The movement of population from rural to urban

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
New Project

Country: DAHOMEY

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Establishment of Pilot Villages 680-11-190-020			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1966		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65			xxxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
150	-	150	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians		-	
Participants		-	
Commodities		150	
Other Costs		-	
Total Obligations		150	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs		150	
Other Agency		-	
Contract		-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
-	30	-	-

plans to set up pilot villages to facilitate the use of modern equipment and methods which will increase agricultural production and which could not be utilized by Dahomean farmers on an individual basis.

Two rural development centers have been established by the GRD and a team of Israeli agricultural advisors. Each center will consist of a training unit with several cooperative villages located near it. Under the proposed program, young Dahomean farmers will be taught improved agricultural methods, livestock care, and operation and maintenance of machinery at the training units for one year. At the end of the year, they will move to one of the nearby cooperative villages for which they have cleared the land during the course of the training, where they can put their newly acquired skills to work. They will continue to be under the direct supervision of the Israeli and Dahomean advisors for the first six months after moving to the villages. The pilot village operation includes a supervised credit program and plans for crop rotation, use of fertilizers and pest control.

The GRD will provide local costs for training the villagers for 18 months, trained agriculturists, purchasing land, and housing for Dahomean and Israeli agriculturists working with the project. To the extent possible, construction materials will be supplied locally. The villagers will do the construction themselves, under the supervision of the Dahomean and Israeli advisors.

The U.S. contribution in establishing the two villages will consist of machinery and implements for land clearing and preparation, commodities for water and electric supply, hand tools, fertilizers and plant protection supplies, roofing materials and cement, and tractors and implements for the training center. In addition, U.S.-owned foreign currencies will be used to acquire livestock for the two cooperative villages.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the development of agriculture in Dahomey by aiding in the establishment of two pilot cooperative villages.

Increased agricultural production is essential to the economic development of Dahomey. The country

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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**NEW PROJECT
TABLE III**

Country: **DAHOMEY**

Activity: **Health and Sanitation**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Rural Water Resources 680-11-120-022			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1966 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: NA			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65			XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
60	NA	NA	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians		25	
Participants		-	
Commodities		35	
Other Costs		-	
Total Obligations		60	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs		35	
Other Agency		-	
Contract		25	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

are available irregularly during rainy seasons, and storage facilities are not available to ensure availability throughout the year. Water for human consumption is generally contaminated, and is a leading factor in the high incidence of internal parasites and other debilitating diseases throughout Dahomey.

The purpose of this possible project would be to survey ground water resources of Dahomey that could be subjected to more intensive development and which would reduce dependence of Dahomey's population on rainfall and rivers and streams for its water needs. The development of a more adequate water resources system will be an important boost for increased productivity and greater utilization of other resources in several regions of the country. Development of a potable water supply will also help to improve the health and living conditions of the population in the villages of the areas affected by the study.

Under this project, FY 1966 funds would be required for the services of three short-term water resources specialists who will undertake the ground water survey and procurement of the necessary test drilling equipment and vehicles. It is estimated that these funding requirements would total \$60,000.

Future funding of this project will be dependent on the outcome of the original survey and the need for additional U.S. assistance.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the Government of Dahomey to assess actual and potential water resources through a ground water survey.

Several regions of the country lack a reliable year-round supply of water. Existing water resources

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SUMMARY OF COUNTRY PROGRAM

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Country: GABON

TABLE I

Summary (in thousands of dollars)			
Funding Category	Obligations		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Development Loans	-	-	0-
Tech. Coop./D.G.	797	188	25,000 270
Supporting Assistance	-	-	-
Contingency Fund	-	xxx	xxx
Total	797	188	270- 25,270

Gabon is a fairly large but very sparsely populated country (500,000 in an area about as large as Colorado). Though 90% of its population is engaged in subsistence agriculture, Gabon has a very rich natural resource base. Its annual per capita GNP is about \$200. There is an important lumber industry and a large manganese mine in the southeast. A huge and rich deposit of iron ore (about 1 billion tons at 62-64% iron content) is located at Mekambo in the northeast.

Exploitation of the latter requires construction of a 430-mile railroad, a deep water port, and an adequate mining complex. To take full advantage of its natural wealth, Gabon must also assure improved education for its scattered rural population and improve its present limited communication facilities.

Gabon has received more per capita Free World aid than any other African country. French aid has averaged \$9 million a year and EEC aid over \$2.5 million. France supplies teachers, government administrators, and technicians in all sectors of the economy; has undertaken economic and technical feasibility studies for capital projects in all areas; is engaged in airport and road construction; and has financed technical assistance projects in agricultural experimentation, reforestation, and other areas. The European Economic Community has conducted studies of a commercial port at Owendo and has provided Gabon with highway and reforestation equipment. In July 1964, Gabon obtained a \$12 million IBRD loan to build roads to open up the forest region. The IBRD previously loaned \$35 million in FY 1959 for manganese mining.

In view of the comprehensive assistance being provided to Gabon from these other sources, the U. S. aid program is limited to a few fields where the U. S. would have significant visible impact: construction of schools, provision of health equipment, and provision of equipment to support Gabon's road expansion program designed to increase the accessibility of additional timber and mineral resources now awaiting exploration.

The principal AID activity is concentrated in the joint AID/Peace Corps rural school construction project through which school units are being constructed in rural areas of the country. At the close of 1964, 20 schools with a total of 59 classrooms and 36 small teachers' houses had been completed with additional units in various stages of construction. These have been constructed by joint Gabonese-Peace Corps teams allowing Gabonese to learn simple building skills, with AID providing materials and equipment. In addition, heavy road maintenance equipment is being provided to open up new areas of the country and improve existing roads through the dense rainforest. Clinical medical equipment and vehicles have been provided to the Endemic Disease Service to extend its program of conducting medical examinations and providing treatment for major diseases throughout the rural areas.

In FY 1966, the AID program will continue projects in education and health, amount to an estimated \$270,000. In view of Gabon's development potential, AID will direct increasing efforts to identifying opportunities for stimulating private investment through the conduct of specific feasibility studies, and may consider such studies along with a vocational education project in FY 1966. AID may also consider loan participation in financing the proposed railroad to permit exploitation of the Mekambo iron ore deposits. A feasibility study of this project financed by the U.N. Special Fund is scheduled for completion in April 1965 and a survey of its economic impact by July 1965.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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Country: GABON

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1964				Estimate FY 1965			Proposed FY 1966		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	0-25,000	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Development Loan										
Project Assistance										
U.S. Technicians	34	34			43	43		30	30	
Participants	14	14			-	-		-	-	
Commodities	735	735			145	145		240	240	
Other Costs	14	14			-	-		-	-	
Total Project Assistance	797	797			188	188		270	270	
Method of Financing										
Project Assistance										
Direct A.I.D.	797	797			188	188		270	270	
Other Agency	-	-			-	-		-	-	
Contract	-	-			-	-		-	-	
Non-Project Assistance	-	-			-	-		-	-	
Total Other than Development Loan	797	797			188	188		270	270	
Total Assistance	797	XXX	XXX	XXX	188	XXX	XXX	270-25,270	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
A.I.D. employed	1	1	1
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	-	-	-
Total	1	1	1

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Non-contract	3		
Contract	-		
Total	3		

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PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: GABON

Activity: Health and Sanitation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Improvement of Health Services 678-11-590-011			
Prior Reference: p.444, FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1963		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	45	43	2
Estimated FY 65	45	2	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	90	45	45
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
40	100	230	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	-	-	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	45	40	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	45	40	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	45	40	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

with a high incidence of diseases such as malaria, filariasis, dysentery, tuberculosis and intestinal parasites.

To help overcome these difficulties, AID initially collaborated with WHO in the preparation of a comprehensive survey of Gabon's health requirements. This survey establishes priorities for Gabon's health programs which will be incorporated into the Gabonese Development plan. In addition to financing the survey, AID has provided jeeps, ambulances, outboard motor boats (for use by medical teams to serve otherwise inaccessible areas), and medical instruments. The initial phase of this project will conclude in FY 1965 with the provision of a small river-based clinic to permit improved medical services for the approximately 20-25,000 inhabitants of the Ogooue-Maritime region, an area so interlaced with rivers, lakes, and lagoons that land communication is practically impossible.

Further AID help is planned in FY 1966, coordinated with the Ministry of Public Health's expanded program, and consisting of additional vehicles and equipment for medical treatment and examination which will assist the Ministry in further enlarging the scope of its services in rural areas.

Gabon annually devotes over 10% of its national budget to health and assistance facilities. The Government has agreed to provide for the maintenance and operation of all U.S.-furnished equipment and will continue to provide the necessary personnel and technical supervision. U.S. assistance in this area supplements the aid programs of France, the EEC, and the UN which are providing technical and administrative personnel as well as support to the various health activities.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist in the improvement of Gabonese health facilities and in the expansion of medical services to the population.

Roughly half of all Gabonese children never reach the age of 15. The population is afflicted

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: GABON

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Rural School Construction 678-11-640-003			
Prior Reference: p.446, FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	739	480	259
Estimated FY 65	143	347	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	882	827	55
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
230	-	1112	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	43	30	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	100	200	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	143	230	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	143	230	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the Gabonese Government to improve and expand educational facilities in rural areas of the country, through the provision of commodities for the construction of school units by Peace Corps/Gabonese teams.

Since independence, the Gabonese, assisted by France and the EEC, have placed great emphasis on education. As a result, over 80% of the nation's children are now attending classes, one of the highest rates in Africa. However, attendance has been largely concentrated in the coastal urban areas and is considerably lower in rural towns and villages where classes are conducted in deteriorating ill-suited buildings or mud and wattle huts. Although an adequate supply of primary school teachers is available, too few of them are willing to teach in the interior due to the lack of suitable schools and acceptable housing.

Construction of rural school units has been in progress since mid-1963, with AID providing construction materials, trucks and tools. This project receives the support of approximately 35 Peace Corps volunteers, divided into small groups, who work with and supervise local Gabonese labor at each construction site. At the close of 1964, twenty schools with a total of 59 classrooms and 36 small houses for teachers had been constructed and four other school units were close to completion. It is anticipated that 30 school units will have been completed by early fall of 1965.

The Gabonese Government has requested extension of this project beyond the originally planned termination date. Continuation of this project is envisioned in FY 1966 on a somewhat modified basis, with increased emphasis on broader Gabonese participation at the local level and on the training of Gabonese as a prime target. The basic design of the units will be simplified even further to permit easy Gabonese duplication, and to facilitate the greatest possible use of indigenous materials. The AID contribution will consist primarily of construction commodities, i.e., cement, roofing, paint, and hardware, and a small amount of tools, equipment, and replacement parts for machinery now in use. AID will also continue to finance the services of a technical advisor responsible for the financial management and construction supervision of the project in the field.

The contribution of the Gabonese Government to this project includes land, local labor, and locally-available construction materials representing approximately 20-25% of project costs, as well as the services of a Gabonese program director to insure full Gabonese participation at the prefectural and village level.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
New Project

Country: GABON

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Vocational Education Improvement
678-11-610-018
Prior Reference: p.447, FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1966 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:**1966

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65			xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
90	-	90	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians		-
Participants		-
Commodities		90
Other Costs		-
Total Obligations		90

Obligations By Method of Financing	
Direct AID Costs	90
Other Agency	-
Contract	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the Gabonese Government in its efforts to overcome the country's acute shortage of skilled labor, by augmenting the facilities of Gabon's technical and vocational training schools. The Gabon Ministry of Labor estimates that

only 250 of the national work force of 45,000 wage earners have had formal vocational training. With the rapid expansion of the country's economy and the trend toward greater use of machinery in the large capital-intensive, extractive industries, the need for adequately trained workers has become increasingly urgent. The shortage of skilled workers is particularly pressing in the building trades and the industrial maintenance occupations, where most services are now provided by European expatriates. This project plan involves the provision of equipment for new sections in several technical training centers now operating in Gabon. It incorporates a project originally envisioned for FY 1965 funding. The rate of Gabonese progress on the physical expansion of its training facilities now indicates that FY 1966 is a more realistic target date for implementation.

AID's contribution will probably consist of equipment maintenance, carpentry and masonry. Major items to be provided include basic tools, lathes, arc welders, acetylene torches, and engines, band saws, drill presses, bench grinders and various instructional devices. Specifications for this equipment have been thoroughly discussed between the Gabonese Government and a heavy equipment specialist on temporary duty in Gabon. Anticipated funding requirements based on his cost estimates will be refined in FY 1966 if AID proceeds with this project.

The Gabonese Government will provide the physical facilities to house this equipment, the necessary instructors, and will provide for all other operational and maintenance costs of the schools.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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New Project
TABLE III

Country: GABON

Activity: General and Miscellaneous

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Feasibility Studies 678-11-990-023			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1966		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: NA	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65			XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
50	NA	NA	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians		40	
Participants		-	
Commodities		-	
Other Costs		10	
Total Obligations		50	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs		-	
Other Agency		15	
Contract		35	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Gabon is richly endowed with natural resources and has a significant potential for industrial development. This project will provide funds to finance short-term consultants and experts to conduct feasibility studies of proposed projects which appear to offer good economic and investment potential, and in the process to assist the country in establishing national development priorities. Each study will be directed to the development possibilities of specific enterprises or industries. Particular likely examples of such studies include local production facilities for cement and other building materials, and local processing facilities for agricultural products.

The projected construction of a railroad to enable exploitation of the rich iron ore deposits in northeastern Gabon, opening up a hitherto undeveloped area of the country, is expected to give rise to numerous opportunities for investment in related industries. Many of these opportunities will require preliminary economic and technical studies in order to facilitate the process of attracting the necessary investment capital, including possible AID development loans. Similarly, the Gabonese Government has shown interest in constructing a deep-water harbor at Port Gentil, the possibilities of which will require preliminary studies as the first step in securing development funds from external sources.

It is estimated that \$50,000 of FY 1966 funds may be required for short to medium term tours of specialists to undertake these economic and technical studies and appropriate support costs.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the Gabonese Government in identifying attractive investment projects and thus to stimulate the expansion of the industrial sector of Gabon's economy.

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SUMMARY OF COUNTRY PROGRAM

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Country: IVORY COAST

TABLE I

Summary (in thousands of dollars)			
Funding Category	Obligations		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Development Loans	5,000	-	-
Tech. Coop./D.G.	1,160	193	116
Supporting Assistance	-	-	-
Contingency Fund	-	xxx	xxx
Total	6,160	193	116

Ivory Coast has a population of about 3.8 million, about 90% of whom are dependent on agriculture. Much of the agriculture and forestry is fully commercialized and the overall growth of the economy has been extremely rapid in recent years, approaching the stage of self-sustaining growth. The GOIC has a target of complete independence from external assistance by 1972. Principal impediments to fuller and more rapid growth are disparities between urban and rural levels of living, and low levels of skills (particularly in the rural areas). Ivory Coast is rapidly expanding educational facilities and exploring means of diversifying its agricultural economy.

President Houphouet Boigny has exerted a very considerable influence in African councils, and has stood for moderate solutions of common African problems, including the Congo in recent months.

GOIC economic policies have been generally realistic, welcoming private investment and obtaining reciprocal cooperation from bankers, industrialists, merchants, etc. The government has successfully curbed aspiration for too rapid "Africanization" in government service and in business.

Major European responsibility in the Ivory Coast has traditionally been borne by France which has been providing about \$25 million annually in technical and capital assistance in all sectors of the economy as well as over 1,000 teachers and advisory personnel. Other aid donors include the EEC and West Germany.

Since the initiation of the AID program in FY 1962, technical assistance projects have been undertaken in improving agricultural education and extension, in conducting surveys of natural resources, and in establishing small industries by stimulating private investment and encouraging the growth of an African entrepreneurial class. Highway construction and maintenance equipment received through an AID development loan is being used to open new areas of the country and maintain existing roads. Capital for the Ivory Coast Development Bank to lend

to private investors is being provided from a \$5 million AID Development Loan with equity capital and other loan funds for the Bank being supplied by the Ivory Coast Government and private banking institutions in Europe, the U. S. and the Ivory Coast. The Export-Import Bank has made two sizeable loans for thermal electric power equipment for Abidjan and for two DC-8 jet aircraft for Air Afrique. Several AID investment guaranty actions are pending.

The accomplishments under the technical assistance program are already marked. Educational materials provided on both the elementary and secondary school levels for rural agricultural teaching are enabling the Government to introduce a more suitable educational curriculum in the rural areas. Demonstration farm equipment is used by Ivorian extension workers in conducting courses for small farmers at pilot village farms. Since meat and livestock products are now imported into the Ivory Coast to the extent of \$4 million per year, the government is placing great emphasis on improved animal husbandry practices within the country, and AID has constructed and equipped the Bingerville Animal Husbandry School to serve as one of the country's major agricultural training institutions concentrating on livestock improvement. A ground water resources survey has been made by U. S. hydrologists, and the results will serve as a basis for a well-drilling program to augment water for both human and animal use in arid regions. Equipment for training commercial fisherman is now being used to train fishermen at a training center.

AID-provided telephone equipment is being used to connect several formerly isolated rural areas of the country, and police efficiency has been improved through the advisory services of U. S. technicians and the provision of radio equipment and vehicles.

A PL 480, Title I sales agreement of \$3.8 million for rice was signed in March, 1964. Title IV sales, also largely for rice, will be made in FY 1965 and in FY 1966 will continue as a main element of the U. S. assistance program. Country-use local currency generated by such sales will be used for construction of rural vocational and women's training schools, and low-cost housing construction in both urban and rural areas.

In addition to the PL 480 program in FY 1966, one technical assistance project to be initiated in FY 1965 will be continued requiring an estimated \$116,000 in FY 1966 funds. AID will furnish an advisory team of four U. S. housing experts to assist Ivorian Ministries and local institutions in formulating a low-cost housing program to be supported by local funds and possibly PL 480 proceeds.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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Country: IVORY COAST

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1964				Estimate FY 1965			Proposed FY 1966		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	5000 ✓	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Development Loan										
Project Assistance										
U.S. Technicians	527	527			193	193		90	90	
Participants	24	24			-	-		10	10	
Commodities	308	308			-	-		16	16	
Other Costs	301	301			-	-		-	-	
Total Project Assistance	1160	1160			193	193		116	116	
Method of Financing										
Project Assistance										
Direct A.I.D.	413	413			18	18		116	116	
Other Agency	-	-			25	25		-	-	
Contract	747	747			150	150		-	-	
Non-Project Assistance	-	-			-	-		-	-	
Total Other than Development Loan	1,160	1,160			193	193		116	116	
Total Assistance	6160	XXX	XXX	XXX	193	XXX	XXX	116	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
A.I.D. employed	6	1	2
Participating agency	-	2	4
Contractor technicians	-	15	12
Total	6	18	18

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Non-contract	15		2
Contract	-		-
Total	15		2

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PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: **IVORY COAST**

Activity: **Community Development, Social Welfare,
and Housing**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Low-Cost Housing 681-11-840-035

Prior Reference: -
Initial Obligation FY: 1965 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	-	-	-
Estimated FY 65	25	25	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	25	25	-
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
116	570	711	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	25	90
Participants	-	10
Commodities	-	16
Other Costs	-	-
Total Obligations	25	116

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	-	-
Other Agency	25	116
Contract	-	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
-	-	1,000	1,000 ^{1/}

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the Government of the Ivory Coast (GOIC) implement a low-cost housing program to overcome a substantial housing shortage which is expected to become critical within five to ten years. Immigration from neighboring countries and a sustained population growth rate at the present 2½ per cent

are estimated to require provision of nearly 400,000 new family dwellings, both in urban and rural areas over the next ten years. The equivalent of \$2 million in CFA francs being generated from the FY 1965 PL 480, Title IV program will be contributed to provide initial operating capital for the building and loan institutions that will finance low- and medium-cost housing. An identical sum is being contributed from Ivory Coast public revenues. AID plans to provide four housing finance and construction advisors to aid the planning ministries and loan institutions administer and operate this effort. Two of the advisors will arrive in the Ivory Coast in the final quarter of this fiscal year, and will be joined by the other two advisors in July 1965. Participant training in the U.S. and Puerto Rico will be provided for key Ivorian personnel for a limited period.

The GOIC will contribute \$2.0 million for seed capital needed by the building institutions. It will provide office space, training facilities and clerical assistance at an estimated value of \$1.0 million. Eighteen administrative and field personnel will be provided the first year. This number will be increased to 60 by the end of the fourth year.

^{1/} These country use funds are to be generated from the local currency proceeds of a PL 480 Title IV sales program.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: **IVORY COAST**

Borrower: **Government of Ivory Coast**

Funds: **Development Loan**

Title and Number of Loan: Highway Equipment Loan 681-H-001	
Date Authorized: 6/29/63	Date Signed: 11/29/63
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	Loan Terms
Amount	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized \$1,700	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed -	Interest Rate 3/4%
Repayments -	Currency of Repayment . . US \$
Interest Collected -	

order 2-years equipment requirements in advance, it is anticipated that the loan will be disbursed by the end of FY 65.

All equipment financed under this loan will be procured from the U.S.

Purpose of Loan - To assist the Government of Ivory Coast finance the foreign exchange cost of highway equipment needed to develop and improve farm-to-market and secondary access roads as well as to maintain the existing road network of some 20,000 miles.

This loan is designed to cover the foreign exchange costs of highway equipment which an AID-financed road survey identified as being required over a 3-year period ending in 1967 to effectively implement the road maintenance, improvement and extension program of the Ministry of Public Works of the Ivory Coast Government.

