

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



**Congressional Presentation
Fiscal Year 1979**

ANNEX A

Part 1 c.1
AFR

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INTRODUCTION

ANNEX A

INTRODUCTION

Annex A consolidates all development assistance and security supporting assistance program proposals for FY 79. Activity data sheets are arranged under appropriate country and regional or centrally-funded program narratives. Centrally-funded programs are in turn organized by functional and major line item categories.

In Section I of this annex we have endeavored to bring to the reader a concise description of each development activity for which A.I.D. is requesting development assistance funds. Since the listing is extensive, we have broken down programs first by region. The regional narratives offer a comprehensive overview of the Agency's interest in a particular geographic area. Immediately following regional narratives are the activity data sheets which describe regionally-funded regional projects. These are not to be confused with the centrally-funded activities which are handled elsewhere in this annex. After each regional narrative and appropriate regional activity data sheets are the country narratives and corresponding activity data sheets for each country (listed alphabetically) in the region. The activity data sheets following each country narrative list new projects first, then continuing ones. In the FY 78 Presentation to the Congress four different activity sheet forms were used. This year one standardized activity sheet has been developed and is used throughout the Presentation--for regional, country and centrally-funded projects under both development assistance and security supporting assistance. We have consolidated terminating programs and shelf projects by geographic bureau, and have reduced the volume of some tables without deleting the quantitative information they contain.

A.I.D. recognizes that inclusion of a project or activity as a "shelf" item does not constitute justification to the Congress for purposes of the advice of program change requirements of current appropriations legislation. "Shelf" projects, also referred to as "additional program require-

ments," include those projects and activities not in the program proposed to the Congress but which represent valid development requirements. To the extent that additional funds become available from attrition in the program or for other reasons, such projects are candidates for funding in FY 79. "Shelf" projects are identified this year by special tables under each region and centrally-funded program rather than by activity data sheet. Similar treatment has been developed for terminating programs which may be found in tabular attachments to the regional programs.

The centrally-funded programs of the Agency are by nature diffuse and not easily categorized. We have however arranged them so that worldwide programs identified by functional account or line item category are followed by the appropriate activity data sheets for new and continuing activities in that order. Other changes which respond to Congressional concerns address the country impact for centrally-funded projects and tie together the Agency's developmental assistance strategy from a worldwide perspective to the region and finally to the country.

Unlike past years where most of the centrally-funded projects did not show termination dates and life-of-project costs, we have to the extent possible included those costs and dates for each project in this year's Presentation.

Section II of Annex A consolidates by region and country all FY 79 Security Supporting Assistance program proposals, excluding Egypt. In order to include Interagency Task Force recommendations (not yet completed), we are, with the concurrence of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, submitting separately the Egypt country narrative and activity data sheets. We anticipate publication and transmittal to Congress of such materials under separate cover on or before February 15, 1978.

The Security Supporting Assistance (SSA) programs are confined mainly to the Middle East and Africa. Additional SSA programs included in this annex for which a line appropriation is being sought are, the Sinai Support Mission, Middle East Special Requirements Fund, Spain

program and the Cyprus program. Where applicable we have cross-referenced information contained in this annex to the main volume.

Please note that we are continuing to show the loan authorization levels for FY 78 and FY 79 in the Summary of Activities and Proposed Projects. In compliance with recent legislation, FY 78 obligations will appear as actual levels in the FY 80 Congressional Presentation.

Finally, we have identified the officers responsible for the program submissions. The names of mission directors in office at the time of publication have also been appended to each country program.

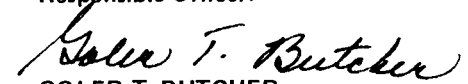
SECTION I

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

AFRICA REGION

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Responsible Officer:



GOLER T. BUTCHER

Assistant Administrator

Bureau for Africa

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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA
REGIONAL SUMMARY¹

COUNTRY	ECONOMY	EDUCATION	POPULATION						HEALTH			
	GNP per capita (dollars, 1979)	Literacy Rate (Percent)	Total (thousands, mid 1977)	Annual Growth Rate (Percent)	Density (Persons per square mile)		Percent in Urban Areas		Percent Labor Force in Agriculture	Number of People per Doctor	Life Expectancy (Years)	Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births
					Pop/Arable Land	Pop/Total Land	1960	1976				
Benin	130	20	3,284	2.7	255	76	n.a.	18	52	36,000	41	185
Botswana	350	30	732	2.8	4.6	3.2	21	11	91	14,800	46	126
Burundi	110	10	3,790	2.3	565	345	2	4	86	46,900	42	170
Cameroon	290	25	7,851	1.9	129	43	14	24	82	26,400	41	156
Cape Verde	120	26	300	2.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	80	20,000	50	91
Chad	120	7	4,200	2.1	^x 21	85	n.a.	14	91	43,500	39	160
Djibouti	n.a.	n.a.	113	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ethiopia	100	5	29,420	2.6	97	62	6	11	85	74,000	38	170
Gambia	180	10	534	1.9	243	134	n.a.	13	84	24,100	40	168
Ghana	590	25	10,410	2.7	199	113	23	33	55	11,200	44	133
AID RECIPIENT REGIONAL SUMMARY ²												

¹Unless otherwise indicated data are for latest year available as noted in form number CP 79-16.

²Total population is sum of all AID recipient countries. All other values are averages weighted by country populations.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA
REGIONAL SUMMARY¹

COUNTRY	ECONOMY GNP per capita (dollars, 1975)	EDUCATION Literacy Rate (Percent)	POPULATION						HEALTH			
			Total (thousands, mid 1977)	Annual Growth Rate (Percent)	Density (Persons per square mile)		Percent in Urban Areas		Percent Labor Force in Agriculture	Number of People per Doctor	Life Expectancy (Years)	Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births
					Pop/Arable Land	Pop/Total Land	1960	1976				
Guinea	130	7	4,580	2.2	166	48	n. a.	19	84	22,300	41	172
Guinea-Bissau	133	12	973	1.1	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	20	n. a.	n. a.	41	208
Ivory Coast	200	20	7,190	3.6	109	58	n. a.	24	39	18,600	44	158
Kenya	220	27	14,350	3.3	638	64	7	11	35	16,400	49	115
Lesotho	160	40	1,082	2.1	96	90	1	3	89	20,300	46	148
Liberia	410	10	1,666	3.1	650	39	13	15	36	11,200	45	159
Malagasy Republic	540	45	7,850	2.2	55	35	11	n. a.	86	10,500	42	169
Malawi	130	15	5,310	2.6	289	115	4	6	36	38,900	41	176
Mali	90	5	5,860	2.2	36	12	10	13	80	39,000	38	141
Mauritania	320	10	1,293	2.1	8.3	3.2	2	11	85	16,800	38	185
Mauritius	610	65	907	1.3	1,487	907	45	n. a.	32	4,600	67	65
AID RECIPIENT REGIONAL SUMMARY ²												

¹Unless otherwise indicated data are for latest year available as noted in form number CP 79-16.

²Total population is sum of all AID recipient countries. All other values are averages weighted by country populations.

COUNTRY	ECONOMY GNP per capita (dollars, 1975)	EDUCATION Literacy Rate (Percent)	POPULATION						HEALTH			
			Total (thousands, mid 1977)	Annual Growth Rate (Percent)	Density (Persons per square mile)		Percent in Urban Areas		Percent Labor Force in Agriculture	Number of People per Doctor	Life Expectancy (Years)	Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births
					Pop/Arable Land	Pop/Total Land	1960	1976				
Mozambique	340	7	9,510	2.2	52	31	n. a.	6	72	16,300	44	152
Niger	130	6	4,850	2.7	71	9.9	n. a.	9	91	43,000	38	175
Rwanda	90	10	4,480	2.8	700	448	0	n. a.	91	52,700	41	168
Sao Tome & Principe	570	7	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	22	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Senegal	360	7	5,260	2.8	169	69	22	28	76	16,400	40	170
Sierra Leone	200	10	3,190	2.4	137	114	12	15	75	18,100	44	147
Somalia	110	5	3,310	2.4	29	13	n. a.	n. a.	82	15,600	41	165
Sudan	270	7	16,310	2.2	142	17	9	13	80	11,100	50	136
Swaziland	440	30	508	2.8	83	73	n. a.	14	82	8,800	41	160
Tanzania	170	17	15,920	2.0	79	44	5	7	85	26,700	44	160
Togo	250	10	2,347	2.6	242	107	10	14	75	21,000	41	170
AID RECIPIENT REGIONAL SUMMARY ²												

¹Unless otherwise indicated data are for latest year available as noted in form number CP 79-16.

²Total population is sum of all AID recipient countries. All other values are averages weighted by country populations.

COUNTRY	ECONOMY GNP per capita (dollars, 1975)	EDUCATION Literacy Rate (Percent)	POPULATION						HEALTH			
			Total (thousands, mid 1977)	Annual Growth Rate (Percent)	Density (Persons per square mile)		Percent in Urban Areas		Percent Labor Force in Agriculture	Number of People per Doctor	Life Expectancy (Years)	Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births
					Pop/Arable Land	Pop/Total Land	1960	1976				
Upper Volta	110	8	6,350	2.1	86	60	4	8	89	60,000	29	230
Zaire	140	17	22,230	2.4	45	25	11	26	78	25,000	44	100
Zambia	420	30	5,250	3.1	39	18	19	37	9.5	13,400	46	160
DA Regional Summary	222	15	211 Million	2.5	288	66	10	16	72	31,000	43	152
SAA Regional Summary	308	26	8.5 Million	2.9	122	40	19	30	26	22,100	44	170
AID RECIPIENT REGIONAL SUMMARY ²	222	15	211 Million	2.5	288	66	10	16	72	31,000	43	152

¹Unless otherwise indicated data are for latest year available as noted in form number CP 79-16.

²Total population is sum of all AID recipient countries. All other values are averages weighted by country populations.

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PROGRAM SUMMARY								CP 79.13
(In millions of dollars)								
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
<u>1977</u> <u>d/</u>								
Loans	35.8	35.8	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants ...	129.3	70.7	5.4	15.3	18.7	8.4	10.8	
Total ..	165.1	106.5	5.4	15.3	18.7	8.4	10.8 <u>a/</u>	
<u>1978</u> <u>d/</u>								
Loans	24.5	12.0	-	2.5	-	10.0	-	
Grants ...	189.3	77.3	6.3	20.9	24.0	9.8	51.0	
Total ..	213.8	89.3	6.3	23.4	24.0	9.8	51.0 <u>b/</u>	
<u>1979</u> <u>d/</u>								
Loans	33.6	22.6	-	7.0	-	4.0	-	
Grants ...	260.4	87.2	9.5	29.0	33.7	11.0	90.0	
Total ..	294.0	109.8	9.5	36.0	33.7	15.0	90.0 <u>c/</u>	

a/ \$1.3 Special Funds pursuant to Sec. 496 of For. Asst. Act of 1961, as amended; \$9.5 from Foreign Disaster Asst. Act of 1974.

b/ \$1.0 from Foreign Disaster Asst. Act of 1974; \$50.0 Sahel Development Program.

c/ \$95.2 Sahel Development Program.

d/ SSA shown in SSA Annex.

The central concern of the Development Assistance Program in Africa is the improvement of the quality of life of the vast majority of the people on the continent, approximately 240 million people at \$100 per capita or less, living in severe conditions of poverty. The basic long-term objective is the creation of African capacities for expanding basic development services, enlarging incomes, and meeting basic human needs.

For the present, our strategy concentrates on agriculture and rural development since 80% of the people are engaged in that sector. Though not heavily engaged in education programs per se, A.I.D. places

heavy emphasis on agriculture and health programs, on training, and on institutional development. The program focuses more on equity-oriented projects than on large-scale social or capital infrastructure or institutional development activities at the national level.

Our concern for economically poor nations finds a great challenge among the over 30 developing countries of sub-Saharan Africa. This concern for the development of Africa and the well-being of its peoples is an expression of American interests:

Many Americans have ties to Africa.

Africa is an important source of critical raw materials such as petroleum, copper, bauxite, iron ore, phosphates.

U.S. exports and investment in the developing countries of Africa are growing as countries become more familiar with American products and technology.

The U.S. recognizes that a successful U.S. African policy depends more on our contribution to African development than on short-term diplomatic efforts.

Regional Setting

Utter poverty is pervasive throughout Africa. Eighteen of the world's 28 poorest countries are in Africa. Large portions of the population in these countries are outside the cash economy and have little access to the resources necessary for basic needs.

The effects of poverty are evident in peoples' lives. Out of every 100 infants born, 15 die before their first birthday. Life expectancy averages only 43 years compared to 53 years in the rest of the developing world and 71 years in the United States. Only one

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physician is available for every 15,000 people, almost five times less than the developing world average. About 70% to 80% of the population do not have access to health facilities. Only 17% of the people are literate and schools are available for only 28% of school age children.

Valuable agricultural lands remain unused because conditions are conducive to the spread of endemic diseases. Population growth continues to exceed increases in agricultural productivity. Continued world inflation and depressed markets in the developed economies have affected fragile economies of many African countries and exacerbated balance of payments problems in meeting the costs of imports including energy.

Africans with technical and managerial skills to lead development are increasing in number, but are still critically short of the requirements.

U.S. Program and Objectives

A.I.D.'s programs in Africa are directed to help meet the needs of the rural poor majority.

Efforts focus on increasing food production and rural incomes of the small farmer - a sine qua non for overcoming hunger and malnutrition - by providing materials, services, and incentives. A number of A.I.D.'s rural activities are designed to provide assistance through the use of integrated multidisciplinary projects which meet a variety of rural needs. About 60% of A.I.D.'s proposed FY 1979 program is concentrated upon agricultural and rural development problems. Among the activities critical to increasing food production which A.I.D. is assisting are:

Training personnel at all levels in agricultural skills.

Developing self-sustaining systems for the provision of inputs such as new seeds, fertilizer, credit, and agricultural practices.

Augmenting managerial skills and institutional capability for the implementation of development programs.

Developing rural infrastructure, where necessary, for the delivery of required agricultural inputs, for the dissemination of information, movement of produce and assuring access by the rural population to services and markets vital to meeting basic needs.

Strengthening national research and planning.

Expanding extension services, as well as livestock development.

Broadening access to improved marketing, storage, cooperatives, procurement and distribution services, as well as credit and rural industries.

A.I.D. is also giving increased attention to the various needs of rural development in other sectors such as health, education and rural infrastructure which bear on the degree of success that the small farmer can achieve in increasing his food production.

A major assistance effort will continue to provide health services to the rural poor. Africa's needs range from improved health planning, practical training and reorganization of delivery systems to the control of endemic diseases. Activities are underway to:

Reduce the scourge of endemic diseases - onchocerciasis, trypanosomiasis, schistosomiasis in conjunction with area economic development programs.

Develop low cost rural health delivery systems.

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Initiate sanitary water supply systems.

Strengthen planning, management and research.

Population planning remains a critical need if general socio-economic development, increased per capita food production, and improved general health levels are to occur in the rural areas. Concern for population growth rates and their impact on development is growing rapidly in Africa. Fourteen sub-Saharan African governments recently declared that they consider lower population growth rates desirable. In fiscal year 1979 it is anticipated that twenty-seven sub-Saharan African governments with A.I.D. assistance will provide support, either directly or indirectly, for population/family planning activities. U.S. programs continue to inform people and governments of the value of family planning, especially in the context of integrated health activities.

A critical sector of concentration is the broad field of education and human resource development concentration on the rural poor. This effort involves improvements in managerial capacity, basic education reform, and greater opportunities for women to participate in development. Practically all A.I.D. programs in the other principal sectors of concentration include an important human resource and manpower training component. A.I.D. is supporting activities designed to:

Develop educational systems that are appropriate to needs in African countries.

Expand primary schooling and non-formal education.

Introduce learning systems that directly impact upon the poor majority.

Provide special training in administrative, managerial and technical skills.

The level of U.S. assistance is increasing, yet A.I.D. is still a minor donor in Africa. U.S. assistance comprises approximately 5-10% of total donor assistance to Africa. A.I.D. has selected critical areas for assistance which are responsive to the needs of Africa's rural majority. In a number of instances, activities are planned and implemented in coordination with other donors in order to increase the number of people served. Although A.I.D.'s presence is often small in a particular country, A.I.D. assistance has served as a catalyst for other donor activities.

Geographic Priorities

A.I.D.'s program is giving particular attention to the special problems of drought-prone Africa, especially the Sahel which is one of the poorest areas in the world. Successive years of low rainfall in the period (the Great Drought) 1968-74, led to drastic reductions in agricultural production, decimation of animal herds, and loss of life for many of the region's more than 30 million inhabitants. Major constraints to development of the Sahel are: (1) uneven and generally insufficient agricultural production due to changing rainfall, undeveloped service systems for food production, and antiquated agricultural practices; (2) lack of trained people at all levels of government and in rural communities; (3) unacceptably low levels of nutrition and personal health; (4) severe physical and institutional impediments to more equitable distribution and access to rural population including transport and rural infrastructure; and (5) fragile ecological and environmental conditions.

A major benefit resulting from the development effort in the Sahel is the strengthening of economic ties between the interior Sahelian states and the coastal states.

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In southern Africa, United States policy is to support self-determination, majority rule, human rights for all people of the region. The economic assistance corollary to that policy is that all states of the region have an opportunity to establish the foundations for economic growth and to become a full-fledged participant in the international economy. Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho have broad manpower constraints, poor educational systems, and inadequate agricultural sectors. Mozambique, whose economy was disrupted by the general exodus of the Portuguese after independence in June, 1975, was left without skilled manpower to develop its potential natural resources. Malawi is critically in need of upgraded agricultural training for its extension personnel. With the closing of its borders with Rhodesia, Zambia, whose economy had shown promising growth through its copper resources, is facing serious economic problems resulting from costly changes in transport arrangements and from low copper prices in the world market. The country is now attempting to diversify its economy by placing greater emphasis on agricultural development. Thus, general program concentration is towards agricultural improvement, rural development, skills training and public health. Aside from the acute economic dislocation emerging from political events, the development needs of the Southern African countries parallel those of the rest of Africa.

In the Horn of Africa - Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan - where significant political developments are occurring, A.I.D. efforts continue to focus on economic development objectives. In Ethiopia and Kenya, our assistance supports major nation-wide agriculture sector production programs. In Somalia and Sudan, where we are developing new programs, our assistance will also be oriented toward agricultural development with concentration on strengthening institutions, research and manpower training.

In other countries such as Zaire, Ghana, and Sierra Leone as well as Zambia, A.I.D. programs are directed to support efforts of countries emerging from economic stabilization crises by orienting investment priorities toward agriculture and rural development.

Through Regional Programs, A.I.D. activities treat development problems that transcend national boundaries. Common problems, the large number of small countries, the limited number of national institutions, and economy in management have dictated the utilization of regional approaches in some areas of development. Within Regional Programs, funds are also included for (1) the Special Self-Help Program which continues to provide support for small-scale development activities at the local community level; and (2) grants for private and voluntary organizations.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION

(In thousands of dollars)

REGION: AFRICA BUREAU

CP 79-01

COUNTRY	Total			Food and Nutrition			Population Planning			Health			Education and Human Resources Development			Selected Development Activities			Other Programs		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Regional Activities	32,800	52,539	52,222	9,375	19,912	16,889	1,010	2,500	2,500	6,957	10,026	10,237	12,030	14,556	15,896	3,428	7,800	6,700	-	-	-
<u>Sahel Programs</u>																					
Regional Activities	17,801	21,724	35,060	9,456	1,170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,650	950	660	3,695	19,904	34,400
Cape Verde	2,300	4,600	2,900	1,700	900	700	-	-	-	600	200	300	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	1,000	1,900
Chad	6,588	6,436	6,445	1,184	-	-	-	-	-	768	411	-	1,400	1,000	-	-	-	-	3,236	5,025	6,445
Gambia	-	952	1,849	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	952	1,849
Mali	9,923	6,614	13,895	8,072	1,000	-	-	200	300	450	535	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,401	4,879	13,595
Mauritania	1,486	4,314	6,896	1,450	500	1,096	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	3,814	5,800
Niger	5,003	9,640	11,573	4,598	1,675	1,525	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	405	5,965	9,873
Senegal	8,394	8,750	9,691	7,900	1,500	-	-	550	550	494	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,365	-	6,700	7,776
Upper Volta	2,892	4,770	8,751	2,539	1,403	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	867	389	-	-	-	53	2,500	8,362
<u>Southern Africa Programs</u>																					
Regional Activities	323	1,647	3,305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	323	1,647	3,305	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	250	-	6,194	-	-	2,759	250	-	400	-	-	1,022	-	-	2,013	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	4,217	-	8,601	1,474	-	3,907	98	-	150	855	-	1,821	1,465	-	2,723	325	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	1,850	-	805	1,850	-	805	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	2,303	-	4,991	426	-	1,329	202	-	150	976	-	1,679	699	-	1,833	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	-	725	1,765	-	725	1,765	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	3,011	11,707	8,870	1,394	1,600	4,270	-	430	800	882	1,787	3,300	640	290	300	-	7,600	200	-	-	-
Djibouti	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	923	15,206	10,800	887	13,956	9,350	-	200	300	-	-	-	-	800	1,150	-	-	-	36	250	-

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION

(In thousands of dollars)

REGION: AFRICA BUREAU

CP 79-01

COUNTRY	Total			Food and Nutrition			Population Planning			Health			Education and Human Resources Development			Selected Development Activities			Other Programs		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Ghana	5,125	7,513	13,301	2,084	4,210	10,270	943	915	656	1,119	1,435	1,000	835	942	1,395	-	-	-	144	11	-
Guinea	800	2,060	2,500	800	2,060	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	1,506	1,050	1,825	500	500	975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	850	-	-	-	1,006	-	-
Kenya	29,851	15,562	22,917	28,445	14,392	14,323	1,017	1,070	594	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	389	100	-
Liberia	18,879	8,704	9,415	16,363	364	700	100	275	130	1,394	4,270	2,145	1,022	2,995	1,630	-	800	4,810	-	-	-
Rwanda	100	1,565	2,455	100	1,565	2,455	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome/Principe	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-
Sierra Leone	506	2,620	1,510	506	2,420	1,270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	240	-	-	-
Somalia	-	4,000	4,000	-	4,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	-	7,549	9,666	-	6,343	7,166	-	-	400	-	1,000	2,100	-	206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	6,667	10,980	17,110	5,225	8,065	14,230	1,442	1,980	2,150	-	838	-	-	97	-	-	-	750	-	-	-
Togo	400	878	1,125	-	-	-	200	200	-	200	678	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-
Zaire	-	-	10,563	-	-	7,472	-	-	500	-	-	1,350	-	-	1,241	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Terminating Programs</u>																					
Central African Empire	918	475	-	200	40	-	50	215	-	550	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	-	-
Total	165,116	213,780	294,000	106,528	89,300	109,756	5,407	6,280	9,540	15,245	23,400	35,954	18,714	23,950	33,725	8,403	19,850	15,025	10,819	51,000	90,000

AFRICA REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

PROGRAM SUMMARY CP 79-12							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	32,800	9,375	1,010	6,957	12,030	3,428	-
Total . .	32,800	9,375	1,010	6,957	12,030	3,428	-
1978							
Loans	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	50,539	17,912	245	10,026	14,556	7,800	-
Total . .	52,539	19,912	245	10,026	14,556	7,800	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	52,222	16,889	2,500	10,237	15,896	6,700	-
Total . .	52,222	16,889	2,500	10,237	15,896	6,700	-

The Africa Regional program focuses on the following areas: food crop research, regional manpower training, disease control, remote sensing, appropriate technology, and regional organization development. These activities complement and support bilateral programs in many countries, and are often managed by African regional organizations.

Food and Nutrition

Research under the Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development project in five food grains and legumes is concentrated at three ecologically-situated centers in the Sudano-Sahelian zone with field trials in each of the eighteen participating countries, linked by an information network. The Rice Research and Production activity has an advanced research-training-field-trials program in thirteen countries whose people consume rice as a major food crop. Intermediate technology is in its infancy in most of Africa and thus this project conducts centrally managed experiments in low cost

techniques, acting as a catalyst. Development of rural areas is encouraged through small, accelerated experimental and pilot impact programs. Small farmer production credit is encouraged on an experimental basis.

Public Health

An Onchocerciasis Control Program is assisted in the six-country Upper Volta River basin. This major international effort has already greatly reduced the incidence of the blackfly that transmits the disease which retards or prohibits the development of fertile flood plains. Operational research in various approaches to minimize health constraints to rural production, starting with schistosomiasis, will be conducted. A major program of public health training of trainers in eight centers is supported by the Strengthening of Health Delivery Systems project. The Health Institutions Improvement project (211-d) strengthens the ability of four minority health institutions to help Africa.

Manpower Development

All African countries lack the cadre to direct and manage the skilled work of rural development and the educational institutions to train the variety of skills needed. Training is needed in massive amounts. The African Manpower Development Program is one means by which project training is supplemented in areas related to the key sectors of development. Other special programs are tailored to the particular training problems of Portuguese-speaking Africa, which is at an even lower level of human resource development than most of the rest of Africa. Women-in-Development activities, Regional Rural Development Training and Project Management Training, and African Labor Development are also assisted.

A small project is planned to assist universities and other African educational institutions to

AFRICA REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

appreciate and use social science research and to encourage non-formal approaches to solving rural problems.

Special Development and Support to Regional Organizations

African governments are increasingly conscious of the need for intra-African trade, self-reliance and concerted action. The African Development Bank is playing an increasing role in capital development but needs supplemental technical staff not adequately available in Africa and grant funds for project preparation leading to loans.

Another African initiative is the creation of the 16 nation Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the ECOWAS Fund. With help these organizations can play a key role in the essential economic integration between the inland Sahelian states and the more populous markets on the coast.

Assistance to the Economic Commission for Africa helps that organization carry out a coordinating role in remote sensing, which ties in with the two sub-regional remote sensing activities, and other projects.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	72	83	92
PASA ^c	5	11	11
Contract	24	57	43
Total	101	151	146
Participants^d			
Noncontract	394	470	704
Contract	1,408	1,440	1,334
Total	1,802	1,910	2,038

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS CP 79-08			
(In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	3,046	10,900	8,800
Grants	24,219	41,719	43,976
Total A.I.D.	27,265	52,619	52,776
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	2,409	6,449	3,390
Total P.L. 480	2,409	6,449	3,390
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	29,674	59,068	56,166

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		1,055		1,210		756
World Food Programs ..		1,354		1,535		2,634
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		3,704		-
Title II Total		2,409		6,449		3,390
Total P.L. 480		2,409		6,449		3,390

AFRICA BUREAU OFFICE DIRECTOR
REGIONAL AFFAIRS Dennis Conroy

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

CP 79-02

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
Food and Nutrition																	
Regional Onchocerciasis Area Planning	698-0416	1976	1,735	69	735	1,000	-	666	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Water Resources	698-0415	1973	1,625	1,307	365	500	-	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Program Development and Support	* 698-0135	1963	8,648	6,812	5,150	3,862	4,200	4,593	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Private Voluntary Agency Operational Program Grant a/	* 698-0386	1975	-	-	3,982	-	4,099	-	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Entente Food Production	* 626-0203	1976	3,790	244	2,690	1,330	200	2,000	-	8,000	-	-	2,000	4,100	-	3,800	
Entente Livestock	* 626-0204	1976	3,774	462	740	3,000	-	900	-	4,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	1,500	
East Africa Food Crop	* 618-0657	1972	2,640	1,907	700	750	700	730	748	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rice Research and Production	* 698-0382	1975	2,882	1,853	710	900	1,000	1,800	574	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Directed Agricultural Production Credit	* 698-0391	1976	424	324	340	360	440	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development	* 698-0393	1977	1,730	27	1,800	1,100	3,000	2,300	7,270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Improved Rural Technology	* 698-0407	1978	-	-	700	300	1,000	700	4,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Accelerated Impact Program	* 698-0410	1977	-	-	-	-	1,500	600	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Regional Remote Sensing (Nairobi)	* 698-0414	1977	1,006	20	74	900	750	350	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Population Planning																	
Special Population Activities	* 698-0500	1971	1,133	1,009	195	319	250	100	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Family Health Initiatives	* 698-0662	1979	-	-	-	-	2,250	950	6,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Maternal and Child Health Extension	698-0353	1971	4,205	4,140	-	35	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning Nutrition Trng. and Dev.	698-0392	1977	248	248	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Health																	
Program Development and Support	* 698-0135	1963	1,660	1,253	1,000	745	1,200	1,246	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Private Voluntary Agency Operational Program Grant a/	* 698-0386	1975	-	-	2,094	-	2,537	-	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Maternal and Child Health Extension	698-0358	1971	700	579	412	409	-	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning Nutrition Trng. and Dev.	698-0392	1977	285	285	420	420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Strengthening of Health Delivery Systems	* 698-0398	1977	1,974	-	3,000	3,920	3,000	2,900	12,346	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Onchocerciasis Control	* 698-0399	1974	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	1,700	1,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Health Constraints to Rural Production	* 698-0408	1978	-	-	300	50	300	400	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Health Institutions Improvement (211-d)	* 698-0412	1978	-	-	800	100	1,000	1,200	3,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Accelerated Impact Program	* 698-0410	1977	-	-	-	-	500	150	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

CP 79-03

PROGRAM: REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authori- zation	Expendi- tures	Authori- zation	Expendi- tures
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>																	
Program Development and Support Private Voluntary Agency	* 698-0135	1963	2,648	2,514	1,000	442	1,200	650	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operational Program Grant a/ Development Training for Portuguese Speaking Africa	* 698-0386	1975	-	-	631	-	2,600	-	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Graduate Fellowship Program	* 659-0001	1977	1,528	350	1,896	1,800	1,896	2,000	4,680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inter-African Scholarship Program	* 698-0062	1963	15,561	14,166	2,250	2,100	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education Advisory Services	* 698-0210	1967	11,451	10,581	950	1,224	550	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Labor Development	* 698-0211	1967	2,283	2,170	-	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Manpower Development Accelerated Rural Learning	* 698-0363	1971	13,134	12,543	2,200	2,300	2,200	2,300	4,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Women in Development	* 698-0384	1976	3,334	560	3,835	3,351	4,850	4,200	7,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Science Education	* 698-0387	1976	528	198	-	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Project Management Training	* 698-0388	1976	707	352	300	545	350	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development Research Organizations	* 698-0390	1976	216	216	144	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Rural Development Training	* 698-0397	1978	-	-	250	186	250	265	355	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Human Resources Development Training	698-0400	1972	1,957	1,743	-	214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accelerated Impact Program	* 698-0405	1978	-	-	750	500	1,000	920	2,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accelerated Impact Program	* 698-0406	1978	-	-	350	50	500	700	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accelerated Impact Program	* 698-0410	1977	-	-	-	-	500	150	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																	
Program Development and Support Private Voluntary Agency	* 698-0135	1963	1,316	1,274	1,000	780	1,200	946	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operational Program Grant a/ Self-Help	* 698-0386	1975	-	-	289	-	900	-	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Analysis of Francophone Africa	* Various	1965	16,707	14,670	1,500	1,300	2,000	1,300	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entente African Enterprises	698-0395	1977	61	-	61	22	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Development Bank	625-0717	1972	1,600	733	-	750	-	117	-	17,500	9,628	-	-	4,300	-	3,500	
Regional Organizations Development	* 698-0127	1968	6,085	4,388	1,000	1,702	1,400	1,100	4,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Commission for Africa	698-0154	1965	2,466	1,938	-	528	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accelerated Impact Program	* 698-0340	1969	1,704	1,307	400	388	400	400	1,140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Support to Regional Organizations	* 698-0410	1977	921	-	3,550	1,800	500	2,800	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Support to Regional Organizations	* 698-0413	1979	-	-	-	-	300	20	3,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			125,660	94,222	50,539	41,719	52,222	43,976	71,713	30,000	9,628	-	-	2,000	10,900	-	8,800

a/ Prior year obligations and expenditures are reported under individual country programs.

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Family Health Initiatives		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0662		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79 2,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 9,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		

Purpose: To develop and establish integrated primary health care systems which include family planning where effective health delivery systems do not exist.

Background: Twelve potential target countries have a total population of 112 million of which a majority are rural poor without access to effective primary health care. Average life expectancy is 43.4 years (ranging from 39 to 47) and natural growth rates average 2.68 (ranging from 2.01 to 3.14). In none of these countries is there an AID bilateral program in health/family planning. While the need is great, it is not now feasible due to various socio-economic constraints for these countries to implement discrete programs providing primary health care for African rural and urban poor. This project will initiate assistance to selected countries to help develop low-cost health/family planning delivery systems which will hopefully become permanent and self-supporting.

Host Country and Other Major Donors: Other major external donors are not yet identified, although the project contemplates collaborative arrangements.

FY 1979 Program: The first activity under this project will be to provide a team of consultants to selected countries who will assist in developing appropriate scopes of work for initiation of primary health/family planning delivery systems. Implementation plans will be carried out by intermediary organizations or through bilateral arrangements, where such arrangements exist.

Beneficiaries: Those rural and urban poor of Burundi, The Gambia, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Upper Volta, Zambia who will be able to obtain health/family planning services.

Major Outputs: All Years

Community distribution system established	5
Low cost primary health/fp systems established	5
Paramedics trained	1500
Local information, education and communication programs developed	5

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)

	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel	
U.S. (40 pm)	430
Local (600 pm)	240
Training	220
Commodities	600
Information, education, communication activities	135
Other costs	375
Total	<u>2,000</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,000	7,000	9,000	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	

TITLE Support to Regional Organizations		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0413 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	FY 79 300	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,000
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To assist African regional institutions to plan and stimulate regional economic and social integration and to support development in selected areas.

Background: African development is retarded in part by the existence of numerous small countries who lack social and economic harmony with neighboring states because of differing monetary and educational institutions, limited trade, and lack of communications and transport connections. African governments have taken the initiative in forming various economic organizations to attack these problems. The newest and largest is the Economic Commission of West African States (ECOWAS) consisting of 16 nations. ECOWAS, the ECOWAS Fund for Cooperation, Compensation and Development, the Economic Community of West Africa, the West African Development Bank (BOAD), and others are planning activities to encourage cooperation for growth and development. A number of actions can be taken now such as interchange of currency, improved telecommunications, and freer movement of people and goods to promote social and economic integration.

Modest support also will be considered for organizations such as the Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa (AAASA), the Science Education Program for Africa (SEPA) and other sector oriented organizations to foster the development and application of their disciplines.

Host Country and Other Donors: Funds for core costs and operating capital (\$50 million for the ECOWAS Fund alone) are provided in whole or in part by African members. Other donors, primarily France and the European Economic Community, provide technical assistance and funds for studies.

FY 1979 Program: ECOWAS will receive a grant for studies in various aspects of regional economic integration primarily

related to projects which will encourage economic ties between the interior and coastal countries. Technical assistance will assist ECOWAS, BOAD and the ECOWAS Fund to manage the studies and implement follow-on activities. African staff will receive training. Program activities of AAASA and SEPA will be supported.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will be the staff of the institutions assisted. The studies will lead to indirect benefits which contribute to the freer movement of goods and utilization of people in the area.

Major Outputs: (All Years)

- Sector and feasibility studies
- Technical assistance
- Staff training
- Seminars and Workshops

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: Contract technicians (53 pm)	265
Training: Short-term (20 pm)	20
Other Costs: Travel, office supplies and interpreters for technicians	<u>15</u>
Total	300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	300	3,700	4,000	

TITLE Program Development and Support		FUNDS Various	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0135		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79	7,800	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Africa Program, p. 254	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: This project enables A.I.D. to obtain the technical expertise and ancillary goods and services needed to develop and design projects and to undertake studies and analyses on which to base program strategies and project designs. More specifically, this project provides a mechanism for financing (1) special analyses related to development of sector and country program strategies; (2) feasibility studies; (3) project development and design activities; (4) assessments of the environmental and social impact of proposed activities; (5) evaluations of project activities; and (6) analyses and research related to specific problems affecting development efforts. The project on occasion is also used to finance selective technical assistance in priority development areas of particular interest to A.I.D., where such assistance cannot be closely identified with ongoing projects.

The individual activities most frequently undertaken within the framework of this project are related to planning and project design and involve financing of the services of short-term consultants and other associated study and project development costs. In selected cases, financing of consultants, with provision for supporting services, for assignments up to two years may be undertaken. For the purposes described above, A.I.D. may utilize the services of various U.S. firms or institutions through contractual arrangements or the services of personnel from other U.S. government agencies through Participating Agency Service Agreements.

While this project for the financing of studies, analyses and project design efforts is presented on a region-wide basis for Africa, the individual project activities stemming from these undertakings are described and presented for financing under the separate country or sub-regional sections of the presentation. For new FY 78 and FY 79 projects included under those sections for which final design or related studies must be completed prior to

implementation, this project will provide the means for financing the services and related costs necessary to complete these efforts. Preliminary studies will also be financed hereunder which relate to project activities that may be proposed for FY 80 or subsequent year financing.

FY 1979 Program: The majority of the activities financed under this project are directly related to development of loan and grant activities. The project finances the cost of consultants, including associated expenses and supporting services, to undertake feasibility studies, special analyses and studies, project design efforts, evaluations, surveys, environmental and social assessments, and pre-project development assistance. Limited financing will also be provided for costs of seminar/workshops and conferences for recipient country and U.S. personnel who are involved with the planning, managing and evaluating of A.I.D. activities.

	(\$ thousands)
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 79</u>
Food and Nutrition	4,200
Health	1,200
Education and Human Resource Development	1,200
Selected Development Activities	<u>1,200</u>
Total	7,800

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	14,272	11,853	2,419	Various
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	8,150	5,829		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	22,422	17,682	4,740	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	7,800	-	-	

TITLE Private Voluntary Agency Operational Program Grant (OPG)		FUNDS Various	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 10,037		LIFE OF PROJECT -
NUMBER 698-0391	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 256	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To assist the poor majority in less developed countries through projects developed by indigenous and/or U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) in close collaboration with African governments.

Background and Progress to Date: Eighteen projects are in the implementation stage in 14 different countries. A total of \$9.5 million in PVO/OPG funds have been granted to American and Indigenous Private Voluntary Agencies in Africa through FY 77. A majority of the projects are in the Food and Nutrition category and the other projects in the Health and Education and Human Resources Development categories.

Typical of the larger OPG projects in operation is the Acacia Albida Expansion project in Chad. This project in operation since FY 76 seeks to assist CARE, an American based PVOs in its program to assist Chadian farmers through establishment of a recognized low-cost improved technology using the Acacia Albida tree. This project through the Acacia Albida demonstration hopes to improve the farmers capacity to improve his agricultural output and to establish the concept of cultivating fire wood as a domestic crop with concomitant protection of the environment. To date a total of 3,402 hectares of trees have been planted out of a target of 4,200 hectares. The project will benefit 2,000 rural farmers as well as 10,500 dependents for a total impact of about 12,500.

Typical of smaller grants to an American PVO in cooperation with an indigenous private agency is the grant of \$57,000 thousand to be U.S. YMCA in cooperation with the indigenous Liberia YMCA to conduct a feasibility study for possible rural development of approximately 1,000 access of land owned by the Liberia YMCA in Liberia. The Liberia government is currently building an access road to the property. Technical consultants and local Liberians are collaborating to come up with an acceptable plan of development for this important Liberia project.

FY 1979 Program: As PVO project proposals are approved, A.I.D. will allocate funds to the appropriate country or regional programs. Current estimates by appropriation category utilizing these funds follow:

	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 79</u>
Food and Nutrition	4,099
Health	2,537
Education and Human Resources Development	2,600
Selected Development Activities	900
Total	<u>10,136</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977 *	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	6,996	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	6,996	-	-	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	10,136	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

To be selected

*Prior year obligations and expenditures are reported under individual country programs.

TITLE Entente Food Production		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 200		
NUMBER 626-0203 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 231	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79
			LIFE OF PROJECT 16,680	G: 6,680 L: 10,000	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To assist the Entente countries (Ivory Coast, Togo, Benin, Niger, Upper Volta) to implement a strategy of assistance to small farmers in order to increase their per capita production of staple food crops for domestic consumption.

Background and Progress to Date: On June 30, 1976 an \$8.0 million loan and a \$3.79 million grant was authorized to finance small farmer oriented food production sub-projects in the five Entente countries. During FY 1978 a last tranche of \$2.0 million in loan funds and an additional \$2.69 million in grant funds will be provided. Sub-project proposals submitted by the countries have been reviewed. Actual design of the sub-project proposals, nine in all, were completed under Entente Fund contracts with both a locally based American consulting firm and a local consulting firm. Two of the nine subprojects have been approved for implementation. The others are undergoing some design adjustments. In October 1977, the first subproject agreement was signed by the Entente Fund with Upper Volta for an Animal Traction activity. The A.I.D.-financed Entente Fund rural development team comprising a project manager, a rural development specialist and an agricultural economist, are working with host-country officials in sub-project design and implementation.

Host Countries and Other Donors: The Entente countries are providing a minimum of 25% of loan-financed and 10% of grant-financed sub-project costs. French Aid and Cooperation (FAC), European Development Fund (FED), Canada and the Netherlands also provide assistance in the general area of food production.

FY 1979 Program: Grant funds are requested for continued financing of the project's short-term experts and consultants, for sector studies and analyses.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are small farmers, their families, and consumers of domestically produced food crops. While it is not possible to predict accurately the numbers of beneficiaries until design work is completed on all of the sub-projects, the already approved Animal Traction sub-project in Upper Volta is expected to benefit some six thousand farmers--probably over 50,000 persons counting all family members. The Irrigated Rice Perimeter Extension Project in Niger is to benefit some 7,700 farm families--some 60,000 persons.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Animal husbandry extension program (Benin)	1
Farms utilizing improved production techniques (Ivory Coast)	1,800
New farm families given access to land (Togo)	1,500
Extension service up-graded (Togo)	1
Farm agents trained (Niger)	260
Central Veterinary pharmacy established (Niger)	1
Irrigated Rice perimeter rebuilt (Niger)	1
Rice production annual increase (Niger) tons	1,500
Livestock health treatment program established (Upper Volta)	1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Personnel: 4 short-term technicians (10 pm)	80
Participants: 7 short-term (46 pm)	70
Other costs: sector studies, analyses	50
Total	200

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	11,790	244	11,546	Entente Fund
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	4,690	5,430		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	16,480	5,674	10,806	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	200	-	16,680	

TITLE East Africa Food Crops Research		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 618-0657		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 107	FY 79 700	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,788	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 72	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To support selected research in food crops and cropping systems which are critical to increasing food production and quality throughout East Africa.

Background and Progress to Date: This research project, composed of five sub-projects and a training element, addresses major constraints to increasing food production in the crop growing regions. Optimizing crop yields, particularly maize, in the marginal/semi-arid areas of East Africa is important if the nutritional and economic well-being of the region's people is to be maintained. Maize breeding methodology research was completed in FY 1977 with, for example, 85 percent of farmers in Kenya's highland areas realizing 25 percent yield increases by utilizing 11 new high-yielding varieties developed by the project. A plant quarantine station has in three years increased new plant introductions in the region six-fold. The project has also initiated a protein quality laboratory, maize breeding for disease resistance, and research on marginal rainfall cropping systems. During FY 1978 the Quarantine Station will begin operating entirely with indigenous personnel; the first year of research will begin under the marginal rainfall cropping systems sub-project; a breeding program will begin to develop improved maize varieties having higher protein quality, disease resistance, and high-yield potentials; and sugar cane research on more disease resistant varieties has begun in Tanzania.

Host Country and Other Donors: The participating countries in the region, Kenya and Tanzania, have budgeted the necessary funds to continue the major research activities.

FY 1979 Program: Priority attention will be given to the development of disease-resistant varieties of maize to improve yields in marginal areas. Complementing this will be major research to develop appropriate cropping systems for the same areas, and sugar

cane research for higher rainfall locations.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries of this project will be (1) the cadre of African scientists who will eventually assume full responsibility for food crop (primarily maize) research and (2) the national planning, regional research leaders, and extension service personnel who utilize the research findings to improve agricultural planning and food production. The ultimate beneficiaries will be subsistence farmers.

Major Outputs:

	FY 77 (Cumulative)	All Years
High-yield maize varieties	11	11
Maize breeding methodology experiments	14	14
Protein samples tested (amize)	2,000	10,000
Plant quarantine activity	600	3,500
New sugar varieties released	4	6
Cropping systems for marginal rainfall areas	4	10

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands) FY 79
Personnel: 8 USDA PASA (108pm)	581
Participants: 6. U.S. Long-term (72 pm)	74
5 local long-term (60 pm)	13
Commodities: Scientific and laboratory equipment	32
Total	700

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES U.S. Department of Agriculture
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	2,640	1,907	733	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	700	750		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	3,340	2,657	683	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	700	748	4,788	

TITLE Rice Research and Production		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 1,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,166
NUMBER 698-0382	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 255		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To develop and disseminate new high yielding rice varieties and cultural practices for specified rice types of regional priority in West Africa.

Background and Progress to Date: The West African Rice Development Association (WARDA) has received A.I.D. support for three discrete activities aimed at promoting rice development in West Africa: (1) establishment of a training center at Johnsonville, Liberia, for rice production specialists and related skills; (2) augmentation of the research staff at Rokupr, Sierra Leone to enable it to undertake regional mangrove rice research; and (3) establishment of a deep water/floating rice research station at Mopti, Mali.

The WARDA Rice Production Training Center consists of classrooms with a capacity of 60 students, dormitories with a capacity of 40 students, approximately 10 acres of upland experimental farm land and seven full-time staffers. The second class of 24 rice production specialists graduated from the Center on October 24, 1977 bringing the total Center graduates to 45. Conservative estimates are that each graduate will train at least five additional extension workers and 10 farmers in new rice production techniques providing a multiplier effect which will benefit all 13 member countries. At Rokupr, A.I.D. has helped WARDA establish a regional research program focused on mangrove rice. Specifically, A.I.D. has financed an entomologist to augment the research staff, a laboratory/office facility, and training for several research assistants who are now working on the station. At Mopti, plans are now complete to start construction on the experimental farm and the office/laboratories, hire a station director and conduct trials on farmer's fields. Execution of the construction contract for center facilities will reduce considerably the project pipeline.

Host Country and Other Donors: The 13 member countries of WARDA

have budgeted a total of \$844,102 for 1978 administrative support for the Secretariat. The Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) finances coordinated rice variety trials. About 12 other donors provide budgetary and operational support in excess of \$2.0 million.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will continue to support operating costs of two research centers and the training center.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are the subsistence farmers located in the rural areas of WARDA member countries.

Major Outputs:

	FY 77 (Cumulative)	All Years
African scientists trained	10	30
Rice production cadre (includes multiplier)	126	1,000
Training center established	1	1
Research centers established	1	2

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	FY 79 (\$ thousands)
Personnel: U.S. research center director (2 py)	160
Training: Academic training in the U.S. (3 py, \$40,000); training support costs of trainees in the WARDA Rice Production Training Center (\$125,000)	165
Commodities: Equipment and supplies for two research centers and one training center	75
Other Costs: Salaries and benefits of African center's personnel staff; operating/maintenance costs	600
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	2,882	1,853	1,029	West African Rice Development Association
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	710	900		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	3,592	2,753	839	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	574	5,166	

TITLE Directed Agricultural Production Credit		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0391		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 257	FY 79 440	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,204	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80
	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>				
	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To assist the African Cooperative Savings and Credit Association (ACOSCA) in the development of the credit union movement and pilot agricultural production credit programs for small farmers who are members of credit unions.

Background and Progress to Date: ACOSCA is a Pan African Organization with 21 affiliated country members whose objective is to promote formation and effective operations of cooperative unions for mobilizing savings and loans among rural and urban low income masses. A.I.D. assists ACOSCA through a grant to Credit Union National Association, Inc. (CUNA), which in turn provides specialists and operational support to ACOSCA's headquarters in Kenya, and in Cameroon and Lesotho for small farmer pilot credit programs. Funds are also provided for seminars and training programs conducted in Africa.

ACOSCA continues to improve its management and organization through better accounting and budgeting practices, more relevant training programs, and improved promotional and extension services provided to member leagues. All efforts are based on a Five-Year Development Plan (1976-1980). Also, activities under the two pilot Directed Agriculture Production Credit (DAPC) country programs in Cameroon and Lesotho have resulted in 206 loans to small farmers totalling \$26,058 through June 1977.

Host Country and Other Donors: Currently, host country support for activities (dues paid to ACOSCA) is \$23,734 annually. Other donors include: CUNA Mutual Insurance Co., World Council of Credit Unions, Konrad Adenauer Foundation, Michigan League, Canada, and other miscellaneous donors which currently provide \$200,000 annually. Five volunteers are provided by the Netherlands in Cameroon. Ministries of Agriculture in Lesotho, and Cameroon provide agricultural advisory services at the local level.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will continue to assist ACOSCA through the CUNA sub-grant mechanism to strengthen credit unions and assist with the small farmer production credit and related training programs in Cameroon and Lesotho.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are small, low income farmers who receive training, management, and technical advice, and participate in savings, and loans to stimulate agricultural production.

Major Outputs:

	FY 77	All Years
	(Cumulative)	
ACOSCA Five-year Plan (1976-80) adopted		
ACOSCA credit union country membership increased	21	32
Total pilot credit programs undertaken (two countries)	3	6
Number persons trained	595	675

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousand)
	FY 79
Personnel: Three CUNA specialists (36 pm)	195
Other Costs: ACOSCA sub-grant includes local salaries, regional training, equipment, and supplies	245
Total	440

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	424	398	26	Credit Union National Association (CUNA)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	340	360		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	764	758	6	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	440	-	1,204	

TITLE Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0393		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change Transmitted April 5, 1977	FY 79 3,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 13,800	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To develop improved cereals (millet, sorghum, maize) and legumes (cowpeas, groundnuts) and cultural practices which are compatible with small farm semi-arid farming systems and to promote their adaptation in participating countries.

Background and Progress to Date: African governments and donors continue to be concerned with the deficient food crop production and the need to increase production at the small farmer level. This project was developed over a two year period (1975-77) in collaboration with representatives from 18 African countries, five donors, and five International Research Centers/Agencies. The Organization for African Unity/Scientific and Technical Research Commission arranged a planning conference in 1976 and an implementation conference in 1977 involving all interested parties. It was decided to concentrate food crop research in a few key locations to make maximum use of limited resources rather than each of the participating countries launching separate programs. Teams of A.I.D. and other donor-financed researchers are to be posted at three locations in the Sudanian-Sahelian areas of Africa. The research results will be disseminated through an Accelerated Crops Production officer posted in each of the 18 participating countries. African researchers will be trained to provide continuation of the food crop development program.

Host Country and Other Donors: Eighteen participating countries will provide facilities and staff estimated at \$2.4 million for the five year program. Other donors will provide \$6.7 million.

FY 1979 Program: The total cost of this five year program is estimated to be \$22.9 million. A.I.D.'s input for the life of the project is estimated to be \$13.8 million. A.I.D.'s input during FY 79 includes continuation of contract funding for researchers, training, and operating support costs.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are subsistence food crop farmers in the Sudanian-Sahelian zones. While it is not possible to predict accurately the numbers of beneficiaries, research results from this project could eventually benefit over 80% of the population engaged in agriculture. It is estimated that the food crops being researched under the project provides more than 75% of the cereal supply in 14 of the 18 participating countries.

Major Outputs:	FY 77 (Cumulative)	All Years
Strengthen National Research Stations to conduct regionally oriented research	3	3
Regional Research Results disseminated to participating countries		18
Field Trials conducted	2	18
African scientists/technicians trained		265

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands) FY 79
Personnel: Research and crop production officers (206 pm)	1,030
Training: Long and Short Term Training at regional and third country institutions (400 pm); Long term U.S. Academic training (520 pm)	920
Commodities: Laboratory, office, farm, and research station equipment	110
Other Costs: Local salaries and labor, travel and transportation, local operation of research and testing sites.	940
Total	3,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,730	27	1,703	Organization of African Unity Scientific and Technical Research Commission International Institute for Tropical Agriculture International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-arid Tropics U.S. Universities
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,800	1,100		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	3,530	1,127	2,403	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	3,000	7,270	13,800	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

TITLE Accelerated Impact Program		FUNDS Various	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0410		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 281	FY 79 3,000	LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>					
CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To develop low-cost agricultural technology; expand income of small, primary producers; promote rural public health measures; encourage non-formal education; and enhance the capability of the rural populations to prepare themselves to carry out productive activities relative to the above.

Background and Progress to Date: Priority is accorded activities of a pilot, start-up or innovative character which represent timely responses to developmental opportunities arising in the field. Proposed activities must be within areas of A.I.D. emphasis, particularly as related to rural populations; not exceed \$500,000; be of no more than two years duration; and constitute activities having clearly identifiable inputs, outputs, and an attainable purpose. In FY 1977, activities totalling \$921,000 met this criteria as follows: **Upper Volta:** Activities include a study of basic economic data on yields and hectares, and development of fish farming through production of fish and training of local fishermen. **Guinea-Bissau:** Assistance is being provided to 150 farmers to increase rice production, to introduce methods of intensive cultivation and animal traction, and to involve 150 local people in organizing small farmer producer cooperatives. **Senegal:** New methods are being introduced to increase local production of staple foodcrops, to improve conditions of storage and distribution, and to train farmers to create and manage five cooperatives. **Mauritania:** A program is underway to improve and extend preventive health services to 30,000 rural women and children at selected Maternal Child Health Centers, and to provide training for 30 villagers in improved health measures.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host governments are providing salaries, offices, housing, food and personnel recruitment and training. In Senegal, the United Methodist Committee on Relief is providing technical assistance and the Catholic Relief Services

is providing operating expenses and equipment.

FY 1979 Program: Funding provides for about 10 separate activities. Principle costs include local purchase of commodities; other costs, including conferences, workshops; and U.S. and African personnel in the following funding categories:

	(\$ thousands)
Food and Nutrition	1,500
Health	500
Education and Human Resources Development	500
Special Development Activities	500
Total	3,000

Beneficiaries: Rural men, women, and children will benefit through improved health, increased food production, improved agricultural methods, and increased income.

Major Outputs: Outputs vary for each sub-activity and are described under "Background and Progress to Date."

	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 79
Personnel: 20 short-term consultants (120 pm)	600
Training: 10 short-term participants in the United States (30 pm) and 20 in Africa (60 pm)	135
Commodities: Agricultural supplies, equipment, and tools, vehicles, training aids, and small construction	1,278
Other Costs: Conferences, workshops, demonstrations, administrative costs, and supplies	987
Total	3,000

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	921	-	921	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	3,550	1,800		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	4,471	1,800	3,321	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	3,000	-	-	

TITLE Improved Rural Technology		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 1,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 6,100
NUMBER 698-0407	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Africa Program, p. 259			

Purpose: To encourage and extend the use of low cost technologies which will allow traditional African farming communities to improve their levels of living.