Physical Status - Final specifications for the highway equipment to be procured have been prepared by the Government of the Ivory Coast and an invitation to Bid issued. Bids have been received from the U.S. suppliers, which have been submitted by the GOIC to AID/W for review and approval.

Financial Status - No disbursements have been made to date. However, since the GOIC has been requested to

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE 15

Country: **IVORY COAST**

Borrower:

Government of Ivory Coast

Funds:

Banque Ivoirienne de Development
Industrial

Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Industrial Development Bank 681-H-003	
Date Authorized: 6/15/64	Date Signed: 2/11/65
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	Loan Terms
Amount	Duration 20 yrs.
Authorized \$ 5,000	Two Step 40 yrs.
Disbursed -	Grace Period 5 yrs.
Repayments -	Two Step 10 yrs.
Interest Collected -	Interest Rate 4 %
	Two Step 2%
	Currency of Repayment . . . US \$

Physical Status - The loan agreement was signed on February 11, 1965 and conditions precedent to disbursements are now being reviewed.

Financial Status - No disbursements have been made. However, it is anticipated that the first disbursement will be made around May 1, 1965.

Purpose of Loan - To assist in the establishment of a Development Bank (BIDI) that will seek to promote private industrial development including Ivorian enterprises. This will be accomplished by providing financing for the foreign exchange costs as well as a limited amount of local costs (\$500,000) to procure equipment, materials and services required under sub-loans.

The loan is a two-step arrangement under which the BIDI will repay in local currencies to the GOIC on the following terms: 4%, 20 years including a 5 year grace period. The GOIC will in turn repay the amount of the loan in U.S. dollars in 40 years and pay interest as outlined above.

The Bank will have wide financial participation with initial capital of \$12.8 million represented by a \$5.0 million interest free loan from the GOIC, the AID loan and \$2.8 million worth of equity. The equity shares are to be held by private Ivorian and foreign investors, Chase International Investment Corp., Lazard Freres & Co. the International Finance Corporation, the GOIC, the Central Bank of West Africa and several French banks.

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SUMMARY OF COUNTRY PROGRAM

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Country: MALAGASY REPUBLIC

TABLE I

Summary (in thousands of dollars)			
Funding Category	Obligations		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Development Loans.....	-	3,100	0-1,000
Tech. Coop./D.G.	754	745	795
Supporting Assistance.....	-	-	-
Contingency Fund.....	-	xxx	xxx
Total.....	754	3,845	795- 1,795

The Malagasy Republic (island of Madagascar), an area roughly equal to California and Oregon combined, has a population of about 6 million which depends almost entirely on agriculture and livestock raising. The country has substantial resources in agricultural land and forests and has a variety of exploitable mineral resources. With per capita product at about \$90 per year, its development impediments include the low level of skills in rural areas, transportation problems stemming from rugged terrain, and traditional practices which inhibit commercial exploitation of livestock resources. External trade is in chronic deficit balanced principally by large infusions of French and EEC aid.

The government has pursued an active anti-Communist policy. It retains association with the other former French African states in the UAM but because of distance its emphasis has centered on political rather than economic cooperation. The U.S. has an important NASA tracking station in the Malagasy Republic.

The Malagasy Republic is the largest recipient of French and EEC aid among the ex-French Tropical African States. In addition to substantial French private investment, French aid has averaged nearly \$50 million a year, the largest components being for support of French personnel, now approximately \$13 million a year, and development plan projects, now roughly \$9 million annually. Direct and indirect French budgetary support grants have declined steadily from \$11 million in 1961 to \$7 million in 1963 and an estimated \$3 million in 1965. EEC grants, averaging \$9 million annually during the last 6 years, have been mainly for transportation--over \$27 million, irrigation and drainage--over \$15 million, and school construction over \$4 million. West German aid of more than \$9 million includes road construction and vocational training. In addition, plans are underway for Norway to assist in fishing and merchant marine training. The World Bank is currently considering projects for school and road construction and for irrigation.

The U. S. aid program now provides technical assistance in a limited number of fields, principally agricultural extension, rural water supply and manpower training. In agricultural extension, AID technicians have helped improve the training of extension agents by introducing new courses and teaching methods and by emphasizing practical work in agricultural schools. The uses of better hand tools and of animal-drawn implements have been demonstrated to encourage the Malagasy farmer to increase production. To help meet the critical need for water, AID technicians have worked with and are training Malagasy well-drilling crews in areas of extreme water shortage. They have been particularly successful in bringing in wells. At a mechanics training school, U.S. equipment specialists have established courses in the operation and maintenance of U.S. highway equipment: The school has already trained three hundred operators and mechanics.

In FY 1965 AID is considering development loan assistance to the Malagasy railway authority to rebuild a bridge and realign a portion of the railroad leading from the capital city to the sea so as to permit more economical operation. AID is currently financing technical and economic studies to determine the exact nature of the work to be undertaken, as well as others which may lead to a possible road development loan in FY 1966. Also being considered for FY 1966 are loans for construction of storage silos for cooperatives, and telecommunication expansion.

In FY 1966, continuing TC/DG projects, primarily concentrated on agriculture extension and equipment maintenance training, will require \$695,000. In addition, AID is considering two new projects for possible funding in FY 1966. One of these involves the provision to the Malagasy Ministry of Information of twelve mobile audio-visual units to give further publicity to improved methods of farming as a means to accelerate agriculture production. The Malagasy Government will provide the personnel and necessary budgetary support for operation and maintenance of the units. The other new project proposal for FY 1966 involves improvement of basic health services through the provision of ten ambulances to the Ministry of Health. It is estimated that \$100,000 may be required for such projects in FY 1966.

A PL 480 Title III program, conducted by Catholic Relief Services and UNICEF, will continue school lunch and maternal and child welfare programs with commodity requirements estimated at \$1.5 million.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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Country: MALAGASY REPUBLIC

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1964				Estimate FY 1965			Proposed FY 1966		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	3,100	XXX	XXX	0-1,000	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Development Loan										
Project Assistance										
U.S. Technicians	251	251			261	261		280	280	
Participants	90	90			103	103		75	75	
Commodities	361	361			375	375		340	340	
Other Costs	52	52			6	6		-	-	
Total Project Assistance	754	754			745	745		695	695	
Method of Financing										
Project Assistance										
Direct A.I.D.	653	653			648	648		555	555	
Other Agency	-	-			-	-		-	-	
Contract	101	101			97	97		140	140	
Non-Project Assistance	-	-			-	-		-	-	
Total Other than Development Loan	754	754			745	745		695	695	
Total Assistance	754	XXX	XXX	XXX	3,845	XXX	XXX	695-1,695	XXX	XXX

* Total for continuing Technical Cooperation projects. In addition, \$100,000 is requested to cover estimated FY 1966 requirements of new projects or possible additions to existing projects.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
A.I.D. employed	10	7	5
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	-	1	3
Total	10	8	8

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Non-contract	23	23	19
Contract	-	-	-
Total	23	23	19

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PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: MALAGASY REPUBLIC

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Improvement of Agricultural Extension Services - 687-11-110-013
Prior Reference: P. 462 FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1967

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	477	326	151
Estimated FY 65	206	220	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	683	546	137
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
200	100	983	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	74	50
Participants	63	50
Commodities	65	100
Other Costs	4	-
Total Obligations	206	200

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	206	200
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description:

To help increase agricultural production among Malagasy farmers through assistance to the agricultural extension service.

Among the vast majority of the Malagasy population engaged in agriculture, the use of primitive farming methods is widespread and productivity is

low. The agricultural extension service lacks qualified trained personnel, and has not been in effective contact with individual farmers.

The U.S. is assisting in this area by providing agricultural specialists to help improve the training and output of extension agents by revising the curricula and teaching methods of agricultural extension schools, by demonstrating the use of improved hand tools and animal-drawn implements; and by providing training in the United States in agricultural extension, rural credit, and cooperatives for government agriculture officials. Marketing distribution will be improved through advice to agricultural cooperatives.

FY 1966 funds are needed to continue the services of two technicians to assist in extension training and demonstrations, to provide training in the United States and Puerto Rico for 15 agricultural officials, and to provide rice-hulling devices for the use of selected cooperatives.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: MALAGASY REPUBLIC

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Civic Service - 687-11-190-019			
Prior Reference: P. 463, FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1964 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 100	Expenditures 6	Unliquidated 94
Estimated FY 65	100	120	xxxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	200	126	84
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations -	Estimated Total Cost to Complete 300	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	-	-	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	100	100	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	100	100	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	100	100	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

social problem. The Malagasy Government is attempting to meet this problem by providing twelve months of agricultural training and supervised work to volunteer service groups from this pool of unemployed young men.

Groups of them are used to develop unused agricultural lands and work on public projects such as irrigation works. Following this training, some return to their communities while others settle on the newly developed land.

The U.S. contribution has been limited to providing \$100,000 worth of clothing, camping equipment, simple tools and training aids for 1,000 volunteers, with a maximum use being made of U.S. excess property. The Malagasy Government has contributed \$245,000 in each of these years for the operation of this project.

We are awaiting delivery of the initial increment of commodities.

In FY 1966, the final year of U.S. contribution, \$100,000 is needed to finance similar commodities required in connection with the GOM plans to expand this project by an additional 1,000 volunteers.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the Malagasy Government in training unemployed young men in agricultural and simple craft skills.

In Madagascar there exists a pool of young men who are unemployed and represent a potential

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: MALAGASY REPUBLIC

Activity: Transportation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Operation and Maintenance of Road Building Equipment - 687-11-310-008
Prior Reference: P.465, FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1966

been training Malagasy operators in the use and maintenance of the equipment. One of the technicians has helped establish an operators and mechanics training school which opened for its first class of 47 students in July, 1963. The second technician continues to provide both on-the-job training at work sites where U.S. equipment is employed and to teach at the training school. Related training aids and repair tools have also been provided to the school. The school is intended to train 500 operators and mechanics by the end of FY 1966, at which time our assistance will end and Malagasy personnel will assume direction of the school.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	500	440	60
Estimated FY 65	105	110	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	605	550	55
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
75	-	680	

The Malagasy Government is providing approximately \$175,000 a year in operating costs and salaries for the school, plus operating and maintenance costs for the U.S. equipment.

FY 1966 funding will be needed to continue the services of the two instructors and provide some additional training aids and tools.

Obligations

Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	40	40
Participants	-	-
Commodities	65	35
Other Costs	-	-
Total Obligations	105	75

Obligations By

Method of Financing	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
Direct AID Costs	105	75
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS

Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the Malagasy Ministry of Public Works to better meet its responsibilities for maintaining 2,000 miles of roads in isolated areas.

Following the initial U.S. provision of heavy road construction equipment, two U.S. advisors have

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: MALAGASY REPUBLIC

Activity: Health and Sanitation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Ground Water Development for Village Water Supplies - 687-11-520-014			
Prior Reference: P.466, FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 350	Expenditures 253	Unliquidated 97
Estimated FY 65	227	185	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	577	438	139
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
170	170	917	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	90	90	
Participants	15	-	
Commodities	120	80	
Other Costs	2	-	
Total Obligations	227	170	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	187	130	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	40	40	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description:
To assist the Malagasy Government in its program to provide sanitary community water supply and distribution systems by locating and drilling wells for village water supplies. This is a pilot project to demonstrate well construction in various locations

as a source of village water. There is an equivalent emphasis on training the Malagasy service and insuring local responsibility for maintaining the wells.

In the potentially productive southwest of Madagascar water is in very short supply and previous efforts to drill wells there met with very little success. AID provided well-drilling equipment which is being used by Malagasy teams and the services of a sanitary engineer to work with the Malagasy Hydrogeologic Service on conducting surveys and selecting drilling sites. A U.S. well-driller was assigned to the project to supervise the operations of the teams.

Within four weeks of the arrival of the U.S. supervised teams on the sites, water was located and wells constructed on two different sites. The wells were protected from contamination and designed to meet the total water requirements of the communities. A third well-drilling rig under the direction of a U.S. well-drilling advisor is to be provided in FY 1965 for use by Malagasy well-drillers who have received training through previous work on this project. In addition, Malagasy officials have taken courses in water management in the United States.

The Malagasy Government is providing hydrogeological services and equipment, as well as chemical and bacteriological laboratory facilities. It is also responsible for the maintenance and operation of the completed wells.

It is anticipated that on-the-job training together with training in the United States will enable the U.S. to terminate this project in FY 1967.

FY 1966 funding is required to finance the three U.S. technicians, and commodity support in the form of pumps, casing, and diesel engines to continue the well-drilling operations.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: MALAGASY REPUBLIC

Activity: Public Administration and Public Safety

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Public Safety - 687-11-710-012
Prior Reference: P.467, FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1966

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	297	210	87
Estimated FY 65	50	65	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	347	275	72
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
50	-	397	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	-	-
Participants	25	25
Commodities	25	25
Other Costs	-	-
Total Obligations	50	50

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	50	50
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description:
 To help the Malagasy Republic improve the efficiency of its civil police force by providing vehicles, miscellaneous supplies, and radio communications equipment, and by training Malagasy police officials.

In FY 1962, the United States provided vehicles and 19 single sideband radio stations for use by Malagasy police. Later 18 additional single sideband radio stations were financed to cover additional communities, particularly along the coast to combat smuggling. Training in the United States in telecommunications has also been given to four police officials. A contract technician (funded in FY 1964) is in Madagascar to assist in the installation and operation of the radio network and in the establishment of a maintenance system for the network. He will also help select additional Malagasy officials for police training in the U.S.

The Malagasy Government is providing full costs for operation and maintenance of the U.S.-provided equipment.

In FY 1966 it is planned to provide training for an additional four Malagasy officials and equipment needed to properly maintain the radio network.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: MALAGASY REPUBLIC

Activity: General and Miscellaneous

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Technical and Feasibility Studies 687-11-990-025			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1965 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	-	-	-
Estimated FY 65	50	25	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	50	25	25
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
100	100	250	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	50	100	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	50	100	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	-	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	50	100	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

are not ready to be considered by international or bilateral institutions. Since qualified engineers do not exist in Malagasy to undertake such surveys and studies, AID plans to undertake feasibility studies for these possible capital projects. One planned in FY 1965 is for expanding and modernizing the Malagasy telecommunications system. A further study is concerned with improvement of a section of road from Ambilobe to Ambanja now usable only during the dry season which would contribute significantly to the development of this northern area of the country by providing easy transport for cocoa and coffee to the sea for export.

In FY 1966, feasibility studies are anticipated for other highway construction projects and for the construction of facilities for agricultural cooperatives.

Project Objective and Description:
To assist the Malagasy Government to determine the technical and economic feasibility of prospective capital projects for consideration by external financing agencies.
Several promising capital projects important to the continued development of the Malagasy Republic

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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NEW PROJECT
TABLE III

Country: MALAGASY REPUBLIC

Activity: Health and Sanitation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Improvement of Health Services - 687-11-550-023			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1966		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65			xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
100	-	100	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians		-	
Participants		-	
Commodities		100	
Other Costs		-	
Total Obligations		100	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs		100	
Other Agency		-	
Contract		-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

are severe shortages in both staff and facilities which impede medical services to most people living at considerable distances from the nearest clinic. The Malagasy Government is concentrating on providing effective mobile health service to transport the sick to the nearest medical station. A project is now under consideration to assist in this effort by providing ambulances suitable for rural use to the Ministry of Health. About 10 ambulances may be provided to each of the rural regions of the country in which adequate transportation is not now available.

The Malagasy contribution to this project will be the operating personnel and funds for the maintenance and operation of this equipment.

Project Objective and Description:

To improve health services in rural Madagascar by providing medical equipment to provincial hospitals.

A great need exists in Madagascar for improvement of health services in outlying regions. There

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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NEW PROJECT
TABLE III

Country: MALAGASY REPUBLIC

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Rural Improvement - 687-11-190-024			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1966 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65			xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
90	-	90	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians		-	
Participants		-	
Commodities		90	
Other Costs		-	
Total Obligations		90	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs		90	
Other Agency		-	
Contract		-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

sector, which is the key to Malagasy economic development, it is necessary to teach the Malagasy farmer new methods of farming, of hygiene and nutrition, and of marketing his produce. A project is under consideration to assist in this effort by providing mobile audio-visual units to show simple educational films in the rural villages. These units will be under the control of the Ministry of Information which will coordinate their use by the other agencies of the Malagasy Government concerned (i.e., the Ministry of Agriculture, the Rural Development Commission, and the Cooperatives Commission). About 15 small units will be provided, equipped with projectors and sound equipment and some basic educational films. The Malagasy Government will provide, in addition to the operating personnel, the necessary budgetary resources to operate and maintain these units.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the Malagasy Government in its efforts to expand the agricultural sector of its economy, its major development possibility, by wider dissemination of information on improved agricultural practices. In order to expand the agricultural

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SUMMARY OF COUNTRY PROGRAM

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Country: MAURITANIA

TABLE I

Summary (in thousands of dollars)			
Funding Category	Obligations		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Development Loans	-	-	-
Tech. Coop./D.G.	125	80	100
Supporting Assistance	27	-	-
Contingency Fund	-	-	-
Total	152	80	100

Mauritania is a large, sparsely populated country with a population of about 800,000. Important deposits of iron ore, which now are being exploited, and large copper resources should produce a good revenue base for future government operations with some margin for development expenditures. In recent years, Mauritania has obtained advances from France in expectation of actual revenues from the mines.

Principal obstacles to development include the limited population, low level of education, high incidence of major diseases, scarcity of skilled technicians, and inexperience in modern administration. The Mauritanian Government's plan for development is devoted to improvement of the country's basic services and information. In 1963 Mauritania adopted an austerity budget in an effort to become self-sustaining for current government operations at about the time that royalties and other mining revenues reach their peak. Mauritania plans continued close economic association with France and, through France, with the Common Market.

French aid to Mauritania has averaged \$27 million a year including substantial amounts of budgetary grants ranging from \$4 to \$7 million. The latter has now been eliminated. The elimination of French budget subsidy has been matched, however, by an equal increment in authorizations of development aid from France. Mauritania has benefited from a \$6.7 million IBRD loan in FY 1965 for road construction. EEC infrastructure-type aid since FY 1960 amounted to nearly \$13 million. West Germany has provided technical assistance and has obligated a \$2.5 million loan.

Only three AID projects have been initiated in Mauritania to date. The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications has been provided with American accounting and other office machines to release some of the scarce trained manpower for other work, and mobile radio telecommunications repair trucks for field repair at outlying stations. Under a regional project, vehicles and vaccines are being supplied to Mauritanian health authorities for

their vaccination campaign to reduce the high incidence of measles among the children. A maternity health center is also being constructed with AID assistance in the form of equipment and building materials.

To date, six Mauritanians have been trained in the repair and operation of heavy road equipment at the AID-assisted Regional Heavy Equipment Training Center in Togo. Two Mauritanian labor leaders also studied labor organizations and operations in the U. S.

In FY 1966 \$100,000 is required to continue the Improvement of Administrative Services project and the Telecommunications Maintenance project. AID is also considering possible financing additional feasibility studies to investigate industrial development possibilities related to ore and mineral extractions.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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

Country: MAURITANIA

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1964				Estimate FY 1965			Proposed FY 1966		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Development Loan										
Project Assistance										
U.S. Technicians	-	-	-		21	21		4	4	
Participants	6	6	-		-	-		-	-	
Commodities	119	119	-		59	59		96	96	
Other Costs	-	-	-		-	-		-	-	
Total Project Assistance	125	125	-		80	80		100	100	
Method of Financing										
Project Assistance										
Direct A.I.D.	125	125	-		60	60		100	100	
Other Agency	-	-	-		-	-		-	-	
Contract	-	-	-		20	20		-	-	
Non-Project Assistance	27	-	27		-	-		-	-	
Total Other than Development Loan	152	125	27		80	80		100	100	
Total Assistance	152	XXX	XXX	XXX	80	XXX	XXX	100	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
A.I.D. employed			
Participating agency			
Contractor technicians			
Total			

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Non-contract	6	-	-
Contract	-	-	-
Total	6	-	-

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PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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

TABLE III

Country: MAURITANIA

Activity: Industry and Mining

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Telecommunications Maintenance 682-11-220-007			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1965		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65	35	35	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	35	35	-
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
25	-	60	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	1	1	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	34	24	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	35	25	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	35	25	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

however, has been deferred because the Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones is unable to cover outlying stations. Proper functioning of outlying stations in three of the most remote areas requires certain repair and preventive maintenance equipment. Moreover, station maintenance has been made difficult because repair crews have not been mobile due to a lack of suitable repair trucks.

The areas of concern are the Atar region in the North and Northeast with 6 points from Atar (ranging from 50 to 550 kilometers) to be served; the Kiffa area in the east with 11 points to be served, varying from 140 to 300 kilometers from the central point of the communication network; and the Rosso/Kaedi area in the south with 8 points to be served varying from 50 to 200 kilometers from the central point.

To help meet these needs, A.I.D. is providing one radio-repair vehicle for each of the three sectors mentioned above, and one light vehicle for the area around the capital, Nouakchott. Each radio-repair vehicle will be equipped with necessary tools and testing equipment.

During FY 1965, a short-term technician will review with Mauritanian officials the needs for tools, equipment, and vehicle types adaptable to the poor road conditions in those areas. He will provide the precise specifications for this equipment, also to be procured during FY 1965.

In FY 1966, additional funds will be required to purchase supplementary equipment and training aids and to cover costs of a second visit of the U.S. technician to ensure proper utilization of equipment.