Background and Progress to Date: This project responds to the increasing African interest of adapting appropriate western technologies to local use. Currently, African countries are fabricating, testing and disseminating small hand tools and mechanical items to increase agricultural production and to improve living standards in rural areas. These efforts have had varying degrees of success. Accordingly, this project is designed to provide funds on a timely basis to help rural villages implement proposals which are primarily experimental. Nonetheless, these experiments have the potential of resulting in adaptations of useful technologies with on-farm applications. If the technologies are found useful funding will be provided by the host governments or the donor community.

While the project will concentrate on activities relating to farm implements, it will also include food processing, village water systems, energy, construction, health, and information exchange. A U.S. contractor, experienced in working in Africa's rural areas, will provide technical advice for subproject proposals, disseminate information and conduct regional and national seminars and workshops in Africa in conjunction with appropriate technology programs of other donors.

Host Country and Other Donors: The host country in which a sub-project has been approved provides personnel, land, office space, and local materials. In addition, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa is providing technical assistance. The London-based Intermediate Technology Development Group also provides technical assistance to African countries on a consultant basis for the development of low cost technologies.

FY 1979 Program: The program will fund approximately 20 sub-projects totalling \$850,000 plus advisory assistance.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries are the rural people of villages where approximately 20 sub-projects will be implemented. Indirect beneficiaries are those rural poor who will eventually use the adapted technologies.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Sub-projects implemented	115
Conferences held (regional/national)	60
Bulletins published	54
Participants trained	15

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: Two long term U.S. contract technicians (12 pm each), one U.S. Secretary (12 pm) and short term consultants (15 pm).	150
Training: Seminars, third country training, personnel exchanges, conferences and workshops.	260
Commodities: Small tools, prototypes, machines and equipment.	300
Other Costs: Local administrative and operational costs, publications and revolving funds.	290
Total	<u>1,000</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	700	300		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	700	300	400	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	4,400	6,100	

TITLE Regional Remote Sensing (Nairobi) ^{a/}		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT
NUMBER 698-0414		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Program p. 37	FY 79	750	3,430
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81
		Natural Resources for Agriculture			ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To make satellite data and related resource analysis technologies available to African resource managers.

Background and Progress to Date: A.I.D. has recognized the need for more comprehensive and systematic resource data collection and analysis by developing countries in order to maximize returns from resources. Space-age technologies offer significant potential for satisfying this need, but local resource managers need training and better access to materials. This project provides for the development of a regional assistance in resource assessment technology. An agreement has been reached with the Nairobi Regional Center for Services in Surveying and Mapping of the Economic Commission for Africa to locate this facility at the Center's headquarters and to share personnel and equipment.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Regional Center's estimated annual budget of \$1 million is borne by five east and southern African countries. Negotiations are under way with other prospective participating countries. Pledges for equipment and support are from Switzerland (photogrammetry), Holland (mapping), West Germany (surveying), Sweden (geophysics), and Finland (aircraft). Estimated value of equipment is \$6.7 million. Other donors are planning various mapping and resource assessment projects.

FY 1969 Program: The regional facility will undertake four resource surveys to be selected from among the member countries. These resource surveys will utilize satellite data as well as that from aircraft photography. The surveys will be useful in the management of water resources, range and agricultural land, transportation

routes and mineral deposits. In addition to the resource surveys the four full-time contract technical advisors and the part-time consultants will conduct training courses and on-the-job training for some 35 African technicians.

Beneficiaries: This project is aimed at providing data which will be useful in locating sources of water, identifying arable land, locating new transportation routes and others. The immediate beneficiaries are the students trained in the use of remote sensing for resource assessment and management, while the long-term beneficiaries are the poor majority and others whose livelihoods are derived from resources.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Resource surveys involving hydrology, forestry, range management, cartography and geology	20
Students trained in sensitization to remote sensing (1 week course)	100
Students trained in remote sensing application (1 to 5 month courses)	60
On-the-job training in remote sensing	25
	(\$ thousands)
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: Contract technical advisors (40 pm) and consultants (6 pm), local hire (60 pm)	460
Training: Local training and fellowships	100
Commodities: Technical equipment	70
Other Costs: Aerial photography and imagery processing	120
Total	<u>750</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
^{a/}	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,006	20	986	To be determined
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978 ^{a/}	74	900		
Estimated through September 30, 1978 ^{a/}	1,080	920	160	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	750	1,600	3,430	

^{a/} Formerly Remote Sensing for Resource Assessment and Management 931-A007, Funded by the Bureau for Technical Assistance.

TITLE Special Population Activities		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0500		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79 250	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,478	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Africa Program, p. 262	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 71	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To provide a source of funds for small family planning activities in African countries where there are no bilateral A.I.D. family planning programs or A.I.D. missions.

Background and Progress to Date: In African countries where there are no bilateral A.I.D. family planning or other A.I.D. assistance programs, requests to fund small family planning related activities are made to A.I.D. by local African governments or organizations through the U.S. Embassy. These activities are usually in the range of \$5,000 to \$25,000 and are used for commodities and locally procured goods and services, most of which are related to the provision of maternal child health family planning population services or the promotion and stimulation of such services. Twenty-three countries have received funds for this project. These activities have included: a dispensary/health facility that provides improved maternal/family planning services; a nutrition center that provides improved maternal child services and instructions on child spacing; and a nutrition center that provides nutrition and family education.

Host Countries and Other Donors: Other major international family planning organizations, local civic organizations and local government offices are expected to support individual activities funded under this project with cash and in kind contributions.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will continue to fund small family planning project activities as requested by various African countries, reviewed and recommended by A.I.D., when appropriate, and approved by U.S. Ambassadors.

Beneficiaries: Those urban and rural poor that are provided family planning/health services as a result of projects funded by this project.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Clinics renovated and equipped	10
LDC audio-visual systems assisted	3
Nutrition family planning/education centers established	6
Maternal child/nutrition/education service centers established	10
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Other Costs: Program Support	250
Total	<u>250</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,133	1,009	124	None
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	195	319		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,328	1,328	-	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	250	900	2,478	

TITLE Strengthening Health Delivery Systems II		FUNDS Health		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 698-0398		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change Transmitted on Sept. 9, 1977		FY 79 3,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 20,320
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81
				ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82	

Purpose: To develop and strengthen the capability of 20 West and Central African countries to plan, implement and manage effective and economically affordable health delivery systems focused on rural populations.

Background and Progress to Date: Activities initiated under a previous project will continue under this Phase II project. Regional training centers will be expanded and upgraded to: increase and improve their capability to train trainers of general health workers at the village level; train health planning and management personnel at the national level; train nurses and midwives in administration, management, and planning in primary health care delivery; train regional and national disease surveillance personnel; and develop a low-cost (affordable) health delivery system prototype. During July and September 1977 A.I.D. officials met in Africa with representatives of participating African countries and the World Health Organization to refine plans and implementation procedures for further efforts. Following this, in November 1977, A.I.D. began selection of U.S. contractors to begin implementation of activities by January 1978.

Host Country and Other Donors: The 20 participating countries and World Health Organization provide a mix of cash and in-kind contributions such as salaries, consultants, travel and facilities. Other donors include the United Nations Children Fund, the World Bank and the African Development Bank which are funding and/or making facilities available.

FY 1979 Program: Plans call for a total of 1,260 pm of short term training for approximately 385 professional and para-professional medical personnel at six regional training centers in Africa at an average cost per month of \$717 including transportation and per diem,

and for the long term training of six participants at U.S. universities in post basic nursing education and nursing administration for an average annual cost of \$12,000 per participant.

Beneficiaries: The project beneficiaries will be both the urban and rural populations of the 20 West and Central African countries, with main focus on the rural populations which encompass 80% to 85% of the total.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Trainers trained in health management and planning	960
Trainers trained in primary health care, delivery and administration	1,560
Trainers trained in immunization and disease surveillance programs	1,000

<u>A.I.D. Financial Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands) <u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: Six long-term U.S. technicians (72 pm) and 30 U.S. Consultants (90 pm)	1,219
Training: Long-term training in the United States for six participants (72 pm) and short-term training in Africa (1,182 pm)	919
Commodities: Equipment (98,000), training supplies (24,000), and vaccines (200,000)	322
Other Costs: Meetings, secretariat support, and salaries for local staff	540
Total	<u>3,000</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,974	-	1,974	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	3,000	3,920		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	4,974	3,920	1,054	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	3,000	12,346	20,320	

TITLE Onchocerciasis Control		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0399			FY 79	1,700	LIFE OF PROJECT 7,700
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79		
CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 264	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 74	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80
Advice of change to be transmitted					

Purpose: To continue support of an international effort to control onchocerciasis (river blindness) in the Volta River Basin area of Benin, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Togo, and Upper Volta.

Background and Progress to Date: This program is designed to control onchocerciasis in a 700,000 square kms. area of which 65,000 square kms. are fertile river valleys abandoned because of the disease. Beginning in 1974, the World Health Organization, as executing agency for this multi-donor support project, mounted a campaign to control onchocerciasis through weekly aerial application of insecticides to the turbulent water breeding sites of the vector fly, Simulium damnosum. The control program is now fully operational. The entomological network is functional, and epidemiological teams have completed the collection of baseline data.

A major reduction in the vector fly population has been achieved in most of the Phase I and Phase II areas covering about 450,000 square kilometers of the Red, White and Black Volta River and adjacent river basins, but some reinvasion from undetermined sites outside the control area is occurring. Basic information related to economic development of the zones to be resettled has been collected and disseminated and criteria have been developed for the decision whether resettlement can proceed without an unacceptable level of risk from Onchocerciasis. Trials also are in progress to determine the most satisfactory method for treating onchocerciasis victims with currently available drugs. The initial control program will be completed with this project but a follow-on maintenance activity will be required.

Host Country and Other Donors: Through 1977, \$32,070,000 was contributed to the program by 11 other donors and African governments. Efforts are being made by the World Bank to expand contributions because of rising costs.

FY 1979 Program: The initial six years of the control program will cost approximately \$57.5 million, with CY 1979 expenditures about \$14.3 million; excluding possible expansions. Grant funding of \$1.7 million is requested for A.I.D.'s contribution, which is not tied to specific budget items.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are rural farm people who live near or will resettle the fertile valleys. Increased cereal and meat production in the area could wipe out food deficits and jobs will develop around small industry, crafts and transport. Over the long run the program should reduce the incidence of the disease which currently infects one million people, 70,000 of whom are blind.

Major Outputs:

	1977 (Cumulative)	All Years
Spraying operations	70%	100%
Surveillance operations	90%	100%
Information program established		Entire area
Research studies underway	18	32
Training of African technicians	29	55

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands) FY 79
Grant to the World Health Organization	1,700
Total	1,700

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	4,000	4,000	-	World Health Organization
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	2,000	2,000	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	6,000	6,000	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,700	-	7,700	

TITLE Health Constraints to Rural Production		FUNDS Health		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0408		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 265		FY 79 300	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,600	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To improve the effectiveness of existing methods for control of parasitic tropical diseases which are constraints to agricultural and rural development schemes, primarily trypanosomiasis, schistosomiasis and onchocerciasis. To link new methods of control with improved/expanded rural health services in selected demonstration areas; and to train local personnel to use the new methods.

Background and Progress to Date: All three of these major endemic diseases are responsible for a high degree of debilitation among rural populations living in fertile or potentially fertile areas of tropical Africa. As a consequence, productivity is reduced and life spans are shortened. There is an urgent need to test various methods of control through operations research and application of existing technology. This project will initially focus on conducting field operational research in schistosomiasis to identify the most cost-effective methods of treatment and control; and to apply existing or emerging technology for control. Such technology will rely on low-cost, self-help methods which later can be incorporated into national health systems. In subsequent years, onchocerciasis, trypanosomiasis and other endemic diseases will be approached in a similar fashion.

A conference attended by international experts has been held to assist A.I.D. on research and operational research programs for control of these diseases, and a research project to begin in FY 1978 is being planned in a selected country.

Host Country and Other Donors: The participating African countries will provide staff and facilities. Current activities of the World Health Organization and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development will be coordinated with this project.

FY 1979 Program: One operational research project will incorporate

low cost control measures into an on-going integrated rural development effort.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries are farmers and fishermen who are exposed to these diseases. If the project can successfully develop cost effective methods and programs for the control of these diseases, then unutilized and fertile areas could become generally productive.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Operational research programs initiated on key endemic diseases in selected countries	7
Health trainers trained	50
Pilot demonstration control programs initiated in selected countries	5

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: One long term technician (12 pm) and short term consultants (10 pm)	150
Training: Long term and short term participants in the United States and third countries (50 pm)	50
Commodities: Vector control chemicals and equipment	75
Other Costs: Conferences and workshops	<u>25</u>
Total	300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	300	50		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	300	50	250	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	300	5,000	5,600	

TITLE Health Institutions Improvement(211d)		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0412		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of change to be transmitted	FY 79 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To increase the competence and expand the capabilities of Meharry Medical College, Drew Medical School, Howard University, and Tuskegee Institute to assist less developed African countries to plan and to implement public health programs in specific priority areas.

Background and Progress to Date: Most African countries suffer acutely from unmet health needs. The most prominent factors responsible for the situation include environmental health problems, malnutrition, population pressures, infectious and communicable diseases, scarcity and maldistribution of health, fiscal and manpower resources, lack of health facilities and services in rural areas, health services directed toward urban-based curative services, and ineffective health planning. As A.I.D. moved to assist the developing African nations to deal with the above factors, it became obvious that there is a shortage of both Africans and Americans with the necessary expertise to deal with the Africa health problems. Although the Africa Bureau has increased its health staff both in Washington and overseas and has awarded contracts to 16 American firms and institutions for services of health consultants, there continues to be difficulty in obtaining the services of adequately trained and relevantly experienced health professionals.

In order to build up institutional capacity in the most critically needed areas such as health planning, nutrition planning, health resource development, and program evaluation, A.I.D. will assist U.S. institutions with Institutional Development Grants (211d). Specifically, discussions are underway with the minority health institutions of Meharry, Drew, Howard, and Tuskegee, which have had a variety of domestic experiences relevant to health problems in Africa. Representatives of the institutions have visited Africa and proposals have been requested from them for review by A.I.D. for this project.

FY 1979 Program: Each of the four institutions (Meharry, Drew, Howard and Tuskegee) will receive \$250,000 during FY 1979. This total of \$1 million will be utilized to continue providing faculty support, student support, overseas travel funds, workshop sponsorship and related research activities.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will be the four institutions while secondary beneficiaries consist of African countries.

Major Outputs:

	All Years
Increased U.S. faculty in health sciences with ability to work in African developing countries	100
Additional number of U.S. graduates with motivation to work in African developing countries	200
Number of new course offerings in covering various areas to prepare health personnel to function effectively in the developing African countries	40

	(\$ thousands)	
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 79	
Personnel: Twelve long-term faculty members (144 pm); 20 graduate assistants (120 pm); 4 secretaries (48 pm)	688	
Training: Short-term courses, seminars, and visitations for faculty members and graduate assistants (64 pm)	88	
Other Costs: Conferences, workshops, printing, travel and transportation, administrative costs, supplies, and equipment.	224	
Total	\$1,000	

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	Meharry Medical School
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	800	100		Drew Medical School
Estimated through September 30, 1978	800	100	700	Howard University
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Tuskegee Institute
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	3,200	5,000	

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79.05

TITLE Development Training for Portuguese Speaking Africa		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 659-0001		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79 1,896	LIFE OF PROJECT 10,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Africa Program, 154	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To help Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, and Sao Tome and Principe meet selected priority requirements for trained manpower by providing training opportunities at the post-secondary level in both the United States and third countries.

Background and Progress to Date: Following independence, the former Portuguese colonies in Africa faced a serious manpower shortage. The new governments lacked the experienced administrators, technical experts, and skilled workers necessary to carry out their development programs. To date, 198 participants have been sponsored under this project as follows: Guinea-Bissau 50; Cape Verde 67; Sao Tome/Principe 44; and Angola 37 (participants selected and in training prior to the country's independence).

Of these, 111 participants have been or are being trained in the United States, 54 in Africa, and 33 in Portugal. Sixteen have completed training and 12 have withdrawn from the program. Institutions in Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Ghana, Senegal, Tunisia and Ivory Coast are participating in the program.

During FY 1978, 97 participants are continuing and 96 will begin training. These 193 trainees will complete their respective training programs within the next 2-5 years. Thirty-one of the FY 1975-77 participants are women.

Until recently A.I.D. had planned to limit the training duration of participants starting in FY 1978 to short term and academic programs of less than three years in order to meet the original project completion date. The participating countries now indicate a continued need for longer term training programs, mostly in the United States, in engineering, public administration, agriculture, or other technical areas. To meet this continued need for trained manpower, the project will be revised during FY 1978 extending the final obligation date to 1983.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Governments of Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe are providing the salaries of participants or family support, pre-departure language training facilities and guaranteed employment.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. grant funds will be used to continue the training of 190 students and to finance the start of approximately 100 additional trainees: Guinea-Bissau 50; Cape Verde 30; Sao Tome/Principe 20. No new Angolan participants will be trained under the project.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of this project are the estimated 430 students who will be trained. The overall development activities of the participating countries will be improved through the increased manpower capability. The average unit cost of training under the project is \$3,270 per year.

Major Outputs:	<u>FY 77</u>	<u>All Years</u>
	(Cumulative)	All Countries 430
Participants Trained:		
Cape Verdeans	3	
Guinea-Bissauans	4	
Sao Tome and Principe	5	
Angolans	4	

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Participants: (290 py) including (115 py) in the United States, (37 py) in Africa, and (138 py) elsewhere	1,575
Other Costs: Contract administration costs, salaries, travel, supplies, overhead	321
Total	<u>1,896</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,528 ^{a/}	350 ^{a/}	1,178	African-American Institute
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,896	1,800		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	3,424	2,150	1,274	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,896	4,680	10,000	

^{a/} In addition, \$1,227,000 has been expended from the \$1,229,000 provided in Section 496(a) funds.

TITLE African Higher Education Project Inter-African Scholarship Program		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 550		LIFE OF PROJECT 12,951	
NUMBER 698-0210	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 267		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 67	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To respond to priority manpower needs for economic and social development by providing undergraduate, diploma and certificate training for Africans at African institutions outside their home countries where such training is not available locally.

Background and Progress to Date: Through a grant to the Association of African Universities (AAU), 32 African countries and over 40 African universities have participated in the program through June 30, 1977. Principal fields of study have included agriculture, engineering, business and public administration, and education. The repatriation rate of students is almost 100%. Academic year 1975/76 was the last year of new entrants and the program is now phasing down and will terminate with the completion of studies of the last students in FY 1980. Inflation has resulted in an increase in subsistence and other costs requiring a one year extension.

Host Country and Other Donors: African governments have provided training and subscription fees; Canada has provided \$2 million for scholarships; and the Ford Foundation has contributed over \$50,000 to assist with AAU administration.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will provide final year funding to support participants and administrative costs.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries are students who return to their respective countries to assume development related occupations. Secondary beneficiaries are rural and urban populations who benefit from the services of trained personnel. Estimated unit costs for training, including administrative costs are \$5,850 per student year.

Major Outputs:	FY 77 (Cumulative)	All Years
Student Awards	1,320	1,320
Students Graduated	530	1,195
(\$ thousands)		
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 79	
Training: African university training for 94 students (1,128 pm) in 1979/80		450
Other Costs: Administrative costs including local salaries, transportation, equipment and related supplies		100
Total		550

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	11,451	10,581	870	Association of African Universities
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	950	1,224		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	12,401	11,805	596	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	550	-	12,951	

TITLE African Labor Development		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 2,200		LIFE OF PROJECT 21,934
NUMBER 698-363	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 268	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 71	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To develop effective, self-managed democratic and financially self-sufficient trade unions in African countries capable of representing the interests of their worker members with employers and government organizations.

Background and Progress to Date: A.I.D. has been assisting the African-American Labor Center (AALC) under the current grant since 1971, pursuant to Section 601 of the Foreign Assistance Act: "Encouragement of Free Enterprise and Private Participation...to strengthen free labor unions." Currently, efforts are continuing in Zaire to expand fishing cooperatives and rural medical dispensaries. Trade union development seminars are being held for shop stewards in Botswana, and plans have been made to reach rural workers. The Labor Education Institute in Kenya has completed development of curriculum materials and continues to conduct labor union administration seminars at the University of Nairobi. The Research and Documentation Center in Togo has expanded its library, and trade union publications and newsletters continue to be published and sent to over 700 key union personnel in Africa. Six seminars in union administration have been completed under the Labor Education Program in Ghana, and plans are underway to expand the new Ghana Labor College.

Host Countries and Other Donors: Cooperating Trade Unions provide personnel, facilities, and funds; the American Federation of Labor/Congress of Industrial Organizations provides \$50,000 annually.

FY 1979 Program: Activities will continue to stress worker education with particular emphasis on literacy training, cooperative management, and integration of women into labor efforts.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries include urban and rural union members and their families.

Major Outputs:	FY 77 (Cumulative)	All Years
Leadership training programs conducted (shop stewards, union officials)	828	1,400
Worker-oriented education programs conducted (purposes, operations, benefits)	423	660

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands) FY 79
Personnel: U.S. advisors and consultants (368 pm) and local salaries (405 pm)	1,195
Training: Short-term workshops, conferences, and seminars	445
Commodities: Vehicles, equipment, and supplies	208
Other Costs: Administrative and operational support	352
Total	2,200

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	13,134	12,543	591	African-American Labor Center
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	2,200	2,300		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	15,334	14,843	491	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,200	4,400	21,934	

TITLE African Manpower Development		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0384		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 79	4,850	LIFE OF PROJECT 19,419
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Programs, p. 269		
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To meet critical requirements for managerial and technically skilled manpower in African countries in order to enhance their contributions in priority development related fields.

Background and Progress to Date: In FY 1976 and FY 1977, 1,380 participants (4,574 pm of training) from 26 African countries were selected. Training emphasis is in agriculture and related fields, economics, education, management, and public health. Plans for FY 1978 have been completed and participants are being selected. Agreements have been made with various African and American institutions and organizations to develop and present special training courses at the request of African countries as well as for academic training in the United States. For example, the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Ibadan conducted a Seed Production and Multiplication Course for 22 participants from Chad, Mali, Senegal and Upper Volta. The International Management Development Institute of New York conducted a short-term management course for 25 participants in Cotonou; and the African American Institute (AAI) of New York placed 80 competitively selected participants from 20 African countries in graduate training in the United States.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries continue to pay the participants' salaries and/or family support; guarantee employment upon return; provide in-country costs of travel/maintenance, facilities; and international travel as appropriate.

FY 1979 Program: Participant training in the United States and in Africa will continue to be supported with emphasis on non-academic training where possible.

Beneficiaries: Training requests are developed by overseas missions in cooperation with host governments. These requests are reviewed

in Washington and training approved on the basis of the training satisfying a priority development need of the country relating to the poor majority. In this manner, although the initial beneficiaries are the participants themselves, ultimately the project will benefit the poor majorities of the African countries. Estimated unit costs for the types of training under the project not including international travel are: U.S. Academic-AAI (tuition free), \$8,500 per year; U.S. Academic-directly funded, \$12,000 per year; U.S. non-academic, \$1,800 per month; African non-academic, \$600 per month; and in-country special courses \$20,000 per course with varying numbers of participants.

Major Outputs: (Participant Months)	FY 77 (Cumulative)	All Years
Academic Training U.S.	250	15,000
Non-academic Training U.S.	80	1,500
Academic Training Africa		7,500
Non-academic Training Africa	712	2,500

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)	
Training:	FY 79	
Long-term academic training U.S. (3,460 pm)		3,010
Short-term training U.S. (450 pm)		1,030
Long-term academic training Africa (2,400 pm)		550
Short-term training Africa (270 pm)		240
Other Costs: Manpower planning		20
Total		4,850

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	3,334	560	2,774	African American Institute
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	3,835	3,351		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	7,169	3,911	3,258	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	4,850	7,400	19,419	

TITLE African Women in Development		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0388		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 79	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,357	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		350		
		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change Transmitted August 16, 1977		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To assist rural women in selected African countries to improve their welfare and to extend their potential as contributors in development.

Background and Progress to Date: Thus far, five countries have participated in the program in amounts varying from \$6,000 to \$176,000 for life of project, as follows: Ghana - Day care is provided by the Young Womens Christian Association in four rural centers for 400 children while mothers receive skills and other training to improve their lives. Chad - Women are learning the fundamentals of child-rearing, hygiene and gardening in eight rural villages, and in seven other centers, they are receiving training in nutrition, hygiene, literacy, and handicraft skills. Sierra Leone - A "gara cloth" marketing program has been implemented, local women are being trained in the United States and Africa in marketing procedures, and production capacity has increased. Upper Volta - A socio-economic study is underway to examine the existing role of women in different ethnic groups in the Sahel. Senegal - Women's cooperatives for vegetable production and marketing in 13 villages are being established to train approximately 500 women and girls.

Host Country and Other Donors: African governments have provided over \$217,000 in salaries, raw materials, transportation and housing. In Senegal, villagers contributed labor costs in land preparation, seeds, and fertilizer.

FY 1979 Program: The principal costs are for local purchase of commodities, training of U.S. and local personnel, and the balance is for workshops, conferences and travel and transportation.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries are women and children of the poor majority in mainly rural areas.

Major Outputs:	FY 77	All Years
	(Cumulative)	
<u>Chad</u>		
Women receive better handicraft skills	2,800	5,600
Women receive instruction in hygiene, nutrition, gardening, etc.	350	550
<u>Ghana</u>		
Day Care Centers constructed	4	4
Children receive instruction in centers	400	450
Mothers receiving instruction	140	200
<u>Sierra Leone</u>		
Women trained to produce gara cloth	363	450
Women trained in management/marketing - U.S.	3	3
<u>Upper Volta</u>		
Socio-economic study conducted		1
<u>Senegal</u>		
Pre-cooperatives established	11	13
Vegetable gardens established	2	13
Women trained in cooperative activities	200	500
(\$ thousands)		
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		
		FY 79
Personnel: Short-term U.S. consultants (20 pm) and local hire personnel short-term consultants (30 pm)		120
Training: Short term U.S. (24 pm) and Africa (26 pm)		65
Commodities: Farm implements, tools, and equipment		75
Other Costs: Conferences, workshops, travel and transportation		90
	Total	350

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	707	325	382	Young Womens Christian Association, Ghana. "BLK" Group, Inc., Sierra Leone.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	300	545		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,007	870	137	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	350	-	1,357	

TITLE Project Management Training (CAFRAD)		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0397		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79	LIFE OF PROJECT	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		250	855	
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Africa Program, p. 273	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To assist the African Training and Research Center in Administration for Development (CAFRAD) to develop and improve the capability of African national institutions to train and consult in development project management, including project planning, design, implementation and evaluation.

Background and Progress to Date: Since its establishment in 1967, CAFRAD has provided training in development administration and related fields offering a range of topical, one and two week workshops and conferences for participants from more than 35 African countries. Starting in 1976, largely with A.I.D. assistance, CAFRAD has offered a program in Project Management Training to provide high level administrative training to government and non-government personnel. In turn, they provide lower-and middle-level training to personnel involved in project planning, design, implementation and evaluation.

The first project management program was held in Kenya in June-August 1976 with 12 participants from three anglophone African countries. These participants have now established three sub-regional project management training units in their countries. Units were established in Zambia and at the Kenya Institute of Administration (KIA). Project management courses of eight weeks duration three times per year are being offered at KIA. The Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration also has a project management training unit and can now accept students from Sierra Leone, Liberia and the Gambia.

Host Country and Other Donors: Member states contribute \$510,000 per year, while other donors are contributing as follows: United Nations Development Program \$1.3 million (1975-1978), France \$150,000 per year, Belgium \$80,000 per year, Netherlands \$80,000 per year, United Kingdom Commonwealth Secretariat \$70,000 per year, and Canada (IDRC) \$30,000 per year.

FY 1979 Program: CAFRAD is organizing a training of trainers program for Francophone West Africa and it is expected that a sub-regional center in project management training will be established in West Africa.

Beneficiaries: The approximately 60 trainers will directly benefit from the training. In addition their students will benefit as units are established in the trainer's institutions.

Major Outputs:

	All Years
Project management training program (trainers)	60
Establishment of sub-regional management training centers.	15
Project management training at sub-regional centers (students).	3,400

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands) FY 79
Personnel: Short term U.S. consultant services (26 pm) and local contract personnel (32 pm).	174
Training: Short term participant training in the United States and in Africa for CAFRAD staff (24 pm).	20
Commodities: Teaching materials and textbooks, library supplies and equipment.	26
Other Costs: Publication of teaching materials, travel and transportation.	30
Total	250

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977 ^{a/}	-	-	-	African Training and Research Center in Administration for Development
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	250	186		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	250	186	64	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	250	355	855	

^{a/} Assistance to CAFRAD provided earlier under Regional Organization Development Project, 698-0154, FY 77 Africa Program, p. 267.

TITLE Regional Rural Development Training		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 1,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,700
NUMBER 698-0405	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Africa Program, p. 275			

Purpose: To improve the capacity of African national institutions to provide both training and field support for the planning and management of integrated rural development programs.

Background and Progress to Date: Since 1964 the Pan-African Institute for Development (PAID) has been concerned with the problem of training Africans in the best methods of working effectively with rural populations. PAID's program is presently implemented by three regional institutions located in Douala, Cameroon; Buea, Cameroon; and Ouagadougou, Upper Volta, and by a central program support service in Douala. The operational program of the institutes includes: a) long and short term training programs and seminars; b) consulting and other technical services to national institutions concerned with integrated rural development planning and management; and c) applied research related to both rural development training and integrated rural development in general. Project inputs for FY 78 are expected to be partial support for the total operation of PAID. Such support includes personnel, administrative support, support for trainees in residence, seminars and technical assistance projects and support for field research. PAID estimates that through its programs some 40 African national institutions will be assisted to carry out both their training and management in rural development.

Host Country and Other Donors: A total of nine African governments provide operating cost financing to PAID; \$346,000 in FY 1978. In addition PAID receives technical assistance and scholarship financing from the Governments of Switzerland, the Netherlands, Canada, and West Germany; and from the European Economic Community.

FY 1979 Program: With A.I.D. and other donor financing PAID will be able to expand its overall operations as well as make fully operational the Ouagadougou Institute. Funds are provided by A.I.D. through a "general support grant" to PAID which will, among

other things, be used for scholarship assistance, funding of PAID operating costs, support for training seminars, local contract costs and commodity procurement.

Beneficiaries: FY 1979 project beneficiaries are the approximate 250 long term and short term trainees who will be in residence at the PAID institutions. The long term effect of the training will have a wide effect since each of the 250 trainees are trainers and therefore will each effect a large number of individuals involved in rural development.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Development trainers trained (long term)	630
Development trainers and agents trained (short term)	1,200
Development agents trained (short term)	2,380
Seminars conducted	67
Technical assistance projects undertaken	30

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
General Support Grant to the Pan-African Institute for Development	1,000
Total	<u>1,000</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	Pan-African Institute for Development
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	750	500		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	750	500	250	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	2,950	4,700	

TITLE Human Resources Development and Services		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0406		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79	LIFE OF PROJECT	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Africa Program, p. 276	500	1,750	
NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83		

Purpose: To expand or create linkages among U.S. and African institutions toward development and identification of improved means to respond to development needs of rural people.

Background and Progress to Date: Various African governments as well as international donor agencies have for many years expressed the need to expand non-formal education opportunities for rural people. Very few successful programs have resulted because of excessive costs and the lack of specific relevance to rural Africa. Discussions have been held with several African organizations/institutions to explore approaches to the problem. Suggested approaches are to provide grants/contracts to select institutions both in Africa and the United States to conduct joint meetings/seminars on problems relating to non-formal education and the relationship of applied social science research to rural development policy making. Also plans are to assist African institutions and organizations in the publication of research results and rural development research, programs, and activities. Consideration will also be given to training Africans and American counterparts of rural development practitioners in the techniques and uses of applied social science research.

Host Country and Other Donors: Technical assistance and some administrative support will be provided by such countries as Senegal, Cameroon, Upper Volta, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, and others as identified.

FY 1979 Program: Principal costs are for rural development related conferences, seminars and publications.

Beneficiaries: Ultimate beneficiaries of the meetings, conferences, publications, etc. on problems relating to non-formal education will be rural populations.

Major Outputs: (All Years)

- Consultative Group Meetings
- Joint rural development conferences, workshops and seminars
- Joint publications
- Training

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: Short-term consultants (24 pm)	60
Commodities: Audio/visual materials and equipment	70
Other Costs: Rural development conferences, workshops and seminars, and publications and training	370
Total	<u>500</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	350	50		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	350	50	300	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	900	1,750	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	

TITLE Special Self-Help Program		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 2,000	LIFE OF PROJECT -	
NUMBER Various GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 277	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 65	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: The Special Self-Help Program's purpose is to demonstrate U.S. interest and concern about the welfare and self-help efforts of local communities in the less-developed African countries. Projects are designed to improve basic economic or social conditions at the local level.

Background and Progress to Date: The program, initiated in FY 65, now operates in about 35 African countries. Virtually all of the almost \$17 million in A.I.D. funds provided for this program have been spent on projects ranging in cost from \$100 to \$10,000. Administrative and monitoring work has been handled by U.S. Embassy officers.

Projects have covered a broad range of activities. Self-help financing has supported village well-drilling, local gardens, and village production and marketing projects. The program has helped to finance poultry farms and rice cooperatives in more than 15 African countries. Other projects now in operation are one-room village schools, local handicraft schools and maternity clinics, and over 20 village dispensaries in about 10 countries.

These Special Self-Help funds have been particularly useful since Ambassadors have been able to respond quickly to worthy requests for support, thereby demonstrating American interest in improvement in the quality of life at the local level. The projects generate much good will for the U.S., even though Special Self-Help is a very small portion of overall development assistance to Africa.

Host Country and Other Donors: The host country's contribution has covered from a minimum of 25% to over 50% of each project's total cost. These host country contributions have for the most part come in the form of labor and locally produced materials.

FY 1979 Program: In FY 79 \$1.5 million is planned to administer Self-Help activities in about 35 countries throughout Africa. Particular attention will be given to needs in rural areas.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79
Other Costs: 2,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	16,707	14,670	2,037	None
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,500	1,300		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	18,207	15,970	2,237	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,000	-	-	

TITLE		FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
African Development Bank		Selected Development Activities	FY 79	1,400	LIFE OF PROJECT 12,685
NUMBER 698-0127	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Africa Program, p. 279	FY 68	FY 82	FY 83

Purpose: To strengthen the institutional capabilities of the African Development Bank to respond affirmatively to member state's requests for assistance in the preparation of studies and appraisals leading to capital projects in support of economic and social development.

Background and Progress to Date: Under this project A.I.D. has provided grants to the Bank which will finance the services of five U.S. professionals (three loan officers, one transport economist and one agricultural economist). A.I.D. grants have funded 17 completed pre-investment studies resulting in eight loans to date valued at \$28 million with two additional loans tentatively scheduled during the first quarter of FY 1978 for an additional \$18 million. Three other pre-investment studies and contracts with two additional U.S. experts will be finalized early 1978. Five persons are in training.

The new President of the Bank is beginning a new thrust involving training of Bank staff, a shift in sectoral emphasis to agriculture, health and education and recruitment of U.S. experts in related fields. A.I.D. proposes a new grant beginning in FY 78 for five years and additional funds to assist in this modified approach. Pre-investment studies financed under this grant will give priority to (a) food production, rural development and nutrition; and (b) sanitation and health. The studies will be spread geographically across Africa.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Bank's 49 African member countries finance its operational budget through subscription; paid-in capital at the end of 1976 was \$199,749,260. They also provide counterparts and field support to Bank missions. In addition, 11 bilateral donors and specialized agencies of the United Nations provide experts to assist in project identification, loan appraisals, and economic reporting. They also provide grants for pre-investment studies.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. support will (1) continue advisory services of five U.S. technicians, (2) provide training for Bank staff at other national or regional banks, (3) finance pre-investment studies, and (4) modernize the Bank's financial administration system.

Beneficiaries: In addition to the Bank staff, the primary beneficiaries will be the populations of those countries in which Bank projects are implemented based on A.I.D.-financed feasibility studies.

Major Outputs:

	FY 77 (Cumulative)	All Years
Pre-investment studies completed	17	28
Participants trained (U.S.)		6
Participants trained (Abidjan/Other Banks)		95
Introduction of new financial system		1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79

Personnel: Five U.S. contract technicians (60 pm)	425
Training: Five participants for training in third countries (20 pm)	50
Other Costs: Pre-investment studies (\$765,000), contract for design of new financial system (\$160,000)	925
Total	1,400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	
Through September 30, 1977	6,085	4,388	African Development Bank
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,000	1,702	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	7,085	6,090	
		Future Year Obligations	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,400	4,200	
		Estimated Total Cost	12,685

TITLE Economic Commission for Africa		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 698-0340		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79 400	LIFE OF PROJECT	3,644
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fy 78 Africa Program, p. 280	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 69	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To assist the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) to make a meaningful contribution to the economic and social development of the African member states.

Background and Progress to Date: A.I.D. has provided limited assistance to ECA since FY 1969; a new, more focused approach was initiated in FY 1976. ECA has requested A.I.D. to provide technical and financial assistance in implementing new programs and activities in integrated rural development, staff training programs, and Africanization of the ECA Secretariat. Assistance is also requested to continue programs in strengthening the role of rural women in the development process, exploring non-conventional sources of energy and promoting the utilization of remote sensing in Africa. Efforts under the grant include a short-term economics program in the U.S. for a senior ECA official. Assistance also was provided for an expert who is currently providing technical advice to the ECA Secretariat and member states on remote sensing applications and to conduct a Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in Development, which was attended by delegates from the national women's commissions of ECA member states.

Host Country and Other Donors: The United Nations provides for ECA's operating budget. Germany, Great Britain, France, and Sweden provide technical assistance and program support.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. funds will provide for training of experts to staff African economic cooperation organizations, activities involving the integration of women in development, and consultant services in agricultural marketing, non-conventional sources of energy, and remote sensing.

Beneficiaries: The economic and social development of ECA member states and, ultimately their rural populations will be enhanced by the increased capability of ECA to design and implement specific programs and activities in Africa over the next several years.

Major Outputs:

	FY 77 (Cumulative)	All Years
Africans trained	20	35
Seminars on women's commissions completed	7	12
Feasibility study on nonconventional sources of energy completed		1
African Remote Sensing Council established		1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$thousands) FY 79
Personnel: Two long-term U.S. advisors (24 pm), 1 short-term U.S. consultant (3 pm)	150
Training: Five long-term participants in the U.S. (60 pm), 20 short-term participants in Africa (40 pm)	100
Other Costs: Workshops, conferences, seminars, and transportation	150
Total	400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,704	1,307	397	Economic Commission for Africa
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	400	388		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	2,104	1,695	409	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	400	1,140	3,644	

SAHEL REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

PROGRAM SUMMARY								CP 79-13
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>								
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
1977								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants ...	17,801	9,456	-	-	-	4,650	3,695	
Total ..	17,801	9,456	-	-	-	4,650	3,695 ^{a/}	
1978								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants ...	21,724	1,170	-	-	-	950	19,604	
Total ..	21,724	1,170	-	-	-	950	19,604 ^{a/b/}	
1979								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants ...	35,060	660	-	-	-	-	34,400	
Total ..	35,060	660	-	-	-	-	34,400 ^{b/}	

a/ Funding from the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

b/ Funding from the Sahel Development Program.

The Sahel is one of the least developed regions of the world. U.S. interests stem from our general concern for equitable economic development and from the special relationship between Sahelian nations and the donor community fostered by the Club du Sahel's Development Program. Through the Club, donors and recipients have worked together to produce a mutually agreed development strategy for the Sahel.

A.I.D.'s development program in the Sahel is a key part of this innovative international program designed to bring food self-sufficiency and self-sustaining economic growth to the region by the year 2000. Since chronic food shortages are the major constraint to development in the region A.I.D.'s major goal in FY 79, as in recent years, is to increase food production in the Sahel.

Why Regional Programs?

Some development problems are better addressed in a regional context, not as country-specific, bilateral development

problems. A.I.D. supports regional programs in the Sahel for several reasons: (1) to address core problems which are endemic to the whole region; (2) to achieve maximum impact and strengthen an ongoing regional organization or institution; (3) to direct development assistance toward specific regional interests; and (4) to avoid unnecessary and costly duplication; in some cases regional programs are the most effective allocation of resources both for the developing country and the United States.

River Basin Development

In the long-term, development of the region's river basins offers the best hope for making the Sahel food self-sufficient. There are five river basin organizations in the Sahel and all of them have essential roles to fulfill if the region is to increase food production.

The Organization of Senegal River Basin States (OMVS) possesses an articulated development program. In FY 79 A.I.D. activities will support crop development and agricultural research, the completion of an environmental assessment of the OMVS basin and the continued institutional development of the OMVS headquarters.

A.I.D. and other Club du Sahel members are now working with the Niger River Commission (NRC), the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) and the Sene-Gambia Commission (SGC) to develop indicative plans that are rank ordered by project for the short- and longer-term.

A.I.D. support to the Volta Valley Authority (AVV) is implemented bilaterally through our program with Upper Volta.

Health

Making adequate health care available at the village level throughout the Sahel is a principal goal of the Club du Sahel. To achieve such a goal, which will improve the quality of life of the rural majority and increase agricultural productivity, requires development of the village health team/village health worker concept. In FY 79, A.I.D. will support this Club goal through the regional Rural Health Program Support project. A.I.D.-financed training, seminars, feasibility studies and selected demonstration

SAHEL REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

projects, will help develop the integrated, village-based health program.

Transport and Infrastructure

Americans do not think of transportation as a constraint to development, it is too easy to go from one place to another. But in the Sahel in the rainy season, towns and villages may be cut off for weeks because roads are impassable.

The Regional Rural Roads project aims to help change that in rural areas of the Sahel. Through selected intervention in farm-to-market and secondary roads, A.I.D. will provide funds to help plan and design road networks, maintain, rehabilitate and construct roads and train and equip maintenance brigades for rural areas. Those activities A.I.D. supports will generally be implemented multilaterally with either the World Bank, the European Development Fund, or the special United Nations Sahelian Office (UNSO).

Several other regional projects address critical, region-wide impediments to development and increased food production:

There are not enough skilled planning, technical and management personnel to manage increased development activity in the Sahel. The Strengthening of Sahelian Institutional Capability project will address this critical need through a new concept, team training in key governmental institutions.

The Sahel Water Data and Regional Remote Sensing projects will use radio-reporting of meteorological data and satellite imagery to provide an information base for use of Sahelian development planners.

The Demographic Data Collection and Analysis project will help Sahelian governments, particularly planning and health departments, become aware of the critical link between population and development.

The Planning, Management and Research project provides funds to carry out project design and studies in support of the Club du Sahel strategy.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	5	6	7
PASA ^c	4	4	2
Contract	1	11	58
Total	10	21	67
Participants^d			
Noncontract	10	25	185
Contract	-	10	197
Total	10	35	382

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS CP 79-08			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	2,770	21,106	33,357
Total A.I.D.	2,770	21,106	33,357
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
Total P.L. 480	-	-	-
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	2,770	21,106	33,357

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

SAHEL REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

OFFICE OF SAHEL AND FRANCOPHONE WEST AFRICA AFFAIRS:

David Shear

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

CP 79-02

PROGRAM: SAHEL REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
West Africa Meat & Marketing	625-0523	1970	599	542	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grain Production & Marketing	625-0161	1971	1,681	1,198	-	483	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Veterinary Laboratory	625-0610	1973	1,337	919	400	600	-	218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sahel Regional Aid Coordination	625-0911	1976	24	5	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sahel Food Crop Protection	625-0916	1976	1,195	246	b/	800	-	149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sahel Water Data	625-0917	1976	2,290	476	b/	1,100	-	714	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OMVS Agronomic Research	625-0616	1977 a/	300	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OMVS Data & Institutional Development	625-0620	1977	4,700	-	b/	1,600	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Development Program	625-0916	1977	1,494	453	-	1,041	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Remote Sensing	625-0913	1978	-	-	770	270	b/	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																	
Support to Regional Organizations	* 625-0506	1968	748	649	-	99	160	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake Chad Basin Telecommunications	625-0501	1972	1,427	209	400	1,218	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger River Bridge & Port Construction	625-0716	1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	525	259	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali Highway Development	625-0614	1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,250	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake Chad Basin Two Roads Link	625-0534	1976	1,000	-	550	1,250	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sahel Regional Aid Coordination	625-0911	1976	1,817	385	b/	1,432	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger River Development Planning	625-0915	1976	1,425	5	-	795	b/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OMVS Environmental Assessment	* 625-0617	1977 a/	446	-	-	400	500	546	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Development Program	625-0926	1977	1,383	232	-	1,151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Sahel Development Program</u>																	
Sahel Regional Aid Coordination	* 625-0911	1976 c/	-	-	1,000	-	1,000	1,800	1,983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger River Development Planning	* 625-0915	1976 c/	-	-	-	-	750	500	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sahel Food Crop Protection	625-0916	1976 c/	-	-	1,600	600	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sahel Water Data Network	* 625-0917	1976 c/	-	-	1,000	1,000	1,000	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Food Crop Protection	* 625-0928	1976 a/	-	-	-	-	5,000	3,000	23,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OMVS Data & Institutional Development	* 628-0620	1977 d/	-	-	900	-	2,400	1,900	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Rural Roads	* 625-0002	1978	-	-	4,474	2,136	8,000	4,000	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Fisheries	* 625-0009	1978	-	-	285	80	700	500	3,515	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LCBC Livestock & Mixed Agriculture	* 625-0010	1978	-	-	1,000	700	1,300	2,000	4,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Irrigation Rehabilitation Study	625-0011	1978	-	-	1,000	600	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OMVS Agronomic Research II	* 625-0605	1978	-	-	800	175	2,000	2,000	6,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Remote Sensing	* 625-0913	1978 c/	-	-	-	-	1,000	780	2,574	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Demographic Data Collection & Analysis	* 625-0927	1978	-	-	750	200	1,000	650	1,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Pest Management	625-0928	1978	-	-	3,400	1,400	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planning, Management & Research	* 625-0929	1978	-	-	3,400	1,600	5,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Health Program Support	* 625-0001	1979	-	-	-	-	2,000	1,200	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strengthening of Sahelian Institutional Capacity	* 625-0004	1979	-	-	-	-	2,000	1,600	23,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LCBC Institutional Development	* 625-0005	1979	-	-	-	-	1,000	750	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia River Basin Development	* 625-0012	1979	-	-	-	-	250	250	4,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....			21,866	5,319	21,729	21,106	35,060	33,357	107,010	3,775	284	-	-	-	-	-	-

a/ Prior funding under Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.
 b/ Future funding under Sahel Development Program.
 c/ Prior funding under regular program.
 d/ Prior funding from Disaster Relief and Regular appropriations.

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace, interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Rural Health Program Support		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 2,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 10,000
NUMBER 625-0001 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To assist the Club du Sahel and the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) in the further development and implementation of the regional health strategy to provide basic public health services to the Sahelian rural majority.

Background: During the technical Health Commission meetings of the Club du Sahel, the U.S. participated in the development of the Club strategy on Health, Nutrition, and Water, which was subsequently endorsed by the Council of Ministers at the second annual meeting of the Club in Ottawa. The strategy calls for the development of village based health systems to provide basic preventive and curative services to the rural poor majority. Particular emphasis will be placed on improving the health status of mothers and children as well as on the active and productive members of the labor force. An integrated program including activities related to family health, nutrition, village water supplies, environmental sanitation and communicable disease control will be supported. This project will assist the Club and CILSS in implementing the health strategy through analysis of regional and country-specific conditions and needs, technical assistance in health planning and design of service delivery systems, and participation in multi-donor project implementation efforts. Complementary to promoting rural based health services, technical assistance will also be provided to the Club and CILSS to integrate health activities with other development programs as part of the total assistance effort for the following reasons. First, there are positive and negative effects of all development activities on the health of the population. Secondly, improving the health of a population engaged in development activities may serve as a stimulus to more rapid development by improving the nutrition and health status of workers engaged in agricultural or industrial development projects. Thirdly, given limits to the amount of resources available for providing health services in Sahelian countries, it is important

to optimize the use of resources by seeking ways in which health and other development investments can result in maximum socio-economic benefits.

Host Country and Other Donors: Local governments will contribute administrative and support costs. CILSS staff, other donors and participating Sahelian countries will participate in the design process. The project will be carried out in collaboration with World Health Organization (WHO) and other donors as a Club du Sahel health initiative.

FY 1979 Program: The A.I.D. contribution to the project will cover technical assistance, training seminars, feasibility studies, program development and initiation of selected demonstration projects. These activities will be carried out with the CILSS Secretariat, including the Health Commission of the Human Resources Team, various Sahelian institutions and government agencies in interested countries.

Major Outputs: All Years
Operational implementation plan for Club health strategy
Assessment of health manpower needs
National health planning capability
Design and initiation of specific multi-donor health programs.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 160 pm of technical consultants	850
95 pm of local personnel	150
Commodities: Training supplies, research, equipment, publications	650
Training: 100 pm	<u>350</u>
Total	2,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,000	8,000	10,000	

TITLE Strengthening of Sahelian Institutional Capability		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 625-0004	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	FY 79 2,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 25,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To increase the absorptive capacity of Sahel countries through the strengthening by training of small groups of personnel from those national institutions which are important to the achievement of country objectives consistent with the goals of the Club du Sahel.

Background: Sahel representatives and outside observers agree that one of the most important limitations to development in the Sahel is the severe shortage of well-trained personnel to plan and manage rural development policies and programs. Looking forward to the continuation of substantially increased development activities under Club du Sahel auspices, Sahel governments are calling urgently for increased levels of training which will permit Sahelian nationals themselves in a few years time to design, execute, and evaluate national and regional development programs. In contrast to scholarship programs for individuals, however, responsible institutions, in the major development sectors. Sahelian authorities request, therefore, that the training concentrate on preparing small, interdisciplinary teams of professionals from the important development institutions. The Sahelians insist that this training, when conducted out of the region, be carefully tailored to the responsibilities of each institution, and that this be done to the largest extent possible by arranging that the outside institutions which perform the training be involved directly with the host country institutions in pre-training planning and in post-training supervision of trainees during an application phase.

The training provided under this special project is not intended to replace the participant training components of regular A.I.D. programs. Rather, this project is designed to give additional support to those selected Sahelian institutions which are charged with performing key functions related to AID-funded activities, both actual and planned.

Host Country and Other Donors: Participating countries will continue to provide salaries and family support to all participants. It is anticipated that other donors will continue to support ongoing scholarship programs.

FY 1979 Program: Estimated costs, including 12 months (out of 18 months) of graduate training for 110 students in the United States with English-language preparation (3-6 pm each) and selection and pre-departure processing: \$2 million. Over the five year life of project, total A.I.D. contribution will be \$25 million less than one quarter of training costs will be for English preparation.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be the small teams of development specialists from those official service and training institutions which are concerned with the improvement of life in rural areas. The major beneficiaries will be the rural populations themselves, who stand to gain most from better government policies and programs designed for rural growth.

Major Outputs: All years: approximately 900 Sahelians (each averaging 21 months total) prepared in English and trained to the M.A. degree level in specializations directly related to the development of rural areas.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Training: English language preparation (in-country and U.S.)	660
12-months degree training (110 persons)	1,110
Other Costs: Program administration	<u>230</u>
Total	2,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,000	23,000	25,000	

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: SAHEL REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

TITLE Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) Institutional Development		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,500
NUMBER 625-0005		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79 1,000	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Africa Program, p. 420	FY 79	FY 81	FY 84

Purpose: To augment the manpower resources of the LCBC for more effective implementation of development projects and to establish a planning unit for the strategic planning of water resource utilization.

Background: Four countries -- Nigeria, Niger, Chad and Cameroon-- share the waters and immediate environs of Lake Chad. The Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) was established in 1964 by these respective countries for the purpose of promoting the systematic and integrated development of the land, water and human resources potential of the Lake Chad Basin. In 1972, the Lake Chad Basin Development Fund was established for the purpose of planning, implementing and main maintaining specific development projects.

Host Country and Other Donors: In 1976 the Executive Secretary of the LCBC requested the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to coordinate the design and execution of a multi-donor assistance program in support of the integrated regional development of the Lake Chad Basin. To this end, two parallel multi-donor assistance efforts have been initiated (1) a multi-donor multi-disciplinary project appraisal mission consisting of technicians provided by United States, France, Italy, Netherlands, Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), FAO and UNDP to assess and arrive at an optimal mix of projects for the short-term development of the Basin and (2) an alternative development strategies study mission consisting of contributions from UNDP, United States, Italy, France and the Netherlands. On completion of this two-phased multi-donor assistance program it is envisioned that the U.S. will be in a position to enter into a multi-donor institutional development effort to expand the present planning, implementation and management capabilities of the LCBC to enable it to carry out the recommendation of the two multi-donor missions for the integrated regional development of the basin.

FY 1979 Program: Up to six long-term consultants will provide technical assistance in planning out project implementation and short and long term consultants will initiate specific studies to assess the short and long term development options of the Lake Chad Basin. Two participants will start graduate-level training.

Beneficiaries: While the immediate beneficiary of the project will be the LCBC as an institution, it is expected that ultimate beneficiaries will be the populations of four countries which inhabit the conventional basin. These populations will benefit from the increased level of resource flows which the LCBC will be able to manage.

Major Outputs: All Years

- A comprehensive development plan and investment program prepared and approved by LCBC Commissioners by the end of FY 80
- Technical and feasibility studies related to specific investment priorities completed and investment made in priority sectors by 1982
- Viable planning and management institution in place and staffed with qualified Africans by FY 84
- Ongoing information system established
- Third-country training for LCBC staff

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 6 long-term technicians (6 py)	510
4 short-term consultants (1 py)	100
Training: 2 long-term participants (2 py)	25
Commodities: Office equipment, vehicles	250
Other Cost: Studies, contractor support costs	<u>115</u>
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	3,500	4,500	

TITLE Gambia River Basin Development		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
				FY 79 250	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000	
NUMBER 625-0012	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>					
	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To expand the planning and implementation capabilities of the Senegambia Coordinating Committee to enable it to implement effectively a long-term integrated development program for the Gambia River Basin.

Background: The Gambia River Basin is located in the countries of Senegal and the Gambia. The Senegambia Commission was established by the governments of these two countries to plan and coordinate the integrated development of the land, water and human resources potential of the Basin. In 1977, at the request of the Commission, a multidonor effort to assist in the planning and development of the Basin was organized.