Project Objective and Description:

To help improve the maintenance services for the Government of Mauritania's radio and telecommunications network. Maintenance of Mauritania's radio-communications facilities,

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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

TABLE III

Country: **MAURITANIA**

Activity: **Public Administration & Public Safety**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Improvement of Administrative Services 682-11-760-005			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1964 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	36	-	36
Estimated FY 65	25	50	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	61	50	11
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
75	-	136	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	-	3	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	25	72	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	25	75	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	25	75	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

to the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications based on the results of a study concerning ways and means of mechanizing the fiscal functions of that Ministry. Six trained employees will be released for more demanding jobs when the machines are installed and operating. Training of machine operators and maintenance facilities will be provided by representatives of the accounting machine manufacturers.

For FY 1966, \$75,000 is needed to provide accounting and other office machines for the Security Service and the Social Security Offices, as well as the Ministry of Finance, and Posts and Telecommunications Ministry. A short-term technician will be sent to Mauritania to study the needs and types of machines required by the government agencies.

Project Objective and Description:

To improve the administrative competence of sections of selected Mauritanian ministries by making effective use of office equipment to release scarce trained employees for specialized positions in the government.

Under this project A.I.D. is providing machines

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: MAURITANIA

Activity: General and Miscellaneous

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Technical and Feasibility Studies 682-11-990-008			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1965		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: NA*	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Estimated FY 65	20	5	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	20	5	15
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
-	NA	NA	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	20		
Participants	-		
Commodities	-		
Other Costs	-		
Total Obligations	20		
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-		
Other Agency	-		
Contract	20		
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

copper, iron ore, phosphates and possibly gypsum. While studies have been made and plans developed for the transportation of ores by rail or road from the mining regions of Akjoujt for export to the seaport of Port Etienne, no studies have been made of the technical or economic feasibility of establishing ore-processing or related small industries within Mauritania itself.

Under this project A.I.D. will contract with an American firm to conduct economic and technical studies examining the feasibility of establishing mineral-based industries within Mauritania. Other studies to be financed under this project include infrastructure requirements important to the successful establishment of primary industries. For example, in FY 65 an economic feasibility study will be made on construction of a road connecting the more populated, food-producing areas of the south with the coastal regions having industrial development potential.

FY 1966 funding for additional technical feasibility studies is not being requested at this time. However, depending on the results of the initial survey, additional feasibility studies may be undertaken to investigate industrial development potential related to ore and mineral extraction.

Project Objective and Description:

To conduct technical and feasibility studies for the possible development of industries related to mining and basic industry operations in Mauritania.

The future economic development of Mauritania will be largely influenced by the exploitation of

*This project, to be reviewed annually, is in support of other AID activities to industrial and other resources development.

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Niger

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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.

Country: NIGER

TABLE I

Summary (in thousands of dollars)			
Funding Category	Obligations		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Development Loans.....	1,800	-	-
Tech. Coop./D.G.	457	529	513
Supporting Assistance	-	-	-
Contingency Fund.....	-	xxx	xxx
Total	2,257	529	513

Niger is a large landlocked country with a population of about 3.2 million, over 90% of whom are dependent on agriculture and animal husbandry. Annual per capital GNP is in the \$60 - \$70 per year range. Main exports are peanuts and livestock. Land and livestock constitute the main potential resources upon which development efforts can be based. Development and conservation of the country's uneven water resources is needed. Principal obstacles to development are distance to coastal ports, the generally low level of skills among the rural population, and the scarcity of professional administrative personnel.

Niger has enjoyed relative political stability since its independence, though dissident groups persist in their efforts to overthrow the present government. Niger has been a participant in the UAM and has taken a generally pro-Western position on all major questions of concern to the U. S. So far there have been no signs of intentions to seek aid from Communist countries.

Though the Government's development efforts have resulted in increased crop production and exports, Niger remains heavily dependent on external aid for financing development. Tax revenues barely suffice to cover operating costs of the government. Niger wishes to attract foreign private capital as well as encourage local enterprise. Though strongly tied commercially to France and the Common Market, the Government has apparently decided to direct a growing portion of the country's peanut trade through Nigeria to the world market.

French assistance averages \$16 million annually including \$5 million for development plan projects, and over \$2 million for French personnel, mainly teachers. Direct budget grants have steadily declined although indirect support is still provided. EEC grants of \$25 million since FY 1960 have concentrated on road construction \$11 million, school construction \$9 million, and livestock facilities and water supply -- nearly \$5 million. Lesser donors include West Germany, IDA, Israel, and the Republic of China.

The United States aid program is designed to complement other external aid by assisting the development effort in a few selected areas. The main emphasis is on agricultural training and extension aimed at a long-term increase in agricultural productivity; and to help Niger improve its road maintenance capabilities. Secondary emphasis is on education, the development of light industries, and public safety. While the majority of AID projects have been in technical assistance, two development loans have been granted, one for the construction of a bridge across the Niger River, and the other for a small industry loan fund being administered by the Niger Development Bank. There is also a small school-lunch program under PL 480.

U. S. assistance to Niger has financed a training center, established and operating in Maradi, which will train several hundred young farmers over the next five years in improved agricultural techniques. An adult education program trained 8,000 adults last year in basic literacy. 200,000 children have been vaccinated against measles. Two mobile health teams which received AID commodity support are providing health services to some 300,000 persons per year. The capacity of the government to maintain the road system has been doubled through the grant of U.S. road equipment; and, with AID assistance, a 1,530-mile telephone network is under construction. The mobility and communications facilities of the police services have been enlarged.

The program proposed for FY 1966 will continue activities in agricultural training and in agricultural extension activities.. The adult education program will be continued and an additional hundred villages will be added to the program. Technical assistance in the field of small industry development will also continue, as will work in health, highway equipment maintenance, and public safety. Funding requirements in FY 1966 are estimated at \$413,000 for these continuing activities.

In addition to these activities, assistance to agricultural cooperatives, surveys of water resources, assistance in secondary science education and an expanded equipment maintenance program are under consideration for AID financing in FY 1966 and may require an additional \$100,000.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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

Country: **NIGER**

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1964				Estimate FY 1965			Proposed FY 1966		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	1,800	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Development Loan										
Project Assistance										
U.S. Technicians	125	125			375	375		205	205	
Participants	39	39			1	1		2	2	
Commodities	282	282			153	153		206	206	
Other Costs	11	11			-	-		-	-	
Total Project Assistance	457	457			529	529		413	413*	
Method of Financing										
Project Assistance										
Direct A.I.D.	351	351			154	154		208	208	
Other Agency	-	-			80	80		35	35	
Contract	106	106			295	295		170	170	
Non-Project Assistance	-	-			-	-		-	-	
Total Other than Development Loan	457	457			529	529		413	413	
Total Assistance	2,257	XXX	XXX	XXX	529	XXX	XXX	413	XXX	XXX

*Total for continuing Technical Cooperation projects. In addition, \$100,000 is requested to cover estimated FY 1966 requirements of new projects or possible additions to existing projects.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
A.I.D. employed	1	1	-
Participating agency	-	10	-
Contractor technicians	3	8	9
Total	4	19	9

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Non-contract	22	2	4
Contract	-	-	-
Total	22	2	4

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PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: NIGER

Activity: Agriculture & Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Education and Extension - 683-11-110-019			
Prior Reference: P. 472, FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	582	203	379
Estimated FY 65	98	195	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	680	398	282
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
85	250	1015	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	30	60	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	68	25	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	98	85	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	68	25	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	30	60	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
168			

cultural personnel in the country and efforts of the Government to advise and assist the Nigerien farmers in improving their farm practices are limited by the shortage of skilled extension agents and a weak extension service.

AID is assisting the Nigerien Government in overcoming these difficulties by working in the following activities:
Maradi Young Farmers Training Center: This new center has graduated 15 trainees and currently is training 36 students. An additional 60 students are scheduled to enter the school in 1966. A U.S. advisor is helping to train students in animal husbandry, range management, water utilization, poultry, horticulture and soil management. Upon graduation, the trainees are assisted by the Nigerien Government in starting their own farms. These farms will serve as examples to neighboring farmers. A second center of the same type is now planned for Western Niger, and will be staffed with an AID technician in FY 1966.

Kolo Extension Program: AID is assisting the agricultural school and research station at Kolo to carry out training of extension agents and provide direct assistance to farmers in the area. School supplies, vehicles and agricultural commodities have been provided to permit expansion of the program, and a U.S. advisor is now being recruited for this center.

Extension Stations and Programs: Training aids, demonstration supplies and vehicles have been provided to help equip 100 agricultural district stations being constructed by the EEC. It is planned to expand the program with additional similar supplies.

Forestry and Soil Conservation: A forestry advisor arrived in Niger last November to plan, organize and assist in establishing a program aimed at 300,000 tree plantings a year, and to train Nigeriens in silviculture and reforestation. The GON Forestry Service, which also receives French technical assistance, has received AID commodity support in the past. Other activities under this project include assistance to the livestock service and experimental planting of kenaf fiber, used to make sacks.

The Peace Corps has assigned volunteers to assist on several of these activities. The GON is contributing about \$410,000 to these programs as well as personnel.

Project Objective and Description:

To help the Niger Government develop the country's agriculture by assisting in the expansion of agricultural training and education and developing a more effective agricultural extension program. Niger has an acute shortage of trained agri-

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: NIGER

Activity: Agriculture & Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Education and
Extension 683-11-110-019

Page 2 of 2

FY 1966 funds are required to extend for one year the services of two contract technicians, the forestry advisor and agricultural advisor stationed at the Maradi Youth Farmers Training Center. In addition supplementary equipment is needed including demonstration equipment, tools, experimental seeds, fungicides and insecticides.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III.

Country: NIGER

Activity: Transportation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Road Maintenance and Improvement 683-11-310-005			
Prior Reference: P. 474, FY 1965 C. P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	762	548	214
Estimated FY 65	104	190	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	866	738	128
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
102	200	1,168	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	80	80	
Participants	1	2	
Commodities	23	20	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	104	102	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	24	22	
Other Agency	50	20	
Contract	30	60	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

in Niger since 1963 as advisors to the Ministry of Public Works on organization, training and supply problems. They have completed an inventory of GON road equipment and repair parts and are now putting a comprehensive preventive maintenance program into effect. Under this program, which was established in FY 1965, these two technicians advise the Ministry on administrative reorganization of its highway repair and maintenance units and on the physical reorganization of its central workshop. They also assist the Ministry in establishing a standard control procedure for spare parts and a routine daily maintenance control and repair system.

In FY 1965, it is planned to send out an equipment rehabilitation team of 5-7 men, possibly "Seabees" to help the Ministry place deadlined equipment in operation and provide on-the-job training to shop personnel while accomplishing needed repairs. Two Nigeriens will be sent to the Regional Heavy Equipment Center to study heavy road equipment maintenance and operations in FY 1965.

It is expected that this project will substantially reduce repair and maintenance cost and increase the Ministry's working capacity. In view of the magnitude of the task, this project will take one year longer to complete than had previously been anticipated.

Funds in FY 1966 are required to continue the services of two contract technicians and the Navy rehabilitation team as well as for additional shop equipment spare parts, hand tools and administrative vehicles. AID also plans to send four Nigeriens to the Heavy Equipment School in Togo.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the Government's Ministry of Public Works expand its ability to maintain the national road network through better use of its heavy equipment.

Two heavy equipment specialists have served

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: NIGER

Activity: Transportation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Vehicle Operation and Maintenance 683-11-310-029			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1965		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Estimated FY 65	125	40	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	125	40	85
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
74	70	269	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	115	65	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	10	9	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	<u>125</u>	<u>74</u>	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	10	9	
Other Agency	30	15	
Contract	85	50	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

ration of their vehicles, caused by poor road conditions and adverse climate and dust, and aggravated by inadequate driver training and maintenance.

This project will establish a demonstration maintenance and rehabilitation center for light vehicles which will have a system of preventive maintenance and control for spare parts. The Center will contain a service and repair shop, and will also teach driving and road safety.

AID will provide spare parts and tools for the demonstration center, as well as technical services in establishing the center and instructing the Nigeriens in vehicle maintenance. In FY 1965, following selection of a site for the center and a detailed survey of the parts and tool needs, a short-term team of auto mechanics, a foreman and records man, and a motor pool operator will begin to set up the center and commence training Nigeriens in proper use, maintenance and repair of light vehicles.

The Government of Niger will furnish buildings, local personnel, supplies and equipment estimated to cost \$50,000.

FY 1966 funds are required to complete the funding of the mechanics team and to extend for one additional year the services of the contract technicians. A small amount will be required for additional commodity purchase of spare parts, shop equipment, power tools, testing equipment and expendable items.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the Government of Niger in improving the use and maintenance of its administrative vehicles.

The operations of various agencies of the Niger Government are hampered by the rapid deterior-

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: NIGER

Activity: Health and Sanitation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Control of Endemic Diseases 683-11-530-002			
Prior Reference: P. 475, FY 1965 C. P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	100	86	14
Estimated FY 65	-	14	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	100	100	-
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
70	-	170	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians		-	
Participants		-	
Commodities		70	
Other Costs		-	
Total Obligations		70	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs		70	
Other Agency		-	
Contract		-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
140			

The GON put two large mobile health teams into operation in November 1963 with technical assistance and equipment and supplies provided by third country donors. AID support consisted of vaccines and other commodities. The large mobile health teams are operating throughout the country providing medical examinations, rendering treatment and vaccinations against smallpox, tuberculosis, and yellow fever, and providing general health service to some 150,000 people.

The second phase of this project will entail support for 7 small mobile teams. These teams will work in conjunction with the large teams in providing more comprehensive coverage in the remote areas of Niger.

The Government of Niger assumes all operation and maintenance costs of the Endemic Disease Service estimated at \$310,000 annually. France provides technical personnel.

In FY 1965 the Service continued to receive and make use of supplies ordered previously under this project. AID regional funds were used to support a measles project carried out by the Endemic Disease Service as part of a region-wide program.

In FY 1966 AID will require funds for commodity support to the recently established small mobile health teams. These funds will be used for the purchase of vehicles, diagnostic equipment and supplies, public address and health education equipment, camping supplies, and medicaments.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the Government of Niger in expanding its ability to control endemic diseases which are a serious cause of debility in the population. This project is implemented cooperatively with France and UNESCO.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: NIGER

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Adult Education and Literacy
683-11-670-009
Prior Reference: P. 476, FY 1965 C.P.
Initial Obligation FY: 1963 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1967

The program comprises reading and writing plus the rudiments of civics, hygiene and agriculture. In this fiscal year the program will be expanded to include 200 villages and 16,000 adults.

This project is being accomplished in cooperation with several donors. The Government of Niger furnishes teachers and other necessary personnel and local operating costs estimated at \$70,000 in FY 1965 and \$80,000 in FY 1966. France, West Germany and UNFESCO are providing technical assistance. UNICEF is providing 3 vehicles. The local population construct huts and other buildings where instruction is given. AID has provided three jeeps and teaching materials. Peace Corps Volunteers are helping also.

FY 1966 funds will be used to purchase additional training materials to permit expansion of the program to another 100 villages.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	40	12	28
Estimated FY 65	22	27	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	62	39	23
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost to Complete
22	22		106

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	-	-
Participants	-	-
Commodities	22	22
Other Costs	-	-
Total Obligations	22	22

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	22	22
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
3	-	-	-

Project Objective and Description:
To assist the Government of Niger in its program of adult education and to increase literacy through limited commodity support.
Based on a pilot literacy project, a popular and effective adult education program has been established in 100 villages, involving 8,000 adults.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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

TABLE III

Country: NIGER

Activity: Public Administration and Public Safety

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Public Safety - 683-11-710-016

Prior Reference: P. 478, FY 1965 C. P.

Initial Obligation FY: 1961 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1966

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	374	237	137
Estimated FY 65	30	120	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	404	357	47
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
60	-	464	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	-	-
Participants	-	-
Commodities	30	60
Other Costs	-	-
Total Obligations	30	60
Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	30	60
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description:

To help improve the effectiveness of Niger's police forces by assisting in the development of their mobility and inter-regional communications capabilities.

Radio equipment provided by AID has enabled

Niger's internal security services to communicate among nine national police centers. AID-supplied cross-country vehicles have been put into service in over 30 locations. To provide more complete coverage of this vast country, ten trucks and additional radio equipment will be financed from FY 1965 and 1966 funds as additional police posts are established. The police forces will be assisted in maintaining their vehicles through the "Vehicle Operation and Maintenance" project. Police radio operators received training in previous years.

The Niger Government provides all operating and personnel costs. France renders major technical assistance to the police services.

FY 1966 funds will be used to complete the purchase of trucks and radio equipment for additional police posts.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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New Project
TABLE III

Country: NIGER

Activity: Agriculture & Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Credit & Cooperatives 683-11-140-027			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1966 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Estimated FY 65			XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
100	125	225	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians		-	
Participants		-	
Commodities		100	
Other Costs		-	
Total Obligations		100	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs		100	
Other Agency		-	
Contract		-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Cooperation (UNCC). The UNCC has set up 12 regional centers and plans to establish about 17 more.

AID, through this project, may assist the UNCC by providing commodities to be used on farmer cooperatives and demonstration centers (ox carts, basic agricultural tools, and some pesticides). Office equipment and vehicles will also be provided for 7 district offices and the main office in Niamey. Twelve Peace Corps Volunteers are associated with this project.

The Government of Niger will assume the operational costs and provide the necessary personnel.

Funds may be required for the purchase of ox carts, pesticides and simple farm tools, and for equipment and vehicles for the district offices.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the Government of Niger improve its system of farmer credit and cooperatives.

The Government of Niger has established an agency known as the Nigerien Union for Credit and

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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NEW PROJECT
TABLE III

Country: NIGER

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Water Resources Development Study 683-11-120-026			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1966		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Estimated FY 65			XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
45	-	45	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians		45	
Participants		-	
Commodities		-	
Other Costs		-	
Total Obligations		45	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs		-	
Other Agency		-	
Contract		45	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

project will provide for a ground water survey in areas of greatest need which will enable the Government of Niger to undertake a program of drilling deep wells. AID will supply ground water specialists for some three months to locate likely sites for tapping subterranean water supplies and developing an expanded drilling program. The Government of Niger will provide local personnel and logistic support necessary for the survey.

FY 1966 funds may be utilized for a short-term contract team to perform the survey.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the Government of Niger to determine ground water possibilities for the future drilling of deep wells.

The lack of adequate water resources in many parts of Niger works great hardship on the people and limits agricultural and economic growth. This

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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New Project
TABLE III

Country: NIGER

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Secondary Science Education
683-11-650-028
Prior Reference: -
Initial Obligation FY: 1966 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1967

and expand secondary education (junior high school level). There are 13 junior high schools at present and three more schools are being constructed. They are to be completed in October 1965. Each school includes a basic science laboratory equipped with gas, electricity and water, and adequate storage space. Trained science teachers are available for each school. Great Britain will provide equipment for four schools. AID plans initially to provide equipment for four schools to assist in upgrading science training by permitting practical demonstrations and experiments to supplement the lecture method now in use. If it is satisfactorily utilized, AID will consider providing equipment for the remaining junior high schools and the technical high school. The Government of Niger will pay all costs of operating and maintaining this equipment.

FY 1966 funds may be used to provide four basic sets of laboratory equipment if AID proceeds with this project.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65			xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
25	63	88	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians		-
Participants		-
Commodities		25
Other Costs		-
Total Obligations		25

Obligations By Method of Financing	
Direct AID Costs	25
Other Agency	-
Contract	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description:
The objective of this project is to assist the Government of Niger in teaching science in secondary schools through the provision of basic laboratory equipment.

The Government of Niger is seeking to upgrade

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: NIGER

Borrower: Government of Niger

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Development Bank 683-H-001		Date Authorized: 8/1/62		Date Signed: 12/14/63	
Loan Status as of 12/31/64		Loan Terms			
	Amount	Duration	15 yrs.	Two Step	40 yrs.
Authorized	\$500	Grace Period	3 yrs.	Two Step	10 yrs.
Disbursed	-	Interest Rate	5-7 %	Two Step	4 %
Repayments	-	Currency of Repayment	US \$		
Interest Collected	-				

Conditions precedent to initial disbursement have been met and AID/W is awaiting a request for the original letter of commitment.

The loan was made to the Government of Niger to be relent to the Niger Development Bank. The Bank, in turn, would make sub-loans to assist in financing the foreign exchange costs of private industrial and commercial enterprises. Relending terms by the Government to the Development Bank are to be 4% interest, repayable in 15 years, including a grace period of up to three years. Medium and long-term sub-loans will be made by the Development Bank at rates of from 5 to 7%. Examples of the types of industries and products to be financed are: building materials, food processing, slaughterhouses, cans and containers, machinery repair and services, and tanneries. Procurement must be from the U.S. for all sub-loans in excess of \$50,000.

The Bank has an authorized share capital of \$600,000 which is fully paid up. In addition, the Niger Government and the Bank have borrowed \$1,200,000 locally in the form of a National Loan to be used for development purposes and to be deposited in the Development Section of the Bank.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: NIGER

Borrower: Government of Niger

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Niger River Bridge 683-H-002	
Date Authorized: 5/28/64	Date Signed: 11/26/64
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	Loan Terms
Amount	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized \$1,800	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed -	Interest Rate 3/4%
Repayments -	Currency of Repayment . . US \$
Interest Collected -	

Host Country Contribution and Procurement Sources - The GON will contribute \$200,000 or 10% of the total project costs. All procurement under the loan will be either in the U.S. or Niger.

Purpose of Loan - The construction of a bridge across the Niger River at Niamey. River crossing is presently accomplished by the use of a ferry. However, traffic projections indicate that it would be uneconomic for the GON to continue this operation. The construction of a bridge will encourage the development of the area on the west bank of the Niger River by providing an easily accessible mode of crossing the river at all times.

Physical Status - The loan agreement has been signed and we are awaiting fulfillment of conditions precedent to initial disbursement. The engineering firm E. Lionel Pavlo of New York has been selected by the GON to complete the final engineering drawings and supervise the construction. They are now negotiating a contract.

Financial Status - No disbursements have been made to date. The first disbursement under loan, for A & E services, is expected around mid-April.

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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.

Country: RWANDA

TABLE I

Summary (in thousands of dollars)			
Funding Category	Obligations		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Development Loans	-	-	-
Tech. Coop./D.G.	530	386	370
Supporting Assistance	-	1,500	1,000
Contingency Fund	-	xxx	xxx
Total	530	1,886	1,370

The objective of the AID program in Rwanda is to contribute to greater internal stability in that small pro-Western country and to supplement Belgian assistance in achieving economic stability and progress. This will be accomplished by assistance to the internal security forces, and limited other projects. Import support assistance may also be required temporarily.

These objectives assumed particular significance in 1964 as rebellion in the eastern Congo affected the neighboring countries of Rwanda and Burundi. Security in the area has deteriorated generally, and increased activity by outside elements hostile to Rwanda have created a need for increased assistance to that country.

Belgian aid since independence has consisted principally of economic aid of \$1 - 3 million annually plus financial support for 350 Belgians in the Rwandan civil service. This level of aid is expected to be continued.

The AID program for Rwanda has been developed in close consultation with other donors, especially Belgium. It supplements Belgian and EEC aid by making specific contributions to activities in which U. S. experience is suited to Rwanda's particular needs. The program includes technical and limited capital assistance, training in the U. S., and, in consultation with the IMF, support for the Rwandan Government's efforts to develop a sound long-range fiscal and monetary program necessary to stabilization.

Economic conditions in Rwanda have deteriorated in recent years due to a variety of factors, such as ethnic friction, departure of Belgian professional personnel, and reduced coffee crops on which the country is heavily dependent. A long-range program has become a necessity if the downward trend is to be arrested and economic activity restored to earlier levels. If Rwanda and the IMF agree upon an economic stabilization program and if Belgium supports such a program with increased economic assistance, the U. S. expects to cooperate in providing import

support assistance.

U. S. technical assistance is concentrated principally in the area of public safety through the provision of vehicles and communications equipment to the Rwandan internal security forces. The public safety project was initiated early in 1964 and has since been expanded in the light of deteriorating conditions of public order in Central Africa resulting from the Congolese rebellion and activities by Rwandan refugees in neighboring Burundi.

Other areas of technical assistance are U. S. training in public administration begun in 1962, and special economic and technical surveys principally related to Rwandan planning for capital projects. AID capital assistance at present is limited to the expansion of the water supply system for Kigali, capital of Rwanda.

The FY 1966 program will continue the basic pattern established during 1964 with the exception of the anticipated addition of \$1 million of import support assistance. Public administration training is planned for ten additional Rwandan civil servants. Funding for the public safety project will provide spare parts and accessories and the services of two AID advisors. \$180,000 of FY 1966 funds is requested for these continuing technical assistance activities.

Possible new projects in 1966 are: 1) assistance in improving a principal highway to the Uganda border, a major route for exports and imports to the country, and 2) a vocational training and minor public works project. Cost of these additional projects is estimated at \$190,000.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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Country: RWANDA

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1964				Estimate FY 1965			Proposed FY 1966		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Development Loan										
Project Assistance										
U.S. Technicians	38	38			30	30		45	45	
Participants	25	25			49	49		45	45	
Commodities	357	357			215	215		70	70	
Other Costs	110	110			92	92		20	20	
Total Project Assistance	530	530			386	386		180	180*	
Method of Financing										
Project Assistance										
Direct A.I.D.	71	71			324	324		180	180	
Other Agency	-	-			-	-		-	-	
Contract	459	459			62	62		-	-	
Non-Project Assistance	-	-			1,500	-	1,500	1,000	-	1,000
Total Other than Development Loan	530	530			1,886	386	1,500	1,180	180	1,000
Total Assistance	530	XXX	XXX	XXX	1,886	XXX	XXX	1,180	XXX	XXX

*Total for Continuing Technical Cooperation Projects. In addition, \$190,000 is requested to cover estimated FY 1966 requirements of new projects or possible additions to existing projects.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
A.I.D. employed		2	2
Participating agency		-	-
Contractor technicians		-	-
Total		2	2

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Non-contract	7	15	15
Contract	-	-	-
Total	7	15	15

CONFIDENTIAL

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: RWANDA

Activity: Health and Sanitation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Kigali Water Supply System (696-12-520-003)			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1964		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1965	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	425	-	425
Estimated FY 65	62	237	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	487	237	250
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
-	-	487	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	-		
Participants	-		
Commodities	-		
Other Costs	62		
Total Obligations	62		
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-		
Other Agency	-		
Contract	62		
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

for providing water to the city are inadequate, and AID is financing the construction of a pumping station and filtration plant which will augment and replace in part the existing facilities of the city water distribution system.

After extensive engineering planning had taken place in both Rwanda and the U. S., it was agreed that a U. S. engineering firm would design the supply system and procure in the U. S. the equipment for the facilities (intake and pumping station at the river, filtration and purification plant at the outskirts of town and the connecting pipeline) while the Rwanda Government under the supervision of a U. S. engineering firm would carry out the related AID-financed civil works construction. Engineering design of the system has been completed and the equipment ordered. Construction in Rwanda will begin in the Spring of 1965. The equipment will arrive and be installed in early summer, permitting operations to begin in the Fall.

All funding for this project is provided in FY 1964 and FY 1965.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist Rwanda with development of an adequate water system for its capital city.

Formerly a colonial provincial capital, Kigali is a growing city fast outstripping the capacity of its public utilities. The established facilities

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: RWANDA

Activity: Public Administration and Public Safety

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Public Safety Project (696-11-710-004)			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1964		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1969	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	46	4	42
Estimated FY 65	285	149	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	331	153	178
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
150	228	709	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	30	45	
Participants	10	15	
Commodities	215	70	
Other Costs	30	20	
Total Obligations	285	150	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	285	150	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

A Public Safety advisor (Generalist) will advise the Rwanda security forces and assist in coordinating U. S. aid with that of other donors. Vehicles will be provided to both the police and the national guard. Communications equipment will be provided for the establishment of nationwide radio networks for the police (18 stations) and the intelligence service (6 stations). A Public Safety advisor (Communications) will assist in training police personnel in the establishment and operation of these networks. Participant training will also be provided in radio maintenance.

In the Spring of 1964 a two-man team of public safety consultants made a survey of Rwanda's public safety needs in response to a request from the Rwanda Government. Based upon the team's recommendations, AID agreed to provide equipment for a radio network and the services of a communications advisor to the police. The radios and generators were delivered to Rwanda in September, 1964, and installed under supervision of a technician on temporary detail. A full-time communications advisor arrived in Rwanda the following month.

A subsequent reassessment of Rwanda's needs in the light of the uncertainties introduced by the Congo rebellion resulted in an expansion of the project to include provision of a general public safety advisor and extension of the scope of AID assistance to include the national guard and intelligence service. Thirty jeeps, three trucks, and additional radios provided by AID will arrive in Rwanda early in 1965.

AID assistance to the security forces has been programmed to complement that of other donors, the principal one being Belgium. Belgium is providing advisors and technicians, side arms and ammunition, and indirect budget support.

FY 1966 funding covers the continuing costs for the two advisors, training of five participants in radio maintenance, and an additional \$70,000 of equipment consisting of police vehicles, needed accessories for the radio network, and spare parts and maintenance tools.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the Rwanda Government in improving its capacity to maintain internal security and preserve its political stability. AID assistance will supplement the contributions of other donors by providing two advisors, communications and transportation equipment, and participant training in the U.S.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: RWANDA

Activity: General and Miscellaneous

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Public Service Training (696-11-990-001)			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1964		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1969	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	25	-	25
Estimated FY 65	39	35	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	64	35	29
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
30	60	154	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	-	-	
Participants	39	30	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	39	30	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	39	30	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

The small number of trained Rwandans in public service was badly depleted when a number fled into exile as a result of the revolution that broke Watusi domination and overturned the monarchy in 1959. The departure of many Belgian civil servants after independence in 1962 still further reduced the executive capacity of the Rwandan Government.

This project began with the establishment of thirty training grants to Rwanda on the occasion of its independence. The grants are being used principally for short-course training, since it has proved difficult for the Rwanda Government to release Rwandan employees for more than three months. Ten grants will be provided each year to enable participants to take selected courses in the U. S.

Because of the difficulties the Rwanda Government has encountered in releasing employees, the first seven participants did not begin their training until 1964. Education and transportation have been the principal fields of training. Thirteen more have been programmed for FY 1965 in the same fields, as well as other public service areas.

Training in the U. S. under this project supplements the principal training burden for Rwanda which is being borne by Belgium. The Belgium Government sponsors both academic and short course training in Belgium and operates a vocational training center in Rwanda. Participants for U. S. training therefore are selected for courses where U. S. experience and facilities are particularly appropriate to meet Rwanda's needs.

The funding for ten participants in FY 1966 will cover the last ten of the thirty training grants which composed the Independence gift. The composition of the training programs will continue to emphasize public administration, transportation, and education.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist in the improvement of the Rwandan civil service by providing training in the United States for participants in selected areas in public administration.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
New Project

Country: **RWANDA**

Activity: **General and Miscellaneous**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Vocational Training and Minor Public Works			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1966		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: na	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	
Through 6/30/64		Unliquidated	
Estimated FY 65		XXXXXXXXXXXXX	
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
40	NA	NA	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians		40	
Participants		-	
Commodities		-	
Other Costs		-	
Total Obligations		40	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs		40	
Other Agency		-	
Contract		-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

works projects.

The GOR has identified a vocational training school, small scale public structures in the capital city, and bridge and road structures as projects for which foreign assistance will be required and has informally requested that the U.S. consider them as potential AID projects. A consultant will be sent to Rwanda during FY '66 to explore these and other similar proposals and to develop project plans if they appear to be of interest to AID.

The \$40,000 funding for FY '66 is the estimated requirement to cover the cost of 2 technicians who are expected to be required for initiation of a vocational training project arising from the consultant's recommendations.

Project Objective and Description: The objective of this project is to combine requests from the GOR for vocational training and for small construction projects in order to provide on-the-job training in needed skills while undertaking useful civil

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
New Project
Funds: Technical Cooperation

Country: **RWANDA**

Activity: **Transportation**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Kigali-Uganda Road Development

Prior Reference: -
Initial Obligation FY: 1966 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1968

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65			XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
150	-	NA	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians		65
Participants		12
Commodities		55
Other Costs		18
Total Obligations		150

Obligations By	
Method of Financing	
Direct AID Costs	150
Other Agency	-
Contract	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: The objective of this project is to assist in the upgrading of the highway route northward out of Kigali for approximately 120 miles to the Uganda border. Initial assistance under this project will be limited to providing a highway engineer consultant

to perform a reconnaissance of the requirement for roads improvements. The nature of subsequent AID assistance would depend upon the recommendations of the consultant.

Rwanda's principal route for both exports and imports is by road north to the railhead at Kampala, Uganda, down the railroad to Nairobi and south to the port city of Mombassa. The condition of the 2 alternative routes north out of Kigali are inadequate and it would be economically advantageous to upgrade them. The alternatives which the consultant survey would explore range from improved methods of road maintenance and minor repair through a road betterment program including construction of bridges to consideration of actual reconstruction and paving.

It is estimated that approximately \$150,000 will be required in FY 1966 should the survey determine that a road repair and maintenance program should be undertaken. FY 1966 funding would consist of a contract for supervision of construction, training of two participants in highway improvement methods, a limited amount commodities such as surveying equipment, vehicles and graders and project support costs.

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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.

Country: SENEGAL

TABLE I

Summary (in thousands of dollars)			
Funding Category	Obligations		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Development Loans	1,300	-	-
Tech. Coop./D.G.	840	75	250
Supporting Assistance	-	-	-
Contingency Fund	-	xxx	xxx
Total	2,140	75	250

Senegal is a relatively small country (about the size of South Dakota) on the extreme western tip of Sub-Sahara Africa.

Although the bulk of Senegal's 3.5 million people still depend on subsistence agriculture, Senegal has the most developed economy of all French-speaking Tropical Africa, deriving not more than one-fourth of its national income from agriculture, and having a per capita GNP of about \$185 per year. Its resources provide possibilities of diversified production, although the greater portion of cultivable land is suitable for one commercial crop -- peanuts, which produce about 80% of Senegal's export earnings. Light industry and services are relatively well developed. Diversification of its agriculture is a high priority objective, since premiums paid by France for the peanut crop are diminishing and are scheduled to disappear entirely by 1967.

Since Senegal's first Development Plan was not entirely successful, the government is giving greater attention to incentives, training and useful services to farmers and others at the grass roots level, and has introduced austerity measures and increased taxes. Senegal runs a more or less chronic trade deficit which is balanced largely through official French aid and other expenditures, and more recently, Common Market aid. The country has retained close ties with France and the West.

Senegal, the fourth largest recipient of French aid and the third largest recipient of EEC aid among 14 ex-French tropical African states, has obtained an average of \$25 million a year from France and \$7 million a year from the EEC. West Germany has obligated nearly \$10 million since FY 1961. In FY 1965, Senegal accepted the Soviet Union's offer of \$6.7 million.

In response to requests for assistance in achieving Senegal's development plans, AID has provided technical advice principally in education but also in health and agriculture and some capital assistance for school construction financed by counterpart funds generated from U.S.-financed commodity imports in 1961-1963.

In FY 1964 Senegal purchased under a PL 480, Title I (Food for Peace) program approximately \$4 million worth of rice and sorghum with 50% of the sales proceeds reserved for loans for capital projects, particularly additional school construction.

AID also agreed in FY 1964 to provide the Government of Senegal with a \$1.3 million development loan for construction of five vocational schools. Some details of the loan agreement are still being negotiated.

Construction has begun on three secondary schools; AID-financed simultaneous translating equipment has been installed at the University of Dakar for instruction in several languages; and 34 primary school classrooms have been constructed. As part of our assistance in the health field, a small nursing school and housing facilities for pharmacists attached to a hospital in Dakar and five rural dispensaries have been constructed. In addition, equipment storage centers attached to 20 agricultural extension centers have been built with AID assistance, and vehicles and simple farm equipment are being provided to these centers for use in demonstrating modern agricultural techniques.

The FY 1966 program will continue the emphasis on education by helping in establishing an English Language Institute to train elementary school English teachers. Continued assistance will also be provided in agricultural extension with special efforts to be given to increasing rice, livestock and milk production in the potentially rich Senegal River Valley region.

In addition to these continuing activities, possible new projects include a series of small-scale economic and technical feasibility studies designed to evaluate the development potential of small, revenue-producing enterprises to process agricultural and fish products for the domestic market.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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

Country: - Senegal

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1964				Estimate FY 1965			Proposed FY 1966		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	1,300	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Development Loan										
Project Assistance										
U.S. Technicians	299	299			27	27		145	145	
Participants	49	49			12	12		32	32	
Commodities	483	483			30	30		73	73	
Other Costs	9	9			6	6		-	-	
Total Project Assistance	840	840			75	75		250	250	
Method of Financing										
Project Assistance										
Direct A.I.D.	489	489			48	48		35	35	
Other Agency	-	-			-	-		-	-	
Contract	351	351			27	27		215	215	
Non-Project Assistance	-	-			-	-		-	-	
Total Other than Development Loan	840	840			75	75		250	250	
Total Assistance	2,140	XXX	XXX	XXX	75	XXX	XXX	250	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
A.I.D. employed	2	1	1
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	-	-	-
Total	2	1	1

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Non-contract	23	7	6
Contract	-	-	-
Total	23	7	6

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: Senegal

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Rice-Livestock Improvement 685-11-130-016			
Prior Reference: Page 484, FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1965 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65	60	30	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	60	30	30
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
25	-	85	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	15	20	
Participants	10	2	
Commodities	30	3	
Other Costs	5	-	
Total Obligations	60	25	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	45	5	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	15	20	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

and a substantial part of its annual needs of meat and milk products. In the Senegal River Valley, rice yields are low because of over-cropping, poor seed, and failure to use fertilizer. Meat and milk production are also low, largely because of a shortage of forage and feed crops.

Under this project, two American contract technicians will help the Government of Senegal establish a demonstration farm in the river valley. One of the technicians, an agronomist, will be concerned with promoting the use of fertilizer and improved seed varieties in rice growing. He will also introduce and test various grasses and crops to determine their suitability as feed and forage for dairy cattle.

The other U.S. technicians, a livestock specialist, will work closely with the agronomist and Senegalese officials in conducting feeding and pasture tests in order to develop a balanced feed for boosting milk production. The livestock specialist will also help develop dairy herds and livestock management practices suitable for Senegal's climate and other environmental conditions.

This project also includes U.S. training of Senegalese technicians of the Ministry of Agriculture and other agriculturalists. In dairy farming, rice cultivation, and range management. AID will finance the training and will provide the initial equipment for seeding, fertilizing and harvesting the crops at the demonstration farm.

Senegal will contribute the required facilities for the demonstration farm, costs of local transportation and maintenance costs of U.S.-provided equipment.

In 1964 an American agricultural specialist visited Senegal for a short period of time to review the government's plans for this project. Funding in FY 1965 covers the initial costs of the technicians, commodities, and participant training while the requested \$25,000 of FY 1966 funds is required to cover costs of the technician for one year, short-term participant training and limited amounts of spare parts and additional demonstration materials.

Project Objective and Description: To help Senegal improve its rice, livestock, and milk production, by developing a demonstration center for combined rice-livestock farming appropriate to Senegalese agricultural conditions.

At present, Senegal imports two-thirds of its rice

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: Senegal

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: English Language Institute 685-11-650-012			
Prior Reference: Page 758, FY 1964 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1965 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65	15	10	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	15	10	5
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
225	500	740	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	12	125	
Participants	2	30	
Commodities	-	70	
Other Costs	1	-	
Total Obligations	15	225	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	3	30	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	12	195	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

development fields, Senegal is making an effort to improve and expand the teaching of English in primary and secondary schools. Based on a preliminary study conducted by two AID education specialists, it is proposed to establish an English Language Institute in the Teacher Training Institute for primary and secondary school teachers to train teachers of English for the primary grades. This institute is to be first organized as a Senegalese institute, but may later be broadened into a regional organization, since English-language training is badly needed by several West African countries. The English Language Institute would be a three-year school with an estimated capacity of at least 75 students.

Under this project, an individual firm or university is to prepare a detailed plan for the Institute's operation during FY 1965 including staffing, funding and space and equipment requirements.

In FY 1966, a team of 4 U.S. contract technicians will be sent to Senegal to establish the institute, prepare its curriculum, order equipment, adapt texts to the local situation, and advise and train Senegalese staff. It is estimated that the services of these technicians will be required for approximately three years. Five Senegalese who will be future faculty members will be sent to the U.S. for advanced training in English language teacher training. Specifications of equipment needs will be prepared by this team and will probably include tape recorders, language laboratory, texts, and other audio-visual training aids. FY 1966 funds will finance the first 18 months of the contract for technicians, participant training and commodity support.

Project Objective and Description: To assist Senegal in establishing an English Language Institute to train elementary and secondary school teachers in modern methods of teaching English.

To meet the need for large numbers of English-speaking persons in trades and commerce and other

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

New Project

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Country: Senegal

Activity: General and Miscellaneous

Project Title and Number: Technical and Feasibility Studies
685-11-990-005
Prior Reference: Page 760, FY 1964 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: NA

Under this project, feasibility studies have been undertaken principally in the fields of agriculture, education and development financing. In agriculture, studies were made of soil salinity, range management needs, and extension of rice cultivation and livestock raising. The establishment of a development bank was also investigated, and as the result of another study, regional vocational centers were established.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	98	98	-
Estimated FY 65	-	-	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	98	98	-
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
75	NA	NA	

AID is now considering continuing this project during FY 1966 to assist the Government of Senegal in attracting local and foreign investment in development-oriented enterprises. Short-term technicians and consultants would conduct studies of possible activities or enterprises likely to attract such investment, and would also investigate the possibility of encouraging local cooperatives.

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians		65
Participants		-
Commodities		-
Other Costs		10
Total Obligations		75

FY 1966 funding of \$75,000 would cover services of specialists for a short tour in Senegal to undertake these studies.

Obligations By Method of Financing	
Direct AID Costs	-
Other Agency	-
Contract	75

This project would continue, subject to annual review, to the extent to which it complements AID program activities in Senegal.

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS

Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Government of Senegal in efforts to accelerate economic development through the identification of revenue-producing activities and small infrastructure projects needed to extend exploitation and marketing of Senegal's resources.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE IV

Country: SENEGAL

Borrower: Government of Senegal

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Regional Vocational Schools 685-H-002	
Date Authorized: 2/28/64	Date Signed:
Loan Status as of 12/31/64	Loan Terms
Amount	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized \$1,300	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 0	Interest Rate 3/4% 2%
Repayments 0	Currency of Repayment US \$
Interest Collected 0	

Host Country Contribution and Procurement Source

The Government of Senegal will contribute about 25% of the total project costs, including all procurement which is required in France. The loan will finance procurement in the U.S. and Senegal.