Host Country and Other Donors: A.I.D. assistance to the Senegambia Commission will be provided as part of this multidonor assistance program. Two simultaneous programs of action have been identified by the Commission in conjunction with the donor community: (1) identify and articulate a comprehensive strategy for the integrated development of the Basin and (2) strengthen the planning, management and implementing capabilities of the Senegambia Commission. With respect to the comprehensive development program for the Basin, an alternative development strategies study is currently being undertaken by a multidonor multidisciplinary mission consisting of technicians provided by the U.S., U.K., France, Germany and the UNDP. The mission will present to the Senegambia Commission development options for the Basin and an assessment of Commission's institutional requirements to carry out the integrated development of the Basin. In addition to the alternate development strategies study, A.I.D. is financing a short-term activity to establish two pilot irrigation plots to test alternative irrigation technologies.

FY 1979 Program: In FY 1979, one U.S.-financed long-term planning consultant will join four technicians provided by other donors to

assist the Senegambia Commission develop the plan and investment program for the Basin. Two participants will be sent to the U.S. for long-term training and approximately 13 person-months for short term training in the U.S. and third countries will be provided in specific skills areas. Final plans and specifications will be completed for the two pilot irrigation demonstration projects to be constructed in the Basin.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries of the project will be the Senegambia Commission as an institution but it is anticipated that the ultimate beneficiaries will be the 1.5 million people who live in the Gambia River Basin. These people will benefit from the increased capacity of the Commission to effectively manage and coordinate the resource flows from the donor community to the Commission for the comprehensive development of the Basin.

Major Outputs: All Years
 Completion of technical analysis needed for development strategy
 Installation of pilot irrigation plots
 Establishment of institutional capability within the Senegambia Commission

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Technical Assistance (1 py)	90
Training: 2 long-term participants (2 py)	24
Short-term training (13 pm)	24
Commodities	42
Studies: 9 pm	70
Total	<u>250</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	250	4,750	5,000	

TITLE Support to Regional Organizations		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 160	LIFE OF PROJECT 908	
NUMBER 625-0506	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 68	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NONE			

Purpose: To provide the services of a Development Economist Advisor to the Administrative Secretary of the Entente Fund.

Background and Progress to Date: One of the advisors' major tasks is to supervise the management teams responsible for implementation of the Entente Fund's A.I.D.-financed projects. The present grant agreement was signed at the end of September 1976 and is the successor to agreements dating from 1968 which have provided financing for similar advisors. The incumbent of the position has been with the Entente Fund since February 1977.

Host Country and Other Donor Contribution: Housing, office space and secretarial support and transportation are among the costs covered by the Entente Fund from its own resources.

FY 1979 Program: Funds available under the original grant will be expended as of February 1979. A continuing need is anticipated for the services of the advisor since the major new Entente Food and Livestock Production programs will be approximately 50% executed by that time. The additional funds, to be obligated during the first quarter of FY 79, are needed to finance another two years of services.

Beneficiaries: The advisor's task of assuring the most effective possible implementation of the Entente Fund's Food and Livestock Production and African Enterprises Program will help in maximizing benefits to some tens of thousands of expected beneficiaries.

Major Outputs: Advisory services to the Entente Fund over a two year period FY 1979 - FY 1981.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79

Personnel: 2 person years of advisory services under contract. 160

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	748	649	99	Entente Fund
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	75		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	748	724	24	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	160	-	908	

TITLE OMVS Environmental Assessment		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 500	LIFE OF PROJECT 946 a/	
NUMBER 625-0617	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77 a/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 79
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Change, transmitted May 3, 1977			

Purpose: Assist the Senegal River Basin Development Authority (OMVS) in undertaking a detailed analysis of the environmental implications.

Background and Progress to Date: The OMVS, comprising the three Sahelian states of Mali, Mauritania, and Senegal, has embarked on a major regional effort which will eventually lead to the integrated development of the vast Senegal River Basin. Central to this development is the control of the water system through the proposed construction of two major dams which, along with related development activities, would have considerable effect on the environment. The project will identify the effect and will develop the criteria and standards for incorporation into the integrated development planning. This will provide the OMVS with analytical tools to assess environmental consequences of proposed U.S. and other-donor projects in the Basin Area. No other river basin in Africa has profited from such a study at this stage of its development.

In FY 1976, \$2.5 million was provided for this activity from the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

The contract to implement this project was signed between the OMVS and a U.S. engineering firm in January 1977. Field activities commenced on April 1, 1977. To date the contract has initiated several inventories (public health, water quality, groundwater, aquatic bioterrestrial biota, socio-economic) as precedents to the establishment of critical environmental parameters.

Host Country and Other Donors: OMVS has created an Environmental Division within the Secretariat to transmit study results to its members. Other donors, while not contributing specifically to this study, have committed themselves to other aspects of the basin's development, which in fact represents a multi-donor activity. These donors include the World Bank, the African

Development Bank, France, West Germany, Canada, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Italy, and various U.N. organizations.

FY 1979 Program: The U.S. contract team will continue to establish and implement their data base activities. The proposed funding will enable the team to analyze the effectiveness of the recommended standards following implementation of development projects.

Beneficiaries: Direct benefits will accrue to the OMVS and its member states as they incorporate the assessment results into their basin planning. However, the basin residents (1.6 million people) will also benefit in that such planning will provide for more careful use of the resources affecting the residents' daily lives.

Major Outputs:

- Identification and analysis of environmental factors and problems connected with each proposed Basin development project and recommendations for actions required to offset negative impacts.
- Adoption of environmental legislation and control technologies which will be required by OMVS to carry out an environmental program.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Personnel: Short-term consultants (48 pm)	320
Other Costs: Local personnel, in-country travel expenses, support costs, laboratory supplies	180
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	446 a/	-	446	Gannett Fleming Corddry and Carpenter, Inc.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	446	400	46	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	-	946	

a/ Prior funding provided under Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

TITLE Sahel Regional Aid Coordination and Planning		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 625-0911		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 374	FY 79 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,800	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76 c/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To facilitate the long-term development activities in the Sahel through continued assistance to key international organizations which are responsible for coordinated planning, management and implementation of the program.

Background and Progress to Date: A.I.D. has worked with the Permanent Interstate Committee (of Sahelian states) for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) since its creation in September 1973 to coordinate emergency relief and to represent the needs of Sahelian states to the donor community. Since FY 1974, A.I.D. has provided assistance to the United Nations Sahelian Office (UNSO) and subsequently to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). By 1975 when drought conditions improved and there was diminished need for emergency activities, A.I.D. joined CILSS, UNSO and other donors to plan a coordinated development program in the Sahel. In March 1976 at Dakar, the Club du Sahel was established as a forum for donors and recipient countries to facilitate achievement of sustained social and economic growth in the region. Two senior development officers were provided by A.I.D. to UNSO and the Club Secretariat respectively in FY 76 and U.S. technical assistance was made available to the CILSS Secretariat at Ouagadougou. At its second meeting in May 1977 at Ottawa, the Club endorsed the comprehensive Sahel Development Program (SDP) and CILSS' mandate was broadened requiring it to reorganize and expand its Secretariat to continue the work begun by the Club's Working Teams. U.S. specialists in administrative management, ecology/environment and public health were provided by A.I.D. to the CILSS Secretariat in 1977. A specialized unit of CILSS, the Institute of the Sahel, was created in 1977 and situated at Bamako to focus upon coordination of research and dissemination of findings in the region, improvement of training programs for Sahelian researchers and technicians, and research on demographic problems. Continued A.I.D. assistance to such international organizations will assure Sahelian access to the resource base requisite to the success of the Sahel Development Program (SDP).

Host Country and Other Donors: The eight Sahelian states provide administrative and technical personnel. Aid agencies of France, Canada, the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, and the United Kingdom, Switzerland, the United Nations and the IBRD contribute technical assistance, administrative management and operational costs to these organizations.

FY 1979 Program: The accelerated Africanization of planning and management responsibilities for the SDP indicates that A.I.D. and other donors will proportionately reallocate funds to African organizations. Greater emphasis will be placed upon project-specific training and upgrading of technical specialists. Particular attention will be paid to the complementarity of regional programs and national priorities.

Beneficiaries: With regional food self-sufficiency and improved living conditions for the people of the Sahel as the primary objective of the Club du Sahel, the successful implementation of the SDP will benefit the entire population with particular accrual to the rural majority.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Participants (technical specialists) trained	150
Coordination of Club, CILSS activities with Sahelian national priorities	
Region-wide communication and research dissemination network in operation	1
Project evaluation system established	1

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Training: Upgrading U.S. non-degree (50 pm) and in-country and third-country (220 pm)	200
Consultants: 4 py and 20 pm	500
Commodities: Office and data collection and dissemination equipment	100
Other Costs: Operating costs	200
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,817 c/	385	1,432	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,000	1,432		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	2,817	1,817	1,000	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	1,983	5,800	

c/ Prior funding under regular program.

TITLE Niger River Development Planning		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 750		LIFE OF PROJECT 8,175	
NUMBER 625-0915	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 418		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76 c/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To place in operation through a multidonor effort the process of planning for the integrated development of the Niger River Basin by 1) strengthening the institutional base of the River Niger Commission (RNC), 2) preparing a detailed diagnostic study of the Basin for the elaboration of a five-year action program, and 3) financing and implementing the first planning studies.

Background and Progress to Date: The RNC has a mandate from its nine member states to play a coordination role in the development and exploitation of the Niger River Basin resources and to formulate an indicative plan for the development of the land, water and human resources of the Basin. Prospective donors met with the RNC in Paris in September 1976 to develop a common approach and agree on a coordinated plan of action for assistance. Although a \$27.3 million five-year program was recommended, it was agreed that a one-year "diagnostic" study was required to fully elaborate project details. Subsequent timing requirements for coordination between the donors and the RNC have delayed the inauguration of the diagnostic study until Spring 1978, thus obviating the requirement for FY 78 funding. Progress has been made, however, in the training component: 3 documentalists are undergoing third-country training and a study tour of U.S. water projects was conducted by the Bureau of Reclamation for member-state technicians. Long-term academic training in the U.S. for RNC technicians is scheduled to begin early 1978.

Host Country and Other Donors: The nine member states of the RNC are pledged to contribute a total of \$255,000 annually to the RNC. Canada has pledged \$6.75 million over the five-year period of the project and France \$1.16 million for the initial diagnostic study. The UNDP will assume project coordination and has made an initial pledge of \$2 million. The IBRD, the EEC, West Germany, the Netherlands and others are expected to make contributions following the completion of the diagnostic study.

FY 1979 Program: Funds will be provided for continued long and short-term training, a contribution to RNC headquarters construction and inauguration of detailed studies required for the ultimate project goal of a basin-wide indicative development plan.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries will be the member states who will be provided with a detailed, coordinated planning base for basin development programs. The ultimate beneficiaries will be the urban and rural populations that will have improved water resources.

Major Outputs: All Years
Completion of diagnostic study
Long-term academic participants trained
RNC Secretariat headquarters complex completed
Planning studies initiated and completed on a continuing basis

	(\$ thousands)
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 79</u>
Training: Long-term academic (5 persons - 60 pm)	56
Short-term study tours (15 persons - 30 pm)	54
Commodities: documents, equipment, vehicles	50
Other Costs: contribution of 25% of construction costs for secretariat complex in Niamey	250
planning studies and surveys	340
Total	750

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,425 c/	5	1,420	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	795		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,425	800	625	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	750	6,000	8,175	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	

To be selected

c/ Prior funding from regular program.

TITLE Sahel Water Data Network and Management		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 625-0917		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 406	FY 79 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,290	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76 <u>c/</u>	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To help the drought-prone states of the Sahel develop an operational meteorological and hydrological forecasting capability as the next step in planning and establishing a water resources data collection and processing network.

Background and Progress to Date: This project represents the U.S. contribution to a regional, multi-donor program under the executing authority of the World Meteorologist Organization (WMO). A.I.D. has engaged the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) as its technical implementing agency. Through FY 77 A.I.D. has provided \$2.29 million for the purchase and installation of 50 solar radiation measuring units, and training for their technical operation and maintenance, 30 single-side band transceivers for instant communication between observation stations and the regional center in Niamey, proportional share of construction costs for the Niamey center, WMO administrative costs and training of Sahelian hydrologists and agrometeorologists. The FY 78 contribution of \$1 million will finance administrative costs, telecommunication equipment for 33 additional observation stations, a high-capacity computer for storing and processing data at the Niamey center, technical services for installation, operation and maintenance of this equipment, training for 2 Sahelian computer science experts, 7 computer technicians and 14 telecommunication operation and maintenance technicians.

Host Countries and Other Donors: Over the project life, the Sahelian member states are expected to contribute an estimated \$13.9 million in personnel, construction and operating costs. \$9.5 million has been pledged by the UNDP (of which \$2.5 was contributed by UNSO), \$2.8 million by the Netherlands, \$500,000 by Belgium and \$200,000 by Switzerland. Interest has been expressed by other donors in contributing to the \$2.2 million deficit in the overall estimated budget of \$33.4 million.

FY 1979 Program: The program will finance continued NOAA technical and consultant services, training of 7 additional computer operators and second year training for the computer science experts, procurement of two automatic picture taking (APT) receiving stations to read out data from NOAA and European Space Agency satellites, procurement of a weather surveillance radar station and contributions to the administrative costs of WMO, NOAA and the Niamey regional center.

Beneficiaries: The Sahelian states and their entire rural populations will benefit from the ultimate product of this project through the dissemination of hydrological and weather data which will assist critical decisions related to field preparation and planting, and through an "early warning system" which will provide lead time in preparing for predictable droughts or floods.

Major Outputs: All Years
 Provide a capacity to develop, process and interpret Sahelian weather/water
 Develop longer-range forecasting methods for early warning system
 Construction of Regional Center
 Establishment of 7 national programs for dissemination of data to users
 Trained computer operators (14)

	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 79
Personnel: 3 U.S. long-term contract technicians (36 pm)	352
3 U.S. short-term consultants (12 pm)	96
Participants: 2 U.S. long-term academic (24 pm)	24
7 U.S. short-term (21 pm)	37
7 short-term local academic (40 pm)	19
Equipment: Weather surveillance and APT stations	350
Other Costs: Administrative and operating expenses	122
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	2,290 <u>c/</u>	476	1,814	World Meteorological Organization (WMO) National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,000	2,100		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	3,290	2,576	714	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	-	4,290	

c/ Prior funding from regular program.

TITLE Regional Food Crop Protection		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 5,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 34,233	
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	625-0928	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, pp. 403-404		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76 <u>a/</u> <u>c/</u>	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To establish a comprehensive integrated plant protection program in each Sahelian country.

Background and Progress to Date: Millet and sorghum are the principal food crops for the vast majority of Sahelian farmers. The recent drought highlighted the extensive toll taken in production of these crops through pest damage.

To cope with this problem the Sahelian countries, through CILSS, recommended in December of 1974, the reinforcement of the national plant protection services and regional plant protection organizations as well as related research and training activities. Their recommendations were based on an AID-financed study which emphasized that the integration of total pest management and crop protection (including regional research) with improved production systems should be the ultimate goal of any improved pest control plan.

In order to coordinate the U.S. assistance in crop protection in FY 79, this regional project combines the Sahel Food Crop Protection project, which strengthens plant protection services in Senegal, Chad, Mauritania, Cameroon, the Gambia, and Cape Verde, and the FY 78 Integrated Pest Management project, which supports a comprehensive research and development program for integrated pest management in the Sahel.

Agreements to strengthen the plant protection services have as part of the Sahel Food Crop Protection project been signed with six countries, AID-financed technicians are now in three of the countries and training materials for the local training centers are being completed. Both training centers in Dakar and Yaounde are under construction. Commodities were used by the countries to control heavy pest infestations during the recent crop year.

Host Country and Other Donors: Canada finances a \$20 million program to strengthen the plant protection services in Mali, Niger, and Upper Volta. Great Britain and France will provide \$1.7

million to support technical assistances in pest research and monitoring. CILSS has elicited \$56.8 million from ten donors for its overall Plant Protection Program.

FY 1979 Program: Implementation plans for the integrated research component in each country will be negotiated between the CILSS, FAO, and the Sahelian governments. Technical advisors for outreach and research will be assigned, an evaluation baseline study will begin, an overall training plan will be developed, construction will start and equipment will be ordered. Some participants will begin long-term training.

Beneficiaries: The initial beneficiaries will be the six Sahelian governments whose crop protection and research capabilities will be strengthened. The ultimate benefits of this program will go to the village-level farmer as well as the entire Sahelian population as food production levels benefit and an improved food situation is assured.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Training centers, labs, demonstration centers constructed	14
Number of participants (U.S. training)	33
Number of participants (short-term, in-country training)	400
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 16 long-term technicians (192 pm)	1,537
5 short-term consultants (30 pm)	240
Training: 27 long-term (324 pm)	324
160 short-term (480 pm)	240
Commodities: Vehicles	150
Laboratory & field equipment	680
Expendable equipment	225
Construction:	336
Other Costs: Local personnel, overhead, gasoline	1,268
Total	5,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,195	246	949	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	3,400	2,400		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	4,575	2,646	1,949	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	5,000	23,038	34,233	

a/ Prior funding provided under Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974. c/ Prior funding under regular program.

PROGRAM: SAHEL REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE OMVS Data and Institutional Development		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 2,400	LIFE OF PROJECT 13,000	
NUMBER 628-0620	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Change transmitted August 12, 1977			

Purpose: To assist the Senegal River Basin Development Authority (OMVS) with technical assistance, staff development and data collection in order that the organization can plan and manage the development activities occurring in the Senegal River Basin.

Background and Progress to Date: This is a multi-faceted project: mapping, water data studies, and institutional development. A contract for the mapping activity is to be awarded by the end of CY 1977. The aerial mapping portion of this activity received partial funding (\$1.2 million) from the African Development Program, Section 494B of the Foreign Assistance Act. The first year's work encompasses aerial photography of special areas to be developed in the river basin, and establishment of a network of control points for the mapping. Design work on the other aspects of this project will be completed in early CY 1978.

Host Country and Other Donors: The French, IBRD, and the UNDP are assisting OMVS by means of staff support, provision of special studies and material. OMVS will provide support costs and nationals for training.

FY 1979 Program: Mapping: selection of vertical and horizontal picture points (aerotriangulation), a survey on the ground to control these points, and stereo compilation will lead to the final stage of map production. Studies related to Water Data: hydrogeological investigations will be carried out so the dimensions of all the basin aquifers are known. Institutional Development: this includes expertise in financial management, funds for special studies, and a participant training/observation program.

Beneficiaries: The direct benefits are intended for OMVS and the Member States. An improved and strengthened OMVS will in turn be able to assist the 1.6 million people living in the Basin (among the world's poorest) to better utilize the natural

resources available.

Major Outputs:

Number of staff trained	All Years
Photo maps of basin	56
Geographic coordinates	
Hydrogeologic inventory	

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)

	FY 79
Personnel: Map production contract (geodesists, cartographers) long-term (8 py)	640
short-term (4 pm)	35
Contract inspection team (5 pm)	40
Advisor in operations, management and finance (3 py)	240
Training: Observation/study tours (28 pm)	50
Commodities: Soils and water laboratory equipment	350
Other Costs: Aerial photography expenses	175
Local contracts	200
Support for OMVS Secretariat and water data studies	430
Operational costs	240
Total	2,400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		
Through September 30, 1977	4,700	-	4,700	Defense Mapping Agency (Monitoring of Contract)	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	900c/	1,600		Others to be selected.	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	5,600	1,600	4,000		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,400	5,000	13,000		

c/ Prior funding from regular program.

TITLE Regional Rural Roads		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 625-0002		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 476	FY 79	8,000	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	21,000	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To provide improved accessibility for small farmers to market centers and sources of agricultural inputs and social services through joint efforts with other donors in the Club du Sahel. To increase the efficiency of the existing road transportation system.

Background: A.I.D. has participated in the Transport and Infrastructure Working Group of the Club du Sahel since November 1976 and has worked closely with the other donors and country representatives in the Working Group to develop transport projects which are compatible with Club du Sahel goals and consistent with Club projects in the production sectors (agriculture, livestock and fisheries). A.I.D. has provided support to the Working Group, both directly and through consultants to the CILSS, to develop the inventory data necessary for this transport planning, and in the preparation of a Diagnostic Road Maintenance Study for eight Sahel countries prepared by an A.I.D. consultant. A.I.D. has also expressed an interest in participating with other donors in projects identified by the Working Group, as part of its overall support of Club du Sahel activities.

In FY 78, A.I.D. has financed three projects on a regional basis in the Sahel which are consistent with the recommendations of the Transport Working Group and which are serving as models for projects of similar types which will be included in the present activity. These are: a multi-donor road maintenance and rehabilitation project in Chad, a feeder road improvement project in Mali, and a feeder road construction program in Upper Volta as part of an integrated rural development project. The Club du Sahel has recommended additional projects of these types in each of the Sahelian states, to be coordinated through the regional CILSS organization.

Host Country and Other Donors: It is anticipated that a road maintenance and rehabilitation program will be organized in six of

the Sahel states in FY 79, and that a feeder road construction program will be initiated in each Sahel state in FY 79 or 80, as part of the Club du Sahel program. These activities have the support of the host country and at least one other major donor in each instance.

FY 1979 Program: The actual programs and projects are presently being defined through multi-donor appraisal missions, however, a total multi-donor and host country commitment of \$50.4 million is anticipated in FY 79 for road maintenance and rehabilitation and \$24 million for feeder road planning and construction. The FY 79 A.I.D. contribution to these programs comes through participation in multi-donor project appraisal missions. In addition, A.I.D. expected to participate with other donors in two national programs in road rehabilitation and maintenance (providing \$5.5 million) and two national programs involving feeder road planning and construction \$2.5 million. The country programs presently under consideration for A.I.D. support in FY 79 are Chad (\$3.0 million), Mali (\$2.5 million), Upper Volta (\$1.5 million) and Niger (\$1.0 million).

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are rural people in integrated rural development zones, other people who travel by road, transporters, traders, and consumers of rural products.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Roads rehabilitated and maintained in three countries (km)	2,400
Road maintenance personnel trained	680
Feeder Roads constructed by A.I.D. funds (km)	300

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Consultants (75 pm)	600
Equipment purchase (including graders, dump trucks)	7,200
Operating costs (A.I.D. contribution to fuel oil)	200
Total	<u>8,000</u>

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	4,474	2,136		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	4,474	2,136	2,338	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	8,000	13,000	21,000	

TITLE Regional Fisheries		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 700	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,500	
NUMBER 625-0009	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advise of Change to be Transmitted FY 78 Africa Program, p. 299	FY 78	FY 82	OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To increase the availability of fish as a food source for the Chadian consumer; augment government revenues and export earnings derived from the fishing sector; and develop effective fisheries management policies, plans and regulations to ensure the long-term conservation of fisheries resources.

Background and Progress to Date: Fishing is the third most important economic activity in Chad, providing full-time employment to approximately 110,000 to 150,000 Chadians. Fish caught in Lake Chad and the Logone and Chari Rivers are a major source of protein in the Chadian diet. At present, a substantial quantity of the fish catch is spoiled because of a lack of effective preservation and processing methods. Resolution of this problem will increase the availability of fish for Chadian consumers.

Host Country and Other Donors: This activity will be part of a \$9 million regional fisheries project financed by several donors through the Club du Sahel. FAO will assume technical coordination. Canada is expected to contribute technical assistance and commodities.

FY 1979 Program: In FY 79 the U.S. technician specializing in marketing techniques will arrive in Chad. FY 79 commodities will consist of tools and materials to produce a new model canoe particularly adapted to Chadian fishing needs, and materials needed to develop new conservation techniques. Nineteen participants at all levels will begin training in African countries in fishing and marketing techniques, and in management of fishing cooperatives.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 600,000 people (i.e. 100,000 fishermen and their families) will be the primary beneficiaries. Project cost per beneficiary is \$15.

Major Outputs:

All Years

Effective fish preservation and harvesting methods developed
Marketing feasibility study completed and new techniques developed
Five-year fishery development plan prepared
Initiation of new fish preservation and harvesting methods

1

1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)
FY 79

Personnel:	1 U.S. long-term marketing technician (24 pm)	170
	4 U.S. short-term consultants (5 pm)	40
Participants:	4 U.S. long-term participants (48 pm)	48
	6 short-term participants (12 pm)	22
Commodities:	Boats, motors, preservation equipment	220
Other Costs:	Construction, operations, maintenance	200
	Total	700

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	285	80	205	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	700	3,515	4,500	

TITLE LCBC Livestock and Mixed Agriculture		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
			FY 79 1,300	LIFE OF PROJECT 6,700
NUMBER 625-0010	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 378 - Advice of Program Change to be transmitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To develop and test resource management techniques in the Assale and Serbewel area of the Lake Chad basin that are culturally, politically and economically acceptable to the peoples of the area and that would halt and reverse the process of resource degradation presently taking place.

Background and Progress to Date: Livestock and agriculture production accounts for approximately 70% of the GNP in the Cameroon and Chad. In the project areas of the Assale and Serbewel this figure is closer to 95%. A serious constraint to further development of the livestock and agriculture sectors in the project area is the serious overgrazing of the land, a lack of government technical extension services, and a lack of adequate marketing outlets for cattle and produce. This project will be directed at arresting and eventually reversing the process of resource degradation. Project costs are estimated at \$12,203,200, including allowance for inflation and contingencies.

Host Country and Other Donors: France will contribute about \$2.0 million, UNDP/FAO \$1.3 million and the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) \$2.2 million.

FY 1979 Program: Construction of staff housing will be completed and all of the USAID contract technicians will be on board. Five long-term participants (range management and related fields) will be enrolled in third country and U.S. universities. Village workers will have completed approximately 75% of the firebreaks and tree planting for range management markers.

Beneficiaries: The principal targeted beneficiaries will be 12,000 Assale/Serbewel transhumant herders and sedentary livestock producers. The average cost per family over the life of the project (five years) is \$558.

Major Outputs:

	All Years
Hectares salvages	10,000
Villages provided regenerated surroundings	100
Kilometers of firebreaks constructed	400
Herder/farmer associations established	25
Pilot range management areas established	2
Participants trained in range management	10

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)

	FY 79
Contract technicians: 6 long-term (72 pm)	520
Participant training: 3 short-term (6 pm)	10
Commodities: vehicles and spare parts, fencing materials, tools and equipment, medicines and audio-visual equipment	423
Other Costs: construction and repairs of staff houses, contractor support costs, operational costs	347
Total	1,300

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,000	700	300	
	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,300	4,400	6,700	

TITLE OMVS Agronomic Research II		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 2,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 9,300	
NUMBER 628-0605	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	to be Transmitted			

Purpose: To assist the Senegal River Basin community develop a continuing capacity for carrying out adaptive agricultural research.

Background and Progress to Date: Improvements in agricultural production and productivity depend on continued research in seed varieties, cultural practices, and furtherance of man's ability to understand and control his environment. A.I.D. began providing assistance in this area through the FY 77 Agronomic Research I Project through which, in coordination with UNDP, A.I.D. supplied equipment, materials, and local salaries to three agricultural research centers. The proposed Agronomic Research II Project contains several elements including an operational research program which is a combination of research activities begun in part under the Agronomic Research I Project, a crop development element that will identify more-productive plant species and farming practices principally for flood recession sorghum and forage crops, and a research component on adapting small farm machinery and implements to local conditions.

Host Country and Other Donors: UNDP, France, and Canada will provide experts and research personnel, OMVS will provide support costs, nationals for training and land for construction.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will help establish a continuing relationship between OMVS and a U.S. agricultural school by funding a contract between the two for the services of one U.S. technician for each of the initial OMVS research centers, consultations (primarily graduate students), training/observation tours for African officials, equipment and vehicles, and other costs including operational costs and construction/implement of research facilities and technician housing.

Beneficiaries: The direct benefits for this project are intended for the three research centers in the Member states. Approximately 1.6 million basin residents will directly benefit from the ultimate results of the project.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Improved forage species identified	15
Improved food crops species identified	6
Qualified personnel returned from training	50
Field trials completed	40
Bioclimatological stations established	3

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 3 Agricultural technicians	480
Consultants (36 pm)	288
Training: Long-term training for 3 persons	
3 py)	30
Observation tours (22 pm)	40
Commodities: Vehicles, lab and field	
equipment, supplies	276
Other Costs: Operational Costs	34
Construction/improvement of	
research facilities	652
Construction of 5 houses for	
technicians at \$40,000 each	200
Total	2,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	800	175		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	800	175	625	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,000	6,500	9,300	

TITLE Regional Remote Sensing		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,324	
NUMBER 625-0913	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78 c/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Change to be Transmitted			

Purpose: To establish a regional remote sensing center at Ouagadougou, Upper Volta, to provide African countries served by the center with remote sensing satellite data.

Background and Progress to Date: This project was developed by an international team of experts and program officials from the United States, Canada, France, Upper Volta and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). It is a five-year, multi-donor project, designed to improve African capabilities to utilize satellite-derived data for development purposes and to provide African planners with direct access to Landsat and other satellites. This data will be invaluable in preparing resource inventories and making environmental assessments used for planning and administering regional and national development programs and policies. Phase I of the project will last two years and consist primarily of technical assistance, training and associated activities using existing Landsat data. This includes establishing a regional center at Ouagadougou. Phase II of this project includes continuation of Phase I activities and the installation of a reception station (to be contributed by Canada), capable of receiving and recording data from NASA's Landsat series of satellites as well as other satellites such as METEOSAT.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Upper Volta will provide buildings valued at \$811,000. Canada will provide short-term consultants, full-time expatriate staff studies, capital costs and operating expenses totalling \$5.3 million and France will provide technicians, operating expenses, training and studies valued at \$2.8 million.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will provide second year funding for this project to support project technicians, training, the construction of a second building, equipment purchases, and operating expenses.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of this project will be the governments of the Sahelian and non-Sahelian countries covered by the center. Indirect beneficiaries will be the African residents who will benefit from projects planned using satellite-derived data.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Operational Remote Sensing Center	1
Construction:	
Photo Lab Building	1
Office and Archives Building	1
Participants trained in U.S.	16
Participants trained in-country	64

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 3 U.S. long-term contract technicians (36 pm)	270
U.S. short-term consultant (3 pm)	24
Participants: 2 U.S. long-term academic (24 pm)	18
Construction: (second building)	235
Commodities: Vehicles, lab and photo chemicals, equipment	257
Other Costs: Administrative and operating expenses, including utilities, fuel and local supplies	196
Total	<u>1,000</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	770 c/	270		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	770	270	500	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	2,574	4,324	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

To be selected

c/ Prior funding under Regular Program.

TITLE Demographic Data Collection and Analysis		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
				FY 79 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,500	
NUMBER 625-0927	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Africa Program, p. 447				
	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To cooperate with the Club du Sahel in building an indigenous capacity in demographic data collection, analysis and use in the Sahel.

Background and Progress to Date: The foundation of a demographic data collection program has been established by joint cooperation between the U.S. and the Club du Sahel primarily through the Health Commission of the Human Resources Working Group to: 1) increase donor and recipient country awareness of the relationship between population and development; and 2) to expand the capability of the Club and member countries to coordinate priorities in the demographic sector with long-term country-specific development planning. In addition, the demographic data collection program has been sanctioned by the regional Sahel Institute, which will develop a demographic unit. This program will assist in establishing a regional network capable of coordinating and integrating the collection, analysis and practical application of demographic data housed in the Sahel Institute. It will also assist individual countries in the practical collection, analysis and use of population data. These data, reflecting real demographic trends, will accentuate the value of population data and promote the incorporation of sound demographic policy in the design, implementation and evaluation phases of ongoing and forthcoming projects.

Host Country and Other Donors: The project will be undertaken in collaboration with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) which is funding census data collection and analysis and technical assistance, and the University of Montreal which will assist the Sahel Institute in the development of a socio-economic data unit to supplement demographic data. The agencies of France, Canada and IBRD are expected to provide inputs to the demographic data program as well.

FY 1979 Program: Assistance will be provided to develop regional

capability in the Sahel Institute, demographic studies will be selected and funded, government planning institutions will receive technical support, and manpower needs will be assessed with appropriate training provided.

Beneficiaries: This project will benefit the peoples of the Sahel, the national and regional planning institutions and the statistical bureaus throughout the region. More accurate and timely data will be available to help statisticians predict future trends and advise their respective governments on sound development policy, as well as provide information on regional trends, such as migration. Increased utilization of demographic data in the development process, project design and implementation will ultimately result in a more effective long term assistance program for the region.

Major Outputs: All Years
 Demographic study and analysis
 Dissemination of information
 Application of data & project design implementation
 Regional institutional capacity for demographic program

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 54 pm of demographic planning, data collection & analysis consultants	325
48 pm of local personnel	50
24 pm of data use consultants	200
Training: 80 pm	100
Commodities: Audio visual supplies and research equipment	125
Other Costs: Computer resources, data collection & analysis, costs transportation	200
Total	<u>1,000</u>

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	750	200	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	750	200	500	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	1,750	3,500	

TITLE Planning, Management and Research		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 5,000		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER 625-0929	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 373	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To ensure continuity in the planning, management and research activities of the various working teams and commissions of the Club du Sahel and the design of U.S. program and projects relating to the Sahel Development Program (SDP).

Background and Progress to Date: The Club du Sahel has assumed responsibility for long-term comprehensive planning necessary for the development of the Sahel. At the most recent meeting of the Club it was agreed that planning for Sahelian development should be an on-going process and that the quality of the planning process depends upon systematic research and analysis. This project was initiated in FY 78 to: a) support the research and analysis necessary for long-term planning in crop and livestock production, water resource development, transportation and infrastructure, and the areas of education, health demography, nutrition and economic analysis; and b) provide for the design of SDP projects. Activities funded under this project include a review of alternative development strategies for the Lake Chad Basin Commission, the development of a methodology for analyzing transportation requirements in the Sahel, studies of infant mortality, recurrent cost, food grain marketing, potable water and the use of local language materials in the education system. In addition, the project has funded the design of over 20 Sahel Development Program projects.

Host Country and Other Donors: The eight Sahelian states are providing local support costs and the provision of technical expertise. Other donors (e.g. aid agencies of France, Canada, West Germany, the Netherlands, United Kingdom and the multilateral aid agencies such as IBRD, UN, European Economic Community) are providing technical assistance, and sector specialists for planning and research activities.

FY 1979 Program: New studies and research activities planned for FY 79 include energy assessments in a number of the Sahel countries, a study of West African economic integration, the development of a methodology and criteria for evaluating the Sahel Development Program, and on-farm research of alternative inputs for increasing farmer productivity and income.

Beneficiaries: While the direct beneficiaries of this project will be the Sahelian national and regional organizations charged with long-term, comprehensive planning, the ultimate beneficiary will be the rural populations for whom the planning efforts are primarily directed.

Major Outputs: Data generated by studies and research projects to facilitate more effective program planning and to enable modification and improvement of existing projects. Design of 15 to 20 projects per year.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Sector:	
Agriculture	1,500
Livestock	400
Human Resources	1,200
Health	300
Ecology and Environment	1,100
Pricing, Marketing and Storage	200
Transportation and Infrastructure	200
Technology	100
Total	<u>5,000</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	Various
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	3,400	1,600		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	3,400	1,600	1,800	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	5,000	-	-	

Cape Verdi

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 300
 Per capita ~~GNP~~ GDP(dollars, 1974) 120
 Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) 4.7%
 Life expectancy(1975) 50 years
 Literacy rate.....(1975) 26% ,Male n.a. ,Female n.a.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural
 production growth rate.....() n.a.
 Annual per capita agricultural
 production growth rate.....() n.a.
 Food production per capita(dollars) n.a.
 Major subsistence crop..... corn
 % of arable land.....() n.a.
 Major cash crop..... none
 % of arable land.....()
 Major exports.....(1973) fish, bananas, salt
 Major agricultural exports.....(1973) bananas
 Value of all exports
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 1, (75) 2, (76) 1
 Exports to U.S.
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) -, (75) -, (76) -
 Major agricultural imports.....() n.a.
 Value of all imports
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 36, (75) 26, (76) 37
 Imports from U.S.
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) -, (75) -, (76) -
 Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1974) -35, (75) -24, (76) -36
 Main trading partners... Portugal, United Kingdom, Japan
 Official international reserves,
 gross holdings, last 3 years... n.a.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... (1974) 32, (75) n.a. , (76) n.a.
 Total domestic revenues
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1974) n.a. , (75) n.a., (76) n.a.
 Central government total
 expenditures, last 3 years
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1974) 12, (75) n.a., (76) n.a.
 Deficit or surplus
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1974) -20, (75) n.a., (76) n.a.
 Defense expenditures, last 3 years
 as % of total expenditures..... n.a.
 as % of GNP..... n.a.
 Service payments on external public
 debt as % of goods and non-factor
 services, latest..... n.a.

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1976) \$4.1 million
 as % of country central government
 expenditures..... n.a.
 as % of country imports of goods
 and services..... 11.1%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population
 15 years of age and below...() n.a. (15/40) n.a. (40+) n.a.
 Population growth rate....(1971-1972) 2.2% (1976-1977) 2.0%
 Proportion of population in
 urban areas.....() n.a. () n.a.
 Proportion of labor force in
 agriculture.....(1975) 80%
 Major causes of mortality...() n.a.
 Major causes of morbidity...() gastroenteritis
 Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1975) 79
 People per doctor.....(1975) 20,000

CAPE VERDE (GOCV)

PROGRAM SUMMARY CP 79-13							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
<i>1977</i>							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	2,300	1,700	-	600	-	-	-
Total ..	2,300	1,700	-	600	-	-	-
<i>1978</i>							
Loans	2,500	-	-	-	-	2,500	-
Grants . . .	2,100	900	-	200	-	-	1,000 ^{a/}
Total ..	4,600	900	-	200	-	2,500	1,000 ^{a/}
<i>1979</i>							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	2,900	700	-	300	-	-	1,900 ^{a/}
Total ..	2,900	700	-	300	-	-	1,900 ^{a/}

a/ Sahel Development Program

Cape Verde became independent in July 1975. The U.S. is interested in helping the Government with its unusually critical socio-economic problems through development and PL-480 assistance. The A.I.D. program focuses on the country's main constraint - the lack of water for both consumption and agricultural purposes. Activities in education and health respond to the Government's other development priorities throughout the Islands. Seriously affected by a nine-year drought, Cape Verde is a member of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel. Starting in FY 1978, all new A.I.D. sponsored development activities, excepting PL-480 assistance, will be funded under the Sahel Development Program.

Development Overview

The Cape Verde Islands has a population of about 300,000, growing at a rate of 2.0% annually. Limited natural resources and unpredictable climate conditions act

as major constraints to economic development. The country is in its ninth year of drought. Four of the islands are suitable for agriculture, the basic economic activity of nearly 80% of the population.

The country's economic situation has caused mounting immigration to other countries, mostly the United States; today the number of Cape Verdean immigrants in the United States exceeds the resident population.

Socio-Economic Performance

The prolonged drought has had a catastrophic impact on the country's economy. Lack of rains has caused the relative share of agriculture as a percent of GDP to decrease steadily. The country's trade balance has continued to deteriorate. Total exports in 1975 (\$2.07 million) covered less than 8% of its imports (\$25.89 million), leaving a trade deficit of \$23.82 million. Overall GDP in 1974 at current prices was estimated at \$36 million, or an annual per capita of about \$120.

The general level of education is inadequate to meet the country's pressing development needs. The literacy rate is estimated at 26%.

Health standards are also low. Life expectancy is 50 years and infant mortality is 79 per 1,000.

The first priority of the Government of Cape Verde (GOCV) is to increase food production and reduce the dependence on imports. A major key to alleviate the critical food deficit is the development and conservation of available water resources. Underground water exploration and its use for irrigation, however, is a long range enterprise, particularly in view of the GOCV's limited financial and technical resources.

External Donors

The Federal Republic of West Germany and a Dutch private voluntary organization are involved in a soil and water conservation/irrigation project and a small experi-

CAPE VERDE (GOCV)

mental forestation project in Fogo. The French Government is financing a water research and coffee cultivation project in Sao Nicolau. The island of Sao Tiago is assisted by a United Nations Development Program pilot project in hydrology and irrigation, a reforestation project and a vegetable production project. The World Food Program and the European Economic Community provide food assistance.

A.I.D. Program Direction

The FY 1979 A.I.D. program continues a Watershed Management and Soil Conservation project funded under the Sahel Development Program (SDP). This project focuses on small farm use of water retention schemes and heavy rain control. A Primary and Non-Formal Education project, initially funded late in FY 1978 under the SDP, will support the construction of 150 schools and their subsequent use to promote non-formal education and community development activities. The Desalination/Power project will combat the chronic water and energy problems and consequent health hazards on Sal Island and provide the basis for the generation of foreign exchange for other development activities throughout the country. The proposed Basic Health Delivery Services project under the SDP will assist the GOCV in providing essential health services throughout the Islands.

On Sao Tiago Island, A.I.D. financing continues to support a project for a proposed 600 hectare expansion in land under irrigation in Tarrafal.

Continued PL-480, Title II support is anticipated. Cape Verde, as a Sahelian country, will continue participating in the Regional Crop Protection Program. It also will continue to send participants under a Regional Development Training Program.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^d			
Direct Hire ^b	-	-	-
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-
Participants^d \bar{f}/			
Noncontract	1	6	12
Contract	-	-	-
Total	1	6	12

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

\bar{e} / The A.I.D. Office in Guinea-Bissau also handles Cape Verde.
 \bar{f} / Excludes participants funded under the Regional Development Training Program for Portuguese Speaking Africa (659-0001).

RESOURCE FLOWS * CP 79-08			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	-	1,900	600
Grants	8	2,792	2,300
Total A.I.D.	8	4,692	2,900
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	2,391	1,507	2,711
Total P.L. 480	2,391	1,507	2,711
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	2,399	6,199	5,611

^{*}A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
^{**}P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

CAPE VERDE (GOCV)

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs ..		702		72		439
Gov't. to Gov't.		1,689		1,435		2,272
Title II Total		2,391		1,507		2,711
Total P.L. 480		2,391		1,507		2,711

COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER James D. Maher

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: CAPE VERDE

CP 79-03

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 78		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Rural Works (Soil/Water)	655-0002	1975	400 ^{a/}	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tarrafal Water Resources	* 655-0003	1977	1,300	-	900	1,300	700	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Health</u>																	
Desalination, Mindelo	655-0004	1977	600	8	-	592	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sal, Desalination/Power	* 655-0005	1978	-	-	200	100	300	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																	
Sal, Desalination/Power	* 655-0005	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	1,900	-	600
<u>Sahel Development Program</u>																	
Watershed Management/Soil Conservation	* 655-0009	1978	-	-	500	300	700	500	3,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary and Non-Formal Education	* 655-0008	1978	-	-	500	100	700	700	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basic Rural Health Services	* 655-0007	1979	-	-	-	-	500	400	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			2,300	8	2,100	2,792	2,900	2,300	6,100	-	-	-	-	2,500	1,900	-	600

^{a/} In addition, \$3,000 in Section 496(a) fund has been obligated for this project.

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.
 **Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Basic Rural Health Services		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 655-0007		PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	FY 79 500	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,500	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	

Purpose: To help the Government of Cape Verde (GOCV) expand and improve its capability to effectively deliver basic health services in rural areas.

Background and Progress to Date: By most measures the health standard of the Cape Verdean population is low. The Population Reference Bureau reports that in 1975 the country had only 12 doctors and two hospitals with a total of 320 beds. Reports show birth and death rates of 32.8 and 13.7 respectively per 1,000 population and a life expectancy at birth of 50 years.

The Islands have a wide range of illnesses including tuberculosis, tetanus, salmonellosis, polio, measles, whooping cough and leprosy. The most frequent illnesses are nutritional deficiencies and gastroenteritis due to poor sanitation and water quality. It is estimated that 50% of the infant mortality (79 per 1,000) is caused by gastroenteritis and that 80% of the population is affected by this malady.

The GOCV is developing a broad health delivery program to reach the poorer population groups throughout the Islands. This program includes the construction, equipping and staffing of health posts and centers in selected poor communities. These facilities will provide both curative and preventive health services including: treatment of common diseases, maternal child care, first aid, regular medical consultations, immunization, dental assistance, and sanitation and health education.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Spanish Red Cross has donated medicines, supplies and food stuffs valued at \$40,000. UNICEF is continuing its assistance to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs in community involvement programs. It will include

training costs for midwives, local volunteers for the village pharmacies, local health/nutrition educators in addition to medical supplies and equipment. The GOCV will provide physical facilities, local personnel, and other logistic support.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will provide commodities, construction costs, materials and technical assistance to construct 14 health centers at about \$30,000 each, 40 health centers at about \$5,000 each, and training for 5 short-term participants.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of the project will be: About 80% or 240,000 people of the country's estimated 300,000 population who will have access to the expanded and improved health services; 54 health promoters, nurses and midwives who will be trained and employed; and 18 health delivery planners/trainers who will be trained under the program.

Major Outputs: All Years

Health Centers built and equipped	40
Health Posts built and equipped	14
Paramedical and supervisory personnel trained	72

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79

Personnel: Short-term consultants (2 pm)	20
Participants: 5 trainees (up to 10 pm each)	50
Construction: Construction contract costs, building materials and labor	<u>430</u>
Total	500

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	1,000	1,500	

TITLE Tarrafal Water Resources		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 700		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,900
NUMBER 655-0003 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 149		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To carry out a water exploration program on 600 hectares of land in the Tarrafal region of Sao Tiago Island, and establish the foundation for an irrigation program in the region.

Background and Progress to Date: The Tarrafal region, where some 20,000 people live, depends solely on farming and fishing. Once there was a small refrigeration and fish processing installation, but it closed when the Portuguese left the country. The nine year drought plaguing Cape Verde has almost destroyed the agriculture of the region. The present main source of water on the island is rainfall.

In the Tarrafal area, the average annual rainfall ranges from approximately 240 mm per year at the highest elevation. As much as 50% of the rainfall runs directly to the sea. Flooding in the narrow, steep valleys is intense and large amounts of rocks and fine sediments are transported to the sea. Recharge to the groundwater system occurs as some water moves downward through the soil. A system must be developed to harness these ground and underground water resources as an essential element to attain the agriculture potential of the area.

The project initially will test the viability of ground and surface water for irrigation in the Tarrafal area. This testing will entail drilling of test wells, identification of gallery sites, design of small dams and training of Cape Verdeans on the techniques of water exploration and irrigation. If enough water is found in the region, irrigation to produce basic crops will be tested.

Bids have been requested for the technical assistance contract which should be awarded in early FY 78. Commodities for well drilling and water testing have been ordered.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government is providing land, personnel and local training facilities, a contribution estimated at \$1.0 million.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. grant funds will be used to finance technical assistance, irrigation systems and trial farms.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate direct beneficiaries are the 20,000 people living in the area, most of whom are small farmers who will have access to the improved agricultural land.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Test Wells drilled	50
Dam designs completed	1
Trained participants	3
Irrigation system established	1
Plan for agricultural development of Tarrafal	1
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands) <u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: Short-term technicians (22 pm)	154
Other Costs: Local materials, labor related to well drilling, trial farms and irrigation systems, other local costs	<u>546</u>
Total	700

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,300	-	1,300	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	900	1,300		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	2,200	1,300	900	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	700	-	2,900	

TITLE Sal Desalination/Power		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 300		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,000	Grant 500 Loan 2,500
NUMBER 655-0005	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 151	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To establish a technical and economically viable public water and electric power system to serve the population of Sal Island.

Background and Progress to Date: Sal Island is one of the smaller of the ten Cape Verde Islands with 450 square kilometers (12% of the country's total land area) and a population of about 8,000 people. It has had virtually no rainfall for the past nine years. Groundwater resources are nearly depleted and wells usually are 15 to 17 meters deep. Much "water mining" has taken place in the past years, and by now salt water intrusion has reached a point where groundwater is brackish.

All electrical energy must be generated by importing fuel. There are several small, inefficient generators and a larger unit at the international airport. The present costs of electric power is very high and its availability is limited primarily to the government and the airport.

Sal Island has a very limited economy largely dependent upon the airport, which provides Cape Verde's main link with other countries.

The equipment for the combined water/power plant and the related technical services will be ordered during FY 1978.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Cape Verde will provide \$1.9 million for contract supervision, labor, materials, and land.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. funds will be used to complete the technical assistance and training.

Beneficiaries: About 8,000 people on Sal Island will benefit directly through access to cheaper, better quality water and power and additional employment opportunities. Also the project will facilitate the establishment of export oriented enterprises, increased commercial landings, and increased tourist traffic, activities which are expected to generate over \$2.0 million annually in foreign exchange which will be used by the GOCV to finance throughout the country other socio-economic activities, especially the provision of water in poor communities.

Major Outputs: All Years

Desalination and Power Plant	1
Water distribution - households reached	1,300
Power delivery and distribution system	1
Sanitary sewage collection treatment and irrigation system	1
Technical training (number of people)	12

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79

Personnel: Short-term technicians (28 pm)	200
Participants: Short-term training (70 pm)	<u>100</u>
Total	300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	2,700	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	2,700	2,000	700	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	300		3,000	

TITLE Watershed Management/ Soil Conservation		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 655-0009		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 79	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be transmitted				

Purpose: To increase the agricultural potential of seven valleys on Sao Tiago Island: Saltos, Flamengos, Sao Miguel, Santa Cruz, Sao Joao Batista, Sao Martinho Grande, and Sao Martinho Pequeno.

Background and Progress to Date: Cape Verde has some 52,000 hectares of farming land. The principal crop--corn, currently is grown on about 40,000 hectares or about 77 percent of this land. Production of corn, however, has been adversely affected by soil erosion and the lack of water. In 1967, for example, a period of normal rainfall, corn yielded .8 metric tons per hectare; in 1975-76, when the rainfall level was low and erratic, corn yielded only .2 metric tons per hectare. Beans, manioc, and potatoes--also staples--experienced similar decreases. Based on the positive results of the Rural Works Project, Cape Verdeans have the capability, and the soil is adequate to obtain increased yields of basic food crops, given the availability of sufficient soil moisture.

The Government of Cape Verde (GOCV) has developed an action plan to improve soil and water conservation. Implementation of this plan will expand the land area suitable for agriculture and increase yields of basic food crops on existing lands. These plans initially will be carried out in seven valleys with promising agricultural potential. About 30,000 people live in these valleys, almost all small farmers, both land owners and tenant farmers who practice a subsistence agriculture based on corn, beans, cassava and sweet potatoes.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOCV will contribute the land, supervisory personnel, logistic support, and nursery stocks for revegetation/reforestation activities, estimated at \$1.8 million. The Swiss Government will finance a complementary horticulture development project. The United Nations and the Food and Agricultural Organization will provide complementary scientific

equipment and materials for soils testing.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will continue the construction of check dams, terraces, water reservoirs and similar land development activities in Saltos, Flamengo, Sao Miguel and Santa Cruz, and initiate similar activities in the other three valleys.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of the project include: (a) 1,500 - 2,000 people to be employed in the construction/ agriculture land development activities; (b) about 30,000 small farmers and their families; and (c) about 2,000 small farmers who will be trained in crop diversification and cultural practices.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Small check dams built	1,000
Terraces	
Hectares of land improved	10-15,000
Agricultural demonstration farm	1
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: Short-term technicians (8 pm)	64
Commodities: Land clearing and construction equipment	336
Construction: Supervisory, labor and materials costs for construction of dams, terraces, reservoirs	<u>300</u>
Total	700

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	500	300		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	500	300	200	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	700	3,800	5,000	

TITLE Primary and Non-Formal Education		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79	700	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,500
NUMBER 655-0008	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advice of Program Change to be transmitted	FY 78	FY 80	OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: (1) To provide the basic facilities for about 40,000 primary school students. (2) To establish a practical and relevant primary education and community development program in 150 target communities.

Background and Progress to Date: Although higher than in many African countries, the education level of Cape Verde's population is still low and inadequate to meet the country's long-range development needs. The literacy rate is estimated at 26%. Primary education is compulsory; there are some 465 primary schools with about 77,000 attending pupils and some 1,200 to 1,300 teachers. The physical facilities and materials in most of the schools are completely inadequate and it is estimated that less than 15% of the teachers are qualified.

Presently there are 650 schools of which only 330 are located in government-owned buildings; the other 320 schools consist of rented rooms in private houses. The average number of students per class is 93. The GOCV lacks teacher housing in remote communities.

The GOCV has developed a National School Construction and Education Program to alleviate the above situation. The basic primary school unit to be constructed would have one to six classrooms (depending on the number of students in each community), sanitary facilities, a small storage room, a canteen, and a playground. About 350 classrooms will be built in approximately 150 schools. The schools will be used also as centers for community development training, with emphasis on health, education and agricultural related activities. School plans will be designed, and the project commodities will be ordered during FY 78. The GOCV is continuing its efforts to train teachers, primarily in Portugal.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOCV is seeking additional assistance from United Nations Children Fund to carry out an intensive training program for community development agents. The GOCV will staff all the schools and implement its National School Construction Program.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will continue the construction of 150 schools, 16 houses in remote communities and technical assistance.

Beneficiaries: In addition to some 40,000 students who will benefit directly from the improved school facilities and curriculum, the project is expected to benefit some 3,000 people directly and another 10,000 to 12,000 indirectly through the community development activities.