Purpose of Loan - To assist in the construction of five regional vocational schools which would provide instruction to 160 students at each school. The schools will provide three years of instruction in courses aimed at increasing the number of students educated in basic skills such as science, mechanical drawing, carpentry and masonry for the boys and health, homemaking, business and commerce for the girls.

Physical Status - Negotiations with the Government of Senegal are virtually completed on a proposed loan agreement, and signature of the agreement is expected shortly.

Financial Status - No disbursements have been made. The first disbursement, for architect-engineering services, is expected to be made around May 1, 1965.

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SUMMARY OF COUNTRY PROGRAM

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Country: TOGO

TABLE I

Summary (in thousands of dollars)			
Funding Category	Obligations		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Development Loans.....	-	-	-
Tech. Coop./D.G.	497	551	784
Supporting Assistance	-	-	-
Contingency Fund.....	-	xxx	xxx
Total	497	551	784

A small coastal country about the size of West Virginia, Togo has a population estimated at 1.6 million of whom over 80% are engaged in agriculture. Per capita GNP is estimated at \$70 to \$80 per year. It is estimated that as much as one-fourth of the country's total area could be added to the area now under cultivation. The country's sizable phosphates deposits are now contributing importantly to employment, income, export earnings and government resources.

The principal obstacles to development are low educational levels, and lack of technicians. Water resource development and conservation will ultimately be needed to exploit poorly watered soils in many parts of the country. Diversification of agriculture is also required since returns from the principal cash crops of coffee and cocoa are limited.

Togo's principal foreign relations problem is with Ghana, in view of the latter's alleged designs to annex a part of Togolese territory. Frequent border closings hamper their communications and trade. Generally moderate in its views, the Government of Togo has varied between determined independence under the late President Olympio to very close adherence to French and Western policy lines. Togo has not accepted aid from Communist countries.

Togo's foreign trade has shown persistent and growing deficits. Although a development plan as such is still in the making, the government has announced priority objectives as diversification, evening out development throughout the country, and lessening of dependence on certain imported goods. National policy already encourages private investment.

Togo has obtained roughly \$85 million in foreign aid since FY 1959, the major donors being France (nearly \$40 million), West Germany (over \$21 million), and the EEC (more than \$15 million). French aid consists of technicians, capital projects, loans, and until recently budget support. West German aid, chiefly loans, includes animal husbandry, an agriculture vocation center, and a loan of over \$13 million for construction of

the port of Lome. EEC grants have been mainly for school construction and health (over \$5 million) and for railroads (nearly \$2 million).

United States assistance has concentrated on a few carefully chosen activities in the fields of rural development and technical training. In addition, a heavy road equipment training center, serving Togo and other French speaking African states, is located in Lome, Togo, and the Peace Corps lends assistance in the fields of public health and fisheries.

Under the small AID program initiated in FY 1962 over 137 Togolese have received or are in training in various professional fields, i.e., health, education and engineering, to take responsible positions in the administration. The AID-supported center in northwestern Togo to train rural development workers how to teach simple health and village improvement practices along with modern agriculture to Togolese farmers, was inaugurated in January 1965 and the first class of 30 is in training. Ultimately the school will graduate 30 students per session to meet Togo's most vital needs in the agricultural sector.

The heavy road equipment training center began operations in September 1964 with twenty-eight students from nine French-speaking African countries in attendance. This center will ultimately train approximately 90 operators and 40 mechanics annually.

In FY 1966, AID will continue technical training activities in rural development with additional commodity and advisory support to the Rural Development Center. Training activities in road equipment maintenance will continue. \$518,000 of FY 1966 funds are requested to cover cost of continuing projects.

During FY 1966 AID may also undertake a survey of potential village industries to determine the feasibility of small-scale manufacture of clay products and jute sacks for use in coffee and cocoa export trade, and the introduction of water and wind powered mills for the local processing of grains. In addition, a program of village self-help activities may be started as an extension of the Rural Development Center's work. \$266,000 is included in the request for FY 1966 funds for such projects.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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Country: TOGO

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1964				Estimate FY 1965			Proposed FY 1966		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Development Loan										
Project Assistance										
U.S. Technicians	222	222			278	278		390	390	
Participants	194	194			15	15		15	15	
Commodities	41	41			153	153		25	25	
Other Costs	40	40			105	105		88	88	
Total Project Assistance	497	497			551	551		518	518*	
Method of Financing										
Project Assistance										
Direct A.I.D.	497	497			257	257		30	30	
Other Agency	-	-			23	23		-	-	
Contract	-	-			271	271		488	488	
Non-Project Assistance	-	-			-	-		-	-	
Total Other than Development Loan	497	497			551	551		518	518	
Total Assistance	497	XXX	XXX	XXX	551	XXX	XXX	518	XXX	XXX

*Total for continuing Technical Cooperation projects, In addition, \$266,000 is requested to cover estimated FY 1966 requirements of new projects or possible additions to existing projects.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
A.I.D. employed	8	5	2
Participating agency	-	4	-
Contractor technicians	-	3	10
Total	8	12	12

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Non-contract	44	-	-
Contract	-	3	3
Total	44	3	3

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PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: TOGO

Activity: Transportation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Highway Equipment and Operator Training 693-11-310-001			
Prior Reference: P. 491, FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
	608	568	40
Estimated FY 65	55	85	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	663	653	10
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
30	--	693	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	46	30	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	6	-	
Other Costs	3	-	
Total Obligations	55	30	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	55	30	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

substantially increased transportation costs, and serves as a formidable deterrent to Togo's development. Road maintenance has been carried out only sporadically and has been hampered by frequent deadlining of equipment.

Under this project, pending the completion of the regional heavy equipment training center, AID has been assisting the Togo Government to overcome this situation by the provision of American mechanics and public works technicians to teach Togolese preventive maintenance, engine repair and rebuilding, and general equipment repair through the introduction of a training program in the Ministry of Public Works. Over 70 Togolese equipment operators and maintenance personnel have been trained under this program and selected mechanics have received more specialized training. A complete highway maintenance equipment shop has been constructed and equipped with AID funds.

This project is scheduled to be completed in FY 1966 and funds are requested during that fiscal year to provide salaries and other costs of the two American technicians during the period required to phase out this activity. Further training of this type will be provided by the Regional Heavy Equipment Center.

Project Objective and Description:
To assist the Ministry of Public Works of the Government of Togo to improve road maintenance through training in the efficient maintenance use of modern highway equipment.

The poor condition of Togo's roads has reduced life expectancy of motor vehicles by half, has

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: TOGO

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Regional Heavy Equipment Training Center 693-11-610-619			
Prior Reference: p. 528, FY 1965 C.P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1963 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1969			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 723	Expenditures 150	Unliquidated 573
Estimated FY 65	70	471	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	793	621	172
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
228	638	1,659	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	-	150	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	70	78	
Total Obligations	70	228	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	-	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	70	228	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

AID's emphasis in this project is to promote more effective use and maintenance of heavy equipment leading to economies in road building and maintenance, and to substantially reduced transport costs. AID has provided the heavy equipment mainly from U.S. excess property stocks, and financed the construction of the Center.

The Togo Regional Training Center began operations in September 1964 under the guidance of the International Road Education Foundation (IREF) with 28 trainees from nine countries. Four contract technicians are now training operators and mechanics at the center. The operators receive three months practical training in operations and preventive maintenance on tractors, graders, excavators, and other road building equipment. Mechanic trainees receive 12 months training in classroom and on-the-job servicing and overhauling of heavy equipment.

AID support for the training center was originally scheduled for five years. The late delivery of equipment and completion of Center buildings delayed the start of training operations until September 1964. The planned five-year period of AID support will continue through 1969 when the Government of Togo, possibly in conjunction with other countries and with the help of industries benefiting from the training operations, will assume full responsibility for operating the Center.

The Government of Togo has provided land and construction supervision for the center. It will provide a center director, assistant instructors and operating utilities.

The estimated June 1965 pipeline will consist of \$116,000 in the IREF contract, \$43,000 for training aids and heavy equipment, and \$13,000 for local operating and construction costs.

The number of trainees will increase in 1965 from 30 to 70 students. Additional training aids and heavy equipment will be supplied by donations from members of the International Road Federation as needs develop.

FY 1966 funds are requested to provide for salaries of the four existing technicians under the IREF contract, plus two additional instructors.

Project Objective and Description:
To help establish a regional facility capable of training Togolese and other French-speaking Africans to be skilled operators and mechanics of heavy equipment required for the extensive road maintenance and road-building programs in Africa where road network maintenance is a pressing problem.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: TOGO

Activity: Community Development, Social Welfare & Housing Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Rural Development 693-11-810-004			
Prior Reference: p. 494, FY 1965 C. P.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1969			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
	436	371	65
Estimated FY 65	294	220	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	730	591	139
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
260	630	1,620	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	209	210	
Participants	15	15	
Commodities	40	25	
Other Costs	30	10	
Total Obligations	294	260	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	93	-	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	201	260	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

The Rural Development Training Center opened in September 1964 as a result of past AID assistance, with an enrollment of thirty students who are presently studying agriculture, health, community development, and cottage industries. The graduates are scheduled to work in rural areas in activities designed to upgrade the level of living. Subsequent classes are planned for in-service training of Togolese Government employees assigned to rural areas.

Training programs of the Center will vary in duration from one to five months depending on the field of training. Special programs will also be given for farmers, particularly of the younger generation, to encourage introduction of improved agricultural practices by GOT extension workers.

FY 1966 funds are needed for four technicians, training three of the leading graduates of the Center, and commodity assistance in the form of seeds, pesticides, sprayers, and small farm machines.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the Government of Togo in the establishment and operation of a Rural Development Service Center for the training of young men and women to be community agents in the fields of sanitation, agriculture, and village self-help activities.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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New Project
TABLE III

Country: TOGO

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Village Agricultural Improvement 693-11-190-011			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1966		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1970	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65			xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
216	185	401	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians		75	
Participants		15	
Commodities		90	
Other Costs		36	
Total Obligations		216	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs		-	
Other Agency		-	
Contract		216	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

similar activities carried on in this field by the UN Special Fund and Peace Corps Volunteers now in Togo.

Under this possible project, for which initial financing is proposed in FY 1966, AID would furnish a mobile team consisting of a vocational agricultural engineer and a sanitary engineer to identify needed activities and to assist country agents of the Rural Development Service in rapid project implementation. With the support of trained Togolese agents, they will also demonstrate relatively modern agricultural techniques and simple sanitation measures and work with village groups who require leadership to carry out local improvements on a self-help basis. AID would also contribute hand tools, seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides to be used by the agricultural technician in demonstrations, and a limited quantity of construction materials, mainly cement and building steel to be used in lining and capping of village wells.

In support of these activities and to obtain a wider impact throughout rural Togo, a small number of key selected village leaders or young farmers will be sent to neighboring West African countries to observe successful self-help projects of this type to give them a more immediate understanding of useful techniques, methods of organizing work, and improvements that can be achieved within farmers' incomes and environment. These leaders would return to their villages and serve as catalysts in initiating or expanding village improvement projects.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the Togo Government in supporting the National Rural Development Service in its campaign to increase agricultural productivity, and improve water supply and sanitary facilities in rural villages. This project is intended to complement

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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New Project
TABLE III

Country: TOGO

Activity: Industry and Mining

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Light Industries Survey 693-11-290-010			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1966		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65			XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
50	-	50	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians		35	
Participants		-	
Commodities		15	
Other Costs		-	
Total Obligations		50	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs		-	
Other Agency		-	
Contract		50	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

for villages who are now mainly engaged in subsistence farming. The survey will examine the feasibility of establishing small scale manufacture of clay products, production of sacks for use in coffee and cocoa export trade, and the introduction of water and wind powered mills for the local processing of palm oil kernels, millet, corn and other crops. The study would also examine the feasibility of simple manufacture of farm tools and equipment by local artisans.

The project as now envisioned will require three contract technicians for four months in the fields of fiber processing, ceramics and smithing, water and windmill design and operation. In addition commodity support in the form of two vehicles, demonstration tools, and equipment will be furnished.

The Togolese Government will provide the services of such local personnel and non-processed materials as may be required for carrying out this survey.

Project Objective and Description:

The objective of this project is to undertake a survey of potential village industries in Northern Togo where the main effort of AID is now concentrated. The purpose of this survey is to identify possible additional sources of productive activity and income

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SUMMARY OF COUNTRY PROGRAM

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TABLE I

Country: UPPER VOLTA

Summary (in thousands of dollars)			
Funding Category	Obligations		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Development Loans	-	-	-
Tech. Coop./D.G.	410	576	825
Supporting Assistance	-	-	-
Contingency Fund	-	xxx	xxx
Total	410	576	825

Upper Volta, an arid land-locked country of some 4.7 million inhabitants, mostly engaged in subsistence farming and pastoral animal husbandry has a per capita GNP of approximately \$45 per annum. The chief development potential is livestock production. Substantial numbers of Voltans migrate seasonably to and from Ivory Coast and Ghana where they seek employment as agricultural laborers.

The principal obstacles to development are the low level of skills of the agricultural population, lack of transport to market for livestock, generally poor soils, and insufficient water resources in livestock-producing areas.

With low domestic savings, Upper Volta is almost completely dependent upon external assistance in its efforts to meet its most pressing development needs of road construction, school construction, power facilities, and other infrastructure.

Upper Volta is a member of the Entente (with Ivory Coast, Niger and Dahomey) and has generally cooperated extremely well with the U. S. and the West.

The government has approached problems of development fairly realistically. It has maintained an encouraging attitude to private investment (though the number of known opportunities for investment is small) and is attempting to increase the efficiency of its services, to continue research and demonstration in agriculture and livestock, and to encourage industrial starts wherever possible.

Since FY 1959, Upper Volta has received over \$120 million in external assistance, with \$80 million from France, over \$26 million from the European Economic Community, and roughly \$6 million from West Germany. French aid is mainly for personnel, especially teachers, and agriculture projects. The French portion of project aid is expected to decline as the EEC finances more infrastructure-type projects.

The AID program has been concentrated primarily in the field of health. A highly successful measles inoculation program using U. S. vaccines has protected 731,000 children against this

disease. AID-supplied equipment and technical assistance now permits the Endemic Disease Service to protect most of the population against the scourges of leprosy, sleeping sickness, smallpox and yellow fever. A pilot project in health education and village sanitation has been started to provide field training for Voltan health educators. The village sanitation program will be extended as Voltan health educators complete their training.

Other AID activities include: an English Language Training Center which has been established as part of the National School of Administration to teach English to Voltan officials, students of the School and AID participants from all of French-speaking West Africa. A survey of water resources in northeastern Upper Volta has been completed and forms the basis for a self-help well drilling and small dam construction program in this parched area for which AID has provided a drill-rig and training of Voltan technicians in its use and maintenance. Related to this is a program getting underway in the Northeast to demonstrate improved animal husbandry and conservation techniques and to train extension aides. In an effort to improve basic communications, AID has provided poles, lines, and vehicles for the construction of telephone connections between Ouagadougou and Niamey and Bobo Dioulasso and Dedougou. AID has helped establish a national police radio network by providing the equipment and by training Voltans in its installation, maintenance and operation.

In FY 1966 the program will emphasize agricultural and water resource development. The Animal Husbandry Demonstration Center will be fully operative; AID will help the Upper Voltan Government to make agricultural surveys of specific regions to develop plans for further agricultural development. On the basis of the completed water resources survey, technical assistance in collecting ground water data will be provided. Training of Voltan health educators by an AID technician will continue. An AID team will assist the Ministry of Public Works in equipment repair and planning of its road and heavy equipment maintenance needs. \$645,000 in FY 1966 funds is requested for these continuing activities.

An additional project may possibly be undertaken in the development of agricultural cooperatives, as well as further agricultural surveys and vocational education activities. These may require an additional \$180,000 in FY 1966 funding.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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Country: **UPPER VOLTA**

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1964				Estimate FY 1965			Proposed FY 1966		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Development Loan										
Project Assistance										
U.S. Technicians	139	139			391	391		361	361	
Participants	16	16			33	33		18	18	
Commodities	189	189			129	129		258	258	
Other Costs	66	66			23	23		8	8	
Total Project Assistance	410	410			576	576		645	645*	
Method of Financing										
Project Assistance										
Direct A.I.D.	400	400			258	258		313	313	
Other Agency	-	-			25	25		50	50	
Contract	10	10			293	293		282	282	
Non-Project Assistance	-	-			-	-		-	-	
Total Other than Development Loan	410	410			576	576		645	645	
Total Assistance	410	XXX	XXX	XXX	576	XXX	XXX	645	XXX	XXX

*Total for continuing Technical Cooperation Projects. In addition, \$180,000 is requested to cover estimated FY 1966 requirements of new projects or possible additions to existing projects.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
A.I.D. employed	5	2	2
Participating agency	-	5	-
Contractor technicians	5	5	9
Total	10	12	11

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Non-contract	4	8	7
Contract	-	-	-
Total	4	8	7

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PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: UPPER VOLTA

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Rural Water Resources Development 686-11-120-001			
Prior Reference: p.765, FY 64 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1963 Scheduled Final Obligation FY:1967			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	56	28	28
Estimated FY 65	72	92	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	128	120	8
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
200	60	388	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	23	162	
Participants	12	-	
Commodities	37	38	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	72	200	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
Direct AID Costs	49	38	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	23	162	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
190	-	-	-

the water resources of the area. On the basis of this study, AID is helping several related activities of the Upper Volta Government water development program for the region: (1) A 9-month exploratory test well drilling and training program, is now under underway to ascertain the best location of wells. The AID financed well drilling equipment has arrived. Two Voltan technical assistants are receiving U.S. training in the operation and maintenance of a mobile test drilling machine and upon their return to Upper Volta will receive on-the-job training under the supervision of the U.S. technician. The results of this test drilling program will permit the villagers to dig wells on a self-help basis with prior knowledge of the location of available water; (2) AID will provide building materials and some well drilling equipment to assist villagers to construct about 60 wells, six small earthen dams and improve access roads for use in driving livestock to markets in Upper Volta and Ghana. \$190,000 equivalent in U.S.-owned foreign currencies will be used to finance this part of the project; (3) Three American specialists will assist the Upper Volta Government in its long-range water development program by collecting basic ground water data for the country, evaluating geophysical techniques, and initiating research on the use of substances to reduce evaporation loss from reservoirs.

FY 1966 funds are requested to extend the services of three water technicians for 18 months, and provide additional vehicles, testing equipment and supplies.

Project Objective and Description: To assist in developing the rural water resources of arid northeastern Upper Volta to provide adequate water supply to meet the needs of the rural population and their livestock.

A team of AID hydrologists arrived in the spring of 1964 to review and expand past studies of

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: **UPPER VOLTA**

Activity: **Agriculture and Natural Resources**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Animal Husbandry 686-11-130-003			
Prior Reference: p. 498, FY 1965 CP.			
Initial Obligation FY: 1963 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1969			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 89	Expenditures 11	Unliquidated 78
Estimated FY 65	154	129	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	243	140	103
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
70	210	523	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	90	60	
Participants	10	6	
Commodities	45	4	
Other Costs	9	-	
Total Obligations	154	70	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	64	10	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	90	60	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned	Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)		
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
4	-	105	-

amounting in value to about 70% of her export earnings. However, proper herd and range management is not practiced and the cattle are often of low quality.

AID is assisting in the establishment of a livestock center in the cattle region of northeastern Upper Volta. This center will demonstrate to the Voltan herders the possibility of increasing production and revenue through the use of improved livestock techniques. The site comprises 4,900 acres and has ready access to a major cattle market. Two basic functions will be carried out at this center: (a) the demonstration of range management and animal husbandry (including the development of improved breeding stock to be sold at low cost to herders who follow improved practices); and (b) the training of 5-10 agents and 10-20 extension aides annually.

AID is providing U.S.-owned foreign currencies to construct facilities at the center: living quarters, animal shelters, workshops, etc., and in FY 1965 is providing veterinary equipment, farm tools, generators, vehicles and fencing equipment. Construction at the livestock center is scheduled to begin in 1965. Four Upper Volta officials will attend a short-term seminar on principals of agricultural extension held at the University of South Dakota and then take an observational tour of effective livestock programs in the U.S. in FY 1965.

Five participants financed in prior years, have completed training in the United States. They will work with the two U.S. technicians assigned to the project. The two technicians, a range specialist (who entered on duty in December 1964) and a livestock advisor (expected shortly) are being provided by AID under a contract with the Near East Foundation. These technicians will start working this year with their Voltan counterparts to organize and develop the center, develop and supervise the training program and demonstrate improved techniques.

In FY 1966 funds are needed to extend the services of the two technicians who will supervise the construction of the training centers, assist in the development of a regional livestock program, and prepare extension materials for farmers. A government official will study advanced animal husbandry and livestock management in the U.S. Certain veterinary supplies, training aids and equipment will also be provided.

Project Objective and Description: The objective of this project is to assist the Upper Volta Government improve the quality and quantity of cattle produced for commercial sale, through establishing a training and demonstration animal husbandry center in the north-east region of Upper Volta.

The major export of Upper Volta is cattle,

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: **UPPER VOLTA**

Activity: **Industry and Mining**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Improved Telecommunications 686-11-220-006			
Prior Reference: p. 500, FY 1965			
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	983	786	197
Estimated FY 65	35	224	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	1018	1010	8
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
15	-	1033	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	27	-	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	8	15	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	35	15	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	35	15	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

AID has provided material and vehicles required for line installation. With this equipment the Government of Upper Volta is constructing new lines from Bobo-Dioulasso to Dedougou in western Upper Volta and from Ouagadougou to Niamey, Niger in the east. When completed this network, covering some 438 miles, will strengthen inter-city and urban-rural communications within Upper Volta, as well as regional links between Upper Volta and her neighbors. An AID engineer whose services terminated in FY 1965, has been stationed in Ouagadougou to advise the Ministries of Posts and Telecommunications in Upper Volta and neighboring countries on equipment use and line installation. FY 1966 funding of \$15,000 will cover cost of spare parts for vehicles and line installation equipment previously supplied by AID which are not obtainable on the local market. Local costs of constructing the line are being borne entirely by the Government of Upper Volta.

Project Objective and Description: To assist Upper Volta in establishing a telecommunications network adequate to meet the growing needs of the country. The telecommunications system of Upper Volta is antiquated and inadequate. Equipment is old and in poor state of repair.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: UPPER VOLTA

Activity: Transportation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Road Maintenance - 686-11-310-005			
Prior Reference: P. 767, FY 64 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 465	Expenditures 450	Unliquidated 15
Estimated FY 65	150	61	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	615	511	104
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
148	150	913	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	115	110	
Participants	1	2	
Commodities	34	36	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	150	148	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	35	38	
Other Agency	25	50	
Contract	90	60	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
-	-	100	-

shop overhaul facilities. While this equipment has been used extensively to maintain Upper Volta's more important roads, particularly its links with neighboring countries, frequent breakdowns have delayed the overall maintenance program, and has indicated the urgent need for providing more trained personnel to repair and overhaul vehicles. Accordingly, two equipment maintenance technicians are being provided under FY 1965-funded contracts to assist the Ministry of Public Works in upgrading its maintenance control facilities. AID will also finance the training of local highway personnel at the regional highway equipment center in Togo. A team of four short-term mechanics will help expedite the rehabilitation of usable road machinery.

The Voltan government is providing administrative and operating personnel for training and local costs of the project.

FY 1966 funds will finance the continued services of the two technicians at the Ministry of Public Works, the 4-man short-term rehabilitation team, and tools and spare parts for the training and repair centers.

Project Objective and Description: To help the Ministry of Public Works to improve the efficiency of its road equipment repair services and thereby improve the Upper Volta road network.

Prior to FY 1965, AID's contribution under this project consisted exclusively of heavy equipment and

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: UPPER VOLTA

Activity: Health and Sanitation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Health Improvement - Endemic Disease Control - 686-11-590-002
 Prior Reference: p. 501, FY 1965 CP.
 Initial Obligation FY: 1961 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	366	303	63
Estimated FY 65	45	99	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	411	402	9
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
170	150	731	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	27	27
Participants	5	5
Commodities	5	130
Other Costs	8	8
Total Obligations	45	170

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	45	170
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
149	-	72	-

Project Objective and Description: To expand the scope and services of the Endemic Disease Service of Upper Volta to effectively treat, control and prevent major endemic diseases in Upper Volta.

This project consists of three phases: (a) From 1961 through 1965 AID supplemented French aid with technical and commodity assistance to enable the

Endemic Disease Service achieve complete coverage of the population. Two sectors are now complete and were in operation at the end of FY 1964 and the third and final sector will be completed in 1965. Basic services will then be available in all regions of the country; (b) A new technique in mass vaccination was demonstrated through the AID/NIH antimeasles project in FY 1963 and 731,000 children were vaccinated. This procedure has been adopted by the Service as part of its regular activities. 20,000 doses of measles vaccine were provided to the EDS in FY 1964; (c) The third phase of this project involves health education. Begun in FY 1964, the objective of the health education phase is to improve and expand the Health Education Service of the Ministry of Education by (1) developing health education projects adapted to conditions of Upper Volta; (2) providing inservice training to Voltan health educators, para-medical personnel, and teachers; (3) developing, producing and distributing health and sanitation materials to the rural population.

A.U.S. health education advisor, a film specialist and a sanitary engineer (the latter two on TDY) have cooperated with the Upper Volta Government and the OCCGE, (a regional health organization) on a number of projects during the last year. A pilot project started in the Banfora region involves 14 villages and combines a study of health education methods and in-service training for health workers. Villagers have constructed sanitary latrines and simple water drainage facilities. A film on water and sanitation produced in Upper Volta is now being shown there and in other French-speaking African countries to acquaint people with the need for improved sanitation and to encourage self-help activities. Five health educators will come to the U.S. for training during FY 1965. The GOUV contributes the majority of the cost of operating the Endemic Disease Service, the immunization campaigns and the health education activities. FY 1966 funds will provide measles vaccine to immunize 130,000 children, vehicle spare parts and health education materials. Funds are also requested to finance the continued services of the health education advisor for one year and to train one Upper Voltan health education specialist in the U.S.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: UPPER VOLTA

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: English Language Training Center (686-11-690-004)			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1961		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	225	137	88
Estimated FY 65	95	65	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	320	202	118
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
17	30	367	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	90	-	
Participants	5	5	
Commodities	-	12	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	95	17	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	5	17	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	90	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

1962 through September 1965, English Language Services provided: a) the establishment and operation of a 30-place English Language laboratory, b) daily English classes for students of the National School of Administration and evening classes for civil servants, c) intensive English classes for AID participants, and d) advanced English language training in the U.S. for three Voltans to serve as teachers at the Center.

In FY 1965, the project entered a new phase with Upper Voltans assuming major teaching responsibilities at the Center. Two technicians, whose services are being financed for an 18-month period with FY 1965 funds will (1) supervise and provide further in-service training of the Voltan English teachers at the Center, and (2) prepare and test new English teaching materials for classroom use.

FY 1966 funding will finance one participant and some commodities needed by the contract technicians to prepare teaching materials. The Upper Volta Government has funded local costs of operating the center and is building a new school with EEC assistance which will have language classroom facilities and a new laboratory to replace the temporary facilities now in use.

Project Objective and Description: To assist in providing English Language training facilities within the National School of Administration for Upper Voltan civil servants and for AID participants from Upper Volta and surrounding countries.

In the first phase of the project from January

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: UPPER VOLTA

Activity: Public Administration and Public Safety

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Improvement of Law Enforcement Services - 686-11-710-007
Prior Reference: p.503, FY 1965 CP.
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1966

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	368	334	34
Estimated FY 65	25	59	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	393	393	-
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
25	-	418	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	19	2
Participants	-	-
Commodities	-	23
Other Costs	6	-
Total Obligations	25	25

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	25	25
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	-	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
-	-	5	-

Project Objective and Description: To increase the mobility and technical competence of the Upper Voltan civil police services to provide more efficient border control and internal security.

To improve police mobility, AID has provided vehicles (jeeps, cargo/personnel carriers, ambu-

lances, water trailers), garage equipment and repair tools. Two Seabees helped install the equipment and a system for centralized maintenance and control of U.S.-furnished vehicles. Basic crime scene investigation equipment was provided; a short-term advisor supervised the installation of the equipment and the training of local operators.

AID has supplied a communications network consisting of single side band field stations and one master station. A communications officer, in Upper Volta from May 1963 to December 1964, helped the Voltans install the 9-station network and instructed them in the operation and repair of this equipment and in the techniques of modern police communications.

Funds in FY 1966 will be used to procure spare parts for AID-supplied equipment, and to send public safety and communications technicians to Upper Volta on short-term assignments to consult with the police services and review use of equipment.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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New Project
TABLE III

Country: UPPER VOLTA

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Cooperatives 686-11-140-013			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1966		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: NA	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65			xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
50	NA	NA	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians		-	
Participants		-	
Commodities		50	
Other Costs		-	
Total Obligations		50	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs		50	
Other Agency		-	
Contract		-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

simple plows, donkeys, fertilizers, etc., as well as the advice of French technicians and Voltan extension agents. In this way farmers are able to increase substantially their production and acreage of crops such as millet, sorghum and peanuts.

The GOUV agricultural research station has determined quantities and types of fertilizers necessary to improve agricultural production. AID is considering a proposal to provide 500 tons of high analysis fertilizer to the cooperative organization enabling it to extend its services to an additional 5,000 farmers. The fertilizer will be sold to the farmers by extending them short-term, supervised credit. A revolving fund will be established from repayment proceeds which will be used to extend loans to additional farmers. A small portion of the fertilizer will be used by extension agents for demonstration purposes.

This project will serve as a pilot effort for subsequent consideration of an expanded program, possibly on a loan basis. FY 1966 funding will be limited to purchase fertilizers for the cooperatives.

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Upper Volta government in expanding and improving agricultural cooperative and farming techniques.

With the assistance of French technicians and financial support, the Government of Upper Volta has established nearly 200 cooperatives during the last four years. Farmers receive loans to purchase seeds,

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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**New Project
TABLE III**

Country: UPPER VOLTA

Activity: Agriculture & Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Agricultural Surveys 686-11-120-015			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1966 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: N.A.			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Estimated FY 65			xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
30	N.A.	N.A.	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians		30	
Participants		-	
Commodities		-	
Other Costs		-	
Total Obligations		30	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs		-	
Other Agency		-	
Contract		30	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

are largely in the field of agriculture, but the government lacks the data and professional judgment necessary to determine where and how to develop agricultural projects which will accelerate its economic growth. A number of proposed projects have been identified and the Government of Upper Volta has requested AID to provide assistance to review these proposals and to identify other opportunities for activities. Under this project, short-term U.S. consultants would evaluate such proposals, carry out studies on production, marketing and processing possibilities for selected crops, such as kenaf fibre, development prospects for areas such as the Souron valley, and identify other possible fields where the Government should undertake development activities.

In FY 1966, AID is considering the possibility of financing short-term technicians and equipment needed for the studies.

Project Objective and Description:

To assist the Government of Upper Volta to survey possibilities for expanded activity to accelerate development agricultural resources and production.

Upper Volta's prospects for economic growth

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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New Project
TABLE III

Country: UPPER VOLTA

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Vocational Education - 686-11-610-014			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1966		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65			xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
100	-	100	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians		-	
Participants		-	
Commodities		100	
Other Costs		-	
Total Obligations		100	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs		100	
Other Agency		-	
Contract		-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Upon the request of the Government of Upper Volta, UNESCO studied the curriculum of the technical school in Ouagadougou and recommended changes to improve training and develop graduates trained for the needs of the country. The UNESCO study completed in October 1964, recommended that a training program be established that would have a four year terminal training program for semi-professional graduates and a five year program leading to a baccalaureate. Students in this latter category may take advanced university training either to a professional technician or teacher training institute. Training courses are to be offered in mechanics, electricity, metal working, accounting and secretarial services. This institution is planned to accommodate approximately 750 day students and conduct night and extension courses. The Government of Upper Volta has agreed to these recommendations and with the assistance of UNESCO will revise the curriculum.

Under this possible project the United States would provide shop equipment needed to give the students wider practical training recommended under the revised program. Instructors will be provided by France.

The Government of Upper Volta will provide instructors and assume all operational costs of the equipment. This cost is estimated to be about \$200,000 per year.

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Government of Upper Volta in establishing a technical training institute designed to meet the nation's increasing demand for semi-professional and trained manpower. AID's contribution to this project will be limited to commodity support (shop equipment, training aids).

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SUMMARY OF COUNTRY PROGRAM

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Country: Africa Regional

TABLE I

Summary (in thousands of dollars)			
Funding Category	Obligations		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Development Loans	-	-	-
Tech. Coop./D.G.	9,351*	8,111	8,813
Supporting Assistance	-	1,500	1,900
Contingency Fund	-	XXX	XXX
Total	9,351*	9,611	9,813

The Regional Projects program consists of multi-country activities aimed at developing African institutions. Nearly three-fourths of the funds requested will be used to strengthen African governmental and business institutions by providing a supply of Africans trained with a variety of essential skills who can overcome the exodus of expatriates and fill the development positions vacant in the newly independent nations. The other quarter of the funds are for strengthening African regional organizations' activities and encouraging the adoption by African institutions of new activities, that are of proven value in meeting developmental needs.

About \$6.2 million is being requested for FY 1966 for producing trained high level manpower to meet Africa's urgent needs for educators, government administrators, and for economic development, a slightly larger amount than the \$5.7 million obligated in FY 1964 for similar projects. In the United States, the "ASPAU" and "AFGRAD" programs have provided college and graduate degree training under a cooperative program in which AID has supplemented American institutions' tuition free scholarships with maintenance costs. Over 1,000 Africans from 28 independent African countries and three High Commission Territories are receiving training in America under these two programs. For FY 1966, roughly 200 four-year undergraduate scholarships (ASPAU) and roughly 60 graduate scholarships (AFGRAD) are expected to be awarded to carefully selected African applicants. The U.S.-supported American University of Beirut will continue to provide undergraduate and short-term training to students with its American staff in skills related to their country's manpower needs. Under this program, 450 Africans from seven African countries have received training in agriculture, education and public health. Roughly 160 Africans will receive training in Beirut in FY 1966. Within Africa itself, the Regional Education Grant program will continue to encourage African universities to provide scholarships to students from neighboring African countries in order to assure

fuller utilization of the educational plant. To date, nearly 2,000 scholarships for one to four year periods have been financed under this program. In FY 1966, approximately 500 scholarships at some 10-12 African institutions are expected to be funded by AID.

As a result of the reassessment of AID scholarship assistance currently underway, it is likely we will rely more in the future upon expanded African institutions for undergraduate training with some reduction in the numbers of Africans receiving bachelor degrees in the United States. The number of Africans in the United States for graduate degree training may be increased.

Approximately \$1.1 million of the FY 1966 fund request will be used to assist projects of African regional organizations. The first phase of the rinderpest inoculation campaign in a four-country area which has immunized over nine million head of cattle is shortly to be completed, and the second portion in an adjacent seven-state area with a target of immunizing eight to nine million head of cattle has begun. This project is being jointly financed under the auspices of the Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa (CCTA) by the benefiting countries the European Economic Community and AID. Another CCTA project to receive partial support is research into diagnosis of and immunization against bovine pleuro-pneumonia. Promising developments in diagnosis have recently been published by the research team on the project. AID plans to eliminate its regional insect control team which has been posted to cope with locust infestations in East Africa and to contribute to the enlargement of African capabilities in the six-member state area of the Desert Locust Control Organization of East Africa.

A new aspect of the Regional Projects program will be greater involvement in activities of the Economic Commission for Africa, a regional organization which has come to play a major role in building institutions and starting activities which may be expected to influence very positively future African economic development. The ECA's Institute of Economic Development and Planning in Dakar is a significant attempt to train African government officials in economic development planning and provide them the opportunity to exchange experience on successful techniques.

The ECA has also laid the groundwork for the creation of the African Development Bank in November 1964, a major step towards regional economic cooperation. This wholly African institution

*Excludes \$2,060,000 obligated for East Africa Regional Projects. This amount will be reflected as the FY 1964 program under the East Africa Regional presentation.

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Country: Africa Regional

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is dedicated largely to arranging financing for public and privately managed capital projects benefiting several member states. With a nominal capitalization of \$250 million of which half will be paid over the next five years, the African Development Bank presently has nearly \$5 million in paid capital subscriptions from 27 African states. Nearly \$35 million of additional capital is due this spring. The Bank is expected to be a catalyst for regional projects and for mobilizing African capital.

The ECA has also performed useful pioneering work in other areas of development for which AID is considering support. In telecommunications, ECA has prepared a blueprint for a short-term program for developing the most urgently needed links between African capitals and for a complete African network expected to be fleshed out through a UN Special Fund financed survey. In transportation, ECA's requests for help in examining the transport needs of particular sub-regions have already been met in part by West Germany and Italy. AID plans on providing a transportation expert to ECA to help assure adequate technical content and coordination in the sub-regional surveys prepared by individual donors. In the field of industry, the ECA has completed regional industrial coordination studies for the rational location of industries which would best serve the interests of an entire region. In the West African region, a consensus has already been achieved on the location of steel mills and textiles and cement plants. Meanwhile, ECA has also conducted stimulating studies and evoked African governments' interest in such related matters as expansion of African trade, development of customs unions, free trade areas, and common markets, improving invisible balance of payments earnings, etc. These ECA initiatives on many fronts serve to guide African nations in the use of their own limited resources and those provided through bilateral programs to better advantage.

AID plans to share in financing the 1965 summer course given for African college students and the summer seminar for African teachers of economics conducted at the Dakar Institute for Economic Development and Planning. Funds may also be necessary (a) to provide experts to ECA in its further planning and studies in telecommunications, in transportation and in regional industrial coordination as well as in the preparation of related engineering and feasibility studies, and (b) to train the African staff of the Development Bank as well as to provide American experts to guide the Bank's staff in bank operation, feasibility surveys, and project evaluation.

A further \$1 million of the FY 1966 request for Regional Project activities will finance projects that can be carried out more effectively on a regional, rather than on a bilateral basis. These would include a regional training aids center which produces French language publications of the simple "how to do it yourself" type for distribution in Africa' cooperation with the AFL-CIO in an African American Labor Center to strengthen free trade union movements in Africa; the promotion of credit unions through creation of a regional training center in credit union objectives, organization, and administration; provision of teachers and teaching aids for African regional centers for statistical training, as well as pilot projects to stress greater use of African educational plant for producing the skills needed most urgently. It also includes an amount for program support, including liaison with the CCTA headquarters in Lagos.

\$1,000,000 in FY 1966 is proposed from Supporting Assistance funds to help provide specialized and secondary education in Zambia for middle and higher-level refugees from Southern Africa. The purpose of this project, for which \$1,500,000 is being obligated in FY 1965 is to provide general purpose training for potential leaders of such refugee groups under Western auspices and to provide an educational alternative to Communist China, the USSR, and Eastern Europe.

In addition to these continuing projects, AID is considering a variety of new proposals for possible FY 1966 funding. In addition to those projects relating to the ECA and the African Development Bank, AID is considering extension of the popular measles inoculation campaign being carried out in six West African countries under OCCGE auspices to double the number of children protected against this major child-killing disease. Financing two smallpox vaccine production facilities to overcome this obstacle to African government's efforts to curb the disease is already under study. Possible adaptation of American practices in home finance credit systems, farm machinery development adapted to African conditions, and educational television are also to be examined. An estimated \$442,000 of additional FY 1966 funds is approximately the amount which AID anticipates funding from this body of new feasible projects.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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viduals. All other material is unclassified.

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1964				Estimate FY 1965			Proposed FY 1966		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Development Loan										
Project Assistance										
U.S. Technicians	948	948			1,292	992	300	1,475	975	500
Participants	4,705	4,705			4,612	4,612	-	6,326	6,326	-
Commodities	2,032	2,032			2,567	1,717	850	421	401	20
Other Costs	1,666	1,666			1,140	790	350	1,149	669	480
Total Project Assistance	9,351	9,351			9,611	8,111	1,500	9,371	8,371	1,000
Method of Financing										
Project Assistance										
Direct A.I.D.	2,067	2,067			1,714	1,714	-	235	235	
Other Agency	515	515			791	791	-	797	797	
Contract	6,769	6,769			7,106	5,606	1,500	8,339	7,339	1,000
Non-Project Assistance	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Other than Development Loan	9,351	9,351			9,611	8,111	1,500	9,371	8,371	1,000
Total Assistance	9,351	XXX	XXX	XXX	9,611	XXX	XXX	9,371	XXX	XXX

* Total for continuing Technical Cooperation projects. In addition \$442,000, is requested for estimated FY 1966 requirements for new projects or possible additions to existing projects.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
A.I.D. employed	8	3	3
Participating agency	24	29	25
Contractor technicians	11	6	27
Total	43	38	55

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Non-contract	-	-	-
Contract	1,344	1,726	1,975
Total	1,344	1,726	1,975

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PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Regional Insect Control Program (RICP) 698-11-130-048
Prior Reference: pg. 507 - FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1966

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	1,478	1,303	175
Estimated FY 65	600	715	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	2,078	2,018	60
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost to Complete
600	-		2,678

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	400	200
Participants	-	-
Commodities	50	250
Other Costs	150	150
Total Obligations	600	600

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	-	-
Other Agency	600	600
Contract	-	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To complement the activities of the Desert Locust Control Organization of East Africa (DLCOEA) in keeping the area free of destructive locust outbreaks. This project supports the unit capable of containing locust infestations,

assists individual countries in the extensive locust-threatened zone (East Africa, Middle East and South Asia) develop and strengthen national locust-fighting organizations.

Since its initiation, this project implemented by the U.S. Department of Agriculture has provided assistance to some twenty countries of the Near East, South Asia and Africa in the form of an air spray unit prepared to move into any country when needed to combat locust invasions. Most of the countries in the Near East-South Asia area are now capable of controlling the locust, and assistance is only being extended in a few countries in these areas (Afghanistan, Iran, Turkey as well as to Sudan in East Africa). In 1961 the major focus of activities shifted to Africa and since then, has concentrated primarily on the destruction of the locust in its primary breeding ground in East Africa (Somali Republic, French Somaliland, Ethiopia and the Sudan) although assistance has also been extended to most of the countries bordering the Mediterranean as well. The combined efforts of the AID-financed "RICP" teams and national groups concerned with the problem have played an important role in bringing about the overall desert locust recession and in shifting the current requirement from one of combatting major swarms to one of seeking out incipient swarms for destruction before they can assemble into major destructive forces.

AID is in the process of reviewing this project as a regionally funded activity and certain tentative conclusions as to its redirection appear possible. It now appears that U.S. assistance will shift from the RICP teams to cooperation with the African regional organization aided by the U.K. and FAO. AID's tentative plan is to help the DLCOEA develop adequate capability to maintain future surveillance and effective control over the entire East African members state area thereby permitting AID to dispense with maintenance of a parallel competence in this area. Secondly, those aspects of the project relating to the development and strengthening of national organizations for plant protection, including locust control, will be continued under special contractual arrangements with USDA which will be funded through individual country programs.