Major Outputs:All Years

Schools constructed	150
Teaching staff houses built	16
Community development agents trained	50
Reduction of student/class from 93 to 35 per class	

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:(\$ thousands)FY 79

Personnel: Short-term technicians (6 pm)	50
Commodities: School construction materials	200
Construction: Construction contract costs, building materials and labor	450
Total	700

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	500	100		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	500	100	400	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	700	1,300	2,500	

COUNTRY: CAPE VERDI

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

-----U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----

PROGRAM	----- FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT -----				TOTAL REPAY- TOTAL LESS LOANS MENTS REPAYMENTS AND AND AND GRANTS INTEREST INTEREST 1946-77 1946-77 1946-77		
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1946-77	1946-77
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	-	4.1	3.1	-	5.5		
LOANS.....	-	3.0	-	-	-		
GRANTS.....	-	1.1	3.1	-	5.5		
A. AID AND PREDECES.....	-	4.0	1.0	-	2.3		
LOANS.....	-	3.0	-	-	-		
GRANTS.....	-	1.0	1.0	-	2.3		
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)....	-	-	1.0	-	-		
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	-	0.1	2.1	-	3.2		
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-		
GRANTS.....	-	0.1	2.1	-	3.2		
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	-		
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-		
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	-		
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	-	0.1	2.1	-	3.2		
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.	-	0.1	2.1	-	3.2		
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	-	-	-	-	-		
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	-	-	-	-	-		
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-		
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-		
PEACE CORPS.....	-	-	-	-	-		
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-		
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	-	-	-	-	-		
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-		
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-		
A. MAP GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-		
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	-	-	-	-	-		
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-		
D. TRAN-FXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-	-		
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-		
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	-	4.1	3.1	-	5.5		
LOANS.....	-	3.0	-	-	-		
GRANTS.....	-	1.1	3.1	-	5.5		
OTHER US LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-		
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-		
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-		

* LESS THAN \$50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	Y8	FY 1977	FY 1980-77 ¹
TOTAL	0.9	-	2.6	3.6
AFDB	-	-	2.0	2.0
UNDP	0.9	-	0.4	1.3
Other UN	-	-	0.2	0.3
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GRANT EQUIVALENTS				
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1980-76	
TOTAL	2.1	3.8	5.9	
Netherlands	0.6	1.1	1.7	
Sweden	0.5	1.2	1.7	
Germany	0.4	0.6	1.0	
France	0.6	0.1	0.7	
Other	*	0.8	0.8	
NOTE: Data excludes Portugal no longer a DAC member.				
2. O.P.S.E. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1980-76	
TOTAL	0.1	1.3	1.4	
Nigeria	0.1	0.8	0.9	
Qatar	-	0.5	0.5	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1980-77	
TOTAL	a	-	a	
USSR	a	-	a	

^P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.
^aAn economic cooperation agreement has been signed, but information on the amount of aid extended, if any, is not available.

Chad

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 4,200

Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 120

Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) -1.5%

Life expectancy(1975) 39 years

Literacy rate.....(1975) 7% ,Male, n.a. ,Female 1%

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural production growth rate.....() n.a.

Annual per capita agricultural production growth rate.....() n.a.

Food production per capita.....(dollars) n.a.

Major subsistence crop..... millet

% of arable land.....(1975)

Major cash crop..... cotton

% of arable land.....(1975)

Major exports.....(1974) cotton

Major agricultural exports.....(1974) cotton

Value of all exports (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 8, (75) 540, (76) 73

Exports to U.S. (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) -, (75) 7, (76) 1

Major agricultural imports.....(1974) cereals, sugar and honey

Value of all imports (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 81, (75) 81, (76) 72

Imports from U.S. (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 8, (75) 5, (76) 4

Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1974) -73, (75) -41, (76) 1

Main trading partners... France

Official international reserves, gross holdings, last 3 years... (1974) 15.3, (75) 3.1, (76) n.a.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... (1974) 128, (75) 148, (76) 153

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 52, (74) 62, (75) 71

Central government total expenditures, last 3 years (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 70, (74) 82, (75) 80

Deficit or surplus (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) -18, (74) -20, (75) -9

Defense expenditures, last 3 years

as % of total expenditures..... (1973) 23.5%, (74) 21.1%, (75) 34.5%

as % of GNP..... (1973) 4.6%, (74) 4.3%, (75) 5.6%

Service payments on external public debt as % of goods and non-factor services, latest..... (1975) 5.7%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$4.8 million

as % of country central government expenditures..... 6.0%

as % of country imports of goods and services..... 5.9%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population 15 years of age and below...() n.a. (15/40) n.a. (40+) n.a.

Population growth rate....(1971-1972) 2.0% (1976-1977) 2.1%

Proportion of population in urban areas.....(1976) 14% () n.a.

Proportion of labor force in agriculture.....(1970) 91%

Major causes of mortality...() n.a.

Major causes of morbidity...() n.a.

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1975) 160

People per doctor.....(1975) 43,500

CHAD (GOC)

PROGRAM SUMMARY								CP 79-13
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>								
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
1977								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants ...	6,588	1,184	-	768	1,400	-	3,236 ^{a/}	
Total ..	6,588	1,184	-	768	1,400	-	3,236 ^{a/}	
1978								
Loans								
Grants ...	6,436	-	-	411	1,000		5,025 ^{b/}	
Total ..	6,436	-	-	411	1,000		5,025 ^{b/}	
1979								
Loans								
Grants ...	6,445	-	-	-	-		6,445 ^{c/}	
Total ..	6,445						6,445 ^{c/}	

a/ Activity funded under Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974,

b/ Activities funded under Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974 (\$425) and Sahel Development Program (\$4,600)

c/ Activity funded under Sahel Development Program.

Chad is one of the poorest countries in Africa, with an estimated per capita Gross National Product (GNP) of \$120 for 4.2 million people. United States presence in Chad is based on both quality of life and developmental concerns. The United States has responded to Chad's emergency food needs during periods of drought, in order to avert wide-spread famine. The United States will continue to respond to such emergencies through Public Law 480, while at the same time taking steps to develop Chad's own agricultural capacity within the context of the Sahel Development Program and Club du Sahel guidelines.

Development Overview:

While Chad's petroleum production shows promise of eventually satisfying domestic needs, Chad's major potential for economic growth lies in the agricultural sector. Attainment of this potential is hampered by the country's isolation from commercial outlets, the inadequate transport infrastructure, and uncertain and highly irregular rainfall. The effectiveness of government agricultural services is limited by the poor road network, the small number of qualified government personnel, and major budgetary constraints.

Socio-Economic Performance:

Developmental planning and implementation in Chad is hampered by the paucity of qualified personnel, administrative and technical guidance, and budgetary resources. Under previous development plans, expenditures have fallen far short of goals, and production targets have seldom been reached. The plan formulation process has recently been strengthened. An economic rehabilitation task force was set up in June 1977 to advise the government on economic and financial matters. The Planning Directorate is formulating a new Four-Year Economic and Social Development Plan to cover the years 1978-81, emphasizing the development of three major sectors: agriculture and livestock; crafts and industry; and transportation and commerce.

As the country approaches two decades of independence very little can be shown by way of socio-economic accomplishment. The adult literacy rate is 7%; infant mortality is 160 per 1,000 live births, and life expectancy is 39 years. The average diet supplies only 86% of daily minimum requirements.

A positive factor in Chad's favor is the change in governments which occurred in 1975. The present leadership has given indications of a sincere commitment to improving the lot of the rural majority. Implementation of Chad's 1978-81 development plan will be almost completely dependent upon foreign financing. As Chad is an active participant in the Club du Sahel, major programs will be

CHAD (GOC)

coordinated through that body and significant additional resources are expected to be made available.

The initiatives of Chad correlate well with those of A.I.D. The European Development Fund and French assistance put more stress on commercially oriented enterprise and infrastructure construction. France also provides general budgetary support.

Chad received about \$93 million from all donors in 1976. Of this amount, fully 30% (or approximately \$28 million) was allotted to rural development. In order of importance, the traditional major sources of development financing have been France, the European Common Market, and the United Nations system, with respective commitments of \$27.5, \$11.6, and \$9.0 million in 1976. Other donors include Saudi Arabia, the Arab Development Fund, China, the USSR, Switzerland and Libya.

A.I.D. Program Direction:

The overall goal of the A.I.D. program in Chad is to increase the country's capacity for achieving national food self-sufficiency while improving the quality of life of the rural population. A.I.D. efforts are being directed toward building up the central offices and field elements of government services responsible for agriculture, health, and education. At the same time, A.I.D. is attempting to orient the program increasingly toward food production and rural development. The A.I.D. country program will be closely linked to strategies generated by the Club du Sahel. A.I.D. programming is presently focused on Club du Sahel objectives in rainfed and irrigated agriculture and livestock. Public Law 480 resources will be used to deal with localized drought and famine.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel ^d			
Direct Hire ^b	19	21	25
PASA ^c	1	1	1
Contract	5	45	52
Total	25	67	78
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	31	65	221
Contract	-	-	-
Total	31	65	221

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS			
CP 79-08			
(In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	749	6,291	6,925
Total A.I.D.	749	6,291	6,925
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	4,223	847	763
Total P.L. 480	4,223	847	763
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	4,972	7,138	7,688

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

CHAD (cont'd)

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		643		347		430
World Food Programs ..		907		500		333
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		2,673		-		-
Title II Total		4,223		847		763
Total P.L. 480		4,223		847		763

COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER John Lundgren

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: CHAD (GOC)

CP 79-03

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant								Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Expenditures	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures	
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																		
Acacia Albida Expansion (PVO)	677-0008	1976	444	352	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SAWS Irrigated Agriculture (PVO)	677-0009	1976	207	118	-	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rural Family Grain Storage (PVO)	677-0020	1977	192	-	-	192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Chad Range and Livestock Development	677-0201	1977	992	217	b/	775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Health</u>																		
Rural Health Planning and Management	677-0004	1977	768	15	411	574	b/	590	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Education and Human Resources</u>																		
Comprehensive Human Resources Development	677-0005	1977	1,400	47	1,000	1,618	-	735	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Sahel Development Program</u>																		
Agricultural Institutional Development	* 677-0002	1978	-	-	1,726	1,126	1,891	1,000	1,783	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Crop Production Research, Seed Multiplication and Grain Marketing	* 677-0014	1978	-	-	1,474	950	1,500	1,800	7,026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rural Sanitary Water	* 677-0022	1978	-	-	900	850	669	700	1,331	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Chad Range and Livestock Development	* 677-0201	1977	c/	-	500	25	929	1,000	334	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lake Chad Irrigated Agriculture	* 677-0001	1979a/	-	-	-	-	1,000	800	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rural Health Planning and Management	* 677-0004	1977	c/	-	-	-	456	300	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total			4,003	749	6,011	6,291	6,445	6,925	14,032	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

*Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Lake Chad Irrigated Agriculture		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 677-0001		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,500	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Africa Program, p. 296	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79 ^{a/}	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To provide research, soil testing and irrigation system tests on the irrigated food crop production project being implemented by the Government of Chad (GOC).

Background: This project is aimed at substantially raising food production. Agricultural production in the northwestern Sahelian part of Chad can be greatly increased if irrigated farming techniques can be perfected on tracts of low land, known as polders, reclaimed from Lake Chad. In 1974, the GOC requested that IBRD, A.I.D. and the African Development Bank help to finance Phase I of an agricultural development project which would utilize the waters of Lake Chad for irrigation. The Phase I project activities are now underway. These include building of new irrigated polders, crop and irrigation research, repair of old polders, and provision of social services. A.I.D.'s share to date has financed construction of housing for a research station, and purchase of vehicles. In Phase II A.I.D. will develop an 800 hectare polder using the proven design used on the adjacent existing polders constructed by other donors.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOC is providing \$650,000 for support of personnel and other costs. The International Development Association (World Bank), France and the African Development Bank are supporting personnel, training and construction costs amounting to about \$12,000,000.

Beneficiaries: Eight thousand or more farming families will be helped directly and indirectly at a cost of about \$562 per family.

FY 1979 Program: In preparation for actual construction of a polder in Phase II, research activities started in FY 78 will continue. A contract for supplementary soils/hydrology research will be started. A health study, initiated in FY 78, should terminate in FY 79 and a study to strengthen the implementing

agency (SODELAC) will be implemented. Five extension agents will be trained in Nigeria.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Soils/irrigation research	1
Crop production scheme	1
Health study	1
Completion of management study	1
Hydrological and topographic research	12
Participant training completed (persons)	800
Project area developed (hectares)	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 1 U.S. long-term technicians (12 pm)	80
3 U.S. short-term consultants (6 pm)	50
Participants: 5 third country short-term participants (30 pm)	30
Commodities: Irrigation, laboratory and research equipment	640
Other Costs: Construction, utilities, local salaries	200
Total	1,000

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	3,500	4,500	

a/ Prior funding provided under Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

PROGRAM: CHAD (GOC)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Agricultural Institutional Development		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 677-0002		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 79	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,400	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 297 Advice of Change to be transmitted				

Purpose: To increase the capability and effectiveness of the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) in establishing policies and formulating and executing rural development programs for small farmers.

Background and Progress to Date: Chad's weak institutional infrastructure is one of the most important constraints to development of the agriculture sector. It is a specific impediment to formulation and implementation of programs designed to increase food crop production and improve social and economic conditions of the country's small farm families. This project seeks to improve key functions of the MOA in collaboration with the UNDP, FAO, France and the European Development Fund (FED). MOA capabilities will be strengthened in: a) agricultural planning, statistical collection and analysis and the monitoring of agricultural development; b) agricultural staff training and manpower development; c) implementation of extension and agricultural input delivery systems; and d) coordination of national research with educational and extension needs.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Chad (GOC) will provide staff, space, land, and existing facilities for the project. France has assigned two experts to the MOA planning office, and FAO will provide one expert. FAO is staffing one half of teacher positions in the agricultural schools and provides funds for student stipends. The European Development Fund (FED) will obligate \$352,000 for agricultural school buildings. The MOA Research Division received \$120,000 for budget support from France in 1976.

FY 1979 Program: The MOA planning office is expected to initiate activities in the major functional areas of sector analysis and planning, project monitoring and evaluation, and project analysis. Ninety village-level extension workers will have undergone

training in food crop production and community development techniques. Twenty one Chadians will be in formal academic training in the U.S. or in third countries.

Beneficiaries: The country's small agricultural producers, about 91% of the labor force, are the intended ultimate beneficiaries. The MOA planning office will have a stronger capability to plan, monitor and evaluate agricultural programs designed to benefit the small producer.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Personnel trained in planning, statistics and research skills	13
Extension agents retrained	270
Middle and low-level agriculture school teachers trained	24

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 8 long-term technicians (97 pm)	720
Participants: 21 academic (252 pm)	252
16 short-term (54 pm)	54
Commodities: Vehicles and spare parts	72
Laboratory equipment	140
Furnishings for buildings	61
Office equipment and text books	20
Other Costs: Building renovation	180
Farm development	81
Operational expenses	311
Total	<u>1,891</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,726	1,126		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,726	1,126	600	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,891	1,783	5,400	

PROGRAM: CHAD (GOC)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Crop Production Research, Seed Multiplication and Grain Marketing		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 677-0014		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 409	FY 79	LIFE OF PROJECT 10,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: (1) Strengthen Chad's capability to develop and design improved food crop and forage production techniques for small farmers; (2) increase small farmer productivity by providing improved seed and (3) improve marketing and storage systems for small farmers.

Background and Progress to Date: Chad seeks to increase food production to minimize the effects of drought and to improve the social and economic standing of its small agricultural producers, who account for total production of the country's staple crops (millet, sorghum, peanuts). These twin objectives can be met by increasing the productivity of the small producer and improving marketing and storage systems. The project will assist Chadian research agencies to improve production technology and develop, multiply and distribute improved seed varieties to small farmers. It will help to establish an effective infrastructure for grain marketing and storage.

Host Country and Other Donors: Chad will provide land, existing equipment, facilities and supporting staff. The European Development Fund will support construction of a research station. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is providing one technician and other support for this station. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA) are proposing to construct 34 community warehouses.

FY 1979 Program: By the end of FY 79, two research stations will be equipped, fully staffed, and working on field and laboratory research. Production of improved seeds will total 1,000 tons. One third of the regional warehouses will be renovated.

Beneficiaries: The project is directed to the needs of the small Chadian farmer. He will receive information on better agronomic practices, improved seed, and a more equitable price for his harvest as the result of better grain storage facilities and more efficient marketing practices. Town dwellers will also benefit from more stable food grain prices.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Research: Agronomists trained	10
Crop varieties screened	298
Technology packages developed and adapted in target areas	5
Seed Multiplication: Farms operational	2
Technicians trained	6
Grain marketing and storage: Old regional warehouses renovated	30
Technicians trained	2

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands) FY 79
Personnel: 7 long-term (84 pm)	630
2 short-term (7 pm)	56
Participants: 8 academic (96 pm)	96
7 short-term (42 pm)	20
110 on-the-job (330 pm)	30
Commodities: Vehicles (7) and spare parts	78
Laboratory and field equipment	110
Other Costs: Construction, field equipment, supplies and project support	480
Total	1,500

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,474	950		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,474	950	524	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,500	7,026	10,000	

TITLE Rural Sanitary Water		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 677-0022		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be transmitted	FY 79 669	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,900	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To assist the Government of Chad in providing potable water to rural populations through the installation of 500 small-bore tube wells.

Background and Progress to Date: The most prevalent malady in Chad is diarrhea/dysentery. Twenty-five percent of the children have diarrhea on any one day. The principal cause of diarrhea is contaminated water. All open wells tested by several research teams in recent years were polluted. To reduce the incidence of dysentery, Peace Corps volunteers, as early as 1967, began to install small-bore tube wells designed by an A.I.D. engineer. In 1974 and 1975, A.I.D. provided funds for the purchase of drilling rigs, trucks, and commodities. Under that project, which will terminate during 1978, some 250 wells will have been installed, mostly in the Sahelian zone. Under the new project, the more populated villages in the central and southern prefectures will be selected in order to benefit the maximum number of persons. Thirteen Peace Corps volunteers will be engaged in the installation and maintenance of the wells and in training thirteen Chadian counterparts. At the end of the project, these trained Chadians will continue to maintain the wells with funds (\$75 per year per well) provided by the villagers.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOC is contributing 2 warehouses/workshops, other facilities and funds for maintenance.

FY 1979 Program: During 1979, two storage-workshops will be repaired or constructed (\$39,000 total), all 13 Chadian counterparts will receive on-the-job training; and 105 wells will be installed at a cost of \$6,000 each.

Beneficiaries: Since each well provides adequate water for 800 persons, the direct beneficiaries will be approximately 400,000 individuals. Including capital equipment and operating costs, the cost of project per family is \$43.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Wells installed	500
Chadians trained	13
	(\$ thousands)
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 1 Contract technician (12 pm)	40
3 Consultants (3 pm)	30
Commodities: Vehicles, drilling rigs and equipment	413
Other Costs: Construction, operational costs	<u>186</u>
Total	669

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	Peace Corps Personal Services Contract
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	900	850		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	900	850	50	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	669	1,331	2,900	

TITLE Chad Range and Livestock Development		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 929		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,755
NUMBER 677-0201	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 298 Advice of Change to be transmitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77 a/ c/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To introduce concepts and practices of range management and animal husbandry to the Livestock Service of the Government of Chad (GOC), and to traditional herders.

Background and Progress to Date: During the period of 1950-1960, various donors financed projects emphasizing animal health; little if anything was done to protect, preserve or enhance the basic natural resource, i.e., grassland or ranges. This project is designed to minimize the degradation of the rangelands and to introduce better rangeland practices among herders. The project will provide technical assistance in range management at the national level, and a herder training center where herders and part-time extension agents will be trained in improved livestock production techniques. Changes in the herders' attitudes and traditions towards livestock raising will be pursued at the herder training center by a mobile extension team that will work with the herder groups. To date, 14 participants have been enrolled in U.S. universities and in audiovisual training courses; the herder training center is 80% complete; a socio-economic study has been completed, and training classes have been conducted for 252 GOC Livestock Agents.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOC provides monthly stipends for trainees. France provides budget support for the Ministry of Agriculture which assists this project.

FY 1979 Program: During FY 79 the curriculum for the center will be completed. The mobile extension team will be organized and operating. Ten part-time extension agents will be trained. Ninety nomadic and sedentary herders will be trained in improved livestock techniques.

Beneficiaries: The principal ultimate beneficiaries will be 52,000 transhumant herders, and sedentary livestock producers. The average project cost per family of those herders directly influenced is estimated at \$430.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Part-time extension agents functioning	55
Audio-visual teaching units operative	10
Annual animal vaccination and medical treatments	40,000 head
Five-year GOC livestock sector plan	1
Livestock dossiers designed for donor funding	3
Academically trained Chadians	13
Pilot Livestock Training Center operating	1
Mobile extension team to work with herders	1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands) <u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 4 U.S. long-term contract technicians (48 pm)	400
Participants: 7 long-term (168 pm) 3 short-term (6 pm)	168 6
Commodities: Supplies and spare parts	90
Other Costs: Contract support cost, operational expenses, and in-service training	265
Total	929

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	992 c/	217 c/	775 c/	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	500	800		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,492	1,017	475	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	929	334	2,755	

Consortium for International Development

a/ Prior funding provided under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

c/ Prior funding provided under regular Program funds.

TITLE Rural Health Planning - Management		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 677-0004		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 79	456	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,693
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		PRIOR REFERENCE		
		FY 78 Africa Program, p. 300		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77 ^{c/}	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To establish a planning unit in the Ministry of Health (MOH), staffed by Chadian planners, which will be able to analyze health needs and resources, develop health strategies and programs and provide a more effective Ministry of Health contribution to national planning efforts.

Background and Progress to Date: Chad's health services are understaffed, chronically short of medicines and supplies, and inaccessible to the majority of the rural, subsistence-farming population. The government is committed to directing more national resources and foreign assistance to the improvement of health services and to their extension to underserved rural areas. Because of the lack of capability to analyze and gather data, and the absence of health planning capability, the GOC requested A.I.D. to help establish a permanent planning office in the Ministry of Health. One of the main goals of the Club du Sahel/CILSS sector strategy is building national health planning capacity. This project is directly focused on the implementation of that strategy in Chad. The project got underway with the repair and furnishing of the planning office. The main focus of the FY 78 program will be the analysis of the health sector, the improvement of the statistics system and the establishment of strong relationships with the national planning team and with Ministry of Health officials.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOC is contributing six Chadian counterparts and office space to the project. The UNDP is assisting the Ministry of Plan in the preparation of a national four-year plan. These activities will complement the A.I.D. financed-project.

FY 1979 Program: Training and project development will be the major activities of FY 79. Training of planners and administrative assistants will take place mostly in Africa. Projects to be

developed by the Planning Unit will be based on an A.I.D. funded FY 78 health sector analysis, and will form the basis of sectoral health plans.

Beneficiaries: Primary project beneficiaries are the six counterparts trained under the project and the Ministry of Health decision-makers. The ultimate beneficiaries will be the Chadian rural population.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Academic counterpart training complete	6
Short-term training for MOH personnel	20
Improved statistical collection and analysis	
Sector plan and annual updates	1
Functional planning office	1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Personnel: 3 Contract technicians (36 pm)	275
2 Consultants (3 pm)	25
Participants: 3 long-term participants U.S. (30 pm)	29
Other Costs:	127
Total	456

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	768	15	753	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	411	574		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,179 ^{c/}	589	590	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	456	58	1,693	

^{c/} Prior funding provided under regular Program funds.

COUNTRY: CHAD

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----					TOTAL REPAY- TOTAL LESS		
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977	LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-77	MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	6.8	4.8	1.2	2.7	12.5			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	6.8	4.8	1.2	2.7	12.5			
A. AID AND PREDECES.....	0.1	3.9	0.1	2.1	6.6			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	0.1	3.9	0.1	2.1	6.6			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)....	-	-	-	-	-			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	6.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	5.3			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	6.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	5.3			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	-			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	-			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	6.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	5.3			
E. RELIEF EC. DEV & WFP.	6.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	4.7			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	-	-	0.3	0.1	0.6			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.6			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.6			
PEACE CORPS.....	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.6			
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	-	-	-	-	-			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
A. MAP GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	-	-	-	-	-			
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-	-			
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	6.8	4.8	1.2	2.7				
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	6.8	4.8	1.2	2.7				
OTHER US LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ¹
TOTAL	18.7	-	33.8	193.9
IDA	5.0	-	21.9	51.1
AFDB	9.5	-	8.3	21.8
UNDP	0.8	-	3.3	10.2
Other UN	0.8	-	0.3	4.0
EEC	2.6	-	-	106.8
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1978	CY 1966-78	
TOTAL	26.6	32.9	211.5	
France	22.1	34.7	184.7	
Germany	0.9	0.6	11.2	
Canada	0.1	0.2	5.7	
Switzerland	0.7	1.0	3.3	
Denmark	0.2	0.1	1.4	
Other	0.6	3.3	5.2	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1978	CY 1973-78	
TOTAL	3.7	1.4	16.6	
Libya	1.0	1.3	13.7	
Saudi Arabia	1.7	0.1	1.8	
Kuwait	0.8	-	0.8	
Algeria	0.2	-	0.3	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ²	CY 1977 ²	CY 1964-77	
TOTAL	-	-	52.0	
USSR	-	-	2.0	
China	-	-	50.0	

¹-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.

• LESS THAN \$50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 534

Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 180

Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) 3.2%

Life expectancy(1974) 40 years

Literacy rate.....(1973) 10% ,Male n.a. ,Female n.a.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural production growth rate.....() n.a.

Annual per capita agricultural production growth rate.....() n.a.

Food production per capita(dollars) n.a.

Major subsistence crop..... rice

 % of arable land.....(1975) n.a.

Major cash crop..... peanuts

 % of arable land.....(1975) n.a.

Major exports.....(1976) groundnut products

Major agricultural exports.....(1976) groundnut products

Value of all exports (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 39, (75) 47, (76) 34

 Exports to U.S. (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) -, (75) -, (76) 1

Major agricultural imports.....(1976) cereals, sugar and honey

Value of all imports (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 39, (75) 53, (76) 51

 Imports from U.S. (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 2, (75) 2, (76) 4

Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1974) 0, (75) -6, (76) -17

Main trading partners... United Kingdom, France, Japan

Official international reserves, gross holdings, last 3 years...(1974) 28.0, (75) 28.6, (76) 20.6

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years.....(1974) 131, (75) 165, (76) 193

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 15, (74) 17, (75) 21

Central government total expenditures, last 3 years (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 14, (74) 18, (75) 25

Deficit or surplus (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 1, (74) -1, (75) -4

Defense expenditures, last 3 years

 as % of total expenditures.....(1973) n.a., (74) n.a., (75) n.a.

 as % of GNP.....(1973) n.a., (74) n.a., (75) n.a.

Service payments on external public debt as % of goods and non-factor services, latest.....(1975) 0.6%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$1.9 million

 as % of country central government expenditures..... 7.6%

 as % of country imports of goods and services..... 3.6%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population 15 years of age and below...() n.a. (15/40) n.a. (40+) n.a.

Population growth rate....(1971-1972) 1.9% (1976-1977) 1.9%

Proportion of population in urban areas.....(1976) 13% () n.a.

Proportion of labor force in agriculture.....(1971) 84%

Major causes of mortality...() n.a.

Major causes of morbidity...() n.a.

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 168

People per doctor.....(1973) 24,100

THE GAMBIA (GOTG)

PROGRAM SUMMARY								CP 79-13
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>								
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
1977								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1978								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants ...	952	-	-	-	-	-	952 b/	
Total ..	952	-	-	-	-	-	952	
1979								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants ...	1,849	-	-	-	-	-	1,849 b/	
Total ..	1,849	-	-	-	-	-	1,849	

b/ Sahel Development Program.

Since independence in 1965, the Gambia and the United States have enjoyed good relations. The Gambia is democratic and is a moderating influence in international forums. The main resource of the country is the Gambia River and development of this basin represents the major potential for development both bilaterally as well as regionally with Senegal and other nearby countries.

The Gambia is an active participant in the Club du Sahel, and the United States will continue to direct its assistance program within the context of the Sahel Development Program and Club du Sahel guidelines. In FY 1979, A.I.D. will continue its emphasis on developmental assistance, with two new activities addressing environmental and mixed farming concerns.

Development Overview

The Gambia is almost entirely dependent on the vagaries of

natural rainfall for its agricultural production. No more than 50 per cent of the land area is cultivable and the soil characteristics are poor. The high population density coupled with the degradation of the environment, recently exacerbated by drought, have seriously abused the natural resources and circumscribed the possibilities for their use and development.

Although there are some senior Gambian officials well-trained and highly motivated, a major bottleneck in development activities for all donors is the lack of sufficient competent middle-level manpower.

Some 65 per cent of GDP is agriculture-related, and over 90 per cent of export earnings is from peanuts or peanut related products. Approximately one-third of the country's annual cereals requirement is imported.

The Government of the Gambia (GOTG) has determined two of its development priorities are self-sufficiency in cereals and diversification of agricultural production from peanuts. The intent is to increase rural living standards on a more solid footing for long-term growth and development.

The rural populace faces serious problems: poor nutrition, especially during the rainy season; high child mortality, with up to 50 per cent of children dying within the first five years of life; limited health services; and diminishing vegetation on range and forest land.

A.I.D.'s bilateral activity for FY 1978 is the Soil and Water Resource Management Project, which includes major ecological and environmental interventions. The two new FY 1979 projects are a) Reforestation and b) Mixed Farming and Resource Management. These two activities are closely linked to the 1978 soil and water program.

Socio-economic Performance

In recent years, agricultural productivity has returned to normal since the 1968/74 drought. Peanut production averages 130,000 metric tons (MT). Cereals production averages about 58,000 MT. However, the poor 1977 rains may

THE GAMBIA (GOTG)

result in a cereals shortfall of approximately 10,000 MT. GOTG policy has been to increase farmgate prices for peanuts at an average of 15 percent per year. The Gambian farmer has also benefitted from input subsidies but has been constrained by the existence of subsistence credit only.

An underlying theme in Gambian development is reduction of urban-rural disparities. High (1.9 per cent) annual population increase combined with limited potential for significant technological breakthroughs in rainfed agricultural yields portends a sharply worsening land degradation problem. The GOTG recognizes that in addition to striving for yield increases through improved input packages and technological practices, it must also husband rationally its soil and water resources.

The GOTG is determined to expand its nationwide rural mobilization programs through expansion of community development programs, services, and training. Questions of child nutrition and maternal health are important considerations during the peak labor period which coincides with the peak disease period in the annual cycle. Population growth will be addressed through the concept of family health planning and maternal/child health programs.

External Donors and A.I.D. Program Directions

The recent U.S. involvement in Gambian development reflects the country's development potential. The United States is, and plans to remain a minor donor. Other donors including the United Kingdom, the World Bank and the United Nations Development Program are concentrating on infrastructure (chiefly transport and port development), tourism, integrated rural development educational (technical and intermediate levels), fisheries and development planning. A.I.D. projects in the Gambia are being designed to complement these other donor efforts, and are focusing primarily on reduction of resource degradation. Flowing from the soil and water project begun in 1978 are reforestation and mixed farming programs, of which the latter will assist with both crop and animal production.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	-	-	-
PASA ^c	-	-	3
Contract	-	3	3
Total	-	3	6
Participants^d			
Noncontract	-	8	9
Contract	-	-	-
Total	-	8	9

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	-	377	650
Total A.I.D.	-	377	650
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	672	598	656
Total P.L. 480	672	598	656
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	672	975	1,306

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

THE GAMBIA (GOTG)

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
(In 000MT/\$000)						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total	/	-	/	-	/	-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..	/	169	/	247	/	534
World Food Programs .	/	128	/	194	/	122
Gov't.-to-Gov't.	/	375	/	157	/	-
Title II Total	/	672	/	598	/	656
Total P.L. 480	/	672	/	598	/	656

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER Norman M. Schoonover

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: THE GAMBIA (GOTG)

CP 79-02

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Expenditures	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Sahel Development Program</u>																	
Soil & Water Resource Management Unit	* 635-0202	1978	-	-	952	377	400	300	1,165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia Mixed Farming & Resource Management	* 635-0203	1979	-	-	-	-	849	200	2,151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia Reforestation	* 635-0205	1979	-	-	-	-	600	150	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....			-	-	952	377	1,849	650	4,216	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Gambia Mixed Farming and Resource Management		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
				FY 79 849	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,000	
NUMBER 635-0203	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To increase the productivity of agricultural and farm animals in the Gambia in order to contribute to increasing rural family incomes on a sustained yield basis.

Background: In the newly issued Five Year Development Plan for the period 1976-1980, the GOTG recognizes the structural weaknesses and vulnerability posed by the economy's excessive dependence on groundnut production and trade. The central thrust of the Plan is toward intensified development of the rural sector through the diversification of agricultural production and the increased integration of crop and livestock enterprises at the farm level. Over 80% of the Gambian population is directly involved in agriculture. Of these people, about 20% own cattle and almost all farm households maintain small numbers of sheep, goats, and poultry. Livestock of all classes are kept under traditional husbandry systems which tend to stress maintenance of a large inventory of animals of low individual productivity. Farm animals serve Gambian rural households in several ways; cattle ownership is a preferred method of rural savings; animals, even of low individual productivity, yield useful products such as milk, eggs, meat, hides and skins; an important symbiotic relationship exists between the provision of organic fertilizer for crops and the use of crop residues by animals. Finally, the GOTG is beginning to promote draft oxen as part of the input packages for improved crop cultivation systems.

Host Country and Other Donors: A consortium of donors including the World Bank, Arab Development Bank, International Development Association, and the United Kingdom are providing funds for a coordinated integrated rural development effort. Possible donors in the mixed farming area are the Federal Republic of Germany and United Nations Development Program/Food and Agriculture Organization. The Gambia will provide staff, buildings, land and personnel for training.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of the project will be the farmers who belong to 42 farmers' associations. The indirect beneficiaries will be those farmers not yet members of the farmers'

associations who will benefit from the improved services and higher income from better marketing arrangements.

FY 1979 Program: Given the interlocking nature of agriculture and livestock production for Gambian farm households, A.I.D. plans to support a comprehensive and phased program centered on four core themes to be realized through farmers' associations: (1) Increasing the individual productivity of domestic animals through improved animal husbandry and the increased provision of government services; (2) Stimulating the evolution of improved mixed farming systems; (3) Improved marketing, pricing, credit and processing services for farm animals; and (4) Developing rural areas in ways compatible with the conservation of the natural resource base.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Qualified trainers return from training	35
Strengthened multi-purpose farmers' associations	42
Construction/improvement of livestock and mixed farming centers	2
Improved husbandry of small farm animals and cattle	
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: One agricultural technician (1 py)	80
Consultants (15 pm)	120
Training: Long-term U.S. training (3 py)	36
Observation/study tours (22 pm)	40
Short-term training in-country (10 pm)	5
Commodities: Equipment, training supplies, vehicles	224
Construction: Construction/improvement of livestock and mixed farming centers	220
Other costs: Operational costs	124
Total	<u>849</u>

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	849	2,151	3,000	

TITLE Gambia Reforestation		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 635-0205		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		FY 79	600	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,500
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION		
PRIOR REFERENCE NONE		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82		

Purpose: As part of an effort to deal with environmental degradation, this project will assist the Government of the Gambia (GOTG) in its reforestation program in order to increase the forested areas while also providing fuel wood and charcoal at reasonable prices.

Background: The Gambia once had adequate woodland resources, but the country is now having to accommodate an increasing urban and rural population. Over the past 15 years, it is estimated, there has been a 30% decrease in woodland area. A population density of 141 per square mile (282 per square mile of cultivable land), coupled with the increased use of animal traction in agriculture, has led to widespread forest clearing for agriculture and production of fuel wood and charcoal. The farmer sees the country's need for forest land as being in direct competition with his own need for farm land.

To address this the GOTG wishes to expand its modest on-going afforestation program; to undertake tests of exotic species for economic use in Gambian conditions and to protect designated forest preserves. The project will use an integrated approach, involving coordination with efforts of other agriculturally related development, namely, agricultural extension, crop protection, soil/water utilization management, and livestock husbandry.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Gambia is providing personnel, facilities and operational costs totalling an estimated \$1,160,000. The United Kingdom is providing personnel costing about \$50,000.

FY 1979 Program: Funding will provide for technical assistance in research, afforestation and extension. The large-scale training component will also begin in both Africa and the United States.

Beneficiaires: The immediate beneficiaries will be the Gambian staff who will be trained to continue after the departure of ex-

patriate technicians. In the end, the direct beneficiaries will be the Gambian rural and urban consumers who will be assured of a stable, long-term supply of wood fuel and charcoal at reasonable prices. Benefitting in the longer run will be the country at large, to the extent that reliance on imports for logs and sawn timber is reduced and the environment is protected.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Gambians trained	68
Economically viable tree varieties tested and identified	
Land afforested (hectares)	625
Demarcation of forest preserves	66
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel:	
Two long-term technicians (24 pm)	150
Three short-term consultants (8 pm)	54
Training:	
U.S. academic training (24 pm)	24
In-country training (24 pm)	12
Commodities:	
Vehicles, field and laboratory equipment, office equipment	310
Other costs:	
Operating costs	50
Total	<u>600</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	600	900	1,500	

TITLE Soil and Water Resource Management Unit		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 400	LIFE OF PROJECT	2,517
NUMBER 635-0202	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Africa Program, p. 405. Advice of Change to be Transmitted	FY 78	FY 82	OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: (1) To establish a soil and water management unit within the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources; (2) to develop technology for improved agricultural/pastoral methods consistent with Gambian abilities and resources; and (3) to train Gambian soil and water management specialists and agricultural assistants to apply solutions to soil/water problems at national and village levels.

Background and Progress to Date: In the current five year plan, the Gambia places emphasis on increasing agricultural production and achieving self-sufficiency in foodcrops. Such increases will require substantial expansion and upgrading of the existing extension program, including land use management and soil/water conservation in its broadest resource-management context. To accomplish this end, A.I.D. will assist the GOTG in establishing a Soil and Water Management Unit (SWMU) within the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MANR). The unit, staffed initially by three Americans and eight Gambians, will assist in development of national policies and programs for improving soil and water management practices; provide basic soil and water management expertise to all departments of the MANR; develop an operating procedure (largely based on the U.S. Soil Conservation Service Group Planning Process) that is effective in providing field technical service to Gambian farmers; train Gambians to conduct resource evaluation, problem identification, plan development, and solution implementation; train a broad spectrum of GOTG agricultural assistants to recognize and advise farmers on the solution of simple soil and water management problems; and develop a technical guide appropriate to Gambian conditions.

Host Country and Other Donors: The United Kingdom is providing technicians and training. The World Bank and the Arab Development Bank are providing technicians, training, and construction. The Gambia is financing personnel and some operating expenses which are estimated to total \$786,000.

FY 1979 Program: The U.S. team is scheduled to arrive in May 1978, just before the rains. The first rainy season will serve to familiarize team members with Gambian agricultural conditions and methods. Technical information will be gathered as a basis for a technical guide. During the dry season, beginning in October, the SWMU will concentrate on planning with selected villages and will identify innovative farmers for initial trials.

Beneficiaries: Rural farmers participating in the SWMU Program stand to gain significantly from the standpoint of both increased crop productivity and income. Ultimately, entire villages will benefit from the activity because of the SWMU approach of involving whole villages in order to raise the standard of living of everyone, which is the traditional fashion.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Trained Gambians	11
Functioning Soil and Water Management Unit	
Technical Manual	
Four-part resource inventory	
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel:	
Three long-term advisors (3 py)	225
Short-term consultants (10 pm)	80
Training:	
Long-term U.S. academic training (4 py)	48
Commodities:	
Equipment and training aids	20
Other costs:	
Operating expenses	27
Total	<u>400</u>

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	952	377		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	952	377	575	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	400	1,165	2,517	

COUNTRY: THE GAMBIA

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

-----U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----

----- FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT -----
 PERIOD

TOTAL REPAY- TOTAL LESS
 LOANS MENTS REPAYMENTS
 AND AND AND
 GRANTS INTEREST INTEREST
 1946-77 1946-77 1946-77

PROGRAM	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977
I. ECON. ASST. - TOTAL...	1.9	1.9	1.3	0.2	1.1
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-
GRANTS.....	1.9	1.9	1.3	0.2	1.1
A. AID AND PREDECES.....	0.1	0.7	*	*	0.1
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-
GRANTS.....	0.1	0.7	*	*	0.1
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.).... (-)	-)	-)	-)	-)
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.7
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-
GRANTS.....	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.7
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	-
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	-
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.7
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.	1.3	0.9	0.4	*	0.5
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-
GRANTS.....	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3
PEACE CORPS.....	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-
II. MIL. ASST. - TOTAL...	-	-	-	-	-
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-
A. MAP GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	-	-	-	-	-
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-
D. TRAN-FXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-	-
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	1.9	1.9	1.3	0.2	1.1
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-
GRANTS.....	1.9	1.9	1.3	0.2	1.1
OTHER US LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-

(Millions of Dollars)

CP 79-18

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS			
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			
	FY 1976	YB	FY 1977
TOTAL	6.6	4.1	0.1
IDA	4.0	-	-
AFDB	2.0	4.1	-
UNDP	0.2	-	0.1
Other UN	0.4	-	-
			FY 1966-77
			21.6
			13.9
			4.0
			2.7
			1.0
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS			
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)			
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1966-76
TOTAL	4.0	4.7	22.5
United Kingdom	3.4	3.1	19.2
Germany	0.5	1.2	2.7
Other	0.1	0.4	0.6
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES			
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1973-76
TOTAL	-	2.1	3.2
Libya	-	-	1.1
Qatar	-	1.1	1.1
Kuwait	-	1.0	1.0
Nigeria	-	-	*
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES			
	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1964-77
TOTAL	-	-	17.0
China	-	-	17.0

P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.

* LESS THAN \$50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

Mali

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 5,860
 Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 90
 Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) 0.4%
 Life expectancy(1973) 38 years
 Literacy rate.....(1970) 5% ,Male ,Female

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 1.0%
 Annual per capita agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1960-1974) -2.1%
 Food production per capita(dollars 1976) \$9.43
 Major subsistence crop..... millet
 % of arable land.....() n.a.
 Major cash crop..... cotton, peanuts
 % of arable land.....() n.a.
 Major exports.....(1976) cotton, groundnuts
 *Major agricultural exports.....(1976) cotton, groundnuts
 Value of all exports
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 61, (75) 54, (76) 99
 Exports to U.S.
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) -, (75) 1, (76) 1
 Major agricultural imports.....(1976) cereals, sugar and honey
 Value of all imports
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 175, (75) 176, (76) 150
 Imports from U.S.
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 24, (75) 7, (76) 3
 Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1974) -114, (75) -122, (76) -51
 Main trading partners... Western Europe, U.S.S.R., China
 Official international reserves,
 gross holdings, last 3 years... (1974) 6.1, (75) 4.2, (76) 6.9

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... n.a.
 Total domestic revenues
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 55, (74) 59, (75) 72
 Central government total
 expenditures, last 3 years
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 64, (74) 67, (75) 88
 Deficit or surplus
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) -9, (74) -8, (75) -16
 Defense expenditures, last 3 years
 as % of total expenditures..... (1973) 17.7%, (74) 18.1%, (75) 18.5%
 as % of GNP..... (1973) 2.6%, (74) 2.4%, (75) 2.5%
 Service payments on external public
 debt as % of goods and non-factor
 services, latest..... (1975) 3.1%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$22.7 million
 as % of country central government
 expenditures..... 25.8%
 as % of country imports of goods
 and services..... 12.9%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population
 15 years of age and below... (1970) 49% (15/40) 34% (40+) 17%
 Population growth rate....(1971-1972) 1.9% (1976-1977) 2.2%
 Proportion of population in
 urban areas.....(1973) 13% (1976) 13%
 Proportion of labor force in
 agriculture.....(1971) 80%
 Major causes of mortality...() n.a.
 Major causes of morbidity...() n.a.
 Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 141
 People per doctor.....(1973) 39,000

MALI (GRM)

PROGRAM SUMMARY								CP 79-13
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>								
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
1977								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants . . .	9,923	8,072	-	450	-	-	1,401 ^{a/}	
Total ..	9,923	8,072	-	450	-	-	1,401	
1978								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants . . .	6,614	1,000	200	535	-	-	4,879 ^{b/}	
Total ..	6,614	1,000	200	535	-	-	4,879	
1979								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants . . .	13,895	-	300	-	-	-	13,595 ^{b/}	
Total ..	13,895	-	300	-	-	-	13,595	

a/ Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

b/ Sahel Development Program.

The U.S. is planning to provide Mali with \$13.9 million in economic assistance and \$645,000 in PL 480 (World Food Program) in FY 1979. This aid is being provided within the context of the Club du Sahel and is heavily concentrated in the agricultural sector. U.S. interest in Mali is developmental, and we hope to help Mali improve the quality of life of its people and increase its agricultural production.

Development Overview

Mali is a land locked country in the heart of the Sahel. Its main resource is its agricultural and livestock potential and its hard working population. Mali was one of the countries most affected by the great Sahelian drought (1968-74) which caused substantial crop

and livestock losses. With the help of almost \$100 million of emergency assistance from the United States and many other donors, in addition to better weather and strenuous self-help efforts, Mali has largely recovered from the drought. Real output (constant prices) has increased by about one-third over 1973. Still, Mali is one of the world's poorest countries and faces the consequences of low health and nutrition levels, low literacy and high infant mortality.

Socio-Economic Performance

Mali has made some real achievements in bettering the lives of its people through agricultural, educational and health programs. Programs concentrate on rural development and furnish the small farmer with the appropriate technology and simple inputs to enable him to raise his productivity. Emphasis in Mali's Five Year Development Plan is given to increasing food production, particularly through the work of the regional or crop-specific operations. Crop production increased substantially in the 1975/76 harvest (but with poorer weather this year, Mali may require food aid). The Government has also moved to provide production incentives by raising producer prices and increasing storage capacity (including 10,000 metric tons of storage to be built in conjunction with the FAO). The problem of skewed income distribution, favoring a wealthy class, is not critical in Mali. Urban unemployment is becoming more serious. The Malian Government has tried to ameliorate urban unemployment by guaranteeing a job to every secondary school graduate. This has led to civil service underemployment and extremely limited availability within the normal budget for non-personnel costs. Little progress has been made in creating jobs for others who come to the capital. The health picture is still poor, but increasing emphasis is being given to low-cost rural health projects. Increased attention is also being given to family planning, particularly as it affects maternal/child health. In FY 1978 a family planning component is being included in the U.S.-supported rural health project.

MALI (GRM)

External Donors

Mali has been receiving aid from a wide variety of donors. Chief among these have been France; the World Bank; West Germany; Canada and several Communist and OPEC countries. A.I.D. projects include budget support (France), infrastructure (World Bank and West Germany), and a wide variety of technical assistance projects including aid to the Malian "Operations" (France), integrated rural development (Canada) and agricultural production (North Korea and China).

Many of the western nations participate in the Club du Sahel; the United States coordinates its efforts with them and the multi-lateral agencies.

A.I.D. Program Direction

The U.S. assistance program in Mali fits in with the development strategy of the Government of Mali, which is placing primary emphasis on agriculture and rural development. Particular stress is being given to integrated rural development projects encompassing crop and livestock programs, transport, health and education in different areas of Mali. The United States is currently providing, or planning to provide, assistance to several of these: Operation Mils (agriculture and rural development in Mali's fifth region), and Operation Haute Vallee (near the capital of Bamako). Aid is also being given to a rice/sorghum project in the extremely poor seventh region (Action Riz-Sorgho). Other agricultural projects deal with assisting small-scale rural works projects, helping Mali in a survey of its land and water resources, and training rural women. While the livestock herds have been largely reconstituted since the drought, much needs to be done to improve the herd's quality and expand export of cattle. The United States is continuing a comprehensive program of aid to this sector, including projects in health, opening new lands, herder education and marketing programs. Outside of the agricultural field, the United States is helping finance a rural health demonstration program.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	13	20	28
PASA ^c	2	5	7
Contract	18	46	82
Total	33	71	117
Participants^d			
Noncontract	20	104	166
Contract	-	-	-
Total	20	104	166

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS			
CP 79-08			
(In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	426	7,010	13,270
Total A.I.D.	426	7,010	13,270
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	38	1,102	645
Total P.L. 480	38	1,102	645
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	464	8,112	13,915

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

MALI (GRM)

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs .		38		1,102		645
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		38		1,102		645
Total P.L. 480		38		1,102		645

COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER Ronald Levin

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: MALI (GRM)

CP 79-02

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 78		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 78	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Expenditures	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Operation Mills	688-0202	1976a/b/	2,292	27	-	1,592	-	673	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Action Riz-Sorgho	688-0206	1976b/	1,005	394	1,000	800	-	811	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali Livestock Sector	688-0203	1977a/b/	353	-	-	53	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Works	688-0204	1977b/	525	-	-	525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Officers Training	688-0207	1977	5,000	-	-	1,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Health</u>																	
Rural Health Services Development	688-0208	1977b/	450	-	535	600	-	185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Population Planning</u>																	
Rural Health Services Development	* 688-0208	1977	-	-	200	100	300	100	390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>																	
African Women's Community Development (PVO)	688-0209	1976	250	5	-	110	-	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Sahel Development Program</u>																	
Operation Mills	* 688-0202	1976a/c/	-	-	400	-	1,500	1,327	3,183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Action Riz-Sorgho	* 688-0206	1976c/	-	-	-	-	972	489	551	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali Livestock Sector	* 688-0203	1977a/c/	-	-	1,800	1,060	5,700	3,500	2,480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Works	* 688-0204	1977c/	-	-	600	70	1,068	650	4,182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Use Capability Inventory	* 688-0205	1978	-	-	1,279	200	1,590	1,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operation Haute Vallee	* 688-0210	1978	-	-	800	400	1,650	700	8,966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Health Services Development	* 688-0208	1979c/	-	-	-	-	1,115	500	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....			9,875	426	6,614	7,010	13,895	13,270	20,652	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a/ Prior funding from the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.
 b/ Future funding from the Sahel Development Program.
 c/ Prior funding from regular program.

*Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.
 **Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Rural Health Services Development		FUNDS Sahel Development Program and Population Planning		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 1,415		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,890	
NUMBER 688-0208	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 316		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To design, implement and evaluate a demonstration rural health system which the Government of Mali can adopt as the basis for a national rural health service.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Mali's health objective expressed in the Five-Year Plan is to extend basic health services to rural populations. However, the Ministry of Health budget is inadequate. Health personnel costs are consuming increasingly larger proportions of the budget, leaving increasingly smaller proportions for medicines, equipment and logistical support expansion. With these constraints in mind, the Mali Rural Health Project aims for the expansion of rural health services through the use of locally-supported village health workers. The project also has as its purpose the establishment of a logistical support system under which basic medications will be sold rather than provided free. Both aspects of the project are designed to help make the health system more self-financing. They will be integrated with other rural development activities, and are designed for nationwide replication. Two project sites have been identified in the regional centers of Kayes and Mopti. Vehicles and health education materials are being procured. Seven Peace Corps volunteers have received public health training and are conducting preliminary health assessments at the project sites.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government is providing project costs, including personnel, facilities, operating costs, and supplies and equipment. The Peace Corps is providing seven volunteers for the life of the project.

FY 1979 Program: Funding of \$1,415,000 will provide for continuation of advisory services, training vehicles, medications, medical equipment, and training materials and project support costs. Health personnel and village health workers will be trained by staff of the Ministry of Health with assistance of project

personnel to provide basic health services to villagers of the demonstration sites.

Beneficiaries: By the end of the project, an estimated 350,000 villagers will have, for the first time, regular access to basic health services, including family planning. Cost is estimated at about \$11 per person.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Village health workers trained	180
Dispensary nurses trained	36
Health Center personnel trained	24
Regional health personnel trained	12
Villagers receiving basic health service	350,000

	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 5 public health advisors (60 pm)	440
3 short-term consultants (4 pm)	32
Training: 3 long-term participants (27 pm)	27
5 short-term participants (third country, 10 pm)	15
Commodities: Medicine	500
Clinic equipment and training materials	91
Vehicles	90
Other Costs: Local salaries and operating costs	80
Local Travel	150
Total	<u>1,415</u>
Funding by Functional Accounts:	
Population Planning	300
Sahel Development Program	<u>1,115</u>
Total	<u>1,415</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	450	-	450	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	735	700		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,185	700	485	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,415 c/	1,290	3,890	

c/ Prior funding from regular program.

TITLE Operation Mills		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 1,500		LIFE OF PROJECT 7,375
NUMBER 688-0202	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 309		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76 a/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advice of Change to be transmitted.				

Purpose: To increase the productivity and commercialization of cereal crops in the Fifth Region of Mali.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of the Republic of Mali (GRM) created Operation Mills in 1972. Its objectives include establishing a cadre of trained agricultural agents; providing farmers with needed agricultural equipment, fertilizer and seed; and establishing an officially priced grain marketing system. In accordance with the Government's integrated approach to rural development, the focus of A.I.D.'s project is on agricultural aspects of increasing production and improving rural infrastructure and living conditions. The agricultural production component emphasizes applied research in millet and sorghum; pilot farmer demonstration plots; training of extension agents; improved vegetable gardening; meeting growing farmer demand for agricultural inputs and implements; and purchase, storage and shipment of grains. The infrastructure component includes road repair and maintenance, well digging, training of blacksmiths, and a community development structure to assist in improving local living conditions through functional literacy and rural health sub-projects. Cereal yields have increased. Research on fertilizer and improved seeds continues at the field research station. Two extension agents have received short-term training in the United States and six blacksmiths have been trained locally. Studies have been completed on farm-to-market road location and design, and a recent sociological study, including the extent of participation by women and children in cultivation and marketing, has been completed. Specialists in horticulture, well construction and community development are under recruitment. The arrival of road construction and well digging equipment has been delayed, but full-scale work on roads and wells is expected to begin in FY 78.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government provides part of the costs of the Operation's extension and administrative personnel.

FY 1979 Program: Funding of \$1,500,000 will provide for continued technical assistance; short-term training in extension methodology, blacksmithing and community development; farm-to-market road improvement at an estimated cost of \$12,000 per kilometer; construction and renovation of deep wells at an estimated cost of \$15,000 per well; and related operational support.

Beneficiaries: Overall improvements in infrastructure, literacy and extension inputs and services will result in increased production and income for cereal and vegetable farmers of the Fifth Region (total inhabitants about 500,000) who are among the poorest in Mali. Project cost per family is estimated at \$125.

	FY 77 (cumulative)	All Years
Major Outputs:		
Pilot farmers trained	1,000	3,500
Farmers participating in credit system	1,800	3,500
Farmers using new technology	5,000	16,000
Roads improved (kilometers)		307
Wells dug or improved		80
Participants trained		33

	(\$ thousands)	
	FY 79	
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		
Personnel: 2 U.S. long-term advisors (24 pm)		80
1 short-term horticulturalist (5 pm)		36
Training: 16 short-term participants (U.S. 6 pm;		
in-country, 12 pm; third country, 120 pm)		55
Commodities: Equipment for roads and wells		1,000
Construction: Construction costs for wells and		
road improvement		150
Other Costs: Local labor costs		100
Fuel, maintenance and other support costs		79
	Total	1,500

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	2,292 a/	27	2,265	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) Others to be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	400 c/	1,592		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	2,692	1,619	1,073	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,500	3,183	7,375	

a/ Prior funding provided under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974 c/ Prior funding from regular program

PROGRAM: MALI (GRM)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Action Riz-Sorgho		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 1,500		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,528
NUMBER 688-0206	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change transmitted May 31, 1977	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To increase cereal production in the chronically grain deficit Seventh Region of Mali through the introduction of improved technology to small farmers.

Background and Progress to Date: Crop cultivation in the near-desert region around Gao is dependent upon irrigation from the Niger River. Flooding and water flow can be controlled only by a system of non-submersible dikes and water gates. Since termination by IBRD in 1976 of an 18-month period of emergency drought assistance to Action Riz-Sorgho, A.I.D. has assisted the Government in a project to increase rice and sorghum production in and around Gao. Activities include construction of non-submersible dikes and water gates; establishment of a regional research station to determine the mix of seed, fertilizer and practices most suitable for the region; and training of extension personnel and farmers. Equipment is being delivered, but construction and training programs are behind schedule.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government provides operational support/administrative and extension personnel for Action Riz-Sorgho. The African Development Fund of the African Development Bank is helping to finance the heavy equipment brigade working on dike construction.

FY 1979 Program: Funding of \$972,000 will provide for full-time services of a Project Coordinator and a short-term research consultant; short-term rice production training in the United States for four extension personnel and instruction in water control management for 15 people in Mali; materials required for construction of the research station; and cost for fuel, maintenance and operational support. Construction cost per hectare of cultivated land under flood control is estimated at \$350. Major activities will center around field research, strengthening of extension delivery services, dike and water gate improvement and planning for

program expansion to increase hectareage under cultivation.

Beneficiaries: The sedentary small farmers (about 25,000 families) who comprise 90% of the region's population, should realize a 40% gain in income resulting from projected increases in cereal production. Life of project cost per extended family is estimated at \$140.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	FY 77 (cumulative)	All Years
Increased hectares under cultivation	2,000	17,000
Increased average yield per hectare (kg)	150	350
Extension personnel trained	-	50
Farmers participating	400	25,000
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ Thousands)	
	FY 79	
Personnel: 1 long term advisor (12 pm)	40	
1 short term agronomist (6 pm)	35	
Training: 19 short term (U.S. - 6 pm);		
in-country - 15 pm; 3rd country - 12 pm)	40	
Commodities: Construction materials for		
research station	297	
Construction: Research Station, dikes	400	
Other Costs: Fuel, vehicle maintenance and		
support costs	160	
Total	972	

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,005	394	611	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,000	800		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	2,005	1,194	811	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	972c/	551	3,528	

To be selected

TITLE Mali Livestock Sector		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 5,700		LIFE OF PROJECT 10,333	
NUMBER 688-0203	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 312. Advice		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77 a/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		of Change to be transmitted.			

Purpose: To assist the Government and people of Mali to increase livestock production and marketing, primarily through better use of current range areas and expansion into new lands.

Background and Progress to Date: This project encompasses a variety of activities in Mali's livestock sector. Since inception of the project, studies have been completed which dealt with animal nutrition; inventory of range land and water resources; perceptions of herder beneficiaries; and institutional manpower, management and revenue needs. A 12-man team is now working in the Sahelian area of Mali. Commodities are being delivered. Eight Malians have begun U.S. graduate training in animal husbandry and range management. A joint U.S.-GRM fund has been established for funding project operating expenses.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GRM is providing office space for the contract team, land for controlled range management and funds for operational and personnel support to the Joint Fund. Complementary assistance is being provided by UNDP/FAO which has provided technical assistance and wells, and is building a pilot agricultural center in the Malian Sahel area. The International Livestock Center for Africa is conducting research on animal nutrition and productivity and herder attitudes to new projects.

FY 1979 Program: The U.S. will continue to provide technical services, training, commodities, construction and operational support to this project. The training center for livestock agents in range management, animal husbandry, and extension work will become operational. Construction of wells, firebreaks, veterinary stations and markets in the Sahel range area will be completed. The tse-tse fly control program will be initiated in selected areas, in order to determine the feasibility of opening new land to livestock and crop production. Construction of most project buildings will be completed. Phase I of the Small Ruminants Study will be

completed and a determination made on Phase II implementation. Support for animal feeding and activities carried out by the Central Veterinary Laboratory (primarily animal vaccine production) will be continued under this project.

Beneficiaries: Rural livestock producer families are the primary beneficiaries. The GRM will also benefit, as nearly 80% of Mali's GNP and 40% of its foreign exchange are derived from the livestock sector.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Acres under range management	800,000
Water points developed	100
Acres surveyed for tse-tse fly	5 million
Acres treated for tse-tse fly control	600,000
Livestock extension agents trained	600
Animal health vaccines produced (doses)	60 million
Farmer's livestock fattening project (cattle fattened)	6,000

	(\$ thousands)
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 28 full-time advisors (28 py)	3,000
3 short-time consultants (12 pm)	100
Training: 10 long-term participants (U.S. 204 pm)	204
3 short-term participants (3rd country 18 pm)	25
Commodities: Vehicles, radio, laboratory and camping equipment, fencing, scales	791
Other Costs: Building materials for laboratories, offices, veterinary stations, water holes	955
Recurring local costs, credit fund	625
Total	5,700

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	353 a/	-	353	Chemonics Experience, Incorporated U.S. Department of Agriculture
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,800 c/	1,113		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	2,153	1,113	1,040	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	5,700	2,480	10,333	

a/ Prior funding provided under the Foreign Disaster Act of 1974. c/ Prior funding from regular program.

TITLE Rural Works		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 688-0204		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 79	1,068	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 313		Advice of change to be transmitted.				

Purpose: To encourage and assist people in the Sahel areas of Mali to plan and implement simple, economically productive rural works; and to assist the Government of Mali in its efforts to promote development at the local level.

Background and Progress to Date: Much of the infrastructure, damaged in the Sahel during the long drought, remains to be restored and repaired to bring villagers to even a pre-drought standard of living. Through an experimental, decentralized approach toward rural development, the Government will assist Sahel communities to plan and complete simple, economically productive rural works which, depending upon the villagers' perceived needs, may include wells, small dams and dikes, irrigation systems, canals, land clearing and farm-to-market tracks. The project will support up to 200 self-help activities in eight cercles (counties) at an average cost of \$15,000. Vehicles and cement needed for an initial series of village selected activities are on order. Two Peace Corps Volunteers are providing field assistance.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will furnish extension agents, National and Regional Coordinators, an engineer and other administrative support.

FY 1979 Program: Funding of \$1,068,000 will provide for continuation of technical assistance, U.S. graduate training in rural community development for three Regional Coordinators, and commodity and operational support. A Phase II of rural works will be started in two new cercles, with assistance of two new Peace Corps volunteers.

Beneficiaries: Farmers (including women) will have a capability to make and maintain farming implements, youth will have such employment opportunities as blacksmith assistants, and the communities will achieve increased self-reliance and capability in

using intermediate technologies, maintaining infrastructure facilities, developing community improvements and obtaining resource assistance. Cost per extended family (averaging 10-15 people) is estimated at \$282. Approximately 100,000 persons in over 100 villages will benefit.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Rural works projects	200
Regional Coordinators with U.S. degrees in community development	4
Villagers participating	37,800

	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 1979</u>
Personnel: 4 community development advisors (48 pm)	350
Training: 3 participants (U.S. community development graduate studies) (72 pm)	72
Commodities: Vehicles, cement, materials, tools	100
Construction: Small rural works	50
Other Costs: Labor costs	246
Local salaries	100
Travel	100
Vehicle operation and maintenance	<u>50</u>
Total	1,068

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	525	-	525	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	600 ^{c/}	595		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,125	595	530	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,068	4,182	6,375	

c/ Prior funding from regular program.

TITLE Land Use Capability Inventory		FUNDS Sahel Development Fund		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
				FY 79 1,590	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,869
NUMBER 688-0205	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, P. 314		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advice of Change to be transmitted			ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To assist the Government of Mali in performing an inventory of land and water resources and to assist Mali in developing a capacity to plan effective utilization of its resources.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Mali is making a serious, coordinated effort to develop its agricultural and range resources as a means of exploiting food production potential. Identification, evaluation and quantification of Mali's resources are prerequisites to planning priorities and strategies. Agreement is expected to be reached between the Governments of France and Mali on the extent of the French technical assistance contribution to this multi-donor project. Arrival of technicians are anticipated during FY 78.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will provide counterpart technical support. France is expected to contribute partial funding for technical assistance in hydrogeological mapping and surveying.

FY 1979 Program: Funds will provide for continued full-time services of planners and two short-term soil science/range ecology consultants; short-term training in the United States and France for three participants; cartographic printing, soil sample analyses, fuel and vehicle maintenance and secretarial support.

Beneficiaries: The Government of Mali will be better able to plan its development programs; and the people of Mali, who are predominantly farmers, fishermen and herdsman, will therefore receive benefit from the results of better land use planning.

Major Outputs:

All Years

- Participants trained in land use planning and resource development 11
- Large-scale (1: 200,000) land use potential map of Mali
- Institutional capability developed for land use data collection and use for project planning

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)

	FY 79
Personnel: 3 full-time advisers (3 py)	255
2 short-term consultants (12 pm)	100
Training: Three short-term participants (U.S. -24 pm; Third Country - 12 pm)	35
Other Costs: Transportation	730
Cartographic printing	220
Fuel	110
Maintenance	80
Secretarial Support	60
Total	1,590

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,279	200		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,279	200	1,079	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,590	-	2,869	

TITLE Operation Haute Vallee		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
				FY 79	1,650	LIFE OF PROJECT 11,416
NUMBER 688-0210	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		FY 78 Africa Program, p. 402		

Purpose: To assist Operation Haute Vallee to plan and manage an integrated rural development program incorporating social and economic components to benefit the people of the region and increase Mali's food production.

Background and Progress to Date: The Haute Vallee, situated near Bamako in a zone of high rainfall, has been a traditional source of food supply for Mali's urban population and surplus cereal stocks for drought relief. Construction of the Selingue Dam, begun in late 1976, will increase the zone's potential for extended irrigated agriculture. Meanwhile, the Operation, in accord with the Government's policy of an integrated approach to rural development, has initiated a program which includes development of improved irrigation and farm-to-market roads and a farmer credit plan. A.I.D. assistance to the Operation's efforts will include studies on vector-borne disease control, and technical and commodity resources for the renovation and construction of market roads and irrigation systems, as well as provision of extension and health services.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government's contribution will include staff, operating costs and road maintenance. IBRD will construct 165 kilometers of all-weather roads.

FY 1979 Program: Funding of \$1,650,000 will provide for four full time advisors in agronomy and agricultural economics and one short term irrigation consultant, U.S. training in water management and agricultural credit for three extension agents, and short courses in neighboring countries for eight participants. Funds will also be provided for vehicles, functional literacy training materials, agricultural equipment, and support costs for fuel, dikes and well construction and related operations. Activities will include topographic mapping prior to dike construction, continuation of road construction and of the adult functional literacy program,

and design of a health delivery system based on a survey of existing health problems and provision of care.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 9,000 farm families in the Haute Vallee area will directly benefit from the project. The remaining 6,000 farm families will also benefit from improvements in the region. Indirect beneficiaries are the residents of Bamako who will be able to buy the additional food produced in the region. It is estimated that cost per kilometer of roads constructed will be \$20,000 per kilometer and that costs per hectare of irrigated fields prepared will be \$700.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Polders rehabilitated	7
Irrigation perimeters constructed	10
Seed multiplication center established	1
Market roads constructed (kilometers)	280
Wells dug	60
Extension agents trained	60
Literacy and health programs functioning	

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>(\$ thousands)</u>
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 4 full-time advisors (48 pm)	320
1 short-term consultant (6 pm)	40
Training: 3 long-term participants (U.S., 36 pm)	36
8 short-term participants (3rd country 17pm)	24
Commodities: Vehicles, agricultural implements, training materials	620
Construction: Road construction	100
Other Costs: Credit fund	280
Fuel, vehicle maintenance and support costs	230
Total	1,650

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	800	400		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	800	400	400	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,650	8,966	11,416	

COUNTRY: MALI

(U.S.FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-77			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77			TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77		
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	
I.ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	16.4	22.7	3.3	1.3	10.5									
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	0.1									
GRANTS.....	16.4	22.7	3.3	1.3	10.4									
A.AID AND PREDECES.....	*	13.3	2.7	1.1	10.0									
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
GRANTS.....	*	13.3	2.7	1.1	10.0									
(SEC.SUPP.ASSIST.)....	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)									
B.FOOD FOR PEACE.....	16.0	8.9	0.2	*	0.1									
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	0.1									
GRANTS.....	16.0	8.9	0.2	-	-									
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	0.1									
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS....	-	-	-	-	-									
PAY. IN FOR. CURR....	-	-	-	-	0.1									
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	16.0	8.9	0.2	*	*									
E.RELIEF,EC.DEV & WFP.	15.9	8.9	0.2	*	*									
VOL.RELIEF AGENCY.....	0.1	-	-	-	-									
C.OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4									
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
GRANTS.....	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4									
PEACE CORPS.....	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4									
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-									
II.MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	-	-	-	-	-									
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
A.MAP GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
B.CREDIT SALES-FMS....	-	-	-	-	-									
C.MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
D.TRAN-FXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-	-									
E.OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
III.TOTAL ECON.& MIL....	16.4	22.7	3.3	1.3										
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
GRANTS.....	16.4	22.7	3.3	1.3										
OTHER US LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-									

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

(Millions of Dollars) CP 79-18

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77
TOTAL	21.5	-	47.3	309.3
IDA	10.0	-	36.0	129.2
AFDB	10.0	-	9.7	25.7
UNDP	0	-	0.4	22.5
Other UN	0.5	-	1.2	5.8
BEC	1.0	-	-	126.1
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	47.0	49.7	241.9	
France	24.9	24.3	150.6	
Germany	11.8	18.0	59.8	
Canada	4.9	2.1	17.0	
United Kingdom	3.7	0.8	6.5	
Netherlands	0.2	2.3	2.8	
Belgium	1.3	0.4	2.1	
Other	0.2	1.8	3.1	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1973-76	
TOTAL	25.6	3.0	39.0	
Saudi Arabia	16.0	-	17.0	
Qatar	3.0	2.0	6.5	
Libya	-	-	5.8	
UAE	4.0	1.0	5.0	
Algeria	1.0	-	3.1	
Other	1.6	-	1.6	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1966-77	
TOTAL	-	-	177.0	
USSR	-	-	86.0	
Eastern Europe	-	-	23.0	
China	-	-	68.0	

P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.

Mauritania

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 1,293

Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 320

Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) 1.3%

Life expectancy(1973) 38 years

Literacy rate.....(1974) 10% ,Male n.a. ,Female n.a.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural production growth rate.....() n.a.

Annual per capita agricultural production growth rate.....() n.a.

Food production per capita.....(dollars) n.a.

Major subsistence crop..... millet

 % of arable land.....() n.a.

Major cash crop..... n.a.

 % of arable land.....() n.a.

Major exports.....(1975) iron ore, fish, copper

Major agricultural exports.....() n.a.

Value of all exports (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 187, (75) 174, (76) 177

 Exports to U.S. (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) - , (75) - , (76) -

Major agricultural imports.....(1975) food

Value of all imports (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 132, (75) 160, (76) 180

 Imports from U.S. (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 12, (75) 16, (76) 20

Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1974) 55, (75) 14, (76) -2

Main trading partners... France, United Kingdom, U.S.

Official international reserves, gross holdings, last 3 years...(1974) 131, (75) 166, (76) 90

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... (1974) 148, (75) 158, (76) 180

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 65, (74) 90, (75) 91

Central government total expenditures, last 3 years (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 73, (74) 98, (75) 163

Deficit or surplus (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) -8, (74) -8, (75) -72

Defense expenditures, last 3 years

 as % of total expenditures..... (1973) 8.2%, (74) 8.1%, (75) 5.8%

 as % of GNP..... (1973) 2.3%, (74) 2.1%, (75) 2.1%

Service payments on external public debt as % of goods and non-factor services, latest..... (1975) 15.3%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$4.3 million

 as % of country central government expenditures..... 2.6%

 as % of country imports of goods and services..... 2.7%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population 15 years of age and below...(1969) 43% (15/40) 36% (40+) 20%

Population growth rate....(1971-1972) 2.0% (1976-1977) 2.1%

Proportion of population in urban areas.....(1973) 8% (1976) 11%

Proportion of labor force in agriculture.....(1970) 85%

Major causes of mortality...() n.a.

Major causes of morbidity...() n.a.

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 185

People per doctor.....(1973) 16,800

MAURITANIA (GIRM)

PROGRAM SUMMARY CP 79-13							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	1,486	1,450	-	-	-	-	36
Total ..	1,486	1,450	-	-	-	-	36a/
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	4,314	500	-	-	-	-	3,814a/
Total ..	4,314	500	-	-	-	-	3,814b/
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	6,896	1,096	-	-	-	-	5,800
Total ..	6,896	1,096	-	-	-	-	5,800b/

a/ Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

b/ Sahel Development Program.

United States interests in Mauritania are primarily developmental. Assistance to Mauritania rests on commitments of the United States to participate in a long-range development effort in the Sahel within the context of the Sahel Development Program and Club du Sahel guidelines. Until 1977, the A.I.D. effort was drought-related, with the largest input being PL 480 food. In FY 1979 A.I.D. will concentrate on developmental assistance (an agreement for the first long-term development project was signed in 1977), although PL 480 food will continue to be provided, to help offset Mauritania's chronic food deficit.

Development Overview

Mauritania's per capita Gross National Product (GNP) is about \$320, while rural per capita GNP is about \$70, reflecting the extreme dual nature of the economy. The needs of rural Mauritania are great. Years of over-grazing

accompanied by a growth in population and almost ten years of drought or quasi-drought have seriously diminished natural vegetation cover and ground water; increased the food deficit; caused a rural exodus with associated problems of urban unemployment; and set in motion social change, the direction of which is uncertain. A legacy of colonial administration from a remote capital, coupled with a nomadic population, has resulted in a literacy rate of about 10%, with about 18% of the primary school population in school; and a health system that provides for only a little primary health care for the bulk of the population.

The constraints to meeting these needs are considerable. While the government has given rural development priority, its ability to provide leadership, to make hard investment choices, and to persist in the vision of an improved rural sector remains to be tested. An adequate data base is lacking for decision-making on projects, as is the analytical staff to cope with data. Due to its physical isolation, Mauritania's traditional society is characterized by an inward-looking perspective that may not always recognize, or accept, change. There are also severe shortages of trained manpower, and currently there is a guerilla war competing for attention from the Government. The magnitude of needs and the nature of constraints are such that development will be very slow even with external assistance.

Socio-economic Performance

The Government is aware of the need to balance growth between the high income modern sector (dependent primarily on receipts from iron mining) and the low-income traditional sector. This awareness is reflected in the third development plan (1976 to 1980), which places emphasis on both rural development and employment, and provides a modest increase in budget allocations to the rural sector. On balance, since Mauritania is only just beginning to move down this road, it is early to speak of successes or failures.

MAURITANIA (GIRM)

External Donors

The United States is one of several donors. A considerable portion of actual and contemplated Arab and Eastern European aid is concentrated in the modern sector, while a like portion of Western European and World Bank aid is concentrated in the development of the Senegal River Valley. A.I.D.'s bilateral effort will concentrate in the remaining geographic area, containing about 80% of the population and most of Mauritania's poorest inhabitants. Some other donor activity is planned for this region. The World Bank, the European Development Fund (FED) and West Germany plan to assist in the construction of earthen dams similar to those A.I.D. is proposing. The mainland Chinese provide assistance to rural medical dispensaries, which will complement A.I.D. plans to provide medical assistance directly to nomads and villagers. French financed technical personnel are essential across the board, representing the Mauritanian Government's major technical resource.

A.I.D. Program Direction/Strategy

Rural development is A.I.D.'s major focus is on reestablishing renewable resources while improving agricultural productivity and then improving primary health care. Programming for these activities is consistent with the Sahel Development Program and Club du Sahel objectives. A.I.D. projects are designed to be pilot interventions which will test local receptivity to new techniques and procedures. Additionally, A.I.D. plans to assist the host government in (1) data collection and analysis, (2) the definition of investment choices, (3) devising ways in accelerating manpower development, and (4) devising ways to overcome sociological constraints.

CP 79-17

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^d			
Direct Hire ^b	6	10	12
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	-	4	16
Total	6	14	31
Participants^d			
Noncontract	-	-	12
Contract	-	-	61
Total	-	-	73

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

CP 79-08

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	-	2,050	5,000
Total A.I.D.	-	2,050	5,000
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	1,664	1,429	717
Total P.L. 480	1,664	1,429	717
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	1,664	3,479	5,717

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

MAURITANIA (GIRM)

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		596		667		599
World Food Programs ..		813		334		118
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		255		428		-
Title II Total		1,664		1,429		717
Total P.L. 480		1,664		1,429		717

COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER Robert M. Klein

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: Mauritania (GIRM)

CP 79.02

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77			Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Expenditures	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
Food and Nutrition Integrated Rural Development	* 682-0201	1977 ^{a/}	1,450	-	500	950	1,096	1,100	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sahel Development Program																	
Vegetable Production	682-0204	1978	-	-	795	200	-	400	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renewable Resource Management	* 682-0205	1978	-	-	1,000	600	1,300	1,000	1,116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Sector Assessment/Manpower Survey	* 682-0211	1978	-	-	2,000	300	2,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Land Reclamation	* 682-0203	1979	-	-	-	-	2,000	1,300	1,088	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grain Services System	* 682-0210	1979	-	-	-	-	500	200	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....			1,450	-	4,295	2,050	6,896	5,000	3,804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

^{a/} Prior funding provided from the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Rural Land Reclamation		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 682-0203		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		FY 79	2,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,088
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		PRIOR REFERENCE NONE		ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
				INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	

Purpose: To assist the GIRM develop an integrated approach to the management and conservation of water resources and simultaneously develop methods of agricultural production and extend them to farmers.

Background: Semi-nomadic herders in Mauritania have constructed small earthen dams for many generations to help retain rainwater. These were used to water livestock, as a source of potable water, and for growing sorghum and millet. However, the farmers did not have the technical knowledge or mechanical means to construct permanent dams nor were they able to develop proper systems for the multi-purposes for which the water was required. This project will instruct GIRM technicians on how to build the dams more effectively and the farmers on how to maintain them and use the water rationally. A separate aspect of the project concerns the construction of two water retention structures which are designed to recharge two aquifers, one each at the oases of Atar and Tidjikja. Water-use plans will likewise be devised for the two oases.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GIRM has helped farmers rebuild approximately twenty water retention dams in the Fifth Region as part of the drought rehabilitation program. They have also constructed a major aquifer recharge dam in Atar during 1977 at their own expense. The West Germans will be constructing 10 dams in the Tagant Region and the European Economic Community has agreed to build 18 dams in the First and Second Regions.

FY 1979 Program: During the first year of project implementation, a water and soils survey will be completed, commodities will be purchased, training of GIRM personnel will begin, and four dams will have been completed and another four begun.

Beneficiaries: The sociological analysis for the project has not yet been completed, but the 15 rainwater retention dams can be expected to directly benefit 15 communities encompassing 7,500 people. The two dams at Atar and Tidjikja can be expected to benefit directly the entire 46,000 residents of both oases by increasing the potable water supply. Benefits will go especially to the 5,000 farmers who will be able to expand their fields under cultivation.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Acquifer recharge dams	2
Rainwater retention dams	15
Planning engineers trained	3
Supervisors/Foremen trained	10
Operator/mechanics/technicians trained	70
Water resources survey completed	1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel:	
Long-term technicians (54 pm)	427
Training:	
In-country training (344 pm)	70
Commodities:	
Vehicles	122
Construction equipment	1,020
2 mobile homes	30
Other Costs:	
Local supplies and spare parts	174
Operating costs	157
Total	<u>2,000</u>

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,000	1,088	3,088	

TITLE Grain Services System		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
				FY 79 500	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,500
NUMBER 682-0210	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	NONE			

Purpose: To rearrange the present "grain system" so that disincentives to agricultural production are eliminated while making collection and distribution of food more efficient.

Background: Mauritania is a chronic grain deficit country. In a normal crop production year, this deficit reaches 30,000 to 40,000 metric tons which is covered by commercial purchases (mainly rice) and donor commitments. The present pricing policies and methods for distributing this grain work as a disincentive to producers and prevent much needed revisions in a modernizing social system. By rearranging the present practice the Government can achieve certain desired results. The revised method would use a combination of PL 480 Title II sales and Food-for-Work programs to bring about the revisions.

Host Countries and Other Donors: The project calls for a major coordinated effort from the traditional food donors to Mauritania, including the European Economic Community, France, Canada, West Germany, and the UN World Food Program. Other donors will be expected to supply grain storage and management assistance, handtools, vehicles, training and some grain. The GIRM will be expected to supply Food-for-Work wage supplements, inland grain transportation costs and, in later years, donate grain to the indigent.

FY 1979 Program: The initial stages of this project would require a major coordination effort by the GIRM to obtain the required support from donor countries. As the scheme will require long-term commitments from the donors, this sensitizing coordination stage is considered critical. Early in 1979, A.I.D. will field a Food-for-Work management team, and Food-for-Work Programs will begin.

Beneficiaries: During the life of the project the obvious beneficiaries are those elements of the population that would go hungry or starve if food was not donated. Over the long-term, the beneficiaries will be the entire society (approximately 1.4 million), since the proposed project provides the proper incentives for increased agricultural production and changing present sociological configurations to those more amenable to general economic development.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Rural works projects completed	4
Office of Cereals Management operating efficiently	
Rural incomes increased	
Underemployment in rural areas reduced	

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel:	
4-member management team (72 pm)	480
Other Costs:	
Supplies and operating costs	<u>20</u>
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	1,000	1,500	

PROGRAM: MAURITANIA (GIRM)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79.05

TITLE Integrated Rural Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79	1,096	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,346
NUMBER 682-0201	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Africa Program, p. 323	FY 77 a/	FY 80	FY 81

Purpose: To assist the GIRM to increase food production among inhabitants of the Tenth Region, around Selibaby, Mauritania.

Background and Progress to Date: Since 1972, the drought in Mauritania reduced both agricultural and livestock production. It became apparent that not only was assistance needed for farmers and raisers of livestock but that new methods would be required in order to increase production effectively. Essentially, it is an experimental program designed to determine what approaches are successful in this area.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GIRM has provided land for the various experimental sites to be operated under the program and has designated personnel from its services to work in the program, together with providing them administrative support.

FY 1979 Program: The U.S. and GIRM personnel assigned to the project will continue to operate the various experimental activities. Funding from this fiscal year should allow for the virtual completion of all these activities and provide a basis for determining what form further assistance, based on the techniques that prove successful in this program, might take.

Beneficiaries: Since this is a limited scale experimental program, the direct beneficiaries will be the number of farmers and herders participating in the experimental activities. Given successful experimentation resulting in augmented production, the local populace will benefit from an increased food supply, and such techniques should benefit other producers elsewhere.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Agronomic demonstration sites established testing improved practices	3
Livestock demonstration unit established testing improved practices	1
Herders' association established	1
Farmers' cooperative established	1
Firebreaks designed (kilometers)	225
Rangeland resource survey completed	1
GIRM technicians trained	16
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
<u>Personnel:</u>	
Resident contract staff (72 pm)	576
Short-term contract personnel (19 pm)	119
<u>Training:</u>	
In-country training (100 pm)	54
<u>Commodities:</u>	
Agricultural equipment	50
<u>Other Costs:</u>	
Renovation and leasing of staff housing	182
Land resource survey	115
Total	<u>1,096</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,450	-	1,450	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	500	950		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,950	950	1,000	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,096	300	3,346	

a/ Prior funding provided under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

PROGRAM: MAURITANIA (GIRM)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79.05

TITLE Renewable Resource Management		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 1,300	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,416	
NUMBER 682-0205	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Africa Program, p. 456	FY 78	FY 81	OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To survey renewable resources and implement pilot projects as the basis for an integrated program of renewable resources management and conservation for Mauritania.

Background and Progress to Date: The land, soils, forest, vegetation and water (renewable resources) have suffered severe damage during recent droughts. This project will assist the GIRM to assess these resources by satellite imagery and to reverse their deterioration. Methods will be tested at four pilot projects in the Sixth Region for sand dune stabilization, natural revegetation, forest management and range management. Replication of these will be carried out once their social and technical validities have been confirmed. During FY 78, the project design will be completed and initial funds will be obligated to begin remote-sensing operations and the pilot interventions, following which the project will help develop Mauritania's first national resources management plan.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GIRM provides the land and water for the pilot areas and has designated professional, technical and support personnel for program coordination, research and implementation. Staff will be recruited from the National Agricultural School at Kaedi, Mauritania, which will support inservice training. This school is assisted by a Food and Agriculture Organization project funded by the United Nations Development Program.

FY 1979 Program: U.S. contract and GIRM personnel will complete the resources survey and begin preparations for a national resources management plan using the data obtained. Funding for this fiscal year will complete the survey and the first year of operations on the four pilot projects.

Beneficiaries: There are a total of 180,000 people in the Sixth Region, of whom many will benefit directly from the vegetation, forest products, fodder and water developed at the project sites.

The GIRM will be able to survey and manage resources and develop projects in other regions. By the end of the project, a national renewable resources plan can be carried out for the benefit of the entire population of Mauritania.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Resources survey, inventory, and data base	1
Personnel trained	57
Pilot projects complete and facilities established	10
National plan for renewable resources	1
 <u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	 (\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
<u>Personnel:</u>	
Resident contract team (52 pm)	416
Resources survey team (8 pm)	64
<u>Training:</u>	
Long-term third-country (72 pm)	51
Short-term in-country (40 pm)	22
<u>Commodities:</u>	
Vehicles and equipment	110
<u>Construction:</u>	
Pilot project preparation and well-digging	350
<u>Other Costs:</u>	
Seedlings and vehicle operating costs	<u>287</u>
Total	1,300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,000	600		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,000	600	400	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,300	1,116	3,416	

TITLE Rural Sector Assessment/Manpower Survey		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 682-0211		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 2,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Change to be Transmitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79
				ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81	

Purpose: Assist the Mauritanian Government to develop information for decision-making among alternative development strategies in Mauritania and to translate these strategies into specific projects. Major components of the survey are a rural sector assessment and a national manpower/employment study.

Background and Progress to Date: The Third Mauritania Development Plan, 1976-80, attaches high priority to food self-sufficiency; protection of the environment; and to increased, equitable, and stable rural incomes. The agricultural resource base is slender and has been severely shaken by the drought. Alternative development strategies and the feasibility of the Government's objectives have not yet been critically examined. The optimal balance between livestock, dryland agriculture and irrigated agriculture, with all their multiple options, strategies and projects, need to be analyzed in terms of Plan objectives, utilization of resources, infrastructure, human capital, service institutions, and employment generation.

Presently, there is inadequate information and virtually no analytical base for predicting implications and consequences of imminent strategy choices. The country has little skilled manpower to implement a national development program and contribute to expanded economic activity. The Mauritanian Government places a high priority on filling skilled manpower gaps in both the public and private sectors of the economy, and on generating employment for unskilled workers. To achieve these objectives, it will be necessary to develop a data and analytical base for designing sound cost-effective programs, a particularly relevant need in Mauritania given its fragile resource base.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GIRM is providing personnel for gathering data and as counterparts to U. S. technicians and is also providing the time of officials for activity review meetings and seminars. Separate projects of the World Bank and the Federal Republic of Germany are assisting the Ministry of Planning with economists and other planning personnel. Canada is

independently providing scholarships in economics.

FY 1979 Program: The project will be underway with the resident team established in-country. Work will be started on defining the agro-climatic zones and sub-sector studies, and the seminars on project development will continue as will the counterpart groups.

Beneficiaries: This project will provide sound planning data and information to enable the Mauritanian Government, as well as foreign donors, to design effective development strategies and projects. These projects when implemented, will directly assist the rural poor to increase their productivity and level of living, and provide alternative employment opportunities.

Major Outputs: A rural sector assessment and an in-depth manpower/employment study will be completed. Eight seminars on data collection, project design, development, and evaluation will be conducted for local staff. Policy and program options, as well as project packages, will be presented to the Government.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79

Personnel:	7 resident contract staff (84 pm)	560
	7 long-term consultants (63 pm)	504
	14 short-term consultants (56 pm)	450
Commodities:	Vehicles and spare parts	60
	Teaching materials	15
	Furniture and household equipment	145
Other Costs:	Office space, furnishings and supplies	120
	Salaries for local personnel	100
	Project support costs	46
	Total	2,000

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES To be selected
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	2,000	300		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	2,000	300	1,700	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,000	-	4,000	

COUNTRY: MAURITANIA

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

-----U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL REPAY- TOTAL LESS LOANS MENTS REPAYMENTS AND AND AND GRANTS INTEREST INTEREST 1946-77 1946-77 1946-77		
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977			
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	8.6	4.3	2.9	2.2	3.5			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	8.6	4.3	2.9	2.2	3.5			
A. AID AND PREDECES.....	0.1	1.7	0.4	0.3	1.7			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	0.1	1.7	0.4	0.3	1.7			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)....	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	8.5	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.7			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	*	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.7			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	-			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	-			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	8.5	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.7			
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.	8.5	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.1			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	*	-	-	-	0.6			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	-	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1			
PEACE CORPS.....	-	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1			
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	-	-	-	-	-			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
A. MAP GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	-	-	-	-	-			
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
D. TRAN-FXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-	-			
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	8.6	4.3	2.9	2.2				
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	8.6	4.3	2.9	2.2				
OTHER US LOANS.....	5.1	-	-	-	-			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	5.1	-	-	-	-			
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

(Millions of Dollars)

CP 79-18

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

TOTAL	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ¹
IERD	11.0	-	7.9	216.7
IFC	-	-	-	66.0
IDA	-	-	-	17.9
AFDB	8.1	-	6.2	38.5
UNDP	2.1	-	0.9	11.9
Other UN	0.4	-	0.1	8.2
EEC	-	-	0.7	2.9
	0.4	-	-	71.3

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1975	CY 1976	CY 1966-76
TOTAL	13.5	20.2	98.6
France	9.2	14.4	68.6
Germany	2.2	2.9	17.7
Canada	1.2	2.2	8.2
Japan	0.2	0	2.1
Other	0.7	0.7	2.0

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1975	CY 1976	CY 1973-76
TOTAL	24.6	106.2	173.5
Saudi Arabia	-	94.1	112.1
UAE	15.0	10.0	25.0
Qatar	1.5	1.5	15.0
Libya	2.0	-	13.8
Kuwait	6.1	0.6	6.9
Algeria	-	-	0.7

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

TOTAL	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1964-77
USSR	-	-	90.0
China	-	-	5.0
	-	-	85.0

^P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only. UAE-United Arab Emirates.

Niger

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 4,850

Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 130

Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) -3.8%

Life expectancy(1973) 38 years

Literacy rate.....(1973) 6% ,Male n.a. ,Female 1%

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 1.0%

Annual per capita agricultural production growth rate.....(1960-1974) -1.6%

Food production per capita.....(dollars 1976) \$18

Major subsistence crop..... millet

% of arable land.....(1975) n.a.

Major cash crop..... peanuts

% of arable land.....(1975) n.a.

Major exports.....(1975) uranium

Major agricultural exports.....(1975) peanuts

Value of all exports (\$ millions, f.o.b.).....(1974) 52, (75) 72, (76) 73

Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, f.o.b.).....(1974) -, (75) -, (76) -

Major agricultural imports.....(1975) food

Value of all imports (\$ millions, c.i.f.).....(1974) 96, (75) 153, (76) 138

Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, c.i.f.).....(1974) 12, (75) 11, (76) 9

Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1974) -43, (75) -11, (76) -65

Main trading partners... France, European Communities, Nigeria

Official international reserves, gross holdings, last 3 years...(1974) 46, (75) 50, (76) 82

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... (1974) 132, (75) 144, (76) 178

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.)..... (1973) 60, (74) 62, (75) 93

Central government total expenditures, last 3 years (\$ millions, U.S.)..... (1973) 70, (74) 75, (75) 88

Deficit or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.)..... (1973) -10, (74) -13, (75) -5

Defense expenditures, last 3 years

as % of total expenditures..... (1973) 5.3%, (74) 5.1%, (75) 4.5%

as % of GNP..... (1973) 0.8%, (74) 0.7%, (75) 0.7%

Service payments on external public debt as % of goods and non-factor services, latest..... (1975) n.a.

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$9.2 million

as % of country central government expenditures..... 10.5%

as % of country imports of goods and services..... 6.0%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population 15 years of age and below...() n.a. (15/40) n.a. (40+) n.a.

Population growth rate....(1971-1972) 2.8% (1976-1977) 2.7%

Proportion of population in urban areas.....(1976) 9% () n.a.

Proportion of labor force in agriculture.....(1970) 91%

Major causes of mortality...() n.a.

Major causes of morbidity...() n.a.

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 175

People per doctor.....(1973) 43,000

NIGER (GON)

PROGRAM SUMMARY								CP 79-13
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>								
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
1977								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants . . .	5,003	4,598	-	-	-	-	405	
Total . .	5,003	4,598	-	-	-	-	405	
1978								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants . . .	9,640	1,675	-	2,000	-	-	5,965	
Total . .	9,640	1,675	-	2,000	-	-	5,965	
1979								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants . . .	11,573	1,525	-	-	-	175	9,873	
Total . .	11,573	1,525	-	-	-	175	9,873	

a/ Activity funded under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

b/ Activity funded under Sahel Development Program.

Niger is one of the countries comprising Sahelian West Africa. It is an active participant in a long-term international development effort, coordinated through the Club du Sahel. As such, Niger's primary development goals are to achieve self-sufficiency in staple food production and sustain economic and social development. This effort is a direct outgrowth of the devastating drought of 1968-74. The U.S. interest in Niger is developmental.

The A.I.D. FY 1979 program is aimed at improving the productivity and standard of living of Niger's rural majority, and at minimizing that country's requirements for outside relief in the event of future droughts.

Development Overview:

Niger's substantial uranium deposits are providing continually increasing government revenues, yet the constraints to a progressive and timely development program in Niger comprise all the classic problems which beset the third world. Niger's per capita GNP is approximately \$130. Less than 15% of Niger's total land-mass is suitable for cultivation. The marginal quality of that land is rapidly deteriorating and existing technology makes production extremely vulnerable to climatic variables. Because little unutilized land is available for expanding total hectarage under cultivation, an increase in agricultural production depends upon intensifying improved technological practices on existing farmland. Projects in forestry, range management and land use planning are being implemented in an effort to prevent desertification. The livestock sector is another important area requiring attention. Livestock is the mainstay of Niger's nomadic population, is extremely vulnerable to drought, and represents a significant proportion of Niger's external trade. Development in Niger is highly dependent on improving the health and stamina of the rural population and on dramatically increasing the numbers of trained personnel responsible for program planning and execution. Optimally an effective agricultural extension agent should work with 500 rural families, however, present manpower availabilities in Niger require agents to be responsible for between 2,500 and 10,000 families. Fortunately, there are few obstructing cultural barriers to development.

Socio-Economic Performance:

It continues to be the policy of the Government of Niger (GON) to devote all of its uranium revenues, which represent 50% of its expected annual earnings, to the National Investment Fund (FNI). The Niger government's share of 1977 uranium receipts is expected to approximate \$33 million. The FNI is used exclusively to finance development activities and resource requirements that have been identified in the National Development Plan. Both in its tentative and in its detailed sectoral and project

NIGER (GON)

breakdown, the plan presents a clear statement by the GON of its commitment to a balanced development program, with priority emphasis on the rural sector and on equitable national income. Notwithstanding the potential of its financial and human resources, Niger remains currently dependent upon external technical and capital assistance for the achievement of its development goals.

External Donors:

In 1976, Niger received approximately \$129 million in non-emergency development assistance from a variety of donors. Of this amount, 35% was devoted to the agriculture, livestock and forestry sector, 28% to education and health (including water supply), 18% to transport and communications infrastructure, 13% to industry, commerce and labor and 6% to miscellaneous categories. The United States is one donor among many. The principal other donors include the UN system, IBRD, France, Canada, West Germany, Belgium, the European Economic Community (EEC), the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, and the African Development Bank. As there are no discrete divisions of sector concentration among donors, the requirement for close communication and coordination is essential. The EEC, Canada, the IBRD and France are, or will be, sponsoring agricultural development projects in separate administrative jurisdictions called departments, not unlike the Niamey Department Development project which A.I.D. is funding. Results of A.I.D.'s Niger Cereals project, such as the findings derived from research in improved drought resistant seed, are being diffused nationally and will be used in the projects of other donors. Canada's national-level crop protection program complements A.I.D.'s own agricultural projects.

A.I.D. Program Direction:

The goals of the Sahel Development Program complement the GON's own development priorities. A.I.D. projects are aimed almost entirely at the rural sector with primary emphasis on improvements in small-farm agriculture and livestock production.

CP 79-17			
PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	23	26	29
PASA ^c	0	2	2
Contract	15	58	74
Total	38	86	105
Participants^d			
Noncontract	24	65	111
Contract	-	31	24
Total	24	96	135
^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year. ^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977. ^c Participating agency technicians. ^d Programmed during the fiscal year.			

CP 79-08			
RESOURCE FLOWS			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	1,253	6,762	11,534
Total A.I.D.	1,253	6,762	11,534
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	225	4,044	4,174
Total P.L. 480	225	4,044	4,174
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	1,478	10,806	15,708
[*] A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures. ^{**} P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

NIGER (GON)

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		3,867		4,016
World Food Programs ..		225		177		158
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		225		4,044		4,174
Total P.L. 480		225		4,044		4,174

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER Jay Johnson

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: NIGER (GON)

CP 79-03

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Oats of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Niger Range and Livestock	683-0202	1976b/	1,591	68	-	600	-	923	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger Cereals Production I	683-0201	1977a/b/	1,266	45	-	1,221	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niamey Department Rural Development	* 683-0205	1977	998	-	1,675	900	1,525	2,298	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Health</u>																	
Improving Rural Health	683-0208	1978b/	-	-	2,000	975	-	1,025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																	
Shelter Sector Planning	* 683-0224	1979	-	-	-	-	175	150	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Sahel Development Program</u>																	
Niger Cereals Production I	683-0201	1977a/b/	-	-	4,165	2,554	-	1,611	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger Range and Livestock	* 683-0202	1978c/	-	-	800	-	1,133	277	1,896	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INRAN/Applied Agricultural Research	* 683-0213	1978	-	-	1,000	512	840	900	2,210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Improving Rural Health	* 683-0208	1978c/	-	-	-	-	2,600	1,600	8,941	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger Cereals Production II	* 683-0225	1979	-	-	-	-	2,500	1,800	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Sector Human Resources Development	* 683-0226	1979	-	-	-	-	2,000	600	14,109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry and Land Use Planning	* 683-0228	1979	-	-	-	-	800	350	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			3,855	113	9,640	6,762	11,573	11,534	42,756	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<p>a/ Prior funding provided from the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.</p> <p>b/ Future funding from the Sahel Development Program.</p> <p>c/ Prior funding from regular program.</p>																	
<p>*Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.</p> <p>**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.</p>																	

TITLE Shelter Sector Planning		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 175		LIFE OF PROJECT 575
NUMBER 683-0224	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To assist the Government of Niger (GON) in developing a national housing policy.

Background: Problems of urban growth have been aggravated by population dislocation resulting from the recent drought. Niamey, the capital, as well as other urban centers have problems of sprawl, unsanitary squatter settlements and the absence of urban infrastructure and public services. The construction industry in Niger focuses primarily on public works projects. Little housing finance is available. Median income levels are inadequate to permit the purchase of or to rent well-constructed units now on the market. Municipal staffs are inadequate to cope with the range of shelter sector problems. Existing national policy is limited to providing housing for government employees. The GON prepared a paper for the United Nations Habitat Conference outlining its need to solve shelter sector problems. The GON wants significant housing policy input in the 1979-83 Development Plan. Therefore, the National School of Administration has begun to focus class work and research on shelter sector cases.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GON will contribute office space and a secretary, as well as research support from the National School of Administration. The United Nations Development Program, Italy, France, and Canada have contributed recently to studies of construction materials and urban conditions. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is considering an urban infrastructure project.

FY 1979 Program: A housing finance economist and a construction specialist with experience in municipal government will be placed in the Ministry of Public Works to assist in developing and implementing national policy.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will be shelter sector and planning agencies. Indirect beneficiaries will be low and moderate income urban families able to improve their living conditions as a result of greater access to housing finance, urban services, low-cost housing units and a consistent GON approach to shelter sector policy.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
National Housing Policy Established	1
Ministry able to plan urban public housing program	1
National Commission on town planning created	1
New Town planning code drafted	1
Technicians trained to implement policy	15

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 2 U.S. long-term contract technicians (24 pm)	150
Participants: 5 short-term local (12 pm)	5
Other Costs: Maintenance Support	<u>20</u>
Total	175

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	175	400	575	

TITLE Niger Cereals Production II		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 2,500		LIFE OF PROJECT 16,000	
NUMBER 683-0225	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To assist the Government of Niger (GON) achieve self-sufficiency in cereals production by developing an agricultural delivery system that will respond to farmers and their common needs.

Background: Under the Phase I Niger Cereals production project, six agricultural specialists were provided to assist the GON in establishing a solid infrastructure in extension, research, seed multiplication, credit and cooperatives. Phase I will have provided the initial infrastructure and requisite social, economic and technical experience for an expansion of the major elements to be provided under Phase II. This will involve training for extension agents, U.S. short- and long-term specialized agricultural training, construction of research, extension, credit and cooperative facilities, an additional Seed Multiplication Center, a Foundation Seed Farm and the establishment of a National Seed Service. Other project support items include assistance to these centers by providing fertilizers, fungicides, vehicles and office support.

Host Country and Other Donors: This national-level project will be complemented by individual department level "productivity" projects of various donors (including A.I.D.'s Niamey Department Rural Development Project) which will widely diffuse the results of Phase II at the village level. The GON contributes about 27% of the combined life-of-project cost.

FY 1979 Program: Following the basic framework established by Phase I, the initial year's activities will be an intensification and expansion of these same activities with increasing emphasis on training and extension work.

Beneficiaries: This project is aimed at the small farmer who will receive benefits of improved technology and services. Per family beneficiary cost is calculated at \$33 (based on average of 83 families per 8,000 villages reached).

Major Outputs	All Years
Tons of multiplied improved seed	53,000
Percentage increase of national cereal harvest	25
Trained extension agents	1,200
Technically supported cooperatives	600
Technically assisted cooperative officers	5,000
Construction (\$000) for research, extension, and credit and cooperative facilities	5,532
Long-term academic participants	26
Short-term non-academic participants	160

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Personnel: 6 long-term contract technicians (72 pm)	700
Participants: 2 U.S. long-term academic (24 pm)	24
21 long-term local academic (245 pm)	119
Commodities: Vehicles, Fertilizer	250
Construction: Field Stations (research, cooperative, extension)	857
Other Costs: Logistical support, operational and support costs	550
Total	2,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,500	13,500	16,000	

TITLE Rural Sector Human Resources Development		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 2,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 16,109
NUMBER 683-0226	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To accelerate the supply of trained manpower sufficiently to meet minimum needs for rural development in Niger over the next decade.

Background: With assistance from the donor community, Niger is undertaking major rural development programs. These include integrated rural development projects in individual departments (counties) and national projects in agriculture, livestock, irrigation and cooperatives. Lack of sufficient trained manpower poses a major problem. Over the next 10 years Niger will require an additional 3,500 high-middle-and low-level personnel to design and execute planned rural sector activities. Niger has given priority to resolving this problem by initially concentrating on a multidonor program for the expansion and reform of the Ministry of Rural Development's Practical Institute for Rural Development (IPDR). This UNDP/FAO coordinated activity plans to increase the institute's annual capacity from 150 to 400 middle-level graduates and increase its capability to provide in-service training. Plans also include curriculum reform, physical plant construction, development of teaching staff and increased equipment resources. A.I.D. proposes to provide activity training for project and cooperative management, development of a manpower planning system, expansion of Niger's rural adult literacy program, specialized long-term training, and the creation of an ancillary IPDR in central Niger.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Ministry of Rural Development has committed \$4.5 million and the UNDP/FAO \$2 million. Other donors are expected to be the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, France, Belgium and the Netherlands.

FY 1979 Program: The first year's activities will concentrate upon the expansion and reform of the existing institute. It is proposed to contract with a U.S. university to join other donor

universities in the reform and expansion of the curriculum. FY 79 funds will be devoted to construction and to equipment and operating expenses.

Beneficiaries: The immediate, direct beneficiaries will be 200-250 rural development personnel who annually participate in project training programs. The ultimate beneficiary will be the rural population of Niger which will benefit from programs planned and executed by the trained personnel.

Major Outputs: All Years
Expanded IPDR (Multidonor)
Additional IPDR (Multidonor)
Rural Development Planning Center
Construction of a Development Project
Management Center
Cooperative Training Center
Expanded Adult Literacy Training Program

	(\$ thousands)
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 3 U.S. long-term contract technicians (36 pm)	285
Participants: 10 long term local academic (120 pm)	60
Commodities: Vehicles, office supplies and equipment	405
Construction:	<u>1,250</u>
Total	2,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,000	14,109	16,109	

TITLE Forestry and Land Use Planning		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 683-0228		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79	800	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To assist the GON in the preparation of a 20-year plan for the rehabilitation and protection of the country's soils, water and natural vegetation.

Background: The recent drought has greatly accelerated the process of desertification, the impoverishment of the useable land surface and the reduction of the natural food supply. In spite of national programs in reforestation, there has been no provision for strengthening the institutional and technical capacity of the Niger Forestry Service (NFS) to plan and implement essential programs. In early 1977, an A.I.D.-sponsored FAO/A.I.D. contract mission completed a study of the GON's ability to undertake a program of basic resource management, and made recommendations for a comprehensive series of inputs to assist Niger in a long-term program of planning and action. The GON and A.I.D. have prepared a preliminary project document which covers an initial two-year phase by activities designed to: a) establish a basic resource inventory, b) establish a resource planning unit within the NFS, c) design and begin implementation of "model sites", d) sensitize Niger's technical agencies, as well as the general population, to the work required.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GON will contribute project personnel, and in-kind expenses including operating costs. The IBRD has committed funds to reinforce the NFS's logistical capacity and finance reforestation of 2,000 hectares. West Germany anticipates supporting a program of reforestation covering approximately 10,000 hectares. The European Economic Community (EEC) continues to fund localized soil conservation programs and various voluntary agencies execute village foodlots and soil conservation campaigns. Canada funds village foodlots in eastern Niger.

FY 1979 Program: Technical assistance will be provided to the NFS to begin the immediate construction and operation of the

resource planning unit. With selective use of short-term consultants, a national basic resource inventory will provide opportunity for on-the-job training in resource planning techniques and use of specialized equipment and materials. Participant training for NFS staff will start. Field support, vehicles and equipment will be provided for the initiation of model tree nurseries and plantations. The vehicles will be used for intensified management of existing forest reserves.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries include NFS which will be equipped and trained for resource management. Niger's farmers and herders are the prime beneficiaries.

Major Outputs: All Years
 Resource Planning Unit Established
 Land-Use and Forestry demonstration sites
 GON Forestry Service Training
 Long-term Development Plan
 Conservation Education

		(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel:	6 U.S. short-term consultants (25 pm)	200
Participants:	2 U.S. long-term academic (24 pm)	24
	4 long-term local academic (48 pm)	26
Commodities:	Vehicles, POL, specialized forestry equipment	300
Construction:		100
Other Costs:	Field operations	<u>150</u>
	Total	<u>800</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	800	1,200	2,000	

TITLE Niamey Department Rural Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 683-0205		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be transmitted	FY 79	1,525	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	FY 80	4,698
			FY 77		FY 81

Purpose: To increase food production, raise rural incomes, and improve the rural standard of living in Niger's Niamey Department.

Background and Progress to Date: The famine caused by the recent Sahelian drought dramatized Niger's need to increase food production. Consequently, the Niger Government included in its national development plan several regional rural development projects designed to achieve food self-sufficiency. The project activities will include increasing crop production using animal traction, establishing credit and cooperative services at the village level, implementing village information and education programs, village soil conservation, minor irrigation works, and farmer literacy programs. The results of all project activities will be used to prepare a long range, comprehensive development plan for the zone. Initial months of project activity have been devoted to engaging personnel and procuring commodities.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GON will contribute 25% of the combined life-of-project costs. In accordance with government strategy of localizing development activities, similar projects are being carried out by France, the European Economic Community and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Canada is also considering a fifth project.

FY 1979 Program: During the second year, activities initiated in the 50 villages selected under the FY 78 program will be reinforced and expanded to an additional 65 villages. This expansion will require intensive village organization and the establishment of 26 new village cooperatives, as well as training of 26 agricultural cooperative agents, several hundred village leaders, farmer demonstrators and progressive farmer couples.

Beneficiaries: The indirect beneficiaries are the inhabitants of the zone. This includes 58,300 farm families living in 700 villages spread over an area the size of Delaware and Maryland. The direct beneficiaries are the 102,000 inhabitants of the 210 villages selected for intensive project assistance in the first phase. The initial cost is \$105 per year per directly benefitting farm family. A second phase of the project will reach a larger population base and reduce the per capita cost of project intervention.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Grain production increased	25,000 tons
Villages organized	210
Cooperatives established	40
Agricultural and Cooperative agents trained	80
Village land-use plans	30
Radio programs	20
Office and Training Centers built	9

	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 6 U.S. long-term contract technicians (72 pm)	517
4 U.S. short-term consultants (14 pm)	111
Participants: 26 long-term local (312 pm)	111
Commodities: Vehicles, office supplies and equipment, irrigation equipment, fertilizer, vaccines	393
Construction: Office and Training Centers	140
Other Costs: Logistical support, operating and maintenance costs	253
Total	<u>1,525</u>

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	998	-	998	Personal Services Contractors
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,675	900		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	2,673	900	1,773	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,525	500	4,698	

TITLE Niger Range and Livestock Management		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 683-0202		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 332	FY 79	1,133	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	5,420

Purpose: To prepare a comprehensive range management plan and livestock extension program to optimize animal production and to develop an institutional capacity to carry out these interventions.

Background and Progress to Date: As a consequence of the drought and its devastating effect on the national livestock industry and the traditional herdsman, who represents 20% of the population, the GON requested assistance to develop a plan for the proper management of the pastoral zone. A plan of action was developed, reviewed and approved by the GON and A.I.D. with the signing of a grant agreement in September 1977. On-site work is anticipated to commence at the beginning of the 1978 rainy season.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GON will contribute personnel and support costs during the life of the project. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development will commence a complementary FY 1978 livestock program in the adjacent agricultural area for an estimated \$20 million.

FY 1979 Program: A series of range resource and water development studies and a pilot range management effort with selected herder organizations will begin. These efforts will form the basis for a range management plan in the project area.