During the 1966 transition year, AID assistance will probably continue at the same level as the previous year since the decline in the support level for the regional aerial unit and regionally funded country plant protection activities is expected to be offset

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

Activity: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Regional Insect Control Program
(RICP) 698-11-130-048

Page 2 of 2

by direct support for DLCOEA sufficient to enable it to discharge its locust surveillance and control activities thereafter without further U.S. support, except possibly in the event of a truly major locust out break.

Of the \$600,000 total, \$200,000 is required to cover the costs of some 12 technicians; \$250,000 is required for insecticides, spraying and demonstration equipment, largely to strengthen DLCOEA's capability, and \$150,000 to cover the operation, maintenance, storage and redistribution costs of the aircraft and vehicles.

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: Africa Regional

Activity: Agriculture & Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Rinderpest Eradication
698-11-130-617
Prior Reference: Page 511 FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	1361	263	1098
Estimated FY 65	700	998	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	2061	1261	800
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
300	100	2461	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	-	-
Participants	-	-
Commodities	400	100
Other Costs	300	200
Total Obligations	700	300

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	400	100
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	300	200

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66
200	-	-	-

Project Objective and Description: This project provides support for the combined efforts of west-central African countries, the CCTA (now part of the OAU), and the EEC, to eradicate the debilitating bovine disease of rinderpest, thereby helping to develop livestock industries in the areas and provide more meat for local African consumption.

The overall plan, initiated and coordinated by CCTA calls for three separate campaigns, each of 3 years duration, as the cattle must be inoculated in each of three succeeding years. Each phase overlaps the preceding one by one year. The first started in September 1962 and centered on the Lake Chad area (parts of Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Northern Nigeria). Now in its final year, more than 9,000,000 cattle have been inoculated and no outbreaks have occurred since the immunizations were started. The second campaign started in the fall of 1964 covers parts of Nigeria, Dahomey Togo, Niger, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast and Mali and will inoculate between 8-9 million cattle. The third would extend the coverage westward and would involve Sierra Leone, Mali, Gambia, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Mauritania and Liberia. Some 6-7 million cattle are to be inoculated in this area. During 1964 the National Academy of Sciences under an AID contract, made an evaluation of this project. It concluded that the control of animal diseases is an essential part of the livestock development programs in West Africa, and the need for expanding animal protein food supplies will continue to be critical for the foreseeable future. It recommended that AID continue its support for this project and give consideration to providing certain supplementary assistance to assure maximum success.

AID contributed \$800,000 toward the total first campaign cost of approximately \$6.4 million. The balance was covered by EEC contributions of approximately \$2 million, and African countries provided \$3.6 million. AID has contributed \$700,611 toward the total cost of \$7.5 million of the second phase with the EEC providing \$2.6 million and host countries giving \$4.3 million.

Since savings in cost, and other advantages can be achieved by starting the third phase in 1965, earlier than anticipated, AID expects to obligate \$700,000 for this purpose in FY 1965. FY 1966 funds (\$300,000) will be required to complete the funding of the US contribution to the third phase. These funds will be used largely for the purchase of special vehicles with refrigerated storage for vaccine, vaccinating instruments and camping equipment for use by local vaccinating teams with a relatively minor amount for campaign coordination costs.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: Africa Regional

Activity: Agriculture & Natural Resources

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: 698-11-130-617

Page 2 of 2

This project supplements other AID projects in West and Central Africa directed toward developing livestock resources in individual countries. In Upper Volta, Senegal, Mali, Chad, Gabon, and the Central African Republic, AID technical assistance is being provided in some phase of modernizing livestock raising methods and to increase commercial production of meat, hides, and skins. In Mali rinderpest vaccine production facilities are being established with AID assistance. The pipeline at the end of FY 1964 resulted from: (1) The funding of the three year costs involved in Phase II (\$700,611) to start in October 1964; and (2) delays in being billed for the January-June costs together with the advance funding of the last nine months of the Phase I Campaign. (\$397,387)

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

Activity: AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES

Fund: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia- 698-11-130-618			
Prior Reference: pg. 510- FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1967			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	119	75	44
Estimated FY 65	150	159	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	269	234	35
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
120	280	669	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	45	60	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	85	40	
Other Costs	20	20	
Total Obligations	150	120	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	-	
Other Agency	150	120	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

nearly all countries south of the Sahara. The lack of an effective vaccine to prevent its spreading is costly in terms of loss of potential earnings and badly needed proteins, as well as the drain on veterinary services. This project sponsored by the CCTA is intended to develop and test a vaccine for this disease, and to develop a simple diagnostic test that can be used in the field. Research efforts to achieve this objective are being carried out at two institutions, the East Africa Veterinary Research Organization (EAVRO) in Kenya, which AID is assisting, and the Dakar Hann Laboratory in Senegal which is receiving assistance from the EEC.

Three USDA technicians have arrived in Kenya and are participating in experiments along with other (EAVRO) specialists assigned to this project. Some of the needed equipment and supplies has already arrived in Kenya and others are in the process of being procured.

FY 1966 funds are required to cover the costs of the three USDA technicians, supplies and equipment, and costs of conducting the research.

Project Objective and Description: To assist African research efforts to develop a vaccine which will permit the control of bovine pleuro-pneumonia, a major disease affecting the development of African livestock.

Bovine pleuro-pneumonia exists in varying degrees in

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

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

Activity: Labor

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: African American Labor Center 698-11-490-100			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1965 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: NA*			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65	120	120	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	120	120	-
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
350	NA	NA	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	120	275	
Participants	-	65	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	10	
Total Obligations	120	350	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	-	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	120	350	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

of U.S. unions, foundations, other free world trade unions and international organizations such as ILO, UNESCO and ICFTU with U.S. Government cooperation. It is under contract to develop and conduct labor programs for AID involving selected free trade unions in Africa. AID will utilize the services available through the AALC in FY 1966 to respond to African requests for assistance in this field.

Through the facilities of the Center, assistance will be made available for the development programs in trade union leadership training, workers education, job analysis and evaluation, occupational training, consumer cooperatives, cooperative housing, and social welfare.

The AALC will carry out programs in Africa like that being performed by a similar type trade union institution, the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD), also sponsored by the AFL-CIO and functioning in Latin America.

As in Latin America, trade union organizations in many African countries can receive assistance of the kind mentioned above. Some of the countries where the activities cited above may be implemented are Nigeria, Tunisia, Congo (Leopoldville), and Liberia.

In the field of trade union leadership development, particularly young and potential leadership, and in the training in occupational skills under the auspices of the African trade unions, the major portion of the training will be conducted in Africa both in individual countries and regionally. For certain select types of individuals, and training in some skills, training programs will be carried out in the U.S. by the AALC in cooperation with U.S. unions, industries, and universities (short-term, non-degree courses).

The administrative costs of the AALC, including administrative staff, are borne by the AFL-CIO. AID will provide funds for the technical assistance staff.

FY 1966 funds (\$350,000) are required to cover the costs of 15 technicians and short-term consultants, and participant training.

* The continuation of this project will be dependent on experience, and perhaps most importantly on the receptivity of African unions to assistance from U.S. unions through the AALC.

Project Objective and Description: To strengthen democratic labor organizations in Africa by assisting them to develop effective trade union leadership and provide educational programs. The African-American Labor Center (AALC) is a private non-profit organization

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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

TABLE III

Country: **AFRICA REGIONAL**

Activity: **HEALTH & SANITATION**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Measles Control
698-11-510-064
Prior Reference: pg. 515- FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1963 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1966

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	1,952	253	1,699
Estimated FY 65	1,179	1,718	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	3,131	1,971	1,160
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
-	-	3,131	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	15	
Participants	-	
Commodities	1,160	
Other Costs	4	
Total Obligations	1,179	

Obligations By Method of Financing

Direct AID Costs	1,179
Other Agency	-
Contract	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist the Organization for the Control of Endemic Diseases (OCCGE) and its member countries to reduce the high mortality rate (20-50%) among their children due to the incidence of measles.

AID has been providing vaccine, injection equipment

and other supplies for the immunization of one million children in 1964, and an additional million in 1965 in six West African countries- Dahomey, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger. This represents about half of the susceptibles in this area. This regional undertaking evolved from a very successful mass immunization campaign carried out in 1962 in Upper Volta using the new live virus vaccine and the hypo spray jet injector gun which led to a regional approach to the measles control problem under OCCGE's auspices.

In September 1963, AID sponsored a training program in mass immunization techniques conducted by OCCGE for selected nurses from its member countries. This training culminated with a demonstration in the seven countries with an inoculation of between 5,000 and 24,000 persons in each. Two technicians from the National Institute of Health assisted with this training. Following this demonstration and training, a grant of one million doses of vaccine was made to the OCCGE and vehicles and inoculating equipment were presented to the participating countries. In October 1964 the OCCGE undertook additional training and the campaigns were started in November-December 1964 by the health authorities of the six countries, noted above. Approximately 1,000,000 children are expected to be vaccinated by March 1965.

FY 1965 funds are being used to purchase and ship the balance of the vaccine, which will be required for the vaccination of the additional 1,000,000 children during the campaign to start in the fall of 1965. This will immunize some 30-50% of the total number of susceptibles in the area.

While the African countries understand that this project has been mapped for only two years and immunizing some 2 million children, the success of the mass campaigns may make it advantageous for AID to extend the coverage of susceptibles beginning in the fall of 1966 and for an additional 1,000,000 inoculations. If so, FY 1966 funds would be required because of the "lead time" required for ordering the serum (approximately \$1,000,000).

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: **AFRICA REGIONAL**

Activity: **EDUCATION**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: African Graduate Fellowship Program- 698-11-660-062			
Prior Reference: pg. 520- FY 1965 GP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1963 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1972			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	700	130	570
Estimated FY 65	100	400	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	800	530	270
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
610	3,107	4,517	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	-	-	
Participants	100	610	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	100	610	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	-	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	100	610	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

This is a cooperative effort, initiated in 1963, under which American institutions provide tuition-free scholarships, the student's government provides transportation costs, and AID provides subsistence for the students and costs other than tuition. Each student is carefully selected on the basis of academic competence, the priority of his proposed field study in his country man-power requirements, and the plan to place him in a position in his home government or other important home institutions. In the first year, 23 students from 7 African countries were enrolled under this program. Fifty new students from 17 countries were enrolled for the current school year (1964-65) and sixty additional students are scheduled for September 1965. Seven of the first groups have completed their Master's degrees and have returned to their countries to serve in research or Ministry of Works in their home countries. 10 additional 63-64 students will receive their Master's degrees and return to their positions shortly after June 1965 with the remainder continuing their studies.

On the basis of current studies which indicate there should be a greater concentration on more specialized graduate training of Africans, it is anticipated that over the next few years there will be a gradual increase in the number of new students included each year in this program, with a corresponding reduction of AID-financed undergraduate instruction under "ASPAU." This may require that the life of this program will be extended longer than originally planned.

This project is administered by the African-American Institute under an AID contract and through this contract is closely coordinated with the US-supported UNESCO Graduate Fellowship program for the purpose of avoiding duplication and overlapping in the fields of study supported by the two programs. AID-supported fellowships are primarily in scientific and technically oriented fields.

Project Objective and Description: To help meet Africa's needs for personnel with advanced training to staff specific positions in its universities, research institutions, civil service and private industry, by supporting American universities' graduate-level training for qualified Africans.

FY 1966 funds (\$610,000) are required to cover the students cost during the academic year 1966-67. The pipeline results from the forward funding of these costs.

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: American University of Beirut 698-11-660-083			
Prior Reference: page 525- FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1964 Scheduled Final Obligation FY:1972			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
Through 6/30/64	Obligations 600	Expenditures -	Unliquidated 600
Estimated FY 65	600	600	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,200	600	600
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
600	3,600	5,400	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	-	-	
Participants	600	600	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	600	600	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	-	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	600	600	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

The AUB has served as an effective regional training center for AID since 1951. Since that time more than 2700 students from the Near East, South Asia and Africa have received training at the University which is an effective source of American influence in the area. Prior to FY 1964 all of the scholarships, which are administered by an AID/AUB contract, were funded from the Near East-South Asian programs. Since then, the Africa programs have been contributing 25% of the contract cost, an amount commensurate with the approximate percentage of students coming from the African area. During the current academic year (1964-65) one hundred twenty-six students from six African countries are enrolled at the University (Ethiopia- 21; Kenya- 25; Libya- 2; Morocco- 7; Sudan- 68; Tunisia- 3). Fields of study pursued by these students include agriculture, business administration, education, engineering, nursing, public administration and public health.

FY 1966 funds (\$600,000) are required to finance approximately 125 students for the academic year 1965-66. The pipeline at the close of FY 1964 resulted from the forward funding of scholarships.

Project Objective and Description: To utilize the facilities of the American University of Beirut (AUB) for the academic training of Africans in fields of study or specialities which are not available to the students in their own country and which will help meet their country's manpower requirements.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

Activity: EDUCATION

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: African Scholarship Program of American Universities (ASPAU)- 698-11-660-603
Prior Reference: pg. 519 FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY:** 1973

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	8,294	3,441	4,853
Estimated FY 65	3,052	3,189	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	11,346	6,630	4,716
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost to Complete
2,991	9,472		23,809

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians	-	-
Participants	3,052	2,991
Commodities	-	-
Other Costs	-	-
Total Obligations	3,052	2,991

Obligations By Method of Financing		
Direct AID Costs	-	-
Other Agency	-	-
Contract	3,052	2,991

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To help meet African needs for trained manpower by supporting the efforts of U.S. colleges and universities- (African Scholarship Program of American Universities) to provide undergraduate training to qualified Africans.

Since this cooperative effort was initiated in 1961, 215 American institutions have provided tuition-free scholarships. The student's government have provided international transportation costs, and AID provided subsistence and costs other than tuition. Some 967 students have been brought to the United States. Of these, 111 have been graduated and less than 4% have withdrawn prior to graduation. During the current academic year, there are 819 students from some 31 different countries studying in the U.S. under this program. Over half are studying science, engineering and medicine; 7% are in agriculture; and the remaining 36% are studying a variety of subjects in the humanities.

An additional 200 new students will be enrolled in September 1965. This represents a reduction of 100 in the number of students authorized in previous years. This reduction is in accordance with the recent studies indicating a need for greater emphasis being placed on undergraduate training in Africa and less on such training at U.S. or other overseas institutions. It is anticipated that the number admitted during the next few years will be reduced as the capacity of African institutions increases and that the number included will be selected for fields of study not offered in African institutions.

Careful selection, orientation and placement in institutions best suited to the individuals have produced notable success in the achievement and progress of these students. Additional efforts are now being made to further strengthen the program by assuring that scholarship recipients are in fields of study of high priority in their country's current development efforts, and by encouraging the governments concerned to make firm plans to use these students for filling particular manpower shortages.

FY 1966 funds are required to cover the expenses of the approximately 1,000 students who will be enrolled for the academic year 1966-67. The pipeline results from the advance funding of the same number of students and to delays in billings for past expenses.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: **AFRICA REGIONAL**

Activity: **EDUCATION**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Regional Education Grants 698-11-660-613			
Prior Reference: pg. 521- FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1961 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: *			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	2,363	1,285	1,078
Estimated FY 65	800	1,078	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	3,163	2,363	800
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
2,000	*	*	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	-	-	
Participants	800	2,000	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	800	2,000	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	-	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	800	2,000	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

these institutions. This project follows that approach as well as the practice of promoting the interchange of students by the fact that most of the scholarships provided are awarded to students from a country other than the one in which the grantee institution is located.

Since 1961, nearly 2,000 scholarships providing for from one to four years of study have been made available at eight African institutions-- Cuttington College (Liberia); Lovanium University (Congo/Leopoldville); Haile Selassie I University (Ethiopia); Fourah Bay College (Sierra Leone); Makerere University College (Uganda); the University of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland; Bujumbura University (Burundi); Ibadan Medical School (Nigeria); and Oppenheimer College of Social Work (Zambia). These schools have indicated their desire to continue the program and other institutions, such as the University of Abidjan, University of Tunis, University of Khartoum, and University College in Tanzania, have expressed interest in this program. Current AID plans for aid to education in African foresee that the number of U.S. undergraduate scholarships is to be reduced with some attendant increased reliance on African colleges and universities.

The future of this project hinges upon the results of the survey of selected African countries now being completed by the Education and World Affairs organization which is appraising U.S. scholarship assistance to African manpower requirements. Other data concerning the capacity of certain institutions, the cost, and efficiency of their use, will result from the special evaluation now being made of the education program in Nigeria. On account of these studies, it is anticipated that many of the requests for additional scholarships received during FY 1965 may not be ready for funding until FY 1966.

FY 1966 funds (\$2,000,000) are required to cover the costs of new scholarships to be awarded at institutions presently receiving Regional Education Grants as well as at additional institutions meeting the criteria established and requesting Regional Education

Project Objective and Description: To encourage greater regional use of selected African universities for the undergraduate training of African students.

As African colleges and universities have been developed and expanded, African leaders have increasingly expressed the desire that more of their students receive their undergraduate education in

* This project is planned to continue subject to results of current review of AID scholarship assistance.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

Activity: EDUCATION

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Regional Education Grants
698-11-660-613

Page 2 of 2

Grants. Although the grants would assume that support would be provided to the completion of the first degree, funding for these scholarships will be provided only on a one-two year basis, depending upon the needs or requirements of the particular institution.

The unliquidated balance at the end of FY 1964 resulted from the advance funding of scholarships at the participating institutions.

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: Africa Regional

Activity: Education

Technical Cooperation
Funds: Supporting Assistance

Project Title and Number: Africa Regional Education/ Training, 698-11-690-635			
Prior Reference: FY 1964 CP, page 791			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1970			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	1,110	219	891
Estimated FY 65	1,500	1,138	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	2,610	1,357	1,253
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
1,000	4,000	7,610	
	Obligations		
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	300	500	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	850	20	
Other Costs	350	480	
Total Obligations	1,500	1,000	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-		-
Other Agency	-		-
Contract	1,500		1,000
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

African political parties in the remaining white-dominated countries and territories of Southern Africa have an urgent desire to achieve early independence under majority rule. They recognize, however, that their success depends in part on the development of capable leaders and educated upper- and middle-level manpower. To prepare themselves for independence, many Africans leave their homes in search of educational opportunities. At least 1,300 refugees moved into or through Zambia and Tanzania in 1964 and increasing numbers are coming from Mozambique, Angola, South Africa and South West Africa. Some may come from Rhodesia in the near future.

Recognizing that many potential leaders were going to communist countries, AID launched a program of secondary and special education in Tanganyika in 1962. In FY 1964, the training contract was extended, and funds were provided for renovation of the inadequate buildings and for construction of additional facilities to permit the school to take up to 250 students.

On its independence, Zambia became a new center of African nationalist party activity. The Government was not prepared to host large numbers of refugees in Lusaka, the capital, because of the unrest they might cause due to contacts with other refugee factions and because they would be exposed to Bloc representatives. The Government therefore allocated land to refugee use in the Mkushi district, some 200 miles from Lusaka. FY 1965 funds are being used to establish a school. Refugees who are unqualified for admission to this school are to receive instruction in a farm training center located a few miles from the school which it is expected will be operated by a UK group. The World Food Program has agreed to supply some surplus commodities to the school. The AID contractor hopes to persuade other Western countries to supply a few instructors.

FY 1970 has been set as a tentative target to phase out AID assistance to the two schools but the termination of this project depends in part on the flow of refugees from Southern Africa.

AAI plans to build the new school at Mkushi for a capacity of 300 students and, due to its location faculty housing and other supporting facilities. FY 1965 funds will finance construction

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: Africa Regional

Activity: Education

Funds: Technical Cooperation
Supporting Assistance

Project Title and Number: Africa Regional Education/Training
698-11-690-635

Page 2 of 2

of the new school in Zambia and extension of training services including U.S. staff of nine at the school in Dar es Salaam and an initial staff of eight for the Zambia school through June 30, 1966.

In FY 1966, an estimated \$1 million is required to complete planned U.S. staffing of the Zambia school at 14, continue nine U.S. staff at the Dar es Salaam school, and finance local staff, logistic support, operating expenses and limited teaching materials for both schools through June 30, 1967.

PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: Africa Regional

Activity: Public Administration and Public Safety

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Institute for Economic Development and Planning - 698-11-790-082			
Prior Reference: pg. 531, FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1962		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 68	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	123	59	64
Estimated FY 65	68	100	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	191	159	32
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
68	136	395	
	Obligations		
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	8	8	
Participants	60	60	
Commodities	-	-	
Other Costs	-	-	
Total Obligations	68	68	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	-	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	68	68	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

out the planning and administration involved in social and economic development activities. Its objective is to train through long and short-term courses, approximately 800 persons over the first five years. It will concentrate primarily on specialists and senior government officials, although some short-term summer courses will be given to outstanding undergraduate students. During the first year of operation, scholastic year 1963-64, 138 participants from various African countries were trained. Courses included (1) a nine months post graduate course in planning for Africans with degrees who were operational in their Government; (2) a specialized 3 months course in manpower and educational planning; (3) a planners' course principally for North African junior officials; (4) a summer course for outstanding economic undergraduates in their junior year; and (5) a one week seminar for teachers of economics. In FY 1964 AID provided one short-term instructor (\$4,000) and scholarship assistance for the undergraduate summer course, and a small library on economic development (\$55,000). Similar assistance is anticipated in the early summer of 1965 with FY 1965 funds.