Beneficiaries: The major beneficiaries of the project will be traditional nomadic herders who reside in the zone. The number of beneficiaries will eventually reach an estimated 600,000 people. The herders will further benefit from more effective and responsive government services and facilities in the zone.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Livestock extension stations	4
Livestock handling facilities	20
Long-term academic participants	10
Short-term technical participants	12
In-country training capacity expanded, improved and continuing	1
Studies completed in agrostology, hydrology, animal production/health, economy, demography, and sociology	10
Master range management plan completed and tested	1
	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 3 U.S. long-term contract technicians (36 pm)	248
Participant: 4 U.S. long-term academic (48 pm)	50
2 U.S. short-term (10 pm)	18
6 long-term local academic (72 pm)	36
10 short-term local (40 pm)	20
Commodities: Vehicles, equipment	197
Construction: Field Extension Stations	228
Other Costs, Maintenance Support	336
Total	1,133

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,591 c/	68	1,523	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	800	600		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	2,391	600	1,623	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,133	1,896	5,420	

c/ Prior funding from regular program.

TITLE INRAN/Applied Agricultural Research		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 683-0213		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 79 840	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,050	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 408				

Purpose: To develop the research and operational capabilities of Niger's Institute for Agriculture Research (INRAN), providing INRAN with a capacity to analyze and evaluate the economic feasibility of alternative rural development strategies and rural economic policies.

Background and Progress to Date: One of the major obstacles to rational planning and policy making is the lack of reliable data, analysis and research upon which to formulate sound and relevant decisions appropriate to development requirements. This project will establish an institutional relationship between INRAN and a U.S. university to supply technical assistance in the field of rural economics. It will also provide academic training for agricultural economic research. A contract was signed with Michigan State University in October 1977 to prepare the final project design in cooperating with INRAN and to provide the technical assistance component for the project. A contract team of senior advisors will be on-site by late spring 1978. Commodity support items will be ordered, and counterpart personnel selected for long-term academic training in U.S. universities to the Masters Degree level. By the beginning of FY 1979, all project elements should be in place and functioning.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Niger will provide personnel, office facilities, and operating expenses. The project will be able to avail itself of the work performed by other donor rural development projects, and benefit from the experience of their technicians.

FY 1979 Program: Research studies, collection of field data, and the initial flow of study results to appropriate planning and operational agencies of the GON will begin in FY 1979. Long-term participant training in the U.S. will continue into its second year and third-country training for computer programmers will commence.

Beneficiaries: The project data and research will be used by the GON in articulating and implementing overall agricultural production and marketing policy for a population of 5 million, of which an excess of 91% is rural and agrarian.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Participants trained to the MS level	7
Studies and analyses of Niger's rural economy	3
Improved flow of information between INRAN and GON agencies on strategy and policy issues	1
Working relationship developed between INRAN and U.S. universities	1

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 7 U.S. long-term contract technicians (84 pm)	612
Participants: 7 U.S. long-term academic (84 pm)	77
Commodities: Vehicles, office supplies and equipment, computerware	51
Other Costs: Data processing and support costs	<u>100</u>
Total	840

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	Michigan State University
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,000	512		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,000	512	488	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	840	2,210	4,050	

TITLE Improving Rural Health		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 2,600		LIFE OF PROJECT 13,541
NUMBER 683-0208	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be transmitted		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To expand a viable rural health delivery system which provides prevention, early diagnosis, time curative intervention, and proper referral services.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Niger (GON) places strong emphasis on its development plans on improved rural productivity, and the Three-Year Development Plan recognizes the importance of health to human endeavor. The Ministry of Health is, therefore striving to improve and expand its system of preventive, educative and curative health services in village areas. Following extensive investigation by U.S. technical teams and detailed dialogues with Ministry of Health officials, A.I.D. developed a project which recommends training of village health teams; third-country participant training; technical assistance in garage mechanics, medical equipment repair, and sanitary education; provision of vehicles and drugs; and the construction of dispensaries. The initial year of the project (FY 78) will provide training for 300 village health teams, 5 health specialists, 2,130 health workers and 25 equipment technicians. Vehicles and equipment will be provided for supervisory programs and health facilities; work will commence on dispensary renovation, construction of two department headquarters and updating of village sanitation programs.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GON is to allocate an annual average of \$18-\$20 million to the health sector. West Germany, Belgium and France are actively involved with projects in the rural health field which complement A.I.D.'s project through the provision of medical teams, infrastructure and training.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. inputs will be provided to finance training for additional village health teams, for vehicles, molybdenes, dispensary and health center equipment, drugs, laboratory and equipment, and construction of new dispensaries.

Beneficiaries: The new and retrained health teams will provide approximately 40% of the population with basic health services and an improved referral structure will reach another 10% of the rural population. The per family cost (based on average family of 6) is roughly \$33 over the life of the project.

Major Outputs	<u>All Years</u>
New village health team workers trained, equipped and functioning	6,000
Existing village health team workers retrained	13,500
Certified nurses trained	200
New regional dispensaries constructed and equipped	7
Departmental headquarters constructed and equipped	2

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 6 U.S. long-term contract technicians (72 pm)	610
4 U.S. short-term consultants (20 pm)	165
Participants: 5 short-term third-country academic (15 pm)	12
600 short-term local (1,800 pm)	766
Commodities: Vehicles, molybdenes, drugs, laboratory equipment, dispensary and health center equipment	704
Construction: Headquarters, dispensaries, village health stations	343
Total	<u>2,600</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	2,000	975		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	2,000	975	1,025	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,600	8,941	13,541	

COUNTRY: NIGER

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS AND INTEREST		
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	21.4	9.2	11.6	2.0	7.9			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	21.4	9.2	11.6	2.0	7.9			
A. AID AND PREDECS.....	0.1	0.2	6.9	0.9	6.7			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	0.1	0.2	6.9	0.9	6.7			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)....	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	20.3	7.8	3.5	0.7	0.4			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	20.3	7.8	3.5	0.7	0.4			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	-			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	-			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	20.3	7.8	3.5	0.7	0.4			
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.	20.3	7.8	3.5	0.7	0.4			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	-	-	-	-	-			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.8			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.8			
PEACE CORPS.....	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.8			
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	-	-	-	-	-			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
A. MAP GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	-	-	-	-	-			
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-	-			
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	21.4	9.2	11.6	2.0				
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	21.4	9.2	11.6	2.0				
OTHER US LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ^P
TOTAL	42.3	-	5.3	194.3
IDA	31.5	-	-	53.5
AFDB	7.3	-	2.4	11.1
UNDP	1.0	-	0.9	16.9
Other UN	-	-	-	3.5
EEC	2.5	-	2.0	109.3
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1975	CY 1976	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	73.7	74.1	345.0	
France	40.0	37.0	202.9	
Canada	20.2	13.7	71.5	
Germany	11.3	12.6	48.2	
Belgium	1.2	2.8	9.3	
Other	1.0	8.0	13.1	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1975	CY 1976	CY 1973-76	
TOTAL	14.1	4.1	19.7	
Saudi Arabia	13.2	2.1	15.3	
Algeria	-	1.0	1.9	
Nigeria	0.9	0.2	1.3	
Libya	-	0.8	0.8	
Other	-	-	0.4	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1964-77	
TOTAL	-	-	53.0	
USSR	-	-	2.0	
China	-	-	51.0	

^P-Preliminary, CY1977 Data-Six Months Only.

• LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

Senegal

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 5,260
 Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 360
 Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) -0.9%
 Life expectancy(1973) 40 years
 Literacy rate.....(1973) 7% ,Male n.a. ,Female n.a.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 2.5%
 Annual per capita agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1960-1974) 0.2%
 Food production per capita.....(dollars 1976) \$40.88
 Major subsistence crop..... millet
 % of arable land.....(1975) n.a.
 Major cash crop..... peanuts
 % of arable land.....(1975) n.a.
 Major exports.....(1975) groundnuts and oil, phosphates
 Major agricultural exports.....(1975) groundnuts and oil
 Value of all exports
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 347, (75) 291, (76) 366
 Exports to U.S.
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 3, (75) 4, (76) 4
 Major agricultural imports.....(1975) cereals, sugar and honey
 Value of all imports
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 448, (75) 452, (76) 586
 Imports from U.S.
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 28, (75) 38, (76) 45
 Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1974) -101, (75) -161, (76) -220
 Main trading partners... France, European community
 Official international reserves,
 gross holdings, last 3 years...(1974) 6.3, (75) 31, (76) 25

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... (1974) 137, (75) 167, (76) 177
 Total domestic revenues
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 220, (74) 243, (75) 314
 Central government total
 expenditures, last 3 years
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 229, (74) 244, (75) 319
 Deficit or surplus
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) -9, (74) -1, (75) -5
 Defense expenditures, last 3 years
 as % of total expenditures..... (1973) 10.7%, (74) 11.3%, (75) 10.0%
 as % of GNP..... (1973) 2.4%, (74) 2.2%, (75) 2.2%
 Service payments on external public
 debt as % of goods and non-factor
 services, latest..... (1975) 5.6%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$9.4 million
 as % of country central government
 expenditures..... 2.9%
 as % of country imports of goods
 and services..... 2.1%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population
 15 years of age and below...() n.a. (15/40) n.a. (40+) n.a.
 Population growth rate....(1971-1972) 2.8% (1976-1977) 2.8%
 Proportion of population in
 urban areas.....(1973) 33% (1976) 28%
 Proportion of labor force in
 agriculture.....(1970) 76%
 Major causes of mortality...(1971) diarrheal diseases, respiratory diseases
 Major causes of morbidity...(1971) malaria, measles, leprosy
 Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 170
 People per doctor.....(1973) 16,400

SENEGAL (GOS)

PROGRAM SUMMARY							CP 79-13
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	8,394	7,900	-	494	-	-	-
Total	8,394	7,900	-	494	-	-	-
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	8,750	1,500	550	-	-	-	6,700 ^{b/}
Total	8,750	1,500	550	-	-	-	6,700
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	9,691	-	550	-	-	1,365	7,776 ^{b/}
Total	9,691	-	550	-	-	1,365	7,776

b/ Sahel Development Program.

The Government of Senegal (GOS) and the United States have enjoyed good relations since Senegal's independence in 1960. Senegal, with its stable government and respected leadership, exerts considerable influence in the region. Senegal is a member of the Club du Sahel, and the United States will continue to provide its assistance to Senegal within the context of the Sahel Development Program and the Club du Sahel.

Development Overview

The harsh environment of the Sudan-Sahelian climatic zone, with inadequate rainfall and relatively poor soils, constitutes the most significant constraint to development. Abuse of natural resources has contributed to the severity of the drought and has resulted in severe damage to the environment.

The lack of a trained cadre constitutes another important

constraint to development, with insufficient second echelon planners and managers and qualified field extension agents, health workers and community development agents.

Senegal, an agrarian economy, relies heavily on cash crop (peanut) production, and more than one-third of its food grain requirement has to be imported.

The present situation has serious implications for the rural populace; nutritional levels in the rural areas are minimal; basic health services are not available; range and forest lands continue to be depleted at an alarming rate; educational opportunities are not adequate; and scarce financial resources are being diverted from development priorities to finance food imports.

Nevertheless, Senegal is a country with considerable potential. Agriculture has a strong commercial base, especially with peanuts. Planned development of river basin systems could bring Senegal to food self-sufficiency within 20 years, as well as relieve population pressure in the productive peanut basin.

A.I.D. programs include intensification of dry-land farming, development of irrigated agriculture, natural resource management, and participation of women as a force in development. PL 480 Title II food-for-work and school feeding programs provide valuable aids in maintaining minimum health and nutrition levels.

Socio-economic Performance

Economic productivity, primarily agricultural, has rebounded from the drought years of 1968-74. Peanut production averaged 1,100,000 tons in 1975-76; millet and sorghum production reached levels of 550,000 tons annually and the rice harvest stabilized at 110,000 tons. However, lack of rains in 1977 have again resulted in serious crop deficits.

While the population growth rate is high, the primary problem is population distribution, with large numbers of people in urban areas. The high overall mortality rate,

SENEGAL (GOS)

23/1,000, is influenced by an elevated rate of infant mortality, 170/1,000.

External Donors

Along with the United States, other donors have substantially increased assistance to Senegal since 1974. Other donor concentration has been on agriculture, education, small industry, port development, fisheries, central planning and management. All major donors are involved in food production, particularly with development of irrigated agriculture. A.I.D. projects complement and are coordinated with other donors, for example, in the Flueve Region with the French, the IBRD and the European Economic Community (FED); in the Casamance with the IBRD; and in the Sine Saloum (a rural health project) with Canada and UNICEF.

A.I.D. Program Direction

The GOS current development plan (1978-1981) orients the country toward the rural poor by concentrating resources to achieve food self-sufficiency; increases the use of water resources; improves human resource capability, especially among women; reduces the population growth rate; and makes health services available to the rural poor. A.I.D.'s long-range strategy to assist the GOS achieve improved food production and meet the needs of the rural poor focuses on area-specific agricultural development (the introduction of improved technical packages in the millet/groundnut area), development of irrigated agriculture in the Senegal and Casamance river basins, and livestock and range management in the pastoral zones. A grain storage project will enable the Senegalese grain marketing board to implement a reserve and buffer stock program and help stabilize food grain prices. Programs in human resource development, rural health, population and natural resource management complement and support A.I.D. efforts. Substantial training elements are included in all A.I.D. projects.

CP 79-17

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^d			
Direct Hire ^b	17	22	24
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	7	24	29
Total	24	46	53
Participants^d			
Noncontract	-	98	268
Contract	-	-	-
Total	-	98	268

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

CP 79-08

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	47	6,700	11,332
Total A.I.D.	47	6,700	11,332
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	8,100	3,300
Title II	2,948	5,358	3,904
Total P.L. 480	2,948	13,458	7,204
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	2,995	20,158	18,536

^{*}A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
^{**}P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

SENEGAL (GOS)

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
(In 000MT/\$000)						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	25	8,100	20	6,500
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		8,100		6,500
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		2,698		3,269		3,204
World Food Programs ..		250		1,234		700
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		855		-
Title II Total		2,948		5,358		3,904
Total P.L. 480		2,948		13,458		10,404

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER Norman M. Schoonover

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

CP 79-02

PROGRAM: SENEGAL (GOS)

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Expenditures	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Small Irrigated Perimeters	685-0208	1977	3,000	44	500	1,500	b/	1,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grain Storage	685-0209	1977	4,900	-	-	1,000	-	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereals Production	685-0201	1978a/	-	-	1,000	600	-	400	2,457	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Health</u>																	
Rural Health Services Development	685-0210	1977	494	3	b/	491	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Population Planning</u>																	
Family Planning Program	* 685-0217	1978	-	-	550	300	550	475	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																	
Patte d'Oie Improvement	* 685-0226	1979	-	-	-	-	1,365	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Sahel Development Program</u>																	
Small Irrigated Perimeters	* 685-0208	1977	c/	-	-	-	500	-	1,859	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Health Services Development	* 685-0210	1977	c/	-	700	309	1,000	650	1,241	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Casamance Regional Development	* 685-0205	1978	-	-	3,600	1,500	2,976	3,067	21,424	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAED Training	* 685-0218	1978	-	-	1,000	500	300	690	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Conservation & Revegetation	* 685-0219	1978	-	-	1,000	500	1,500	1,230	8,586	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Surveillance	* 685-0225	1978	-	-	400	-	500	520	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Range and Livestock Development	* 685-0202	1979	-	-	-	-	1,000	300	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....			8,394	47	8,750	6,700	9,691	11,332	41,667	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Patte d'Oie Improvement		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 685-0226		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79	1,365	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	NONE	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
					FY 80

Purpose: To finance a rehabilitation program of the Patte d'Oie Housing Guaranty Project.

Background: In 1968, A.I.D. approved the Patte d'Oie Housing Guaranty Project. From its inception, the program experienced numerous difficulties, which reflected adversely on U.S. construction methods and management. The project was developed by a U.S. sponsor (Builders International) and consists of 669 middle-income housing units sold under lease-purchase agreements. The U.S. sponsor's company in Senegal (Builders International Senegal-BIS) encountered financial difficulties and became insolvent during the project. The Government of Senegal (GOS) was forced to pay creditors or the Senegalese owners would have otherwise lost their homes in a forced public sale. This cost the GOS approximately \$1 million. The construction plans approved by A.I.D. for the project involved an almost untested method of spraying concrete on a steel lathe framework. During construction A.I.D. learned that the only previous attempt to use this particular method, in Puerto Rico, was showing structural cracks in the walls and other defects. Another serious problem involved the site, which is subject to sand inundation. At various times, numbers of houses have been inundated. Following a long period when the Senegalese Government-owned housing corporation (SICAP) made no payments to the U.S. investor, A.I.D. and the GOS agreed to a joint technical study of the problems. The GOS has since begun servicing the loan and is in the process of releasing past payments being held in a blocked account. On the basis of the structural and environmental problems which beset the project, A.I.D. has agreed to consider financing a special rehabilitation program for the project. It will involve sand stabilization, repair of structural deterioration, environmental improvements, and management innovations. The sand stabilization and repair programs have been studied by a U.S. engineering firm jointly with GOS technicians. Preliminary plans and cost estimates have been prepared.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOS will provide personnel, operating costs, and the seedlings for the reforestation. The value of the GOS contribution will approximate 25% of the project costs.

FY 1979 Program: Funds will provide for carrying out final plans and specifications, establishing appropriate supervision contracts, and completing all the required improvements.

Beneficiaries: Major beneficiaries will be the several thousand residents of the Patte d'Oie Project whose shelter environment will be significantly improved. Indirect beneficiaries will be low-income residents of the nearby IBRD Site and Service Project who will benefit from coastal reforestation.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Number of hectares reforested	35
Houses on which structural deterioration repaired	80
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
<u>Personnel:</u>	
Engineering and supervision technicians (10 pm)	80
<u>Other Costs:</u>	
Sand stabilization	122
Structural repairs	663
Exterior painting	500
Total	1,365

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,365	-	1,365	

TITLE Range and Livestock Development		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,000	
NUMBER 685-0202 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 African Program, p. 348	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To provide for year-round grazing on a controlled rotational basis for approximately 16,000 animals through: (a) the establishment of active and passive range management measures; (b) the strategic location of water facilities; and (c) the establishment of an improved animal health program within the project area.

Background: This project is an extension of a project which began in FY 75 with drought funds and involved the establishment of a managed grazing reserve of 110,000 hectares in the Bakel area of Eastern Senegal. This extension will develop an additional 100,000 hectares contiguous to the original project zone. Techniques tested under the original project will be continued in the new zone and will include the development of water resources, the establishment of a comprehensive animal health control program, the construction of firebreaks, and the provision of technical assistance and participant training. The project will provide for year-round grazing for approximately 16,000 animals through a range management system based on a four-block rotation concept with the livestock moving from one block to another at regulated intervals in order to ensure proper animal/plant growth balance. Grazing blocks will be permitted to rehabilitate before being opened again for grazing.

Host Country and Other Donors: Senegal will provide personnel and operating costs of approximately \$750,000. The World Bank, the Arab Bank for Economic Development, and the Kuwait Fund are providing \$8 million for similar projects in other areas of Senegal.

FY 1979 Program: Long-term trainees will be sent to the United States for schooling, project equipment will be procured and construction of 100 kilometers of firebreaks will be carried out. Herders will be educated with respect to project goals.

Beneficiaries: Major beneficiaries will be the small rural livestock owners who, through improved animal health and nutrition programs, will add to their income through increased off-take of beef cattle.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Stock Ponds Constructed	29
Firebreaks constructed (kilometers)	500
Access Roads improved (kilometers)	120
Animals benefitting from health services and improved grazing and range management	16,000
Staff trained	2
Rural families benefitted	1,800

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Personnel:	
3 long-term technicians (3 py)	210
Training:	
Long-term U.S. training (2 py)	20
Commodities:	
Veterinary equipment, vehicles, tools	100
Construction:	
Firebreaks, towers, offices and roads	520
Other Costs:	
Operation support for community development activities	100
Operating costs	50
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	2,000	3,000	

TITLE Family Planning Program		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 685-0217		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 352	FY 79	550	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,200
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To assist the Government of Senegal in establishing comprehensive family planning services in urban and rural areas.

Background and Progress to Date: The only organized family planning services available in Senegal are offered at two centers in Dakar, one private and one governmental. The latter, supported by funds provided by the Pathfinder Fund, began operation in mid-June 1977 and will serve as a model to be replicated in other Maternal/Child Health (MCH) centers. This project is to assist Senegal in improving the availability and quality of basic family services through the provision of comprehensive family planning services and the training of selected health personnel in family planning techniques and service delivery. In this Phase I (three years) of a three-phase project, services are planned for 10 hospitals, and 25 MCH centers in the Dakar/Cap Vert Region. Service components for men, primarily condom distribution, will be established in approximately 450 locations. A one-month training program for approximately 200 midwives and one-day orientation programs for approximately 800 nurses will be conducted each year. Final design and implementation of the project have been delayed until GOS family planning policies can be developed by Ministry of Health personnel.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Senegal will provide personnel, operating and local training costs at approximately \$370,000. The Pathfinder Fund will provide approximately \$75,000 for building construction/renovation and equipment.

FY 1979 Program: Funds will be provided for technicians who will assist with the initiation of a new hospital and MCH services. The condom distribution centers will be assisted, and the various training programs will continue.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries will be women 15-45 years

of age and children, particularly as they become part of a national child spacing program. Initial efforts are being directed to the urban areas due to their larger populations and to their being more readily open to new ideas.

Major Outputs: All Years

Women using services	35,000
Gross of contraceptives distributed	650,000
Number of midwives trained	200
Number of nurses oriented to family planning services	2,400
Number of Senegalese trained abroad	4
Health centers providing family planning services	35
Condom distribution centers operating	443

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)

	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 1 long-term (18 pm)	120
2 short-term (6 pm)	50
Training: U.S. short-term (12 pm)	20
In-country training (225 pm)	45
Commodities: Basic drugs, contraceptive and medical supplies, audio visual equipment, vehicles	285
Other Costs: Renovation of service centers and initial operating costs	30
Total	<u>550</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	550	300		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	550	300	250	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	550	100	1,200	

TITLE Small Irrigated Perimeters		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 685-0208 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Change Transmitted August 4, 1977	FY 79 500	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,859
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: Introduce farmer-managed irrigated crop production in the Bakel area to acquaint the farmers with the technologies and demonstrate the economic and technical feasibility of irrigated agriculture.

Background and Progress to Date: The project is located in the far eastern region of Senegal around Bakel on the Senegal River. This area is populated almost entirely by subsistence farmers who have survived since time immemorial on a marginal existence basis by planting dry season sorghum and millet and a sorghum crop under recession agriculture. Rice, traditionally grown by women in swampy areas, has suffered total loss four years in five due to the vagaries of the climate. The climate of the area is strongly influenced by the desert with great variations in temperature and high vulnerability to rainfall levels. Under A.I.D. and other donor assistance, a small pilot project was started two years ago to develop village-level irrigated perimeters using pumps to draw water from the Senegal River or from nearby swamps. The present project builds on experience gained to date and finances A.I.D. inputs for expansion into other villages. Pumps will be provided for each perimeter to draw water from the river. The combined total of these small, village-level perimeters will be over 1,000 hectares but individual perimeters will vary in size with most of them being in the range of 30-50 hectares each. A.I.D. will finance central infrastructure, farm development including pumps and dike construction, technical assistance, health surveillance and a health component. Irrigated agriculture is seen as a major key to increased agricultural productivity. The difficulty in designing and implementing irrigated projects remains one of the prime constraints to increased use of hydraulic resources. The United States, with vast experience in both small and large scale irrigation, has been requested to help develop different irrigation schemes in the Valley, including the project at Bakel. Project technicians are now organizing farmers into production cooperatives.

Equipment has been purchased. Topographic studies of the perimeters have been completed, and work is beginning on the irrigation and drainage canals and installation facilities for pumps and storage.

Host Country and Other Donors: Senegal is providing approximately \$1.8 million for staff and agricultural inputs, for farm infrastructure and administrative operations.

FY 1979 Program: Funds will enable project technicians to continue such activities as organizing cooperatives, procuring equipment, and constructing the irrigation works.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be these farmers and their extended families participating in the village perimeter cooperatives. Women will also be integrated into the regular work pattern alongside men. Ultimate beneficiaries will include the 31,000 residents of the 23 villages who will benefit as the area's economy improves.

	FY 77 (Cumulative)	All Years
Major Outputs:		
Irrigated perimeters created		45
Farmers participating	150	900
Women directly participating	50	300
Farmer groups organized by village	7	23
Farmer group demonstration plots		20
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		(\$ thousands)
Personnel: Long-term technicians (24 pm)		FY 79 120
Commodities: Pumps, shop tools, and spare parts		150
Construction: Construction of warehouses, dikes and related structures		230
	Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	3,000	44	2,956	SERDA, a Senegalese consulting firm
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	500 c/	1,500		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	3,500	1,544	1,956	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	1,859	5,859	

c/ Prior funding from regular program.

TITLE Rural Health Services Development		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 685-0210		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 79 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,435
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80
		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p.351, Advice of Change to be Transmitted.		ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81	

Purpose: (1) Create within the Region of Sine Saloum a network of staffed village health posts supported by local communities, (2) strengthen a backstopping system of secondary health posts supported by local communities, (3) strengthen a backstopping system of secondary health posts supported by the National Government.

Background and Progress to Date: The project assists the GOS in developing preventive health delivery systems capable of reaching the rural populations and will establish a replicable model which could be applied in the other regions of Senegal. In general, the country has inadequate numbers of trained personnel; inadequate supervision in the health delivery system; inadequate supplies of essential basic drugs; a weak logistical infrastructure; and inadequate funding allocated to the health sector. Senegal's major health problems today are malnutrition, malaria, tuberculosis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, measles, and children's gastro-intestinal diseases. This project entails completing the necessary infrastructure; training of new village health workers (VHW); retraining existing health personnel; establishing a comprehensive supervisory system; and providing health supplies, means of transportation, and budgetary support on a diminishing basis.

Sites of existing physical and personnel health infrastructure have been reviewed by expatriate and GOS staff. Existing estimates for renovation of health posts and the Khombole School have been reviewed. Health training manuals have been prepared.

Host Country and Other Donors: Senegal will provide personnel, operating costs, and construction of six dispensaries. Holland, Canada and the European Economic Community will provide technical personnel and assist in the development of training skills. Direct costs to the GOS will total \$1,040,000 while the value of community participation will approximate \$240,000.

FY 1979 Program: Refurbishing of health posts will continue, the Khombole School rehabilitation/construction contract will be let, and equipment and materials will be procured. Also, establishment of the health and literacy training programs will be completed.

Beneficiaries: The project will have as an initial target group the rural population of Sine Saloum numbering 600,000 people scattered over an area of 23,495 square kilometers. At the end of the project it is anticipated that the region will have basic health coverage in the rural areas at the rate of one village health worker for 600 inhabitants and one health post per 10,000 inhabitants.

Major Outputs:

	All Years
Training Manuals prepared	3
Supervisory teams in place	7
Existing health posts renovated and staffed	58
New health posts constructed, equipped and staffed	15
Rural health huts constructed and equipped	600
Khombole School Renovated	

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Personnel: Public Health advisor (18 pm)	105
Training: In-country training for village health workers (200 pm)	80
In-country training for health post personnel (90 pm)	55
Commodities: Equipment for health huts, health posts and Khombole School	55
Six vehicles	60
Health and literacy training materials	70
Medicine	200
Construction: Constructing and refurbishing of health posts and huts	345
Other Costs: Operating costs	30
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	494	3	491	One personal Services Contract with a Senegalese anti-malaria organization
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	700 c/	800		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,194	803	391	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Others to be selected
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	1,241	3,435	

c/ Prior funding from regular program.

TITLE Casamance Regional Development		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 685-0205		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 421		FY 79 2,976	LIFE OF PROJECT 28,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To increase food production in the Casamance region of Senegal.

Background and Progress to Date: A.I.D. assistance in developing the Lower Casamance Region meets Government of Senegal (GOS) priorities of increasing food production through development of water resources, increased income and social services to rural areas, and improved human resource capability. The Casamance Region is already a principal agricultural region and has development potential for expanded food production. To complement other donor activity in the Upper and Middle Casamance, the GOS has requested A.I.D. assistance in this major undertaking. There are several constraints to development in the Lower Casamance; the regional development institution in the Casamance, SOMIVAC, does not have the resources to plan and execute development activities; salt-water intrusion has prevented large scale production; adaptive research has not been extensive; social services are absent; and rural travel is severely hampered.

Under PIDAC, the Senegalese project management unit being established for this project, Phase I of the project (3 years) will focus on institution building, studies and pilot investment activities. Agriculture activities will include small irrigation schemes for upland rice, millet and sorghum plus livestock as part of mixed farming activities. Rural health services will be strengthened and community development will include day-care centers, literacy campaigns and agricultural credit. Feeder roads will also be examined. SOMIVAC has identified personnel for training in the United States. Terms of reference for a water resources survey have been completed, and A.I.D. has contracted with a Hydraulics Engineer as project planner and advisor.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOS will provide budget support, extension personnel, land for new facilities, and engineering design and supervision. The IBRD is financing technicians for SOMIVAC (\$1.5 million). The Netherlands and the Arab Development Bank are financing certain salt-water intrusion dams, and Abu

Dhabi is expected to finance the Baila Dam.

FY 1979 Program: Funds will enable project technicians to continue the activities in institution building and data collection as part of developing the base for agricultural production. Construction will also begin on pilot salt-water intrusion dikes and pilot agricultural production activities.

Beneficiaries: The project will directly benefit the small farmer through its crop production, rural health and community development components. The research activities, rural credit, feeder roads, water resources survey and reinforcement of SOMIVAC and PIDAC will likewise directly and indirectly be related to the betterment of poor villagers. They will also help Senegal create a national resource base needed for long range development.

Major Outputs:

Twelve Senegalese will be trained in the United States. A water resources survey will be completed, and facilities of SOMIVAC and PIDAC will be constructed. Research facilities will also be constructed.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)

	FY 79
Personnel: Long-term technicians (72 pm)	480
Short-term advisors (60 pm)	480
Training: U.S. academic training (90 pm)	90
U.S. short-term training (10 pm)	15
In-country training (70 pm)	35
Commodities: Vehicles, office equipment, farm equipment and supplies	200
Construction: Construction of staff houses, pilot salt water intrusion dikes, and two research stations including irrigation works	966
Other costs: Local contracts for studies	150
Operating and support costs	360
Agricultural credit fund	200
Total	2,976

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	3,600	1,500		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	3,600	1,500	2,100	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,976	21,424	28,000	

TITLE SAED Training		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 685-0218		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 African Program, p. 437	FY 79 300	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,700	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To assist La Societe pour l'Amenagement et l'Exploitation des Terres du Delta (SAED), the regional development agency for the Senegal portion of the Senegal River Basin, to develop a training program for upgrading the skills of its personnel and strengthening extension work with small farmers.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Senegal (GOS) created a semi-autonomous agency, SAED, to develop irrigation projects in the Senegal River Valley. It's goals are to increase food output and raise farm income by engaging in multi-crop irrigated agriculture. Its program is to organize and train farmers to permit their taking over the production and marketing aspects of SAED. SAED will develop the Valley's extensive hydraulic resources in order to reduce Senegal's dependence on food imports and increase the income and the quality of life of the rural villager, thus reducing and reversing the trend of outward migration. SAED plans to gradually expand its area of intensive agriculture by up to 5,000 hectares annually over the next 20 years. The substantial expansion necessary to produce the economies of scale required to make rice production on the Valley feasible will demand additional trained personnel at all levels, as well as more sophisticated and effective administrative management. The SAED training project is a joint A.I.D./France (FAC)/GOS project to upgrade the skills of present personnel and train new personnel at all levels. A.I.D. financing will train top management through graduate level training and management skill seminars; irrigation technicians will be trained at a demonstration and training perimeter to be constructed; heavy equipment operators and mechanics of pumping and other equipment will be trained at improved repair training centers; and training of key farmers in irrigation and rice growing techniques will take place on their perimeters. The technical studies, completed by A.I.D. and FAC, have projected training and equipment requirements over the next 15 years and have outlined training programs and curricula to be followed.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOS contribution (approximately \$185,000 annually) will consist of land and existing facilities to be made available to the project, recurrent costs of operating and maintaining these facilities, payment of salaries and support for personnel, and currency outlays in direct support of the project. FAC will provide approximately \$2 million to the project.

FY 1979 Program: Funds will provide for continuation of construction and training activities.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries will be the rural farmers indigenous to the area and those to be resettled along the southern bank of the Senegal River. All are presently engaged or will be engaged in cultivating rice, tomatoes, and other cereals and vegetables.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Construction of perimeter center at Savoigne, Ross Bethio, and Nianga	3
SAED extension workers trained	309
SAED management personnel trained	625
Short- and Long-term U.S. training	20
Village chiefs trained	870
Villagers trained in irrigation	60,000
Persons receiving literacy training	23,000
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Training: Short- and long- term U.S. training (28 pm)	30
Commodities: Vehicles and training materials	30
Construction: Training facilities	110
Other Costs: Equipment for training centers	130
Total	300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,000	500		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,000	500	500	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	300	2,400	3,700	

TITLE Land Conservation and Revegetation		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 1,500		LIFE OF PROJECT 11,086
NUMBER 685-0219	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 455	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To assist the Government of Senegal (GOS) in its planning for natural resource management and to attack four prime environmental problems by: (1) decreasing soil degradation at deep bore water points in rangeland areas; (2) preserving existing forests and wood resources against uncontrolled fires and woodcutting; (3) preventing further deterioration of soil and reduction of crop yields in Senegal's peanut and millet producing regions; and (4) conserving forest resources in the Cap Vert (Thies-Dakar) Region.

Background and Progress to Date: The recent drought in the Sahel exacerbated an already deteriorating ecology. The present situation is alarming. The degradation of Senegal's land and soil resources, due to uncontrolled grazing, wind erosion, and excessive use of forest resources is profound. The damage to forests, crops and livestock due to lack of fire control is great. Productivity in crop production in non-pastoral zones, due to uncontrolled burning and soil degradation, is evident and will worsen as additional stress is placed upon the environment unless land and soil stabilization is achieved. The project seeks first to overcome the prime constraint to rational natural resource management: lack of knowledge about the nature, quality, and location of these resources and their relationship one to the others and to the humans who use them. The GOS Water and Forest Service will implement the technical aspects of the project. Support to long-range planning efforts will be through the Ministry for Planning and Cooperation.

Host Country and Other Donors: Senegal will bear 25% of the project costs, represented by personnel, land and physical facilities, and operating costs. While no other donors will contribute directly to this project, all the major donors in Senegal are vitally interested in the problem of resource utilization and are financing complementary efforts to reduce resource degradation and to restore a sound ecological balance.

FY 1979 Program: Funds will provide for continuation of project activities including resource planning, training of personnel, and construction of firebreaks.

Beneficiaries: The project will directly affect poor farmers and herders who will benefit when the new land-use practices protect the land from further deterioration. Also, both urban and rural poor people will benefit from the availability of firewood and charcoal collected from supervised forests.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Supervisors Trained	14
Technical Personnel Trained	240
Kilometers of Firebreaks Constructed	1,080
Tree Seedlings Produced	4.5 mil.
Hectares Planted with Improved Species	22,000
Hectares Planted with Gum Arabic trees	800
Km. of Water Distribution System Constructed	80
Fire Fighting Brigades Organized	40

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: Three long-term advisors (54 pm)	246
Training: U.S. Academic Training (72 pm)	72
U.S. short-term training (40 pm)	72
In-country training (400 pm)	200
Commodities: Heavy Equipment, Trucks, Pipes, Pumps, Storage and Water Tanks, Fencing, Fuel, Fertilizer, Seeds, and Training Equipment	550
Other Costs: Equipment operating costs and local salaries for site preparations.	360
Total	1,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,000	500		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,000	500	500	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,500	8,586	11,086	

TITLE Health Surveillance		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 685-0225		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 79 500	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,500
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82
		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be transmitted		ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83	

Purpose: To establish a capacity to monitor the increase in the incidence of waterborne and related diseases which may occur as a result of irrigation schemes and other development in the river basins of Senegal and to recommend preventive and curative measures.

Background and Progress to Date: A Pilot Health Study was conducted in 1977 by a Yale University team in villages located in a limited area of the Lower Fleuve Region of the Senegal River Valley to determine the present incidence of transmissible diseases and to establish a data base against which changing health patterns could be measured. The study was closely coordinated with several organizations in Senegal, including the University Medical School, the Pasteur Institute, the Ministry of Health, and local officials. With A.I.D.'s present and projected involvement in irrigated perimeters, it has become apparent that this kind of health surveillance and disease monitoring is required on a much broader scale.

The project will concentrate on four areas which coincide with other A.I.D. activities in Senegal: 1) Bakel and the Small Irrigated Perimeters Project; 2) Casamance, which will be the site of a major A.I.D. rice production project; 3) the lower Fleuve Region where a perimeter at Diagambal is under consideration for A.I.D. financing; and 4) Matam, another site for a possible A.I.D. - financed irrigation project. Completion of the projects design is expected during FY 78, with project activities to begin in FY 78.

Host Country and Other Donors: The University of Dakar's Medical School, the Pasteur Institute, the Ministry of Health and other local officials will provide important resources to the project. Details will be available upon completion of project design documents which are expected in the Spring of 1978.

FY 1979 Program: Funds will enable the U.S. consultants and Senegalese researchers to continue the collection of health data, the identification of research requirements, and the development of preventive and curative health programs.

Beneficiaries: Primary benefits will go to the Senegalese organizations which have improved their skills and data resources as a result of their involvement with the project. Ultimately, the beneficiaries will be the residents of the various river basins (1.6 million people in the Senegal River Basin alone) who will begin leading more healthy lives as the data generated by this project is incorporated into additional development activities.

Major Outputs:

Ten staff will be trained in surveillance and laboratory techniques. Local African health institutions will be strengthened, and data will be collected for preventive/curative programs in virology, parasitology, immunology and medical entomology.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)
FY 79

Personnel:	
One long-term adviser (18 pm)	105
Four short-term consultants (12 pm)	95
Training:	
Short-term U.S. training (6 pm)	10
Commodities:	
Vehicle, research equipment and supplies	35
Other Costs:	
Support for local researchers	40
Laboratory expenses	75
Other Operating costs	140
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	400	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	400	-	400	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	1,600	2,500	

COUNTRY: SENEGAL

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

-----U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----

PROGRAM	----- FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT ----- PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	8.8	9.4	4.5	1.8	12.8			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	0.4			
GRANTS.....	8.8	9.4	4.5	1.8	12.4			
A. AID AND PREDECES.....	0.1	6.3	1.1	1.0	8.7			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	0.1	6.3	1.1	1.0	8.7			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)... (-) (-) (-) (-) (-) (
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	7.9	2.1	2.3	0.4	3.3			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	0.4			
GRANTS.....	7.9	2.1	2.3	0.4	2.9			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	1.4			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	0.4			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	7.9	2.1	2.3	0.4	2.9			
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.	7.4	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.3			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	0.5	0.9	1.5	0.3	2.6			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.8			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.8			
PEACE CORPS.....	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.8			
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	*	*	*	*	*			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	*	*	*	*	*			
A. MAP GRANTS.....	*	*	*	*	*			
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	-	-	-	-	-			
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-	-			
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	8.8	9.4	4.5	1.8				
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	8.8	9.4	4.5	1.8				
OTHER US LOANS.....	4.2	-	0.2	-	4.4			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	4.2	-	0.2	-	4.4			
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

(Millions of Dollars)

CP 79-18

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77
TOTAL	41.8	-	32.9	406.3
IBRD	21.7	-	23.8	75.1
IFC	0.7	-	-	4.2
IDA	12.6	-	-	94.6
AFDB	4.9	-	7.9	24.6
UNDP	0.7	-	0.4	22.2
Other UN	-	-	0.8	4.0
EEC	1.2	-	-	179.6

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1975	CY 1976	CY 1966-76
TOTAL	82.3	79.3	442.8
France	65.2	62.0	345.8
Canada	6.2	6.2	37.8
Germany	5.4	3.5	33.1
Belgium	1.9	2.3	8.6
Denmark	0.1	1.8	7.5
Netherlands	0.4	1.6	3.2
Other	3.1	1.9	6.8

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1975	CY 1976	CY 1973-76
TOTAL	1.0	9.1	48.7
Kuwait	0.7	-	38.5
Saudi Arabia	-	5.0	5.0
Iran	0.3	2.6	3.3
Qatar	-	1.5	1.5
Algeria	-	-	0.4

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1964-77
TOTAL	35.0	-	93.0
USSR	-	-	9.0
Eastern Europe	35.0	-	35.0
China	-	-	49.0

P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

Upper Volta

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 6,350
 Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 110
 Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) -0.5%
 Life expectancy(1973) 29 years
 Literacy rate.....(1970) 8% ,Male n.a. ,Female n.a.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 1.6%
 Annual per capita agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1960-1974) -1.2%
 Food production per capita.....(dollars 1976) \$15
 Major subsistence crop..... sorghum
 % of arable land.....(1975)
 Major cash crop..... cotton, peanuts
 % of arable land.....(1975)
 Major exports.....(1974) livestock, cotton, peanuts
 Major agricultural exports.....(1974) livestock, cotton, peanuts
 Value of all exports
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 36, (75) 44, (76) 39
 Exports to U.S.
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) -, (75) 1, (76) -
 Major agricultural imports.....(1975) food
 Value of all imports
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 144, (75) 151, (76) 139
 Imports from U.S.
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 14, (75) 11, (76) 12
 Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1974) -108, (75) -108, (76) -100
 Main trading partners... Ivory Coast, Ghana, France
 Official international reserves,
 gross holdings, last 3 years...(1974) 84, (75) 76, (76) 71

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... (1974) 116, (75) 138, (76) 126
 Total domestic revenues
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 60, (74) 71, (75) 91
 Central government total
 expenditures, last 3 years
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 58, (74) 61, (75) 106
 Deficit or surplus
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 2, (74) -10, (75) -15
 Defense expenditures, last 3 years
 as % of total expenditures..... (1973) 10.8%, (74) 11.6%, (75) 14.1%
 as % of GNP..... (1973) 1.3%, (74) 1.3%, (75) 2.4%
 Service payments on external public
 debt as % of goods and non-factor
 services, latest..... (1975) 5.2%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$9.6 million
 as % of country central government
 expenditures..... 9.1%
 as % of country imports of goods
 and services..... 6.4%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population
 15 years of age and below...(1961) 41% (15/40) 38% (40+) 20%
 Population growth rate....(1971-1972) 2.2% (1976-1977) 2.1%
 Proportion of population in
 urban areas.....(1973) 4% (1976) 8%
 Proportion of labor force in
 agriculture.....(1970) 89%
 Major causes of mortality...() n.a.
 Major causes of morbidity...() n.a.
 Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 230
 People per doctor.....(1973) 60,000

UPPER VOLTA (GOUV)

PROGRAM SUMMARY								CP 79-13
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>								
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
1977								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants ...	2,892	2,539	-	-	300	-	53	
Total ..	2,892	2,539	-	-	300	-	53a	
1978								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants ...	4,770	1,403	-	-	867	-	2,500	
Total ..	4,770	1,403	-	-	867	-	2,500b	
1979								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants ...	8,751	-	-	-	389	-	8,362	
Total ..	8,751	-	-	-	389	-	8,362b	

a/ Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

b/ Sahel Development Program.

By all indices, Upper Volta is one of the very poorest LDC's. The U.S. interest in Upper Volta is to help this drought-vulnerable country to improve the living conditions of the rural poor (approximately 92% of the population) and to increase their ability to cope with the recurring phenomenon of drought. The FY 1979 A.I.D. program is developmental. Development assistance addresses the middle and long-term problems of increasing agriculture production, while PL 480 Title II impacts on the immediate problems of malnutrition for child-bearing women and school children.

Development Overview:

Upper Volta has a limited resource base, but its livestock potential is promising. The country exported five million head of cattle annually before the drought. Resettlement of the vast onchocerciasis free zones now

offers additional potential for significant increases in crop and livestock production.

Constraints to development are pervasive. Some are so basic as to limit Upper Volta's ability to deal with the multiplicity of other problems: lack of internal financial resources and lack of technological skills. Efforts are currently underway to overcome basic developmental problems including bringing into productivity lands not fully used because of endemic diseases, improving livestock practices, increasing productivity of farmed lands, limiting the degradation of the land, increasing the availability of water and decreasing water-related health problems, increasing access to modern farm technology including necessary credit, and extending governmental services throughout the country (extension agents, education, health, etc.).

The United States, along with the other donors, is attempting to address these problems by directing resources into rural areas through programs coordinated by the Club du Sahel and Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel. An A.I.D.-supported integrated rural development effort is underway in the eastern part of the country; a National Seed Service has been created and is increasing the availability of improved seeds; pilot activities are underway to improve livestock production while reversing land degradation through pasture management, and a program to strengthen the role of women in development has begun. All projects include training of Voltaic personnel. Although results to date have been positive they have been modest in relation to the need, because of the relatively small scale of the initial program and the short time projects have been underway.

Socio-Economic Performance:

The national budget for 1977, which funds all levels of government, was only \$95 million. The ability to increase revenue from internal sources is very limited and there are severe shortages of trained administrative and technical personnel in all sectors and at all levels. However, the Government of Upper Volta is increasing its

UPPER VOLTA (GOUV)

already substantial emphasis on rural development. It is currently revising its 1977-82 Five-Year Plan, shifting its planned investment mix (from internal and external sources) from other sectors into rural development to enhance the potential for achieving increased food production and meeting rural income goals. The Government states that rural development is its highest priority and Club du Sahel first generation proposals for Upper Volta reflect this.

External Donors:

The most prominent donors are France, Netherlands, West Germany, Canada, the World Bank, Fonds European de Developpement and the United Nations Development Program, most of which have programs far larger than those of A.I.D. Given on-going commitments and increased donor interest within the Club du Sahel framework, such aid will probably increase over the next five years. The Club du Sahel has enhanced coordination among donors and increased their focus on rural development.

A.I.D. Program Direction:

The A.I.D. program concentrates on problems of the rural poor and increasing food production. Most projects scheduled for implementation through FY 1979 attack basic constraints, laying a base for more effective future expansion of food production. Areas of high Voltaic priority addressed through on-going and planned A.I.D. projects are integrated rural development and range improvement, expansion of agricultural training capacity, rural roads, rural water supply, reversal of land degradation, resettlement of fertile lands recently made safe from onchocerciasis (river blindness), and improved rural health and nutrition. A.I.D. is also promoting appropriate use of new technologies, technological skills relevant to the needs of Upper Volta's rural poor.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	13	19	23
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	13	21	13
Total	26	40	36
Participants^d			
Noncontract	5	26	32
Contract	-	5	15
Total	5	31	47

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS			
CP 79-08			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	270	3,919	9,503
Total A.I.D.	270	3,919	9,503
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	7,940	2,850	3,751
Total P.L. 480	7,940	2,850	3,751
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	8,210	6,769	13,254

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

UPPER VOLTA (GOUV)

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		5,916		2,148		3,204
World Food Programs ..		420		702		547
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		1,604		-		-
Title II Total		7,940		2,850		3,751
Total P.L. 480		7,940		2,850		3,751

COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER John Hoskins

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: UPPER VOLTA (GOUV)

CP 79-03

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
Food and Nutrition																	
Village Livestock	686-0203	1976	1,013	312	550	600	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dori Integrated Rural Development (PVO)	686-0220	1976	170	22	-	80	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Rural Development, Eastern ORD	686-0201	1977 ^{a/}	639	-	^{b/}	339	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern ORD, Rural Roads	686-0215	1977	1,500	-	^{b/}	800	-	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onchocerciasis Area Village Development	686-0212	1978	-	-	500	350	^{b/}	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Enterprise Development (PVO)	686-0219	1978	-	-	353	200	-	153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education & Human Resources Development																	
Women's Roles in Development	* 686-0211	1977	300	-	367	350	389	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-formal Education - Women in Sahel	686-0226	1978	-	-	500	250	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sahel Development Program																	
Integrated Rural Development, Eastern ORD	686-0201	1977 ^{a/}	^{c/}	-	500	350	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture and Human Resources Development	* 686-0221	1978	-	-	2,000	600	2,000	2,000	4,181	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onchocerciasis Area Village Development	* 686-0212	1979	-	-	^{c/}	-	662	350	1,011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volta Valley Development	* 686-0222	1979	-	-	-	-	1,500	800	6,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Water Supply	* 686-0228	1979	-	-	-	-	3,500	3,100	8,780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry and Land-Use Planning	* 686-0235	1979	-	-	-	-	700	500	4,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			3,622	334	4,770	3,919	8,751	9,503	24,772	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Detailed project narrative-See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Volta Valley Development		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 1,500	LIFE OF PROJECT 8,000	
NUMBER 686-0222	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Africa Programs, p. 419	FY 79	FY 82	FY 83

Purpose: To strengthen the capacity of the Volta Valley Authority (AVV) to plan, select and prepare lands for development, and conduct resettlement operations with effective systems of settler support.

Background: The Red, White and Black Volta valleys contain some of Upper Volta's most arable land. As this is being made safe from onchocerciasis (river blindness), the Government's AVV is developing a resettlement program designed to resettle these fertile, but now depopulated valleys in order to relieve population pressures on the over-crowded Mossi Plateau.

AVV is now planning to expand its pilot resettlement programs to include the Black Volta as well as fuller exploitation of the Red and White Volta valleys. To enable AVV to plan soundly for this expansion, A.I.D. will finance certain data-gathering and feasibility studies of the areas and peoples to be resettled; financial support costs for the resettlement of an initial 400 families to be accompanied by sample surveys of economic progress and social change experiences; provide heavy equipment for road building and land preparation; and initiate essential personnel training.

Host Country and Other Donors:

Upper Volta	Personnel salaries and general support costs	\$2,516,000
France		2,000,000
Netherlands		1,600,000
IBRD		1,500,000
European Development Fund		13,000,000

FY 1979 Program: During FY 79 feasibility and socio-economic studies will be initiated. A.I.D. will also implement a pilot training program for AVV personnel and newly resettled families. Construction of a new Training Center and expansion of an existing facility will commence. In addition, road building and agricultural equipment will be ordered.

Beneficiaries: During the life of the project 4,700 rural farm families will benefit directly from this project. Cost of project per beneficiary is \$286 based on an average family of six individuals.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Feasibility and socio-economic studies completed	13
Trial resettlement area established	1
Families resettled	400
Roads built, upgraded and maintained	3
AVV personnel trained	50

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 3 U.S. long-term contract technicians (36 pm)	271
6 U.S. short-term consultants (23 pm)	185
Participants: 2 U.S. long-term (24 pm)	24
24 short-term local (60 pm)	26
Commodities: Road building equipment	420
Agriculture equipment	170
Geohydrological equipment	100
Vehicles	36
Construction: Training Center	65
Other Costs: Aerial photography, support costs	203
	<u>1,500</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,500	6,500	8,000	

TITLE Rural Water Supply ,		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 686-0228		PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	FY 79	3,500	LIFE OF PROJECT 12,280
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To provide the rural poor with a water supply system which will meet their minimal daily needs.

Background: One of the most significant problems facing the Government of Upper Volta (GOUV) is the need to provide rural villagers with an adequate water supply system. Traditionally, surface water and hand-dug wells were the main sources of water supply and deeper wells were only dug when surface water was not readily available. The recent Sahelian drought eliminated many surface water points and has underscored the need for more reliable sources of water. Ground water levels in Upper Volta, particularly during the dry season, are often quite low and many existing dug wells are inadequate to tap the lower aquifer. In areas where wells do not exist, surface water sources are quite often contaminated by livestock and, consequently, are the breeding grounds for disease-carrying insects and water-borne diseases. The GOUV has requested A.I.D. assistance in contributing to a multi-donor financed program designed to provide the Ministry of Rural Development with the financial and technical assistance necessary to allow it to plan and implement a nationwide, rural water supply program. This will be accomplished both through new construction and the rehabilitation of existing wells.

The Ministry's Department of Hydraulics and Rural Engineering (DHRE) has estimated the cost of the entire project at 37.4 million dollars and has requested financial assistance from several donor organizations including A.I.D., World Bank, UNDP, France and OPEC. Each donor will be assigned a specific, identifiable geographic area. A.I.D.'s project area will include 2,545 villages which have a combined population estimated at 1,712,500 people, mostly poor, small farmers.

Host Country and Other Donors:

Upper Volta Staff facilities and support costs
\$2,400,000

World Bank, UNDP, France Technicians, equipment and support
and other donors costs \$22,720,000

FY 1979 Program: During FY 79 A.I.D. will initiate groundwater studies and technical support, training, commodities and operation support.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are rural residents presently without access to an adequate year-round source of water. Until more detailed plans identify proposed well locations, it is not possible to accurately ascribe per person costs.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
An improved Department of Hydraulics	1
Deepened wells	100
Hand-dug wells	350
Drilled small bore wells	700
Drilled large bore wells	300
Groundwater studies	6

	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 3 long-term U.S. technicians (42 pm)	350
3 short-term U.S. consultants (9 pm)	60
Participants: 5 U.S. non-academic training (40 pm)	20
Commodities: Drilling equipment	2,340
Office equipment	80
Construction: Wells	350
Other Costs: Studies, operation and support costs	300
Total	3,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	3,500	8,780	12,280	

TITLE Forestry and Land Use Planning		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 686-0235			FY 79	700	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To develop a range management strategy to increase forestry production and to curtail erosion and desertification.

Background: Upper Volta's meager forest resources continue to be overexploited. Current reforestation efforts have not made a significant impact on satisfying firewood consumption requirements in urban centers or in the arid Sahelian zone, where the lack of ground vegetation contributes to widespread erosion and desertification. The proposed project addresses these problems on three levels: 1) The establishment of a forestry school to train GOUV and other Sahelian forestry agents; 2) increased forestry production through improved management of the National Forest at Koulima; 3) development of a range management strategy for Upper Volta's Sahelian zone. The overall objective of the project is to train qualified personnel for the formulation of a national natural resource development/utilization strategy. The project will also provide technical assistance, materials and funding support to assist the GOUV in the formulation and undertaking of projects to implement this strategy.

Host Country and Other Donors: A GOUV in-kind contribution of personnel, salaries, office equipment and logistic support will be made to this project. The Food and Agriculture Organization will also provide technical assistance and coordination support.

FY 1979 Program: The FY 79 program will be devoted to studies and construction. Long-term technical assistance and consultants will also be provided.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries will be the students trained in forestry management and extension work. The population surrounding and including Bobo-Dioulasso and the Sahelian zone will also benefit from a greater availability of firewood and a lessening rate of over-exploitation of natural vegetation.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Forestry school constructed and operating	1
Forestry agents trained	144
Hectares of forest placed under improved management	5,000
Range management strategy developed	1

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>(\$ thousands)</u>
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 3 U.S. long-term contract technicians (30 pm)	200
3 U.S. short-term consultants (9 pm)	50
Participants: 30 short-term local (90 pm)	36
2 long-term U.S. (24 pm)	24
Commodities: Equipment and vehicles	100
Construction: School construction	100
Other Costs: Operation and support costs	190
Total	700

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	700	4,300	5,000	

TITLE Women's Role in Development			FUNDS Educational and Human Resources Development		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 686-0211			PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 363		FY 79 389		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,056
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							

Purpose: To strengthen women's capacity, individually and collectively, to promote economic development activities in at least sixty villages where female extension agents are located. Such assistance will be provided through the development of credit and village level loan programs.

Background and Progress to Date: The GOUV wishes to maximize the use of its human resource potential to meet its prime objective of increased production of food crops to improve family nutrition and expand production of export crops. Beginning in 1975 female extension agents were placed in the field to urge women to work toward improved welfare for themselves and their families. In many rural villages, women are now participating in village development councils for the first time. There is, however, a lack of experience in programs and policies that reinforce women's participation in this process. This project is designed to provide women with small loans which will allow them to engage in production in the cash economy through initiation of income-generating activities. The project advisor and research assistant have been hired and project commodities have been ordered. Assistance is now being provided in establishing a system for the disbursement of funds for village level projects and female extension agents are presently being trained.

Host Country and Other Donors: Upper Volta will provide personnel, salaries, and village labor and local materials. The United Nations Economic and Social Council Organization (UNESCO) is implementing a complementary project "Equal Access of Women and Girls to Education."

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will provide funding for a project advisor, short-term consultants, training, equipment, and the loan fund.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are rural residents, particularly women, who will participate in project activities under the village loan program (estimated 2,500 families) and the women (representing another 5,000 families) who will benefit from the project's non-formal education component. Total project costs are estimated to be approximately \$140 per family or \$20 per person.

<u>Major Outputs</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Number micro projects established	60
Extension agents trained	60
Information system established	1

	(\$ thousands)
<u>A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 1 long-term U.S. contract technician (12 pm)	65
3 short-term U.S. consultants (11 pm)	46
Training: 4 third country long-term (48 pm)	40
24 short-term local (72 pm)	8
Commodities: Equipment/labor saving devices	90
Other Costs: Loan Fund	<u>140</u>
Total	389

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	300	-	300	Personal Services Contract
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	367	350		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	667	350	317	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	389	-	1,056	

TITLE Agriculture and Human Resources Development		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 686-0221		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 79	2,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 8,181
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 436		
				INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To provide educational infrastructure to train agriculture personnel to meet both government and private sector requirements for agricultural development management and implementation.

Background and Progress to Date: The National Five-Year Development Plan accords the highest priority to the agricultural sector. In support of this effort, the donor community is sponsoring an ever increasing number of agricultural development activities. A primary constraint to Upper Volta's capacity to absorb this increasing level of activity is the lack of trained agricultural personnel. This project will help resolve these needs by providing the Ministry of Rural Development with two expanded secondary level agricultural training centers; it will also provide support for the rural development engineering students of the University of Ouagadougou with an extension/research center and practical training field stations in different climatic regions of Upper Volta.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Upper Volta will provide land and maintenance of buildings and equipment, salaries and fringe benefits of staff (approximately \$3,000,000).

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will provide advisory assistance and short-term consultancy services in support of curriculum and institutional development. Funding will also be provided for participant training, observational tours, and commodity purchases.

Beneficiaries: The most immediate direct beneficiaries will be the students and staff trained. 530 will be trained during the 5-year life of project, and the training institutions will subsequently continue training students at a rate of 266/yr.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Training centers constructed	10
Staff trained	20
Agricultural agents trained	530
	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 4 U.S. long-term contract technicians (48 pm)	350
8 U.S. short-term consultants (24 pm)	178
Participants: 5 long-term U.S. academic (60 pm)	60
200 long-term local academic (2,400 pm)	108
4 U.S. non-academic (6 pm)	6
Commodities: Vehicles and educational equipment	270
Construction: Training Centers	200
Other Costs: Operating costs	228
Total	<u>2,000</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	Southeast Consortium for International Development (SECID)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	2,000	600		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	2,000	600	1,400	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,000	4,181	8,181	

TITLE Onchocerciasis Area Village Development		FUNDS Sahel Development Program		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 662		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,173
NUMBER 686-0212	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change transmitted on November 14, 1977		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To develop the capacity of villages to organize, manage and invest in social and economic development projects and institutionalize credit to make such undertakings possible.

Background and Progress to Date: The project will improve the social and economic well-being of people resettling in the fertile White, Red and Black Volta River valleys, recently made safe from onchocerciasis (river blindness). It will be carried out by the Volta Valley Authority (AVV), an agency of the GOUV, and will create a \$1.0 million Village Development Fund to provide loans to 133 AVV villages to establish 200 income-generating enterprises. Selected villagers will be trained to manage social and economic programs. In addition, extension agents will be trained to work in the 133 villages. The first obligation for this project will be made in early FY 78. The Government of Upper Volta has made progress not only in freeing new areas of the Red and White valleys of onchocerciasis, but also in the resettlement of newly freed areas. FY 78 funding was from food and nutrition category.

Host Country and Other Donors:

France	Each aid agency is planning assistance in resettlement through the Volta Valley Authority.
European Economic Community	
West Germany	
World Health Organization	
Netherlands	
Government of Upper Volta	Villagers will provide at least 25% of total investment in each local enterprise financed through the Village Development Fund.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will select short-term consultants to provide technical assistance to the Volta Valley Authority. Financing will also be provided for the Village Development Fund and for the purchase of commodities. In addition, both third country and in-country training will be provided. An information system designed to collect, analyze and disseminate data on AVV operations and the effect of development efforts on resettled families will be initiated. This activity will be funded from the Sahel Development Program in FY 79.

Beneficiaries: During the life of the project 3,320 families (approximately 19,920 people) will benefit directly from this project. Cost of project per beneficiary is \$109.00 (based on average family of 6 persons).

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Enterprises established and functioning	200
Extension agents trained	383
Villagers trained	460
Information system established	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 4 U.S. short-term consultants (8 pm)	63
Participants: 3 long-term participants in third country (36 pm)	22
50 short-term in-country (120 pm)	32
Commodities: Vehicles, equipment and training aids	55
Village Development Fund	300
Other Costs: Information system	65
Operating and support costs	<u>125</u>
Total	662

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	Personal Services Contracts
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	500	350		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	500	350	150	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	662 c/	1,011	2,173	

c/ Prior funding from regular program.

COUNTRY: UPPER VOLTA

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL GRANTS 1946-77	RFPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977			
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL	8.9	9.6	5.1	1.1	12.2			
LOANS	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS	8.9	9.6	5.1	1.1	12.2			
A. AID AND PREDECS.	0.1	5.3	1.3	0.3	3.4			
LOANS	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS	0.1	5.3	1.3	0.3	3.4			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE	8.2	3.6	3.0	0.6	8.1			
LOANS	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS	8.2	3.6	3.0	0.6	8.1			
TITLE I-TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS	-	-	-	-	-			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.	-	-	-	-	-			
TITLE II-TOTAL	8.2	3.6	3.0	0.6	8.1			
E. RELIEF EC. DEV & WFP	7.6	1.9	0.9	*	2.5			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY	0.6	1.7	2.1	0.6	5.6			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST.	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.7			
LOANS	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.7			
PEACE CORPS	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.7			
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-			
LOANS	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-			
A. MAP GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-			
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS	-	-	-	-	-			
C. MASF GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-			
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK	-	-	-	-	-			
E. OTHER GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL.	8.9	9.6	5.1	1.1				
LOANS	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS	8.9	9.6	5.1	1.1				
OTHER US LOANS	-	-	1.0	-	-			
EX-IM BANK LOANS	-	-	1.0	-	-			
ALL OTHER	-	-	-	-	-			

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN \$50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

(Millions of Dollars) CP 79-18

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ¹
TOTAL	28.6	20.0	9.0	225.0
IDA	17.0	20.0	3.6	80.2
AFDB	9.0	-	5.0	18.4
UNDP	1.5	-	0.4	19.7
Other UN	-	-	-	3.3
EFC	1.1	-	-	103.4
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSMENTS				
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	49.8	56.0	244.9	
France	28.8	28.5	174.7	
Germany	13.3	14.1	41.2	
Canada	2.5	2.0	9.4	
Netherlands	1.9	4.6	7.3	
Denmark	0.9	2.7	3.6	
Belgium	0.8	0.6	3.3	
Other	1.6	1.5	5.4	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-76	
TOTAL	0.2	1.0	7.4	
Libya	-	-	3.1	
UAE	-	-	3.0	
Algeria	0.2	1.0	1.3	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1964-77	
TOTAL	-	-	61.0	
USSR	-	-	1.0	
China	-	-	60.0	

^P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only. UAE-United Arab Emirates.

SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

PROGRAM SUMMARY CP 79-13							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	323	-	-	-	323	-	-
Total . . .	323	-	-	-	323	-	-
1978 ^{a/}							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	1,647	-	-	-	1,647	-	-
Total . . .	1,647	-	-	-	1,647	-	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	3,305	-	-	-	3,305	-	-
Total . . .	3,305	-	-	-	3,305	-	-

a/ SSA funding shown in SSA Section II

The fundamental U.S. interest in Southern Africa is to promote economic development, self-determination, equal rights, privileges and opportunities, and human dignity for all the people in the region. It is through the achievement of these goals that the countries can obtain political stability and concentrate on the pursuit of development plans.

A.I.D.'s Southern Africa programs embrace Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Malawi, Zambia and Mozambique. They also provide manpower training for refugees from Zimbabwe, Namibia and the Republic of South Africa, as well as special assistance in health, shelter and education to meet the needs of large numbers of refugees.

Although each country is at a different stage of development, they have characteristics in common. With the exception of Zambia, they are primarily agrarian and

depend largely on subsistence agriculture. Their transportation routes have been impaired by political developments in neighboring countries on which they depend for access to the ports. All six have substantial skilled manpower shortages and have to rely heavily on expatriates to fill key positions in the public and private sectors. Four of the six countries--Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi and Mozambique--are listed among the poorest and least developed countries in the world by the United Nations.

The current political situation has not changed the A.I.D. objectives for the individual countries. Concentration remains in areas of agricultural improvement, rural development, skills training, and public health. A.I.D.'s development assistance to the countries of Southern Africa is provided primarily on a bilateral basis, except for two regional programs - the Examinations Council for Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, and the Southern African Academic and Skills Training for Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia. Other regional programs are described in the Security Supporting Assistance Congressional Annex.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel ^d			
Direct Hire ^b	1	0	0
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	-	4	6
Total	1	4	6
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	-	25	70
Contract	20	50	80
Total	20	75	150

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

RESOURCE FLOWS			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	552	1,448	2,647
Total A.I.D.	552	1,448	2,647
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
Total P.L. 480	-	-	-
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	552	1,448	2,647
<p><i>*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.</i></p> <p><i>**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.</i></p>			

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NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

CP 79-03

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
Examination Council of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland Education and Human Resources Development Security Supporting Assistance	* 690-0060	1978	-	-	-	-	850	500	3,412								
Development Training for Southern Africans Education and Human Resources Development Security Supporting Assistance	*** 690-0063	1976	1,000 (3,393)	552 (25)	1,647 (2,621)	1,448 (3,300)	- (8,000)	647 (6,689)	- a/								
Southern Africa Academic and Skills Training Education and Human Resources Development Security Supporting Assistance	* 690-0083		-	-	-	-	2,455	1,500	8,923								
			(598)	(2)	(2,524)	(1,800)	-	(1,320)	-								
SUB-TOTAL Education and Human Resources Development			(1,000)	(552)	(1,647)	(1,448)	(3,305)	(2,647)	(12,335)								
Southern Africa Program Development and Support Security Supporting Assistance	690-0104	1978	-	-	(2,200)	(2,000)	-	(200)	-								
Southern Africa Development Analysis and Planning Security Supporting Assistance	690-0105	1978	-	-	(1,000)	(1,000)	-	-	-								
Southern Perimeter Road Security Supporting Assistance	690-0076	1978	-	-	(25,000)	(5,000)	-	(10,000)	-								
Refugee Support Security Supporting Assistance	*** 690-0201	1978	-	-	(5,070)	(4,200)	(6,000)	(5,000)	a/								
Private Voluntary Organizations (PVO) Security Supporting Assistance	690-0202	1978	-	-	(2,000)	(1,600)	-	(400)	-								
Self-Help Security Supporting Assistance	690-0203	1978	-	-	(400)	(300)	-	(100)	-								
Development Assistance	Total		1,000	552	1,647	1,448	3,305	2,647	12,335								

a/ Future year obligations to be determined

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace, interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

*** Detailed Project Narrative--See Activity Data Sheet, Section II.

TITLE Examinations Council of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland		FUNDS Education and Human Resources	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 690-0060		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Security Supporting Assistance Program, p.181	FY 79 850	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,062	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To create a regional examinations council capable of providing services which will identify skills and abilities that contribute to development.

Background and Progress to Date: The Examinations Council of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland (EC) was established in 1961 as a regional body to administer an external examination system (following the British system of education) for the BLS countries. Currently, the EC administers only those examinations that come at the end of Form III (comparable to the final year of the American junior high school). Under the auspices of this project, the EC will attempt (1) to reform the content and administration of the Form III examinations; (2) to assume responsibility for the higher Form V examinations; (3) to establish a responsive curriculum change process; and (4) to establish an internally self-sufficient capability for test development and educational research.

Host Country and Other Donors: All three host governments will (1) finance the costs of building 3 national offices; (2) pay salaries of participants; and (3) continue contributing to the annual budget of the EC.

FY 1979 Program: Two U.S. technicians specializing in curriculum design and testing will be assigned to each of the countries to staff the national EC offices; the initial wave of participant trainees will be selected, and examination procedures will be reviewed and revised.

Beneficiaries: Main beneficiaries will be school children of both genders who will reap the future benefits of an education system in which desired curriculum and examination changes mutually reinforce one another. Measured against a twenty year stream of students, life of project cost per direct beneficiary

will be fifty dollars.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Trained local nationals to manage and staff the EC	24
On-site workshops by consultants completed	15
Content and administration of Form III examinations revised	100%
Responsibility for Form V examinations assumed by EC	100%
Facilities - 3 national EC centers and 6 staff houses constructed	100%

	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel	630
Long-term (72 pm)	
Short-term (12 pm)	
Participants	144
12 long-term U.S. (144 pm)	
Commodities (for testing)	76
Total	<u>850</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978 a/	800	750	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	800	750	
		50	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	850	3,412	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
		5,062	

a/ FY 78 funds are SSA

PROGRAM: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Southern Africa Academic and Skills Training		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 690-0083		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program		FY 79 2,455	LIFE OF PROJECT 14,500
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82
Change Transmitted on July 8, 1977				ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83	

Purpose: To meet critical requirements for managerial and technical trained manpower in the southern Africa region. Through academic and skills training provided in U.S. and African institutions, this project will increase the number of people from Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia who will be professionally qualified to assume management and technical responsibilities in fields relevant to the development needs of their countries.

Background and Progress to Date: This project is a direct response to the critical manpower shortage in the countries of southern Africa which presently have to rely on large numbers of expatriates to fill key positions in the public and private sectors. Academic and skills training is provided in both U.S. and African institutions to meet specific development requirements. Candidates are selected on a job-related basis.

Since the beginning of the project, 75 students have been selected from four countries for training in the U.S. The A.I.D. Office of International Training is assisting with placement of students at U.S. institutions. During FY 78 a contractor will be selected for placing and supporting students in African institutions.

Host Countries and Other Donors: For participants selected from either the public or private sector, the respective governments or private organization will provide for continuation of salaries and guarantee employment in the fields for which the participants have been trained.

FY 1979 Program: Funds will provide training for one academic year of training in the U.S. for 30 students pursuing graduate and undergraduate degrees and 4-6 months of specialized non-degree training in the U.S. for 20 students (\$504,000); one academic year for 10 students pursuing undergraduate degrees in African universities (\$36,000); contractual costs associated with managing the administration and placement of students in African universities (\$8,000); a regional training officer to implement the project in the field (\$25,000) and a short-term contractor to provide an analysis of manpower requirements in the participating countries (\$25,000).

Beneficiaries: The ultimate beneficiaries are the populations of the participating countries with implementation of development plans by well-trained nationals in areas of agriculture, education and health.

Major Outputs: (Trained Participants)	<u>All Years</u>
U.S. Graduate	260
U.S. Undergraduate	50
U.S. Non-Academic	260
Academic in Africa	50
Non-Academic in Africa	300

	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: To administer training program in Africa (24 pm, local contractor)	100
Participants:	
186 trainees for academic and special training in the U.S.	1,845
90 trainees for academic and special training in Africa	300
Total	<u>2,245</u>

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	598	2	596	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978 ^{a/}	2,524	1,800		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	3,122	1,800	1,322	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,455	8,923	14,500	

^{a/} FY 78 funds are SSA

Botswana

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 732
 Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 350
 Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) 6.2%
 Life expectancy(1973) 46 years
 Literacy rate.....(1974) 30% ,Male n.a. ,Female n.a.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 2.7%
 Annual per capita agricultural
 production growth rate.....() n.a.
 Food production per capita(dollars) n.a.
 Major subsistence crop..... sorghum
 % of arable land.....(1975) 21%
 Major cash crop..... corn
 % of arable land.....(1975) 3%
 Major exports.....(1975) cattle, minerals
 Major agricultural exports.....(1975) cattle, animal products
 Value of all exports
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 26, (75) 55, (76) 94
 Exports to U.S.
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 4, (75) 22, (76) 49
 Major agricultural imports.....(1975) food
 Value of all imports
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 13, (75) 12, (76) 11
 Imports from U.S.
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 2, (75) 2, (76) 4
 Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1974) 13, (75) 20, (76) 45
 Main trading partners... South Africa, United Kingdom
 Official international reserves,
 gross holdings, last 3 years... n.a.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... n.a.
 Total domestic revenues
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 61.1, (74) 92.0, (75) 116.0
 Central government total
 expenditures, last 3 years
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 104.1, (74) 139.5, (75) 157.6
 Deficit or surplus
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) -43.0, (74) -47.4, (75) -41.7
 Defense expenditures, last 3 years
 as % of total expenditures..... (1973) 0, (74) 0, (75) 0
 as % of GNP..... (1973) 0, (74) 0, (75) 0
 Service payments on external public
 debt as % of goods and non-factor
 services, latest..... (1975) 4.5%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$3.6 million
 as % of country central government
 expenditures..... 2.3%
 as % of country imports of goods
 and services..... 32.7%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population
 15 years of age and below...(1971) 46% (15/40) 34% (40+) 20%
 Population growth rate....(1971-1972) 2.0% (1976-1977) 2.8%
 Proportion of population in
 urban areas.....(1976) 11% () n.a.
 Proportion of labor force in
 agriculture.....(1970) 91%
 Major causes of mortality...(1973) tuberculosis
 Major causes of morbidity...(1973) respiratory and gastroenteric diseases
 Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 126
 People per doctor.....(1973) 14,800

BOTSWANA

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
(In thousands of dollars)							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977 ^{a/}							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	250	-	250	-	-	-	-
Total ..	250	-	250	-	-	-	-
1978 ^{a/}							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979 ^{a/}							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	6,194	2,759	400	1,022	2,013	-	-
Total ..	6,194	2,759	400	1,022	2,013	-	-

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^{a/} SSA funding shown in SSA Section II.

U.S. interest stems from Botswana's geo-political situation in Southern Africa, its demonstrated respect for democratic procedures, its regard for non-racial human values, and the fact that Botswana is among the 25 least-developed countries in the world. In consequence, the A.I.D. program is designed to address not only issues of ordinary economic development but also extraordinary budget problems arising from conflicts in the region.

Development Overview

The Government of Botswana's (GOB) commitment to economic development emphasizes equality of opportunity for the rural poor who constitute about 80% of the total population. The current policy on land tenure reform, known as the Tribal Grazing Lands Policy, was implemented only after exhaustive consultation with villagers whose livelihood depends on grazing rights. In that meat and meat products constitute 28% of Botswana's exports, the atten-

tion given to smallholder meat producers not only affords benefit to the poor but should also increase meat export sales within the region.

External aid complements the GOB's ability to reach defined development targets. Botswana's 15% average annual economic growth during 11 years of independence is the product of well prepared National Development plans and the effective integration of donor support. A decentralization process, particularly in the administration of aided activities -- nutrition, family planning, mother/child health care, environmental sanitation, and preventative health programs -- has not only improved the quality of delivery of basic health needs, but also provides the means of broader based participation in national government.

Socio-Economic Performance

Despite impressive achievements, some 40% of the country's primary teachers are unqualified and two-thirds of the secondary teachers are expatriates. A Report of the National Commission on Education, recently adopted by the Parliament, however, provides a reallocation of resources sufficient to begin a turnaround in the education system. In addition, Botswana's population, dispersed over a large area, suffers from acute deficiencies in transportation links. These deficiencies impede delivery of basic services. A Canadian study analyzing Botswana's transport requirements points the way to improved communication with rural population.

The nature of constraints to reform of socio-economic performance precludes rapid transformation. There is a serious shortage of trained manpower. In 1978, it is estimated that Botswana will have only 75% of the required secondary school graduates and 30% of degree holding manpower required to adequately staff positions concerned with principal development needs. Further, external factors have forced unanticipated expenditure, thereby diverting funds from the national development plan. These factors include the creation of a Botswana defense force in 1977 to protect the country's eastern border from guerilla

BOTSWANA

incursion and the economic cost of maintenance of the rapid influx of Southern African refugees. The uncertainty of economic impact due to the creation of the Bophuthatswana homeland is also of immediate concern to Botswana. U.N. sources estimate that no less than \$53 million will need be diverted from Botswana's development plans to cover costs of unbudgeted activities brought on by the conflict in the area. Consequently, external aid is a real necessity to insure that Botswana keeps on schedule with its development plans.

External Donors

IBRD is the largest contributor of external assistance. The greatest proportion of IBRD funds are vested in secondary school construction and livestock management programs. Significant Scandinavian grants are used for health, feeder roads, primary school construction and the secondment of personnel for GOB ministries. The United Kingdom is the principal source of seconded personnel. The European Community, the African Development Bank and The Fund are also significant donors.

A.I.D. Program Direction

A.I.D.'s planned program for FY 79 supports Botswana's major change in policy, procedure, and organization set forth to attain desired numbers and variety of trained manpower. The A.I.D. program will also contribute to agricultural growth in both crops and livestock; it will help advance locally planned rural health services; and contribute to a multi-donor effort in the transport sector.

As a country whose economy depends on the cattle industry, A.I.D.'s assistance in range management and livestock development is an essential element in advancing smallholder production. A.I.D. also proposes to continue projects of crop production and grain storage in response to Botswana's need to reduce imports of food.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	3	5	9
PASA ^c	-	10	20
Contract	16	38	47
Total	19	53	76
Participants^d			
Noncontract	10	27	35
Contract	8	18	26
Total	18	45	61

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS			
CP 79-08			
(In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	12,690	1,710	-
Grants	470	1,311	2,400
Total A.I.D.	13,160	3,011	2,400
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	2,268	2,814	2,575
Total P.L. 480	2,268	2,814	2,575
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	15,428	5,825	4,975

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

BOTSWANA

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs ..		2,268		2,814		2,575
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		2,268		2,814		2,575
Total P.L. 480		2,268		2,814		2,575

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER John H. Kean

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

CP 79-02

PROGRAM: BOTSWANA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Expenditures	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
Range Management and Livestock Development Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	* 633-0015	1973	1,243 (440)	695 -	- (552)	548 (250)	400 -	500 (400)	1,130 -								
Crop Production and Marketing Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	* 633-0056	TQ	330 (394)	10 -	- (600)	315 (300)	427 -	275 (300)	- -								
Agricultural Planning Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	* 633-0067	1978	- -	- -	- (1,262)	- (600)	400 -	175 (662)	2,627 -								
Rural Services Food and Nutrition	* 633-0077	1979	- -	- -	- -	- -	722 350	350 3,278									
Agricultural Training School Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	* 633-0074	1978	- -	- -	- (1,825)	- (275)	810 -	300 (1,500)	1,420 -								
Grain Storage Security Supporting Assistance	633-0201	1978	- -	- -	(1,480)	(900)	- (580)	- -									
SUB-TOTAL Food and Nutrition			1,583	705	-	863	2,759	1,600	8,455								
Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning Population Planning Health Security Supporting Assistance	633-0032	1973	400 1,046 (200)	300 906 -	- - (174)	100 140 (300)	- - -	- - (74)	- - -								
Health Services Development Population Planning Health	* 633-0078	1979	- -	- -	- -	- -	400 1,022	100 500	500 2,228								
SUB-TOTAL Population Planning			400	300	-	100	400	100	500								
SUB-TOTAL Health			1,246	906	-	140	1,022	500	2,228								
Southern Africa Development Personnel and Training Education and Human Resources Development Security Supporting Assistance	633-0030	1973	1,385 (800)	1,177 (5)	- (303)	208 (500)	- -	- (598)	- -								

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

*** Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet, Section II.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: BOTSWANA

CP 79-03

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Expenditures	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
Southern Africa Manpower Development Education and Human Resources Development Security Supporting Assistance	* 633-0069	1978	-	-	(1,400)	(590)	1,313	(810)	5,447	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
University College of Botswana Education and Human Resources Development Security Supporting Assistance	* 633-0079	1978	-	-	(1,000)	(200)	700	200 (800)	2,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Migration Study Security Supporting Assistance	633-0095	1977	(400)	-	-	(200)	-	(200)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant to UNHCR for Student Refugees Security Supporting Assistance	633-0102	1977	(6,000)	-	-	(3,000)	-	(3,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL Education and Human Resources Development			1,385	1,177	-	208	2,013	200	7,747	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana-Zambia Road Selected Development Activities	633-0001	1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,600	12,228	-	590	-	372	-	-
Botswana-Zambia Road Selected Development Activities	633-0001A	1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	2,662	-	44	-	1,338	-	-
Botswana-Zambia Road Security Supporting Assistance	633-0072	1977	(1,500)	-	-	(600)	-	(600)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport Sector Security Supporting Assistance	*** 633-0073	1978	-	-	(8,000)	(2,000)	(11,000)	(6,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing Development Security Supporting Assistance	633-0092	1977	(266)	-	-	(166)	-	(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL Selected Development Activities			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Assistance	Total		4,614	3,088	-	1,311	6,194	2,400	18,930	16,600	14,890	-	634	-	1,710	-	-

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization, repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

*** Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet, Section II.

TITLE Rural Services		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 722	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,000	
NUMBER 633-0077	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	NONE	FY 79	FY 83	OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To upgrade the capacity of local and district governments to respond with services vital to rural development.

Background: Traditional Batswana society has strong elements of local autonomy and village level cooperation. The GOB has accordingly decentralized major responsibilities to district and local governments. From 1973 to 1975 the GOB undertook an Accelerated Rural Development Program (ARDP) to expedite the expansion of services to rural areas. Over \$25 million was expended for classrooms, clinics, bore holes and village roads via revenue-sharing grants to local governments.

An independent evaluation of this program indicated that it was exceptionally successful, but also had deficiencies in coordinated planning, allocation, and delivery of activities and services. The Ministry of Local Government and Lands has asked A.I.D. to provide assistance to a number of new and ongoing rural development activities. During FY 78 A.I.D. will undertake a rural services sector review which should provide analysis essential for selection and phasing of A.I.D. assistance to activities in this sector.

Host Country and Other Donors: Norwegian Agency for Development (NORAD), Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), and Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) have initiated major programs in the construction of rural clinics, primary schools and water supply projects respectively. The GOB has increased its funding to district and local government activities. The proposed A.I.D.-funded activities would complement these efforts by providing technical assistance, training management and maintenance support.

Beneficiaries: This activity will provide direct benefits to a substantial portion of the approximately 600,000 rural population of Botswana.

Major Outputs: (All Years)

Improved health, education and social facilities in rural areas.

	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 79
Personnel:	640
6 long-term (96 pm)	
Participants:	36
3 long-term U.S. (36 pm)	
Commodities: Vehicles	26
Other Costs	20
Total	722

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	722	3,278	4,000	

TITLE Health Services Development		FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79	1,422	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,150
NUMBER 633-0078	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	NONE			

Purpose: To provide additional categories of personnel and other technical resources necessary to extend health services throughout the country and attain a better balance between curative and preventive services.

Background: Since 1972 the Government of Botswana has been developing a balanced mix of preventive and curative basic health services and extending them into rural areas. It has expanded immunization programs, intensified malaria control, and established environmental sanitation programs reaching down to the village level. Regional health teams responsible to elected district and town councils have been established. With the Norwegian Agency for Development (NORAD) it has nearly completed construction of 75 health clinics and 158 rural health posts giving the entire population reasonable access to health services.

The Government has identified the lack of mid-level curative and preventive health personnel as the immediate constraint to further progress. These personnel will in turn need strengthened technical and administrative support services. Through A.I.D. assistance, the GOB will obtain this manpower by upgrading 60 registered nurses to the nurse practitioner level through one year of in-service training. In addition, 120 registered nurses will be similarly upgraded to the public health nurse level. Support services in nutrition, health education, and administration will be established or expanded.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOB will provide facilities and staff; Norwegian Development Agency (NORAD) is providing construction for rural health facilities and training village health workers, and World Health Organization is providing technicians in a number of related areas.

FY 1979 Program: Design of training programs for public health nurses and nurse practitioners, commencement of nutrition research, and administrative training will be the major FY 79 activities.

Beneficiaries: Nutrition programs and health education activities will become accessible to the entire population.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Public Health nurses, nurse practitioners and others trained	267
Nutrition Research Unit Established	1
Nutrition Operations Unit Expanded	1

	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel:	1,080
6 long-term (144 pm)	
Participants:	82
6 long-term U.S. (72 pm)	
Commodities:	150
Vehicles plus equipment for nutrition research	
Other Costs:	110
In-country travel, operation and maintenance of vehicles, expendable office supplies	
Total	<u>1,422</u>

Funding by Functional Accounts (\$ thousands)	
Population Planning	400
Health	<u>1,022</u>
Total	<u>1,422</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,422	2,728	4,150	

TITLE Range Management and Livestock Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 633-0015			FY 79 400	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,765	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Security Supporting Assistance Programs, p.166	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 73	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To develop and formalize methods of encouraging small-holder communities to organize land use and crop and livestock production in ways which both conserve the land and increase income.

Background and Progress to Date: Since 1973 the project has been developing prototypes of small stockholder range and livestock community management units. These prototypes were to be replicated by the Government throughout small livestock holder areas to promote growth of the livestock industry. Based on a recent evaluation, the project objective has been revised somewhat to place greater emphasis on the processes of organizing small farmer groups into collective efforts toward developing and managing existing communal land areas for maximum production (consistent with protection of the range crop resource base). Earlier project efforts had focused on the transfer and use of the appropriate production technology, but both project technicians and others concerned have concluded that the key developmental constraints concern community organization and government policy rather than technology. Henceforth, greater attention will also be given to income and equity concerns and maintaining and improving the natural resource base.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOB will provide technician support, commodities, training and operational support at an estimated \$900 thousand.

FY 1979 Program: The U.S. technicians will develop a viable institutional base to support communal programs, and through applied field research, be able to better understand, reach and motivate the smallholder.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries are 85 to 90 thousand small-holders in rural Botswana. The project cost will be approximately \$41 per smallholder.

Major Outputs	<u>All Years</u>
Tested communal formation process	
GOB policies impacting on communal formation, support and range law	
Trained participants returned	17
	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel:	244
3 long-term (36 pm)	
2 short-term (4 pm)	
Participants: 13 long-term U.S. (156 pm)	136
Other Costs	<u>20</u>
Total	<u>400</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,683	695	988	U.S. Department of Agriculture
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978 a/	552	798		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	2,235	1,493	742	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	400	1,130	3,765	

a/ FY 78 funds and a portion of prior year funding are SSA

TITLE Crop Production and Marketing		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 633-0056		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Security Support-	FY 79 427	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,751	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ing Assistance Program, p. 174	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY TQ	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To develop a crop division at the Ministry of Agriculture and to expand crop research, with major emphasis on sorghum.

Background and Progress to Date: This project is intended to develop and expand the national crop production and marketing program. It will develop a system of production for grains (sorghum) and pulses (e.g. beans, peas), focusing on variety screening, testing and selecting for adaptability to the Botswana environment. It will also develop a new Crop Production Division in the Ministry of Agriculture, with a strong training component, to provide the essential technical linkage between the results of agricultural research and the Ministry's extension program. The Division will also furnish day-to-day technical backstopping for food production programs, including harvest, post-harvest storage, handling and processing of crops. A team of USDA technicians will implement the project. A separately funded technician has already initiated screening of crop varieties and some consultant services have been applied to crop development problems.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOB funds general services, agricultural research division and extension services estimated at \$1.7 million for life of project. In a related activity the United Kingdom is funding a dryland farming research, evaluation of farming systems and implements, and an integrated farming pilot project at an estimated total of \$1.4 million. The UN also funds technicians in related areas.

FY 1979 Program: A keen effort will be made to focus on research efforts to develop crop systems resulting in the preparation of crop production programs.

Beneficiaries: This project develops and expands crop research activities and crop production programs for small farmers, and increases the GOB capacity to store and market major grain crops

produced by small farmers. It is estimated that this project will reach 20,000 small farmers, thus having a \$17 cost per rural family.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Staffed Crop Division	
Crop Research Base	
Trained Local Technicians	11
Grain Storage Warehouses	5
Crop Research Workshop	1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
Personnel:	<u>FY 79</u>
	335
3 long-term (36 pm)	
3 short-term (9 pm)	
Participants:	77
6 long-term U.S. (72 pm)	
2 long-term third country (24 pm)	
Other Costs	15
Total	<u>427</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977 ^{a/}	724	10	714	U.S. Department of Agriculture
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978 ^{a/}	600	615		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,324	615	709	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	427	-	1,751	

^{a/} FY 78 funds and a portion of prior year funding are SSA

TITLE Agricultural Planning		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 633-0067		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Security Support- ing Assistance Program, p.184. Ad- vice of Change to be transmitted.	FY 79	400	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	FY 83	4,289
			ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT	FY 83	

Purpose: To develop an indigenous economic and analytic capacity to plan and program responses to rural sector needs.

Background and Progress to Date: The GOB is committed to thorough planning as a means of expediting development in the rural sector. Skilled manpower constraints and the sheer magnitude of the technical problems require careful planning to assure best use of the nation's limited resources. This project will produce, through academic education and in-service, on-the-job training, a cadre of trained, experienced Botswana agricultural planning specialists. Technical assistance from U.S. specialists will be provided until Botswana are trained to assume the agriculture planning responsibility.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOB will provide personnel, facilities, commodities and project support costing an estimated \$2 million over life of project.

FY 1979 Program: U.S. specialists will handle immediate rural development planning needs while Botswana counterparts are being trained.

Beneficiaries: This project will focus on agricultural planning that will ultimately benefit the entire rural population of Botswana.

Major Outputs: All Years
Increased capacity to plan and evaluate projects and policies
Trained rural development planners 20

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>		(\$ thousands)
Personnel:		<u>FY 79</u>
4 long-term (48 pm)		300
3 short-term (3 pm)		
Participants:		100
8 long-term U.S. (96 pm)		
	Total	<u>400</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	U.S. Department of Agriculture
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978 a/	1,262	600		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,262	600	662	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	400	2,627	4,289	

a/ FY 78 funds are SSA

TITLE Agricultural Training School		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 810		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,055
NUMBER 633-0074	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NONE	FY 78	FY 83	FY 84

Purpose: To assist the Government of Botswana in developing a locally staffed training institution responsive to needs for basic and intermediate level technical skills in the Botswana rural sector.

Background and Progress to Date: The Botswana Agricultural School currently offers two-year certificate courses in agriculture, animal health and community development. All graduates are employed in field postings. The annual intake of the school is a maximum of 30 students per course. In CY 76 a total of 1,450 students applied for 75 available course places at the school. In order to provide the necessary staff to accelerate rural development, (GOB estimates 10% increase in agricultural staff per year) the school needs to expand its training program by 138 new graduates per year.

This project will assist in expanding the school's output, by providing five teachers and one administrator, equipment and teaching supplies, U.S. academic degree training in agriculture for 20 selected participants who will later join the faculty and replace the United States technicians. The project also provides funds in FY 1978 for the construction of classrooms and student facilities.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOB will provide \$1.4 million for student and institutional costs.

FY 1979 Program: Provide classroom instruction in agriculture, animal health, and community development, and begin participant training programs.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries will be the 47 Batswana trained under this project as participants and counterparts. The secondary beneficiaries will be the 298 students enrolled annually at the school; the ultimate beneficiaries will be the rural population served by the people trained at the school as agricultural demonstrators, veterinary assistants, and assistant community development officers. Each agent will be able to serve annually 600 families for a total of 3,000 new beneficiaries each year - cost/beneficiary of \$4.53.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Classrooms and student facilities	
Counterparts trained	47
Increased number of graduates	138/yr.

(\$ thousands)

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel:	
6 long-term (108 pm)	738
Participants	
6 long-term U.S.	<u>72</u>
Total	810

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978 a/	1,825	275		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,825	275	1,550	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	810	1,420	4,055	

a/ FY 78 funds are SSA

TITLE Southern Africa Manpower Development		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 633-0069		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 SSA Program, p. 186. Advice of Program Change to be transmitted.	FY 79 1,313	LIFE OF PROJECT 8,160	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To assist the Government in overcoming its extreme shortage of development related trained manpower by providing selected operational personnel and related training.

Background and Progress to Date: For historical, political, and administrative reasons, Botswana, Swaziland, and Lesotho have fewer trained personnel than most other former British territories in Africa. Thus, professional ranks of the civil services are still dominated by expatriates, and a critical shortage of trained local manpower exists in technical and general management areas. The development process is increasing the need for this kind of talent. Scarce administrative manpower is stretched thinly across a wide variety of development activities so that the limited ability to plan and implement development programs adequately has become a major constraint on absorptive capacity.

A.I.D. assistance will provide professional and technical training for selected participants to fill key positions presently occupied by expatriates, thus meeting the GOB's objective of localization. The role of the U.S. technicians will be to assist in planning and carrying out development activities pending the return of trained Botswana participants.

Host Country and Other Donors: Botswana will provide basic salaries, allowances, and other benefits for technicians on a case by case basis. For all technicians the GOB will provide office space, job related transportation, and other support.

By 1979 Program: Additional technicians will come on board and additional participants will go into training.

Beneficiaries: The entire population of Botswana will ultimately benefit from this project by its contribution to an increased GOB capability and efficiency in planning, designing and implementing national development programs.

Major Outputs: These are determined for each technician when the individual request for services is received. Prospective outputs are, in fact, a leading factor in deciding whether to approve a particular request. Actual achievement of outputs is verified by means of project evaluation.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
Personnel:	<u>FY 79</u>
8 long-term (192 pm)	1,080
10 short-term (36 pm)	
Participants:	168
8 long-term U.S. (96 pm)	
8 long-term third country (96 pm)	
4 short-term (16 pm)	
Other Costs:	65
Local training seminars	
Total	<u>1,313</u>

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978 a/	1,400	590		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,400	590	810	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,313	5,447	8,160	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

a/ FY 78 funds are SSA

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 1,082

Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 160

Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) 3.7%

Life expectancy(1973) 46 years

Literacy rate.....(1973) 40% ,Male, n.a. ,Female 67%

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 2.8%

Annual per capita agricultural production growth rate.....() n.a.

Food production per capita.....(dollars) n.a.

Major subsistence crop..... corn

% of arable land.....(1975) 35%

Major cash crop..... wheat

% of arable land.....(1975) 24%

Major exports.....(1975) wool, mohair, wheat

Major agricultural exports.....(1975) wool, mohair, wheat

Value of all exports (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 1, (75) 2, (76) 4

Exports to U.S. (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) -, (75) -, (76) 1

Major agricultural imports.....(1975) corn

Value of all imports (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 8, (75) 5, (76) 12

Imports from U.S. (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 4, (75) 2, (76) 5

Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1974) n.a., (75) -82, (76) n.a.

Main trading partners... South Africa

Official international reserves, gross holdings, last 3 years... n.a.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... n.a.

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 26, (74) 34, (75) 31

Central government total expenditures, last 3 years (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 27, (74) 32, (75) 49

Deficit or surplus (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) -1, (74) -2, (75) -18

Defense expenditures, last 3 years

as % of total expenditures..... n.a.

as % of GNP..... n.a.

Service payments on external public debt as % of goods and non-factor services, latest..... (1975) 2.8%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$4.1 million

as % of country central government expenditures..... 8.4%

as % of country imports of goods and services..... 8.2%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population 15 years of age and below...(1973) 40% (15/40) 38% (40+) 22%

Population growth rate....(1971-1972) 2.1% (1976-1977) 2.1%

Proportion of population in urban areas.....(1973) 2%, (1976) 3%

Proportion of labor force in agriculture.....(1970) 89%

Major causes of mortality...(1973) tuberculosis, heart diseases

Major causes of morbidity...(1973) acute respiratory diseases

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 148

People per doctor.....(1973) 20,300

TITLE University College of Botswana (UCB)		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 1,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,000
NUMBER 633-0079	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Change to be Submitted				

Purpose: Enable UCB to restructure its services along the flexible, practical lines of the community college concept.

Background and Progress to Date: The GOB intends that the UCB, as a new institution, develop along community-oriented lines and not become too elitist and costly for the needs of the community. Similarly, it is believed the sparse population of Botswana cannot support a traditional, academically-oriented institution, despite universally recognized requirements for more highly educated manpower. In assessing alternative models to provide services to a larger element of the population, including school leavers, the GOB determined that U.S. community college concept provides an appropriate example of low cost, high quality, and relevant education. The recent recommendations of the GOB National Education Commission support this approach.

The GOB and A.I.D. are in the process of selecting a contractor to help the UCB structure its program along community service lines. The contractor will provide experienced senior staff for various departments, training for Botswana staff of these same departments, and consultant services. In addition, technical assistance will be provided to plan and implement activities which will broaden the student base and provide additional non-degree programs which are job-oriented. In order to bring about the desired transition, the financing of certain project-related facilities will be required.

Host Country and Other Donors: Botswana will provide \$700 thousand for personnel, facilities and equipment. The United Kingdom (U.K.), Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), and Canada will provide \$1 million.

FY 1979 Program: In FY 79 the program will provide the services of 8 U.S. experts in administration; planning, and technical subject areas, long-term U.S. training for 6 participants and funding for other costs.

Beneficiaries: This project provides more relevant training for some 1,000 students at UCB, as well as some 300 special part-time students who would otherwise have no access to work-related training. Over the project's life, some 2,200 individuals will benefit directly; the per student cost is approximately \$1,118. While this cost is high in the project life framework, the project will have an indefinite continuing and multiplier effect which will make the cost reasonable over a longer period. The indirect benefits to Botswana will be significant in meeting the country's critical needs in trained manpower.

Major Outputs: A restructured UCB administrative and academic organization.

	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Funded Inputs:	FY 79
Personnel:	640
8 long-term (96 pm)	
Participants:	80
6 long-term U.S.	
Construction: 8 houses for U.S. technicians	280
Total	1,000

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978 a/	1,000	200		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,000	200	800	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	700	2,300	4,000	

a/ FY 78 funds are SSA

COUNTRY: BOTSWANA

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

-----U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----

PROGRAM	----- FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT ----- PERIOD					TOTAL REPAY- TOTAL LESS LOANS MENTS REPAYMENTS AND AND AND GRANTS INTEREST INTEREST 1946-77 1946-77 1946-77		
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977			
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	3.0	3.6	3.8	0.6	3.1			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	3.0	3.6	3.8	0.6	3.1			
A. AID AND PREDECS....	0.1	*	*	*	-			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	0.1	*	*	*	-			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)... (-) (-) (-) (-) (-) (
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	2.3	2.6	2.6	0.3	2.5			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	2.3	2.6	2.6	0.3	2.5			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	-			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS....	-	-	-	-	-			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR....	-	-	-	-	-			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	2.3	2.6	2.6	0.3	2.5			
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.	2.3	2.6	2.6	0.3	2.5			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY....	-	-	-	-	-			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST...	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.6			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.6			
PEACE CORPS.....	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.6			
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	-	-	-	-	-			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
A. MAP GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	-	-	-	-	-			
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-	-			
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	3.0	3.6	3.8	0.6				
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	3.0	3.6	3.8	0.6				
OTHER US LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN \$50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAM OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77
TOTAL	26.7	-	20.8	114.9
IBRD	16.3	-	20.0	77.8
IDA	0.1	-	-	14.8
AIDB	9.8	-	-	12.0
UNDP	0.5	-	0.6	9.1
Other UN	-	-	0.2	1.2
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	33.7	34.9	177.7	
United Kingdom	9.3	8.8	71.0	
Canada	6.5	2.1	38.3	
Sweden	8.4	10.2	32.3	
Norway	5.6	7.0	17.9	
Denmark	2.5	4.4	12.4	
Other	1.4	2.4	5.8	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	-	-	-	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1966-77	
TOTAL	a	-	a	
China	a	-	a	

^P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.

^aAn economic cooperation agreement has been signed, but information on the amount extended, if any, is not available.

LESOTHO

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	4,217	1,474	98	855	1,465	325	-
Total	4,217	1,474	98	855	1,465	325	-
1978 ^{a/}							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	8,601	3,907	150	1,821	2,723	-	-
Total	8,601	3,907	150	1,821	2,723	-	-

a/ SSA funding shown in SSA Section II

The U.S. concern for Lesotho arises from its being one of the poorest of the less developed countries and from its unique situation of being entirely surrounded by the Republic of South Africa. The A.I.D. program in Lesotho is aimed primarily at development but also addresses the exceptional political situation in Southern Africa. Since food shortage is chronic and agriculture production is the number one problem, our principal effort is to reinforce Lesotho's efforts to increase agricultural production by small farmers, improve the quality of life and income of the rural people and reduce malnutrition in children. In FY 1979, both Development Assistance and PL 480 resources will be used.

Development Overview

Lesotho is among the poorest countries of the world. Per capita national income, including repatriated earnings from migrant workers in the Republic of South Africa, is equivalent to U.S. \$160. The scarcity of natural resources, severe shortage of trained manpower and increasing population pressure are the principal constraints on development. Vast and rapid erosion, estimated to claim 1% of the arable land per year, reinforces poverty among the mountain dwellers as well as the lowland people. Underemployment, both in the commercial and agricultural sectors, contributes to widespread malnutrition and general poor health. The Government of Lesotho (GOL) has insufficient capital resources and technical skills to mount an effective development effort on its own. For example, the total annual recurrent and capital budget of Lesotho is less than \$52 million. Lesotho has few people with the technical, administrative and management skills essential to mount the desired development programs. As a result, basic human needs are not being adequately met. Agricultural production has actually decreased in the past decade bringing about lower per capita income and contributing to increased unemployment and a high infant mortality rate. Outside assistance is essential to break this poverty syndrome.

Socio-Economic Performance

Lesotho has committed itself to rural development, increased food production and increased employment. Although performance has not yet matched plans, some progress may be seen. Overall government economic policies are positively directed toward social progress and equity. In its FY 1977-78 budget the GOL increased the allocation of funds to agriculture from 15% to 26%. To stimulate increased production and accommodate resulting increased food reserves the GOL is planning to more than double its food storage facilities in 1977, with the assistance of the World Food Program (WFP) and other donors. In education, females now constitute the majority of enrollment in secondary schools.

LESOTHO

External Donors

The United Nations, notably UNDP, provides assistance to all the development sector endeavors. In addition to the United Nations, Denmark contributes to health projects, and Canada and Sweden fund rural development projects. The United Kingdom concentrates on infrastructure and agriculture while the European Community contributes to rural roads and agricultural projects. In that the need for agricultural development is so great, there are increasing amounts of donor funds for agricultural activities. Further, the prospects of Arab contributions to Lesotho's development efforts seem promising.

A.I.D. Program Direction

A.I.D. concentrates on rural development so as to reach the most needy. There is also A.I.D. support to the Lesotho Government's plan to increase agricultural production and expand educational opportunities for Basotho. A.I.D. grants for rural development are essentially for the purposes of improved farming methods, reduction of soil erosion, better water conservation, increased income for rural residents and improved community facilities through Food for Work using PL 480 Title II commodities as payment in-kind. A project in rural health development was started in FY 1977, along with two new education projects in instructional materials development to complement a teacher training university course and a variety of in-service seminars for civil servants.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel ^d			
Direct Hire ^b	3	5	8
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	11	47	55
Total	14	52	63
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	23	50	53
Contract	-	-	-
Total	23	50	53

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS			
CP 79-08			
(In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	1,474	1,986	4,618
Total A.I.D.	1,474	1,986	4,618
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	4,273	3,342	3,606
Total P.L. 480	4,273	3,342	3,606
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	5,747	5,238	8,224

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

LESOTHO

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
(In 000MT/\$000)						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		2,940		2,378		2,445
World Food Programs ..		1,333		964		1,161
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		4,273		3,342		3,606
Total P.L. 480		4,273		3,342		3,606

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER John H. Kean

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: LESOTHO

CP 79-02

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 78		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorizations	Expenditures	Authorizations	Expenditures	
Thaba Bosiu Rural Development Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	632-0031	1973	2,721	1,978	-	743	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and Water Resources Development Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	* 632-0048	1975	1,927	1,057	-	870	390	250	242	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farming Systems Research Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	* 632-0065	1978	-	-	-	-	1,517	1,000	5,796	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Sector Analysis Food and Nutrition	632-0064	1977	286	-	-	200	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition Planning Food and Nutrition	632-0066	TQ	215	76	-	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Produce Marketing Corporation Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	* 632-0101	1978	-	-	-	-	2,000	500	2,781	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL Food and Nutrition			5,149	3,111	2,887	1,952	3,907	1,836	8,819									
Rural Health Development Population Planning Health Security Supporting Assistance	* 632-0058	1977	98	-	-	40	150	100	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Water Supply Health	* 632-0088	1979	-	-	-	-	1,200	600	8,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL Population Planning			40	-	-	-	150	100	300									
SUB-TOTAL Health			855	-	147	516	1,821	1,200	9,932									
Instructional Materials Resource Center Education and Human Resources Development	* 632-0061	1977	472	-	-	260	434	475	2,000									
Southern Africa Development Personnel and Training Education and Human Resources Development Security Supporting Assistance	632-0030	1973	1,591	859	-	550	-	182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

***Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet, Section II.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: LESOTHO

CP 79-03

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
Southern Africa Manpower Development Education and Human Resources Development Security Supporting Assistance	* 632-0069	1978	-	-	-	-	1,289	-	5,305								
			-	-	(1,566)	(590)	-	(976)	-								
National University of Lesotho Education and Human Resources Development	* 632-0080	1977	625	-	-	340	1,000	700	2,000								
SUB-TOTAL Education and Human Resources Development			2,688	859	1,868	600	2,723	1,357	9,305								
Low Cost Building Materials Production Selected Development Activities	632-0089	1977	325	-	-	200	-	125	-								
SUB-TOTAL Selected Development Activities			325	-	-	200	-	125	-								
Development Assistance	Total		9,115	3,970	-	1,986	8,601	4,618	28,356								

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

***Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet, Section II.

TITLE Rural Water Supply		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 1,200	LIFE OF PROJECT 10,000	
NUMBER 632-0088	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	NONE			

Purpose: To extend the availability of sanitary water in rural Lesotho.

Background: About 94% of the 1.2 million people of Lesotho reside in areas not served by municipal water systems. Most people use unsanitary water which is carried over varying distances. The Ministry of Rural Development has extremely limited capacity to design and construct new rural water supply systems (about 10 per year) and to maintain existing ones (about 36% of which are estimated to be completely non-functional or functioning improperly). A backlog of about 500 village requests for new water supply systems (requests often accompanied by local financial contributions) verifies the "felt need" by the rural populace for improved water supply. The GOL envisages the completion of at least 200 additional water supply projects over the next 5 years and improved maintenance of existing systems. An A.I.D. financed study recommended major A.I.D. capital and technical assistance to assist the GOL with a comprehensive program of water supply system construction and maintenance.

Host Country and Other Donors: In recent years the European Development Fund (EDF) and United Kingdom (U.K.) have provided \$2 million capital funds for water supply system construction with little emphasis on strengthening GOL organizational infrastructure or maintenance capacity.

FY 1979 Program: The A.I.D. project will initially concentrate on training and technical assistance to improve organizational structure, maintenance capacity and final design for the construction of 5 "model" water supply systems.

Beneficiaries: The project will provide direct benefits to approximately 50% (nearly all rural poor) of Lesotho's population. Life of project cost per direct beneficiary is approximately \$17.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Maintenance capacity servicing 1/3 existing systems annually	
Existing systems restored to operational status	97
New Systems constructed	200
Technical staff and village representatives trained	115
Improved procedures for system construction and maintenance	

A.I.D. Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
Personnel:	FY 79
2 long-term (48 pm)	440
2 short-term (6 pm)	
Participants:	95
7 initial long-term U.S. (84 pm)	
1 short-term (6 pm)	
Construction: water supply systems	630
Other Costs: maintenance of water pumps	35
	1,200

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,200	8,800	10,000	

TITLE Land and Water Resource Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 390		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,200
NUMBER 632-0048	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Security Supporting Assistance Program, p.173		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To incorporate into Lesotho's national agricultural development effort sound land use and water management principles.

Background and Progress to Date: The project will develop and institutionalize national conservation service within the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA). As Lesotho has no professional conservationists, eight U.S. conservationists are assigned to initiate this process while GOL personnel receive the academic, technical and practical training required to staff a soil conservation service. Commodities essential to implementing the program include earth moving equipment, field and workshop maintenance equipment and tools, soils mapping, and survey instruments. The project has staffed a conservation division which is now receiving intensive on-the-job training; seven staff members are currently studying in the U.S. Seven of the twelve participants sent to Nigeria have returned from their diploma course in soil and water conservation and have been given responsible field positions. Project executive and village committees are conducting meetings with local leaders and responsible chiefs in order to make conservation decisions, and follow-up work is being done. Equipment is in place and functioning well.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOL - \$2 million for salaries, administrative, operational and logistical costs over the life of the project. U.K., UNDP, IBRD are providing general financial support to the Conservation Division.

FY 1979 Program: U.S. technicians will hold critical positions while providing in-service staff development and training; they will also continue to develop land and water plans and follow-up on their implementation.