The UN Special Fund is financing most of the instructors for the first five years and providing 12 fellowships for future instructors as well as technical equipment valued at \$3.4 million. The ECA is providing guest lecturers, publications, the exchange of research, and administrative assistance. UN specialized agencies will also provide guest lecturers. Donor nations and groups, such as OECD, have been requested to provide scholarships and related assistance.

FY 1966 funds are required to provide short-term instructors (2), and short-term and/or long-term scholarships.

Project Objective and Description: To assist in the training of Africans in the field of economic planning and development at the Institute of Economic Development and Planning in Senegal. Under the sponsorship of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) the Institute at Dakar was established in November 1963 to help prepare and train Africans needed to carry

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: Africa Regional

Activity: Public Administration & Public Safety

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Economic Statistics Training 698-11-790-094			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1965 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1970			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	-	-	-
Estimated FY 65	10	10	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	10	10	-
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
65	165	240	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	9	57	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	-	5	
Other Costs	1	3	
Total Obligations	10	65	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	-	
Other Agency	10	65	
Contract	-	-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

statistical work. They face a general shortage of middle-level statistical assistants and rapidly expanding requirements for statistical information for economic development purposes. The Economic Commission for Africa has been playing a major role in helping to improve this situation through (1) direct technical assistance and the provision of operating personnel to member governments; (2) the dissemination of statistical publications and information; and (3) training Africans at statistical training centers in Morocco, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Cameroon and Ethiopia. Through ECA's initiative, training centers have been established in cooperation with the respective host countries which provided the physical facilities, clerical and administrative staff, office equipment and part time lecturers. The ECA provides the directors for the centers, library and laboratory equipment, as well as a number of fellowships. FAO, ILO, UNESCO, and WHO staff lecture at the centers. Almost 400 Africans from 33 different countries have received training in the past three years. AID contemplates a small contribution to this activity, notably to improve the training of statisticians by providing a limited number of faculty personnel and some training materials for the English-speaking centers (Ethiopia and possibly Ghana) and at the French-speaking centers at Yaounde, Cameroon. Materials developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census over the past few years for regional training centers in Latin America are being evaluated for possible adaptation for the African programs. In May 1965 a U.S. technician will visit ECA and the centers involved in order to determine their precise needs and the most appropriate AID contribution.

FY 1966 funds may be required to cover the costs of two U.S. technician advisors (\$60,000) and training materials and equipment (\$5,000).

Project Objective and Description: To help in upgrading the economic planning and statistical functions of African governments by helping them to improve their statistical methods and processes.

Most African nations need to replace departing expatriate staff that have been engaged in

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: Africa Regional Activity: General and Miscellaneous Fund Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Training in Development and Operation of Credit Unions - 698-11-950-087			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1964 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1970			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	5	5	-
Estimated FY 65	105	60	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	110	65	45
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
102	150	362	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	67	67	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	3	-	
Other Costs	35	35	
Total Obligations	105	102	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	-	
Other Agency	-	-	
Contract	105	102	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

potential for credit unions in six countries (Ethiopia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Tunisia). The results of the survey indicated that the prospects for the establishment of credit unions in these countries were good.

As a first step, a contract with CUNA is planned for early 1965 under which two specialists would be sent to Nigeria. One will assist the Cooperative College in Planning at Ibadan in carrying out credit union training courses and also assist the registrars of cooperatives and local credit union organizations in the Western and Northern Regions of that country. The other would serve as an advisor on organization and development of credit unions in the mid-Western and Eastern Regions.

The Nigerian College may be developed into a regional training center for credit union officials and help meet some of the training needs of other African countries in this field.

FY 1966 funds (\$102,000) are required to cover the contract costs of two CUNA technicians (\$65,000), and other related costs-- clerical staff and interpreters, educational materials, office supplies and equipment, vehicle operation and maintenance-- (\$37,000).

Project Objective and Description: To assist in the establishment and improvement of credit unions in selected African countries and develop regional facilities to serve as an African training site.

In July and August 1964, the Credit Union National Association (CUNA) explored interest in and the

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III

Country: **AFRICA REGIONAL**

Activity: **Technical Support**

Funds: **Technical Cooperation**

Project Title and Number: Regional Projects - Program Support 698-11-990-099			
Prior Reference: Page 534 FY 1965 CP			
Initial Obligation FY: 1963 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: NA *			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	406	294	112
Estimated FY 65	603	415	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65	1,009	709	300
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
565	NA	NA	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	317	308	
Participants	-	-	
Commodities	19	6	
Other Costs	267	251	
Total Obligations	603	565	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	134	135	
Other Agency	25	12	
Contract	444	418	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description:

To provide, on a regional basis, technical information and support required by AID missions in Africa to carry out their programs effectively; promote closer coordination of AID programs with those of European countries and of Africa regional

organizations and institutions; and to assist in the development and interchange of data on selected economic and social problems.

To meet the requirements for training materials in the French language the Regional Technical Aids Center in Paris provides the following services for U.S. programs in more than 25 countries: (1) the translation into French or English (and to a lesser extent Arabic) of pamphlets, brochures, reports, books, and program and project documents; (2) printing and publishing; (3) film loan library; (4) film translations and dubbing; (5) bibliography, glossary and advisory services; and (6) procurement of French and Arabic books. These services are used in some 20 African programs and those in other geographic areas, e.g. Laos, Viet Nam, Syria, Jordan, Yemen and Iraq. In its first two years of operation RTAC has placed into production 200 technical publications, on subjects in such fields as agriculture, health, housing, education, industry, public administration, etc., at the request of the missions it serves. It has also translated 125 basic documents for individual country missions such as loan agreements, feasibility studies, etc. RTAC maintains a circulating educational film library of 300 U.S. titles to service Mission requests for technical film needs. It has established liaison with OECD film sources and made another 800 films available without cost. Nearly 100 reels of U.S. source films are being dubbed in the French language.

A liaison officer is maintained in Lagos, Nigeria to serve as the primary link with the Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa (CCTA), (now a part of the OAU) and to provide the technical support and backstopping for the regional projects of that organization which AID supports, such as rinderpest control, Gulf of Guinea fisheries survey, and bovine pleuro-pneumonia research.

To encourage and assist African countries and international organizations in the development and exchange of data on selected developmental problems, AID will consider in FY 1966 helping the following: (1) a conference to assist African countries in the development of credit institutions which can provide long term, low interest home mortgage credit; (2) a workshop to help African teachers, technicians and administrators in expanding their role in community development undertakings; (3) a workshop to assist

* This project will continue in general support of the AID program.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country. AFRICA REGIONAL

Activity: Technical Support

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Regional Projects - Program Support

698-11-990-099

Page 2 of 2

selected African countries make more effective use of their television facilities for mass educational purposes and (4) studies to assist African governments on selected development planning problems.

\$565,000 is requested for those support activities which will be continuing in FY 1966. An additional \$225,000 may be required for the implementation of new activities in that fiscal year.

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

New Project

TABLE III

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

Activity: Community Development, Social Welfare, Housing Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Regional Conference on Housing and Home Finance - 698-11-890-101			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1966 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1966			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65			XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
50	-	50	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians		13	
Participants		13	
Commodities		24	
Other Costs		50	
Total Obligations		50	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs		50	
Other Agency		-	
Contract		-	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

and in two African countries, and because such institutions are essential to the development of continuing housing programs so badly needed in Africa, AID proposed to hold a regional conference as a means of stimulating greater interest and effort in this field on the part of more African nations. The conference would be held in November 1965 in a yet undesignated African country for representatives from Housing Authorities, responsible Government Ministries, and banking facilities, from 10 African countries. The agenda would cover the broad range of topics necessary to acquaint the participants with all of the aspects involved in setting up and operating housing credit institutions and include training for carrying out the various activities. In addition to AID staff, representatives from the following agencies and organizations will participate and assist in the implementation of the conference: Housing and Home Finance Agency; Federal Home Loan Bank Board; National League of Insured Savings Association and selected officials of savings and loan associations; Savings and Loan Foundation; and the International Banking Community. The Commonwealth Development Corporation (UK) and other interested European investment groups would be invited to the conference.

FY 1966 (\$50,000) are required to cover the costs of this conference.

Project Objective and Description: To encourage and assist African nations in the development of credit institutions which can provide long term, low interest home mortgage credit.

Based upon its success in promoting the establishment of home finance institutions in Latin America

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
NEW PROJECT

Country: Africa Regional

Activity: Health and Sanitation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Smallpox Vaccine Production Facilities- 698-11-550-091			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1965		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1970	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64	-	-	-
Estimated FY 65	6	6	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65	6	6	-
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
888	1,258	2,152	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians	6	91	
Participants	-	20	
Commodities	-	517	
Other Costs	-	260	
Total Obligations	6	888	
Obligations By Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs	-	517	
Other Agency	6	25	
Contract	-	346	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To provide the means for assuring sufficient quantities of potent smallpox vaccine to make possible the elimination of that disease from the continent of Africa. It is proposed to reach that objective by establishing two regional plants, each capable of producing 20 million doses of vaccine annually.

Progress in the war against smallpox has been or is being successfully carried out in all areas of the world except Africa where limited advancement has been made. The World Health Organization has worked with and assisted African countries in planning and developing vaccination campaigns and has found the lack of vaccine to be the basic impediment. Since the development of freeze-dried vaccine for use in areas where climatic or other circumstances makes use of glycerinated vaccine impractical, there remains no insurmountable obstacle to the eradication of smallpox in Africa. Adequate supplies of freeze-dried vaccine, estimated for a beginning at 40 million doses per year, would make it possible to carry out anti-smallpox campaigns throughout the African continent.

The proposed laboratories would be planned, started and operated within standards and general terms to be agreed upon with WHO. Their location would be determined by: (1) interest of the national authorities; (2) existence of airline shipping services for distribution of vaccine; and (3) the availability of certain basic necessities, such as a source of calves, etc. It would be advantageous if the vaccine production facilities could be established in connection with existing national health laboratories.

To implement the project, AID plans to contract (possibly in conjunction with HEW) with an institution such as the Michigan State Health Laboratory which has extensive experience in this field and is especially competent in foreign smallpox vaccine production. Two U.S. technicians and approximately 30 persons from the host country would be required for each installation (4 scientists, 6 skilled persons, 10 semi-skilled and 10 non-skilled laborers). During the first year, trained Africans would be brought to a selected U.S. laboratory for a six-months training period in all facets of smallpox vaccination production; pre-fabricated buildings would be prepared and shipped; and a contractor staff would proceed to Africa to develop the laboratories. Host countries would be expected to assume full responsibility for the administration and operation of the facilities after some five years.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: Africa Regional

Activity: Health and Sanitation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Smallpox Vaccine Production Facilities
698-11-550-091

Page 2 of 2

The \$888,000 tentatively proposed for this project in FY 1966 for the two installations represents the maximum cost that would be involved. It would be shared, according to AID plans, with WHO, UNICEF, and the individual African nations involved. AID will first conduct a feasibility study to determine the best location among the available facilities, and the extent of participation by African countries and interested organizations.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
NEW PROJECT

Country: Africa Regional

Activity: Health and Sanitation

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: OCCGE Regional Health Training
698-11-540-084
Prior Reference: Pg. 517 FY 1965 CP
Initial Obligation FY: 1966 **Scheduled Final Obligation FY** 1970

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65			xxxxxxxxxxxx
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
100	340	440	

Cost Components	Obligations	
	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66
U.S. Technicians		-
Participants		-
Commodities		100
Other Costs		-
Total Obligations		100

Obligations By Method of Financing	
Direct AID Costs	100
Other Agency	-
Contract	-

ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

Project Objective and Description: To assist the OCCGE, the West African organization for the control of endemic diseases to improve the quality and the quantity of nurses trained each year to staff the Endemic Disease Services of its nine member countries. It is proposed to reach this objective by expanding the facilities of OCCGE's training institution and to

help construct a field training health station, and by providing appropriate technical advice to these institutions.

The Ecole Jamot, which is one of four regional research and training institutions operated by the OCCGE, is presently able to accommodate 60 nurses each year but increased requirements in the member countries demand that 100 student nurses be trained annually. During 1964 cots were placed in entrance foyers and hallways to enable some 76 students to receive training.

In addition to the need for expanded facilities, the OCCGE is anxious that the students begin receiving training to enable them, as members of Endemic Disease Control Teams, to enlist the active participation of the population in the solution of their health problems. It has, therefore, expanded its instruction to include environmental sanitation, health education, and techniques for involving the local populace in "self-help" projects. To reinforce this classroom training and better equip the students for their role in the expanding health services, a field health training center under the direct supervision and control of the faculty is necessary so that the students can obtain practical field experience under close professional supervision.

To help the OCCGE meet these needs, AID will consider furnishing building materials for the two installations so that the construction could be completed in FY 1966. The OCCGE would furnish all of the labor and supervision necessary for the construction. The land has already been made available by the Government of Upper Volta.

The three technicians needed for this project will not be required until FY 1967. It is planned to obtain these (a physician to instruct in public health as well as curative medicine; a sanitary engineer or sanitarian to instruct in environmental sanitation; and a health educator) from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. It is estimated these technicians will be required for four years.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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New Project
TABLE III

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

Activity: LABOR

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: Labor Training Institute 698-11-410-099			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1966		Scheduled Final Obligation FY: 1968	
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65			XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
300	250	550	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians		150	
Participants		25	
Commodities		105	
Other Costs		12	
Total Obligations		292	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs		-	
Other Agency		-	
Contract		292	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

selected countries in Africa.

Three training centers will be established. Two of these will be trade union education institutes--one in East Africa, the other in West Africa. They will conduct long and short term trade union leadership programs. In the East African Center the programs will be conducted in English, and in West Africa in French. The third center would be concerned with the training of personnel for trade union cooperative and credit union programs. Because of the experience of the Tunisian trade union cooperative movement, including a newly established cooperative bank, Tunisia is currently considered to be the best location for this training institute.

AID plans to engage the services of the African-American Labor Center (AALC), a non-profit organization founded by the AFL-CIO to work with the U.S. Government, U.S. unions, foundations, other Western Free Trade Unions, and international organizations, e.g., ILO, ICFTU, UNESCO. The AALC, with AID guidance and approval, will develop the detailed training programs and staff the institutions. Two technicians will be required in each of the centers.

These centers will be patterned after the very successful centers being conducted in Latin America under the auspices of the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD) also sponsored by the AFL-CIO with the assistance of AID.

In the approximate three years of operation in 13 Latin American countries these centers have trained over 6,500 trade union leaders in all aspects of trade union administration, workers education programs, collective bargaining, organizing, cooperatives, credit

FY 1966 funds (\$292,000) may be needed for 6 technicians \$150,000; training of counterpart staff (\$25,000); commodities, e.g. furniture, training aids, etc. (\$105,000); and other costs (12,000).

Project Objective and Description: The objectives of this project are to develop regional training institutes in Africa in order to strengthen the free trade union organizations through the improvement of leadership capabilities, and to train future leadership to contribute to political and economic stability in

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PROJECT DATA

(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

TABLE III

Country: Africa Regional

Activity: General and Miscellaneous

Funds: New Project
Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: ECA Assistance 698-11-990-068			
Prior Reference: -			
Initial Obligation FY: 1966 Scheduled Final Obligation FY: NA*			
U.S. DOLLAR COSTS			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/64			
Estimated FY 65			XXXXXXXXXXXX
Estimated through 6/30/65			
Estimated FY 66 Obligations	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost to Complete	
690	NA	NA	
Obligations			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 65	Proposed FY 66	
U.S. Technicians		690	
Participants		-	
Commodities		-	
Other Costs		-	
Total Obligations		690	
Obligations By			
Method of Financing			
Direct AID Costs		-	
Other Agency		350	
Contract		340	
ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS			
Obligations of U.S. Owned		Commitments of Country Owned (Counterpart)	
Through 6/30/65	FY 66	Through 6/30/65	FY 66

approach. In particular, ECA has thus far been concerned with the fields of telecommunications, industrialization and transportation in the interests of curbing duplication and waste of scarce resources. The ECA has approached the U. S. for planning assistance in each of these fields and for capital project assistance in the planning is presently under study.

Telecommunications - The ECA has developed an ambitious program for developing a telecommunications network involving both an immediate program to link certain African capitals and a request that the UN Special Fund finance a survey to establish a long term (10-20-year) development plan for an African telecommunications network. A U. S. team (two Western Electric and one AID technician) has reviewed ECA's planning and that organization has been advised of AID's willingness to consider feasibility studies of a few of the links in the short run program, to provide technicians for consultations in network planning and to train Africans for communications work. It is expected that AID will finance two or three of the links in the immediate program. \$300,000 may be required during FY 1966 in this important development field, possibly on a loan basis.

Industry - The ECA has undertaken several regional studies to identify the most strategic sites for particular industries, regardless of national frontiers, from the standpoint of maximum benefit to the region as a whole. The West African states already (extending from Mauritania through Nigeria) have reached a consensus on the location of certain key industries -- steel, textile, cement -- in the region. The ECA has now requested U. S. assistance in the preparation of an "industrial strategy" study for the West African region to serve as a guide to member countries in their national industrial planning. It would also highlight the practical and theoretical advantages to the region as a whole from establishing industries at their most economically advantageous locations regardless of the particular state which might benefit most directly from the site selected. Upon refinement of the proposed scope of work, AID may contract with a university or other private group (at a cost of roughly \$100,000) to prepare the West African industry strategy study.

Project Objective and Description:

To support the efforts of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) to stimulate and coordinate economic development activities on a regional basis. The ECA has been taking an increasingly active role in promoting greater coordination in economic development among African states by stressing a regional

*This project, to be reviewed annually, is in support of other AID activities to industrial and other resources development.

PROJECT DATA
(In thousands of dollars and equivalent)

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TABLE III
(continued)

Country: Africa Regional

Activity: General and Miscellaneous

Funds: Technical Cooperation

Project Title and Number: ECA Assistance
698-11-990-068

Page 2 of 2

Transportation - ECA plans a series of surveys outlining the direction of the future development of various kinds of transportation by African sub-regions; the completed sub-regional surveys would lead to a comprehensive ECA report for future African transportation development. The U. S. and other donor nations and groups, have each been asked to assist in the study of particular sub-region. In addition, the U. S. has been requested to provide an advisor to ECA to assure technical adequacy and coordination in the conduct of the sub-regional surveys by the various donors so that the resulting sub-regional fundings will mesh to produce the overall African transportation development report. AID hopes to provide this advisor early FY 1966 at a cost of about \$30,000. Renewed requests for the U. S. to conduct one or more sub-regional transportation surveys are anticipated in FY 1966 which may be undertaken at a cost of about \$100,000.

In addition, support will be provided to a variety of other activities. Under consideration at present is the provision of a top level American agricultural expert for guidance on the relative priorities of ECA's current agricultural activities, technical assistance in public administration, including help in the preparation of a procurement manual, and the provision of short-term specialists in other fields. In all, these activities might cost up to \$160,000 in FY 1966.

CONFIDENTIAL

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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

Country: CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1964				Estimate FY 1965			Proposed FY 1966		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	2,700 ^{a/}	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX		XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Development Loan										
Project Assistance										
U.S. Technicians	87	87			60	60				
Participants	30	30			-	-				
Commodities	118	118			-	-				
Other Costs	5	5			-	-				
Total Project Assistance	240	240			60	60				
Method of Financing										
Project Assistance										
Direct A.I.D.	236	236			60	60				
Other Agency	-	-			-	-				
Contract	4	4			-	-				
Non-Project Assistance	-	-			-	-				
Total Other than Development Loan	240	240			60	60				
Total Assistance	2,940	XXX	XXX	XXX	60	XXX	XXX		XXX	XXX

^{a/} Authorized in FY 1964 and deauthorized in FY 1965.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
A.I.D. employed	2		
Participating agency	-		
Contractor technicians	-		
Total	2		

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Non-contract	13		
Contract	-		
Total	13		

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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

Country: LIBYA

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1964				Estimate FY 1965			Proposed FY 1966		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX		XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Development Loan										
Project Assistance										
U.S. Technicians	610	610			182	182				
Participants	198	198			-	-				
Commodities	-	-			-	-				
Other Costs	72	72			35	35				
Total Project Assistance	880	880			217	217				
Method of Financing										
Project Assistance										
Direct A.I.D.	680	680			167	167				
Other Agency	40	40			-	-				
Contract	160	160			50	50				
Non-Project Assistance	4,800	-	4,800		-	-				
Total Other than Development Loan	5,680	880	4,800		217	217				
Total Assistance	5,680	XXX	XXX	XXX	217	XXX	XXX		XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
A.I.D. employed	17	-	
Participating agency	2	-	
Contractor technicians	16	18	
Total	35	18	

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Non-contract	40		
Contract	-		
Total	40		

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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

Country: SOUTHERN RHODESIA

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1964				Estimate FY 1965			Proposed FY 1966		
	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.	Total	Tech. Coop.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	-	XXX	XXX	XXX		XXX	XXX		XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Development Loan										
Project Assistance										
U.S. Technicians	53	53								
Participants	-	-								
Commodities	-	-								
Other Costs	-	-								
Total Project Assistance										
Method of Financing										
Project Assistance										
Direct A.I.D.	52	52								
Other Agency	-	-								
Contract	1	1								
Non-Project Assistance	-	-								
Total Other than Development Loan	53	53								
Total Assistance	53	XXX	XXX	XXX		XXX	XXX		XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
A.I.D. employed			
Participating agency			
Contractor technicians			
Total			

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1964	Estimate FY 1965	Proposed FY 1966
Non-contract			
Contract			
Total			

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