Beneficiaries: This project will develop land use plans with farmers and will make available technical and management skills so that the small farmer retains the usefulness of his lands. An estimated 50,000 families received direct benefits at a cost per family of \$60. Eventually almost the entire rural population will benefit from these joint plans.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Land and Water use projects under way	12
Land and Water plans developed	16
Trained staff in established positions	43
MOA capacity to design and construct works	80%

	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel:	216
4 long-term (48 pm)	
3 short-term (3 pm)	
Participants: 6 long-term continuing U.S.	99
Commodities: maintenance equipment	60
Other Costs:	15
In-country travel, vehicle operation and maintenance, expendable office supplies	
Total	<u>390</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,927	1,057	870	Near East Foundation
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978 ^{a/}	641	968		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	2,568	2,025	543	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	390	242	3,200	

a/ FY 78 funds are SSA

TITLE Farming Systems Research		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 632-0065		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Security Supporting Assistance Program, p.183	FY 79 1,517	LIFE OF PROJECT 8,278	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To create more productive agricultural enterprise mixes which are acceptable to farmers, sensitive to farmers management ability, appropriate to the resources available and protective of the land base.

Background and Progress to Date: An overriding problem confronting Lesotho's agricultural development is the absence of integrated farming systems adapted to the needs of small farmers for higher output and improved soil protection. The Government is aware of the problem, but the personnel shortages and financial limitations inhibit adequate analysis and design of appropriate farming systems. In agricultural research, some work has been started, particularly on irrigation, variety trials and management practices, but numerous gaps remain. Data generated is disconnected and inadequately analyzed and known information is not always disseminated. A.I.D. and the GOL are collaborating closely in the design of this practical research project in order to develop optimum field-tested combinations of crop and livestock farm enterprises. The project aims to develop within the Ministry of Agriculture an ability to carry on necessary research in the future and to convince small farmers of the advantages of implementing methods validated by research results. Final project design calls for an FY 78 obligation amount less than earlier estimated due to revised projections for technical assistance requirements.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOL will provide \$832 thousand for technicians, general services, training, and commodities.

FY 1979 Program: Technicians will collect and further analyze their findings as well as continuing their research to adapt results for use by Basotho farmers.

Beneficiaries: The benefits of this project will accrue to small farmers whose income will be increased through adoption of more productive farm enterprise mixes. The agricultural sector comprises approximately 187,000 households. It is expected that a majority of these will benefit from this project at a cost per family of \$44.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Farming systems research unit	
Farming systems	
Strategies for reaching farmers	
Trained Basotho personnel	26

A.I.D. Financed Inputs

	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
U.S. Technicians	981
10 long-term (120 pm)	
4 short-term (12 pm)	
Participants	158
4 long-term U.S. (48 pm)	
2 long-term third country (24 pm)	
4 short-term U.S. (8 pm)	
2 short courses	
Commodities	161
Laboratory and library equipment, office equipment, books and publications	
Construction	217
Laboratories, library and field staff housing	
Total	<u>1,517</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978 ^{a/}	965	531		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	965	531	434	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,517	5,796	8,278	

a/ FY 78 funds are SSA

TITLE Produce Marketing Corporation		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 690-0101		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be Transmitted	FY 79	2,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,508
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To develop institutional capability within the government's Produce Marketing Corporation (PMC) essential to design, manage and operate on a commercial basis the supporting services related to crop inputs and crop marketing.

Background and Progress to Date: The GOL five-year Basic Agricultural Services Program (BASP) constitutes the core of a long-term agricultural development strategy. A critical requirement for the implementation of BASP will occur through the strengthening of the existing PMC. This project will assist the PMC in its tasks of input purchase, storage, distribution and sale, and the purchase of agricultural crops, their storage, and sale. Project inputs will consist of 17 PY of technical assistance, commodities (including transport, processing and office equipment), participant and in-country training; local cost support will be provided for construction, recurrent salary, and operational budgets. The recurrent salary and operational budget support will be gradually reduced over the life of the project.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOL will provide personnel, facilities, and other contributions in kind.

FY 1979 Program: U.S. technicians will help initiate an expanded input supply and crop marketing system.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries will be the rural families living within the areas contacted by BASP (about 75% of the rural population), estimated at 750,000. This will give a cost per family benefitted of approximately \$36.

Major Outputs; (All Years)

- A PMC ability to analyze factors affecting input/output pricing and related issues, such as subsidy policy
- A PMC capability to present alternative means of implementing agricultural input/output programs
- A PMC capability to plan operational activities for crop production programs

		(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel:		563
6 long-term (72 pm)		
Participants:		133
5 initial long-term U.S.		
5 continuing long-term U.S.		
Commodities: Trucks, processing equipment		500
Construction: Warehouses and houses		500
Other Costs:		
Recurrent salary and operational budget support		<u>304</u>
Total		<u>2,000</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978 a/	727	195		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	727	195	532	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,000	2,781	5,508	

a/ FY 78 funds are SSA

TITLE Rural Health Development		FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 771		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,245
NUMBER 632-0058 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Security Support- ing Assistance Program, p.175. Ad- vice of Change transmitted 8/24/77.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To upgrade the planning, administrative and management competence in the Ministry of Health and train new health workers required for the rural component of a national health services delivery system.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Lesotho has as its objectives during its current development plan to (1) improve and expand health services in the rural areas; (2) strengthen preventive health services. The major health problems are susceptible to preventive measures provided the country can give the population access to medical and health care. This project will give in-service training to 125 registered nurses to enable them to provide primary medical diagnosis and treatment as well as deliver preventive health services. It will also train 165 nurse assistants to perform some routine nursing functions and 1,000 village health workers to provide elementary services in their own villages.

The project agreement was signed at the end of FY 77 and steps to recruit an institutional contractor are under way.

Host Country and Other Donors:

Government of Lesotho - local costs/salaries/allowances (\$.5 million)
Private Health Association of Lesotho - Local Training (\$94 thousand)

FY 1979 Program: The physician-trainer and the nurse-clinician trainer will commence training programs for nurse clinicians, and activities involving strengthening the planning and administrative structure of the Ministry of Health will continue.

Beneficiaries: The entire population of 1,200,000 of whom 80% are located on subsistence farms. Cost per beneficiary is between three and four dollars.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Initial Management Studies/Plans	
Improved management capacity	
Nurse Clinicians Trained	125
Nurse Assistant Trained	165
Village Health Workers Trained (through 1984)	1,000

	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel:	540
5 long-term (60 pm)	
4 short-term (12 pm)	
Participants:	30
2 long-term U.S. (24 pm)	
4 short-term third country (16 pm)	
Commodities: FP and Training Supplies	170
Other Costs:	31
In-country travel, vehicle operation and maintenance, expendable office supplies	
Total	<u>771</u>

	(\$ thousands)
Funding by Functional Accounts:	
Population Planning	150
Health	<u>621</u>
Total	<u>771</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	895	-	895	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978 a/	147	516		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,042	516	526	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	771	1,432	3,245	

a/ FY 78 funds are SSA

TITLE Instructional Materials and Resource Center (IMRC)		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 434		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,906
NUMBER 632-0061	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Security Supporting Assistance Program, p.182. Advice of Change transmitted 7/7/77.		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>					
	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: Establish and institutionalize an Instructional Materials and Resource Center within the National Teachers Training College (NTTC) which will be capable of: (a) preparing instructional materials and teaching resources for the pre-service and in-service teacher training requirements of the NTTC and, (b) preparing prototype instructional materials and teaching resources for the primary and junior-secondary schools.

Background and Progress to Date: The GOL is committed to a program of curriculum development which at first will be concentrated on the primary and junior secondary levels. The revised curriculum will be directly related to the needs of students and will replace the present British oriented curriculum introduced by missionaries. The initial A.I.D. contribution to curriculum improvement under an agreement signed in September 1977, consists of two technicians to assist in the development of prototype instructional materials and to plan a program structure for continuing materials development, production, distribution and evaluation. The materials will be used by the NTTC in the training of primary and junior-secondary teachers. Simultaneously, three participants will depart for long-term training. Provided that the technicians are successful in developing a program design acceptable to all concerned, FY 79 will see the commencement of full-scale program implementation.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOL recurrent budget for the NTTC will increase \$192 thousand in 1975-76 to \$1.3 million in 1979-80. There are a total of seven donors, including A.I.D., activity supporting the development of the NTTC. Among the other donors are the Danish, British and West German Governments and the UN.

FY 1979 Program: Initial design and production of materials, continued training, and the first stages of the media center construction will be the major activities.

Beneficiaries: The approximately 230,000 primary and junior-secondary students and the approximately 4,500 teachers for these students having access to better instructional materials. Life of project cost per student beneficiary is \$12.60

Major Outputs: Revised instructional materials for the approximately 4,500 teachers in the primary and junior secondary schools, 6 trained professionals, completed media center at the NTTC and three regional centers.

	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel:	300
3 long-term (36 pm)	
3 short-term (6 pm)	
Participants:	30
2 long-term U.S. (24 pm)	
2 short-term U.S. (6 pm)	
Commodities: For materials production	44
Construction: Media Center	<u>60</u>
Total	434

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	472	-	472	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	260		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	472	260	212	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	434	2,000	2,906	

TITLE Southern Africa Manpower Development		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 1,289		LIFE OF PROJECT 8,160
NUMBER 632-0069	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Security Supporting Assistance Program, p.167 Advice of Change to be transmitted.		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To assist the Government in overcoming its extreme shortage of trained manpower related to development by providing selected operational personnel and related training.

Background and Progress to Date: For historical, political, and administrative reasons, Botswana, Swaziland, and Lesotho have fewer trained personnel than most other former British territories in Africa. Professional ranks of the civil services are still dominated by expatriates, and a critical shortage of trained local manpower exists in technical and general management areas. The development process is increasing the need for this kind of talent. Scarce administrative manpower is stretched thinly across a wide variety of development activities so that the limited ability to plan and implement development programs adequately has become a major constraint on absorptive capacity.

A.I.D. assistance will provide professional and technical training for selected participants to fill key positions presently occupied by expatriates, thus meeting the GOB's objective of localization. The role of the U.S. technicians will be to assist in planning and carrying out development activities pending the return of trained participants.

Host Country and Other Donors: Lesotho will provide for technicians on a case-by-case basis, basic salaries, allowances, and other benefits. For all technicians the GOL will provide office space, job related transportation, and other support.

FY 1979 Program: Additional technicians will come on board and additional participants will go into training.

Beneficiaries: The entire population of Lesotho will ultimately benefit from this project by its contribution to an increased GOL capability and efficiency in planning, designing and implementing national development programs.

Major Outputs: (All Years) These are determined for each technician when the individual request for services is received. Prospective outputs are, in fact, a leading factor in deciding whether to approve a particular request. Actual achievement of outputs is verified by means of project evaluation. Outputs will consist of qualified local professionals performing in key developmental positions.

	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 79
Personnel:	1,080
8 long-term (192 pm)	
6 short-term (20 pm)	
Participants:	168
8 long-term U.S. (96 pm)	
8 long-term third country (96 pm)	
4 short-term (12 pm)	
Other Costs:	41
In-country travel, vehicle operation and maintenance, expendable office supplies	
Total	1,289

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978 a/	1,566	590		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,566	590	976	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,289	5,305	8,160	

a/ FY 78 funds are SSA

TITLE National University of Lesotho		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 1,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,625
NUMBER 632-0080	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Change Transmitted August 23, 1977			

Purpose: To expand the capacity of the Division of Extra-mural Services (DEMS) of the National University of Lesotho (NUL) to offer post secondary and other educational opportunities to the adult community.

Background and Progress to Date: The educational policy of the GOL includes making educational opportunities accessible to larger numbers and ranges of people and shaping educational programs to the requirements of national development. In line with this policy, the NUL is establishing a campus in Maseru devoted to short term and after-hours programs for adults in fields pertinent to national development and to career opportunities. This program is the equivalent of a general adult education program in the United States. Under an agreement signed late in FY 77, A.I.D. is helping to assess and plan development of the facilities and programs. An academic planning officer for the NUL and two program development officers will be brought on board during FY 78. An architectural engineering study is also to be performed during FY 78.

Host Country and Other Donors: The NUL in its Development Plan has budgeted for a 24% increase in recurrent costs between 1976 and 1982 to accommodate expanded services. Four other major donors, Canada, Britain, Denmark and the United Nations, are providing complementary assistance to the NUL.

FY 1979 Program: Implementation of construction of the Maseru DEMS campus and professional training for DEMS staff in and out of the country will be the major activities.

If assessments are favorable and necessary agreements is reached, FY 79 will see the beginning of program implementation and construction of facilities.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will be those adults who obtain middle level training through DEMS. The DEMS clientele will be associated with development ministries and have responsibilities which directly impact on the greater rural population. Increased effectiveness brought about by DEMS courses will improve overall GOL community services to the Basotho people. Cost per graduate in a twenty year stream of graduates is \$360.

Major Outputs: (All Years) The Maseru DEMS campus constructed and equipped, trained staff in place, and programs underway. There will also be a yearly output of DEMS graduates, averaging 35 during life of project.

	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel:	350
3 long-term (36 pm)	
4 short-term (12 pm)	
Participants:	50
4 long-term U.S.	
Commodities: educational equipment and vehicles	100
Construction: classrooms, faculty house, dormitory	500
Total	<u>1,000</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	625	-	625	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	340		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	625	340	285	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	2,000	3,625	

COUNTRY: LESOTHO

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-77	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77
	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD							
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977			
I. ECON. ASSIST. - TOTAL...	3.6	4.1	6.3	0.8	5.2			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	3.6	4.1	6.3	0.8	5.2			
A. AID AND PREDECS.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.).....	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	3.1	3.6	5.7	0.5	4.4			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	3.1	3.6	5.7	0.5	4.4			
TITLE I - TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	-			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	-			
TITLE II - TOTAL.....	3.1	3.6	5.7	0.5	4.4			
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.....	1.7	2.2	3.0	0.4	1.5			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	1.4	1.4	2.7	0.1	2.9			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST.....	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.6			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.6			
PEACE CORPS.....	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.6			
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MIL. ASSIST. - TOTAL...	-	-	-	-	-			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
A. MAP GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
B. CREDIT SALES - FMS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
D. TRAN-FXCESS STOCK.....	-	-	-	-	-			
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL.....	3.6	4.1	6.3	0.8				
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	3.6	4.1	6.3	0.8				
OTHER US LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ^a
TOTAL	9.7	-	9.3	49.7
IDA	5.5	-	2.5	21.7
AFDB	2.5	-	5.8	14.2
UNDP	1.7	-	0.3	11.8
Other UN	-	-	0.7	2.0
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1966-76
TOTAL	12.6	14.0	69.8	
United Kingdom	8.7	3.8	48.2	
Canada	1.3	3.8	6.1	
Sweden	0.7	2.5	5.2	
Germany	0.6	0.8	3.6	
Denmark	0.7	1.6	2.7	
Netherlands	0.4	0.9	2.5	
Other	0.2	0.6	1.5	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1966-76
TOTAL	-	-	-	-
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ^b	CY 1977 ^b	CY 1966-77	
TOTAL	-	-	-	-

^a - Preliminary, CY 1977 Data - Six Months Only.

Malawi

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 5,310

Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 130

Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) 4.7%

Life expectancy(1973) 41 years

Literacy rate.....(1974) 15% ,Male n.a. ,Female 12%

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 4.8%

Annual per capita agricultural production growth rate.....(1960-1974) 1.7%

Food production per capita.....(dollars 1976) \$12.44

Major subsistence crop..... corn

 % of arable land.....(1975) 35%

Major cash crop..... tobacco

 % of arable land.....(1975) 2%

Major exports.....(1976) tobacco, tea, groundnuts

Major agricultural exports.....(1976) tobacco, tea, groundnuts

Value of all exports (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 100, (75) 112, (76) 139

 Exports to U.S. (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 10, (75) 10, (76) 18

Major agricultural imports.....(1976) manufactured fertilizer

Value of all imports (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 186, (75) 240, (76) 198

 Imports from U.S. (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 6, (75) 9, (76) 7

Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1974) -86, (75) -128, (76) -59

Main trading partners... United Kingdom, Common Market, South Africa

Official international reserves, gross holdings, last 3 years...(1974) 82, (75) 61, (76) 26

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... (1974) 136, (75) 157, (76) 164

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 73, (74) 152, (75) 104

Central government total expenditures, last 3 years (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 106, (74) 132, (75) 178

Deficit or surplus (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) -33, (74) 20, (75) -74

Defense expenditures, last 3 years

 as % of total expenditures..... (1973) 3.0%, (74) 3.2%, (75) 2.8%

 as % of GNP..... (1973) 0.6%, (74) 0.7%, (75) 0.7%

Service payments on external public debt as % of goods and non-factor services, latest..... n.a.

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$.7 million

 as % of country central government expenditures..... 0.4%

 as % of country imports of goods and services..... 0.3%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population 15 years of age and below...() n.a. (15/40) n.a. (40+) n.a.

Population growth rate....(1971-1972) 2.6% (1976-1977) 2.6%

Proportion of population in urban areas.....(1973) 6% (1976) 6%

Proportion of labor force in agriculture.....(1973) 36%

Major causes of mortality...() n.a.

Major causes of morbidity...() n.a.

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 176

People per doctor.....(1973) 38,900

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PROGRAM SUMMARY								CP 79-13
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>								
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
1977								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants . . .	1,850	1,850	-	-	-	-	-	
Total ..	1,850	1,850	-	-	-	-	-	
1978								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1979								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants . . .	805	805	-	-	-	-	-	
Total ..	805	805	-	-	-	-	-	

Even though Malawi's topography and rainfall make it ideal for diverse cropping, Malawi is still among the world's 25 poorest nations. The country lacks trained manpower and has to rely on expatriates to implement its development plans. U.S. interest is in providing some of the means through which Malawi may acquire greater command of its agriculture potential and in Malawi's international posture, and geo-political position in southern Africa.

Development Overview

Malawi has achieved a creditable growth since independence 13 years ago. It has done so through efficient management of not only its own resources but also of the grants, loans and human resources provided by external donors. Malawi has shown success in improving the monetary standard of living for a majority of its population.

Malawi's principal constraints to development remain the lack of mineral resources, sufficient financing and skilled manpower. Incessant erosion along the flood plains and marshes tends to shave some of the country's agricultural potential but the hill and plateau areas can support agricultural production in compensating measures. Since independence, increasing amounts of public capital have been expended for development and the fiscal and monetary policies of the government have assured contributions of private sector capital for national development purposes.

Socio-Economic Performance

Malawi is densely populated and has a 2.6% annual growth rate. An estimated 17% of its skilled workers are non-Malawians and this percentage increases sharply as one moves up to the senior managerial positions. Agriculture is the mainstay of Malawi's economy. It provides 45% of GDP, 80% of exports, and employment for about 36% of the economically active resident population. While Malawi's balanced growth policies have promoted gradual expansion of large agricultural estates, they also support small farmer production which represents 65-70% of total agricultural production and over half of the monetary crop production. Outside resources will be needed to maintain this balanced growth.

Social development is relatively low with a 15% literacy rate. Only a quarter of the primary age children are enrolled in school and there is only one doctor for each 20,000 persons; nonetheless, much progress has been made in improving rural conditions, in assuring adequate food supply to the entire population, in supporting small-holder projects, in strides toward consumer goods self-sufficiency, in obtaining local resources as a means of financing rural development, and in developing (as far as it can) skilled indigenous manpower.

External Donors

The U.K. has provided the largest total assistance, mostly by financing numerous British personnel who now

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serve the Government of Malawi, including some teachers. Recently, Canada became the second largest donor country and converted its railway extension loans of some \$65 million to grant assistance. Other major donors (the UNDP, IDA, the Federal Republic of Germany, the EEC, and the African Development Fund) have all had a role in four regional agricultural projects and most have also participated in improving the infrastructure (hydro-electric plants and grids, roads, communications) designed to upgrade these essential development sectors.

A.I.D. Program Direction

The A.I.D. program supports Malawi's long-term objective of reducing dependence on expatriates, both in the public and private sectors, through a variety of manpower training opportunities for Malawians. The program also continues assistance in agricultural education. The long-range emphasis is to narrow the gap between urban and rural disposable incomes with intent to reduce population shift from rural homesteads to the cities.

CP 79-17			
PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	-	1	2
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	4	6	19
Total	4	7	11
Participants^d			
Noncontract	7	11	20
Contract	-	-	-
Total	7	11	20
^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year. ^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977. ^c Participating agency technicians. ^d Programmed during the fiscal year.			

CP 79-08			
RESOURCE FLOWS			
(In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	3,564	6,275	-
Grants	46	1,815	2,000
Total A.I.D.	3,610	8,090	2,000
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	400	939	542
Total P.L. 480	4,010	9,029	2,542
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	4,010	9,029	2,542
[*] A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures. ^{**} P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

MALAWI

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs ..		400		939		542
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		400		939		542
Total P.L. 480		400		939		542

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

John H. Kean

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: MALAWI

CP 79-03

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 78		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 78	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Expenditures	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
Bunda Agricultural College Food and Nutrition	* 612-0054	1976	3,295	46	-	1,815	805	2,000	-								
Malawi Roads, Phase II Selected Development Activities	612-0046	1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,400	5,125	61	-	-	6,275	-	-
Development Assistance	Total		3,295	46	-	1,815	805	2,000	-	11,400	5,125	61	-	-	6,275	-	-

*Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Bunda Agricultural College		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 612-0054		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 77 Africa Program, p. 223	FY 79 805	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,100
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79

Purpose: To build an indigenous agricultural training institution which is capable of providing competent and skilled manpower relevant to the technical, social, and managerial problems influencing rural development.

Background and Progress to Date: The Malawi economy relies primarily on agricultural productivity which has been constrained by lack of trained agricultural manpower at all levels. Bunda, as the only training institution in this field, has been charged to expand and overcome this manpower constraint. In FY 79 this project will assist the College by strengthening its teaching staff through training in the U.S., providing U.S. technicians to teach regular and special courses, participate in curriculum development and conduct approved research. The project will also contribute to the capital development costs for construction and equipment.

Four technicians are currently on board and two others are expected shortly. Construction is proceeding with 30% of Junior Staff housing completed, Senior Staff houses under construction and foundations poured for the dormitories. Five staff members are in the U.S. for academic training; four other participants will depart for the U.S. in FY 78.

Host Country and Other Donors: Over the life of the project, GOM will provide \$2 million for recurrent and capital cost.

Beneficiaries: By expanding degree and diploma agricultural training, approximately 80,000 smallholder farmers will be provided access to knowledge and skills, disseminated by the (365 per year) Bunda trained agricultural personnel. Costs per family benefitted is approximately \$5.

Major Outputs:

Manpower: trained students (increased annual output), returned participants
 Construction of facilities
 Preparation and adoption of new curriculum
 Improved quality of instruction

All Years
65

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

Personnel: (108 pm long term and 6 pm short term)
 Participants: (240 pm)
 Construction: completion of staff housing

(\$ thousands)
FY 79
 482
 200
 123
 Total 805

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	3,295	46	3,249	Institute of International Education
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	1,815		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	3,295	1,861	1,434	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	805	-	4,100	

COUNTRY: MALAWI

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST			TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST		
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	0.4	0.7	0.6	*	0.6									
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
GRANTS.....	0.4	0.7	0.6	*	0.6									
A. AID AND PREDECS.....	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1									
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
GRANTS.....	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1									
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)....	-	-	-	-	-									
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	0.1	0.4	0.4	*	0.5									
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
GRANTS.....	*	0.4	0.4	*	0.5									
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	-									
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	-									
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	0.1	0.4	0.4	*	0.5									
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP..	0.1	0.4	0.4	*	0.5									
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	*	-	-	-	-									
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	0.2	0.2	0.2	*	*									
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
GRANTS.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	*	*									
PEACE CORPS.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	*	*									
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-									
VI. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	-	-	-	-	-									
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
A. MAP GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
D. TRAN-FXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-	-									
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	0.4	0.7	0.6	*										
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
GRANTS.....	0.4	0.7	0.6	*										
OTHER US LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
FX-IM BANK LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-									

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

(Millions of Dollars)

CP 79-18

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ¹
TOTAL	28.9	0.1	69.5	208.5
IBRD	9.2	-	17.0	26.2
IFC	6.0	-	9.0	15.0
IDA	11.6	0.1	15.0	111.7
AFDB	-	-	24.7	35.5
UNDP	1.3	-	3.8	18.0
Other UN	0.8	-	-	2.1
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GRANT DISBURSEMENTS				
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	46.2	45.4	245.9	
United Kingdom	23.8	24.7	165.0	
Canada	13.3	10.4	27.4	
Germany	2.3	1.7	22.3	
Denmark	5.0	4.4	21.1	
Netherlands	1.2	3.3	7.3	
Other	0.6	0.9	2.8	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-76	
TOTAL	-	-	-	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
TOTAL	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1964-77	
	-	-	-	

^P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.

* LESS THAN \$50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

Mozambique

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

CP 79-16

COUNTRY: MOZAMBIQUE

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 9,510
 Per capita GNP(dollars, 1974) 340
 Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) 3.5%
 Life expectancy(1973) 44 years
 Literacy rate.....(1970) 7% ,Male n.a. ,Female n.a.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural
 production growth rate.....() n.a.
 Annual per capita agricultural
 production growth rate.....() n.a.
 Food production per capita(dollars) n.a.
 Major subsistence crop..... corn
 % of arable land.....(1975) 12%
 Major cash crop..... cotton
 % of arable land.....(1975) 10%
 Major exports.....(1975) cashews, cotton
 †Major agricultural exports.....(1975) cashews, cotton
 Value of all exports
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 281, (75) 158, (76) 254
 Exports to U.S.
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 32, (75) 28, (76) 40
 Major agricultural imports.....(1975) wine
 Value of all imports
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 94, (75) 153, (76) 138
 Imports from U.S.
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 27, (75) 23, (76) 13
 Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1974) 187, (75) 3, (76) 116
 Main trading partners... Portugal, South Africa, U.S.
 Official international reserves,
 gross holdings, last 3 years... n.a.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... n.a.
 Total domestic revenues
 (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 249, (74) 254, (75) 273
 Central government total
 expenditures, last 3 years
 (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 335, (74) 313, (75) 362
 Deficit or surplus
 (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) -86, (74) -59, (75) -89
 Defense expenditures, last 3 years
 as % of total expenditures.....(1973) 16.3%, (74) 14.5%, (75) 7.5%
 as % of GNP.....(1973) 2.0%, (74) 1.6%, (75) 1.1%
 Service payments on external public
 debt as % of goods and non-factor
 services, latest..... n.a.

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1976) \$1.1 million
 as % of country central government
 expenditures..... n.a.
 as % of country imports of goods
 and services..... 0.8%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population
 15 years of age and below...() n.a. (15/40) n.a. (40+) n.a.
 Population growth rate....(1971-1972) 2.2% (1976-1977) 2.2%
 Proportion of population in
 urban areas.....(1976) 6% () n.a.
 Proportion of labor force in
 agriculture.....(1970) 72%
 Major causes of mortality...() n.a.
 Major causes of morbidity...() n.a.
 Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 152
 People per doctor.....(1973) 16,300

MOZAMBIQUE

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	500	-	-	-	500	-	-
Total	500	-	-	-	500	-	-

CP 79-13

As one of the five frontline states, Mozambique plays an important role in the effort to speed Rhodesian transition to majority rule. Mozambique is strategically located and rail, road and port facilities provide transportation links with the outside world for a number of landlocked countries including Zambia, Malawi, Botswana, Swaziland and Rhodesia. For most of these countries the only alternative routes are through the Republic of South Africa. The economic, social and political stability of Mozambique will not only promote the general well-being of its people but will also have beneficial influence on the stability of the region and the rest of Africa.

Development Overview

Mozambique became independent on June 25, 1975. Transition from a Portuguese colony to a majority ruled nation was accompanied by serious economic disruption. Pre-independence economic and social structure excluded consideration of development needs for the most part, and

road and rail transportation was designed to promote Portuguese trade with South Africa, Rhodesia, and Europe. There was little effort by the Portuguese to expand subsistence farming. Little was done to provide social services to the population at large. The Portuguese dominated the economic, political and social structure of the country. An insignificant number of Mozambicans received education or training. The literacy rate among the local population even now averages 7%. General exodus of the Portuguese, following independence, left essential services and industry in disarray. There were no trained professionals, managers, or skilled workers to run schools, offices, railroads, port facilities, and industries. Closure of the border with Rhodesia further aggravated the economic situation through loss of foreign exchange previously earned from railroad shipments out of Zambia and Rhodesia to Mozambican ports. As the situation in Rhodesia has deteriorated, thousands of Zimbabwean refugees have moved into Mozambique, which now has the added financial burden of supporting these refugees.

Socio-Economic Performance

The Government of Mozambique is committed to a fundamental reshaping of social and economic conditions. It gives high priority to agricultural improvement, education and health programs particularly for the rural areas. Although it is important for the world community to help Mozambique meet its emergency needs, the basic solution to its problems depends on long-term development assistance which would help the country achieve an equitable, economically self-sufficient society. Unlike many developing countries, Mozambique has considerable potential in natural resources. If Mozambique is helped to achieve its national goals, it should not only improve the general well-being of the Mozambican people but would also help contribute to the political stability of southern Africa and the rest of the Continent.

External Donors

Assistance to Mozambique from other donors since its

MOZAMBIQUE

independence has concentrated on meeting emergency needs. Bloc country technicians have helped Mozambique in the operation of rail and port facilities. The Commonwealth Fund has provided technical assistance in water and power supplies and telecommunications. The Arab League and various UN organizations have supported programs in food distribution, health, education and rural water supply.

A.I.D. Program Direction

To date, U.S. assistance to Mozambique has been limited to special emergency needs. In September 1975, the U.S. made a \$850,000 grant to the UNHCR for refugee relief and resettlement in Mozambique, with an additional grant of \$615,000 authorized in August 1976 for the same purpose. The U.N. Security Council Resolution No. 386 of March 17, 1976 called on member states to assist Mozambique cope with Rhodesia to enforce sanctions on the latter country. In response to this appeal, the U.S. responded with a \$12.5 million assistance to Mozambique. This assistance provided PL 480 Title II commodities and balance of payments support designated for agriculture and potable water supply development projects. The last \$5 million tranche of the balance of payments grant was expended in September 1977. The PL 480 shipments continue.

In the interest of furthering U.S. objectives in the Southern Africa Region, it is important that A.I.D. develop a normal bilateral economic relationship with Mozambique, in coordination with other donors. Statements made by a delegation of officials from Mozambique, who met with A.I.D. representatives in October 1977, attest to the fact that Mozambique's development priorities are fully consonant with A.I.D.'s new directions. A.I.D.'s support to Mozambique would initially stress health and education.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	-	-	1
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	3
Total	-	-	4
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	-	-	6
Contract	-	-	8
Total	-	-	14

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS			
CP 79-08			
(In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	5,000	-	300
Total A.I.D.	5,000	-	300
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	3,723	6,230	442
Total P.L. 480	3,723	6,230	442
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	8,723	6,230	742

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

MOZAMBIQUE

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
(In 000MT/\$000)						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs .		747		918		442
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		2,976		5,312		-
Title II Total		3,723		6,230		442
Total P.L. 480		3,723		6,230		442

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER John H. Kean

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: MOZAMBIQUE

CP 79-03

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures	
Manpower Development and Training Education and Human Resources Development	* 656-0005	1979	-	-	-	-	500	300	2,000									
Development Assistance	Total		-	-	-	-	500	300	2,000									

*Detailed project narrative—See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace, interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Manpower Development and Training		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION <i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>		
NUMBER 656-0005		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 500	LIFE OF PROJECT	2,500
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83
					ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To assist the Government of Mozambique in developing its own manpower resources to meet its national development plans.

Background: Mozambique became independent on June 25, 1975. Transition from a Portuguese colony to an independent nation has presented serious economic and social problems. There had been little effort by the Portuguese to expand subsistence farming. Social services provided to the population at large had been limited. An insignificant number of Mozambicans had received basic academic and skills training. The Portuguese had dominated the economic, social and political structure of the country, and when they left, following independence, Mozambique found itself in a state of disarray. There were no trained professionals, managers, or skilled workers to run the schools, offices, railroads and port facilities.

The Government of Mozambique is determined to reshape its social and economic structure to meet the basic needs of all its people. It gives high priority to agricultural improvement, education and health programs particularly for the rural areas. It has good potential in natural resources and can become self-sufficient if it is helped to develop its own human resources to achieve its development objectives. The proposed project should make an important contribution towards meeting one of the country's critical needs.

The project will focus on training people in agriculture, education, health, rural development, public administration, economic planning, and other areas directly related to national development. Emphasis will be given to in-country training which can maximize the number of people trained while upgrading or developing some of the local training institutions.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Mozambique will provide employment opportunities for participants in areas for which they have been trained under the project.

FY 1979 Program: Specific implementation plans for the project will be developed during FY 78. These plans will include further discussions with Mozambican officials regarding first priority areas for training, selection of candidates, available facilities and resources for in-country training.

Beneficiaries: Although the individual participants will be the direct beneficiaries, the project will contribute to the Government's effort in implementing national programs which will benefit all the people.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Trained participants	300 (minimum)
	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: (36 pm)	150
Participants:	
U.S. and Africa training (480 pm)	300
Other Costs: In-country training seminars	50
Total	<u>500</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	2,000	2,500	

To be selected

COUNTRY: MOZAMBIQUE

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM	----- FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT -----					----- U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----		
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977	TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-77	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	-	-	1.1	11.2	5.2			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	-	1.1	11.2	5.2			
A. AID AND PREDECES.....	-	-	1.1	10.4	-			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	-	1.1	10.4	-			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.).... (-)	(1.1)	0.4)	(
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	-	-	-	0.8	5.2			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	0.8	5.2			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	-			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	-			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	0.8	5.2			
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.	-	-	-	0.8	5.2			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	-	-	-	-	-			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	-	-	-	-	-			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
PEACE CORPS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	-	-	-	-	-			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
A. MAP GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	-	-	-	-	-			
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-	-			
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	-	-	1.1	11.2				
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	-	1.1	11.2				
OTHER US LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1980-77 ¹
TOTAL	<u>2.1</u>	-	<u>11.5</u>	<u>15.5</u>
AIDB	-	-	8.0	8.0
UNDP	2.1	-	1.4	4.4
Other UN	-	-	2.1	3.1
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1980-78	
TOTAL	<u>11.6</u>	<u>25.3</u>	<u>38.0</u>	
Sweden	9.0	15.4	24.4	
Norway	-	3.6	3.6	
Canada	-	2.8	2.8	
Denmark	0.7	1.2	2.1	
Netherlands	0.5	1.2	1.9	
Other	1.4	1.1	3.2	
NOTE: Data excludes Portugal no longer a DAC member.				
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1973-78	
TOTAL	<u>1.1</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>2.8</u>	
Nigeria	1.1	1.6	2.8	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1980-77	
TOTAL	<u>4.0</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>54.0</u>	
USSR	3.0	-	3.0	
Eastern Europe	1.0	1.0	2.0	
China	-	-	59.0	

P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.

* LESS THAN \$50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

Swaziland

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: SWAZILAND

CP 79-16

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 508
 Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 440
 Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) 6.0%
 Life expectancy(1973) 41 years
 Literacy rate.....(1970) 30% ,Male n.a. ,Female n.a.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 4.5%
 Annual per capita agricultural production growth rate.....() n.a.
 Food production per capita(dollars) n.a.
 Major subsistence crop..... corn
 % of arable land.....(1975) 46%
 Major cash crop..... sugar
 % of arable land.....(1975) 10%
 Major exports.....(1975) sugar, iron ore, asbestos
 Major agricultural exports.....(1975) sugar, wood products, citrus
 Value of all exports (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 109, (75) 106, (76) 118
 Exports to U.S. (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 18, (75) -, (76) 8
 Major agricultural imports.....(1975) food
 Value of all imports (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 33, (75) 6, (76) 16
 Imports from U.S. (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 1, (75) 1, (76) 1
 Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1974) 76, (75) 100, (76) 102
 Main trading partners... South Africa, United Kingdom, U.S.
 Official international reserves, gross holdings, last 3 years...() n.a.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... n.a.
 Total domestic revenues (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 33, (74) 41, (75) 65
 Central government total expenditures, last 3 years (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 39, (74) 50, (75) 58
 Deficit or surplus (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) -6, (74) -9, (75) -7
 Defense expenditures, last 3 years
 as % of total expenditures.....(1973) n.a., (74) 2.2%, (75) 2.6%
 as % of GNP.....(1973) n.a., (74) 0.6%, (75) 0.6%
 Service payments on external public debt as % of goods and non-factor services, latest.....(1975) 1.1%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$1.7 million
 as % of country central government expenditures..... 2.9%
 as % of country imports of goods and services..... 28.3%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population 15 years of age and below...() n.a. (15/40) n.a. (40+) n.a.
 Population growth rate....(1971-1972) 2.9% (1976-1977) 2.8%
 Proportion of population in urban areas.....(1976) 14% () n.a.
 Proportion of labor force in agriculture.....(1970) 82%
 Major causes of mortality...(1971) tuberculosis, gastroenteric diseases
 Major causes of morbidity...(1971) tuberculosis, gastroenteric diseases
 Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 160
 People per doctor.....(1973) 8,800

SWAZILAND

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,303	426	140	976	699	-	-
Total	2,303	426	140	976	699	-	-
1978 a/							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	4,991	1,329	150	1,679	1,833	-	-
Total	4,991	1,329	150	1,679	1,833	-	-

a/ SSA funding shown in SSA Section II

Swaziland is a landlocked country wedged between South Africa and Mozambique. A wide variety of topographic zones permits the cultivation of many diverse crops. The land also has a variety of mineral resources for commercial exploitation. U.S. interests lie in buttressing Swaziland's independence and development against the destabilizing effects of political rivalry between its larger neighbors. Swaziland, one of the smallest countries in Africa, has a diversified economy; and unlike other developing countries, more than 40% of its productive land is under individual tenure.

Development Overview

Swaziland's development is progressing along sound lines and is among the more successful in Africa. It has a diversified economy, which is expanding at about 6% per year in real terms. Swaziland has produced reasonable development plans and defined priorities that have boosted

employment through private investment; expanded relevant educational opportunities; transformed traditional subsistence agriculture into semi-commercial farming to increase rural incomes; provided better housing and improved health conditions of low income families; and increased the tax base to further mobilize its own resources for development. But there are real constraints hampering continued achievement. The private sector no longer exhibits the dynamic performance of the early seventies. The growth rate of manufacturing declined from 24% between 1970/71 and 1972/73 to an estimated 7% in 1975/76. This has impeded growth of the modern sector, upon which approximately 80% of the nation's GDP depends, to accelerate capitalization and stimulate the development process required to bring the subsistence level population from \$100 per year income closer to the national average per capita income level of \$440. This income dualism and other development problems tarnish Swaziland's development picture.

Even though there are varieties of natural resources in Swaziland, there is a shortage of trained personnel and an inadequate institutional framework to provide services particularly in the rural areas, commensurate with potential. Nonetheless, Swaziland has a better chance for economic growth than most of the developing countries in the region.

Socio-Economic Performance

While 70% of the primary age students and 20% of the secondary age children are enrolled in schools, the curriculum is not fully oriented to Swaziland's development needs. There is a severe shortage of skilled manpower with a resulting high proportion of expatriate personnel filling administrative and skilled positions. Despite possibly the highest per capita expenditure on health in Africa, life expectancy is still only 44 years due to unsanitary conditions, poor nutrition, inadequate health education and insufficient health manpower. Although Swaziland is not yet overpopulated for its resource base, the high population growth rate (currently 2.8% annually) will cause a tripling of population to 1.5 million by the year 2000 if allowed to continue. The Government of

SWAZILAND

Swaziland is very aware of these problems and has adopted some policies to address them; but it needs foreign technology, training and capital to implement its plans. The country's stable leadership, relatively sound policies and small size allows U.S. inputs to make a significant difference.

External Donors

The World Bank, UNDP, and related U.N. technical agencies are joined by British, Swedish and German aid programs in assisting Swazi development. The agencies are coordinated by the Swazi Ministry of Finance and complement each other in a balanced support to national development.

A.I.D. Program Direction

The over-all purpose of our assistance is to help the GOS provide meaningful agriculture, education and health services to the 50% of the Swazi population outside the modern sector. Our development assistance will be used to: (a) reduce inequitable distribution of income by assisting rural small farmers to increase production; (b) increase the allocation of the government's community services to the rural population; (c) assist development of Swazi manpower to meet the growing need for trained human resources as development proceeds; (d) replace expatriate personnel with Swazi Nationals; and (e) increase health manpower and attack the debilitating bilharzia disease which threatens 90% of the inhabitants of the low and middle regions of the country

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	12	14	17
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	15	38	44
Total	27	52	6
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	8	30	37
Contract	3	7	14
Total	11	37	51

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS			
CP 79-08			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	-	232	-
Grants	731	2,563	1,900
Total A.I.D.	731	2,795	1,900
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	107	535	226
Total P.L. 480	107	535	226
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	838	3,330	2,126

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

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P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ...		-		-		-
World Food Programs .		107		535		226
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		107		535		226
Total P.L. 480		107		535		226

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER John H. Kean

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

CP 79-02

PROGRAM: SWAZILAND

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 78		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 78	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Expenditures	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
Cooperatives and Marketing Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	* 645-0055	1976	1,042	64	-	793	634	300	522								
			-	-	(516)	-	-	(516)	-								
RDA Infrastructure Support Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	* 645-0068	1978	-	-	-	-	695	-	5,757	-	-	-	-	-	(5,400)	(1,000)	-
			-	-	(2,077)	(860)	-	(1,217)	-								(3,000)
Small Farmer Agriculture Credit Food and Nutrition	645-0024	1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	518	-	16	-	232	-	-
SUBTOTAL Food and Nutrition			1,042	64	-	793	1,329	300	6,279								
Health Manpower Training Population Planning Health Security Supporting Assistance	* 645-0062	1977	202	-	-	140	150	100	300								
			976	-	-	688	1,039	700	1,103								
			-	-	(592)	-	-	(500)	-								
Rural Water Borne Disease Control Health	* 645-0087	1979	-	-	-	-	640	200	2,560								
SUB-TOTAL Population Planning SUB-TOTAL Health			202	-	-	140	150	100	300								
			976	-	-	688	1,679	900	3,663								
Curriculum Development Education and Human Resources Development Security Supporting Assistance	* 645-0009	1975	1,530	1,059	-	471	700	400	388								
			-	-	(621)	(300)	-	(321)	-								
Southern Africa Development Personnel and Training Education and Human Resources Development Security Supporting Assistance	645-0030	1973	836	365	-	471	-	-	-								
			-	-	(121)	(50)	-	(71)	-								
Southern Africa Manpower Development Education and Human Resources Development Security Supporting Assistance	* 645-0069	1978	-	-	-	-	833	200	2,407								
			-	-	(760)	(100)	-	(660)	-								

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization, repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

***Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet, Section II.

PROGRAM: SWAZILAND

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 79-03

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Expenditures	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
University College of Swaziland Education and Human Resources Development Security Supporting Assistance	* 645-0081	1978	-	-	-	-	300	-	610								
			-	-	(1,800)	(800)	-	(1,000)	-								
SUB-TOTAL Education and Human Resources Development			1,716	1,424	-	942	1,833	600	3,405								
Development Assistance	Total		3,932	1,488	-	2,563	4,991	1,900	13,647	750	518	-	16	-	232	-	-

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

*** Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet, Section II.

TITLE Rural Water Borne Disease Control		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 640		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,200
NUMBER 645-0087	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: Reduce the incidence of water disease through: (1) building the technical capacity and extending the operational reach of the Government's investigative and control activities, (2) establishing and imposing controls upon water distribution activities, and (3) promoting popular use of appropriate hygiene measures.

Background: The GOS has long recognized that water borne diseases, whose continued existence are made possible by a combination of unsanitary conditions and practices and expanded water impoundment and irrigation, constitute the country's major obstacle to good health. Of these diseases, bilharzia is the most wide spread, infecting an estimated 150,000 individuals of a population of 550,000.

As a first step toward addressing the problem, the Government requested A.I.D. to assess the effectiveness of its present bilharzia control measures and make recommendations for improvements. An initial survey team and a follow-up team concurred in an approach involving expanded epidemiological capacities, disease control campaigns, engineering measures, and health education campaigns. It is hoped that by following these recommendations bilharzia can be eliminated within twenty years and that the other major water borne diseases can be significantly reduced if not eliminated.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will provide facilities, personnel, and operational expenses. UNECB (United Nations Environmental Coordinating Board) is considering a pilot, areas based, bilharzia control activity focused on public sanitation measures.

FY 1979 Program: Provides for a biologist and a water engineer, laboratory equipment, participant training in biology, epidemiology, and sanitary engineering, and remodeling and expansion of the public health laboratory.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries will be the 420,000 people in areas most endangered by water borne diseases. The cost per beneficiary per A.I.D. input over life of project is between seven and eight dollars.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Public Health Laboratory	1
Bilharzia Control Committee	1
Disease Control Campaigns	3
Trained Technicians	6

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
U.S. Technicians	<u>FY 79</u> 200
2 long-term (24 pm)	
2 short-term (4 pm)	
Participants	40
3 initial long-term U.S. (36 pm)	
Commodities:	135
Laboratory equipment, office equipment, vehicles	
Construction: Public Health Laboratory	<u>265</u>
Total	640

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	640	2,560	3,200	

TITLE Cooperatives and Marketing		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 645-0055		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Security Supporting Assistance Program, p.173	FY 79 634	LIFE OF PROJECT	2,714
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To assist in developing a viable producer-oriented cooperative structure providing production-related inputs and marketing services to the rural sector.

Background and Progress to Date: This project focuses on providing skills and training to strengthen existing rural service institutions which support Swazi development projects. These institutions will be, chiefly, the Central Cooperative Union (CCU) to which all registered cooperatives belong, the Ministry of Commerce and Cooperatives which administers local producer and marketing cooperatives, and the Swaziland Development and Savings Bank (SDSB) which is the major source of credit for small farmers and a source of capital for the CCU. Arrangements are made between SDSB and CCU to facilitate the credit, purchase, production, and marketing cycle for small farmers. Through the cooperatives, credit funds can be applied to bulk purchases of farm inputs which will be used on approximately 39,000 hectares of cultivated land.

Five technicians arrived during the first quarter of FY 78 and will begin project implementation by providing operational management to district cooperatives and primary societies for field training of local cooperative staff. Five houses have been constructed. Work is proceeding in close collaboration with the GOS, other donors and local institutions.

Host Country and Other Donors:

GOS - Local salaries, salaries and allowances for trainees and shared construction costs, \$1.5 million over life of project.

FY 1979 Program: Focus will be on formulating and implementing effective operating procedures and training cooperative system personnel.

Beneficiaries: 14,400 Swazi small farmers will benefit from this activity by having better access to the production inputs needed to utilize new production systems and through improved access to markets for their produce. Cost per family benefitted is approximately \$188.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Trained Swazis in CCU management positions	16
Radio links between CCU and farm service centers	16
Primary societies offering marketing services	22
Warehouses constructed/renovated and well supplied	6
Primary societies with trained staff	39

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
Personnel:	FY 79
9 long-term (108 pm)	501
2 short-term (7 pm)	
Participants:	61
4 long-term U.S. (48 pm)	
2 short term U.S. (4 pm)	
Other Costs (in support of U.S. technicians)	72
Total	634

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,042	64	978	Cooperative League of the United States of America (CLUSA)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978 ^{a/}	516	793		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,558	857	701	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	634	522	2,714	

^{a/} FY 78 funds are SSA

TITLE RDA Infrastructure Support		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 645-0068		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Security Supporting Assistance Program, p.185	FY 79 695	LIFE OF PROJECT 13,929	Grant 8,529 Loan 5,400
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To promote the transformation of traditional agriculture from subsistence to semi-commercial farming in order to raise incomes and create more opportunities for gainful employment among the rural population.

Background and Progress to Date: The GOS has accorded the highest priority to the development of agriculture in the rural areas. The Rural Development Area Program (RDA) will expand the consolidation of land use, construct physical infrastructure, strengthen basic extension services and increase marketing of cash crops started under earlier rural development efforts.

Project planning will be completed during the second quarter of FY 78 and actual implementation will begin later in the fiscal year. A \$5.4 million loan in FY 78 will provide land clearance equipment, repair and maintenance facilities and equipment.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOS is contributing \$7 million over life of project in facilities, personnel, and other local costs. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the United Kingdom, and the European Economic Commission are contributing an estimated \$8 million in construction, personnel, and training costs.

FY 1979 Program: Increase operation efficiency of heavy equipment, incorporate technical and economic feasibility in design and construction of conservation systems, and upgrade middle level management and field staff.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 80% of the population of 550,000 lives in rural areas and this project will be a major means by which the standard of living of the majority of Swazis can be improved. Cost per person benefitted is approximately \$21.

Major Outputs: (All Years)

1. Land Development related farming systems
2. Improved maintenance and repair of heavy equipment
3. Range rehabilitation and improved management
4. Functioning Government institutions to carry out land development

	(\$ thousands)
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs</u>	<u>FY 79</u>
U.S. Technicians	591
7 long-term (126 pm)	
Participants	104
4 initial long-term U.S. (48 pm)	
4 initial long-term third country (48 pm)	
6 short-term third country (30 pm)	
Total	<u>695</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978 a/	7,477	1,860		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	7,477	1,860	5,617	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	695	5,757	13,929	

a/ FY 78 funds are SSA

TITLE Health Manpower Training		FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 645-0062		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1978 Security Supporting Assistance Program, p.176	FY 79	1,189	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,300
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: (1) To institutionalize nursing and other para-medical training programs at the Swaziland Institute of Health Sciences and (2) to establish locally staffed health services support systems.

Background and Progress to Date: The policy of the Government of Swaziland is to redirect health efforts toward broadened and improved basic services, emphasizing preventive activities for the rural populace. In support of this policy, the GOS is establishing a basic training facility for various categories of health workers as well as health services support systems. A.I.D. is assisting with a five-member long-term technical assistance team to design and implement training programs for various categories of nurses and other health workers. The team will also design and establish hospital and rural health services administrative support systems. Consultants, long- and short-term training, and local costs for construction of the training facility will also be provided. The initial project agreement was signed in late FY 77, and recruitment of an institutional contractor, initial steps in construction of the training institute, and selection of participant trainees began in FY 78.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOS personnel and facilities - all years - \$1.6 million; United Kingdom (Personnel and construction) - \$1.9 million; World Health Organization (Personnel) - \$.4 million; Canadian International Development Agency (Personnel) - \$105 thousand.

FY 1979 Program: Construction of the Health Training Institute will be completed. The contract team will continue establishment of the administrative support systems and commence the health worker training programs.

Beneficiaries: The entire nation of 550,000 will benefit. Eighty-five percent of the population lives outside the urban areas and 73% is employed in the traditional sector where the per capita income is only \$100 per year. The A.I.D. contribution to life of project cost per beneficiary is approximately eight dollars.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Training facility built	
Training programs ongoing	
Trained trainers	14
Trained planners	4
Trained nurses, etc.	130

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
U.S. Technicians	579
5 long-term (60 pm)	
4 short-term (14 pm)	
Participants	65
3 long-term U.S. (36 pm)	
4 short-term third country (20 pm)	
Construction	545
Training facility	
Total	<u>1,189</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,116	-	1,116	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978 ^{a/}	592	828		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,708	828	880	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,189	1,403	4,300	

a/ FY 78 funds are SSA

TITLE Curriculum Development		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT
NUMBER 645-0009		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Security	FY 79	700	3,239
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Supporting Assistance Program, p. 165	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To establish an institutionalized Swazi capability for developing primary curriculum.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Swaziland gives high priority in its Second National Development Plan to changing its outmoded, academically-oriented education system to one that is culturally and economically relevant to the goals of national development. In response to a request for assistance, A.I.D. provided a contract team in 1975 which developed jointly with Swazi counterparts a comprehensive plan for the preparation of new curriculum materials. This plan has been approved by the Ministry of Education. In line with this plan, a Primary Curriculum Unit (PCU) is now operational in new facilities constructed by the World Bank. Materials design and prototype production are well under way. Over 36 different items (including 40,000 copies of instructional materials representing teachers guides, work-books, texts, charts, etc.) have been produced and have been distributed to 16 pilot and other selected schools where they are being trial tested. Prototype materials for the first grade have been completed and materials for the second grade are in preparation. A curriculum evaluation system has been prepared and is also being tested in selected schools. Numerous in-service workshops have been held for headmasters and teachers.

Host Country and Other Donors:

Government of Swaziland: \$6.5 million for local costs for personnel and materials over the life of the project. IBRD: \$0.3 million in support of implementation activities including construction of educational facilities and educational equipment.

FY 1979 Program: The contract team of five members will continue their activities, with two specializing in curriculum design and one each in curriculum evaluation, teacher education, and materials production.

Beneficiaries: Currently, primary school enrollment is just over 100,000. The Government's objective is to obtain universal enrollment, approximately 145,000 pupils, by 1985. Measured against a twenty year stream of pupils, life of project cost per pupil is seven dollars.

Major Outputs: (All Years)
 Prototype materials completed
 Teacher training continuous
 Production/distribution system established
 Evaluation system operating

	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs	FY 79
U.S. Technicians	540
5 long-term (60 pm)	
3 short-term (12 pm)	
Participants	40
3 long-term initial U.S. (36 pm)	
Commodities	100
Photographic, printing and duplicating equipment	
Other Costs	20
In-country transportation and vehicle maintenance and expendable office supplies	
Total	700

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,530	1,059	471	Eastern Michigan University
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978 a/	621	771		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	2,151	1,830	321	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	700	388	3,239	

a/ FY 78 funds are SSA

TITLE Southern Africa Manpower Development		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 833		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,000
NUMBER 645-0069	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Security Supporting Assistance Program, p.186. Ad-vice of Change to be transmitted.		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To assist the Government in overcoming its extreme shortage of development related trained manpower by providing selected operational personnel and related training.

Background and Progress to Date: For historical, political, and administrative reasons, Swaziland, Botswana, and Lesotho have fewer trained personnel than most other former British territories in Africa. Thus, professional ranks of the civil services are still dominated by expatriates, and a critical shortage of trained local manpower exists in technical and general management areas. The development process is increasing the need for this kind of talent. Scarce administrative manpower is stretched thinly across a wide variety of development activities so that the limited ability to plan and implement development programs adequately has become a major constraint on absorptive capacity.

A.I.D. assistance will provide professional and technical training for selected participants to fill key positions presently occupied by expatriates, thus meeting the GOS's objective of localization. The role of the U.S. technicians will be to assist in planning and carrying out development activities pending the return of trained Swaziland participants.

Host Country and Other Donors: Swaziland will provide for technicians on a case by case basis, basic salaries, allowances, and other benefits. For all technicians the GOB will provide office space, job related transportation, and other support.

FY 1979 Program: Additional technicians will come on board and additional participants will go into training.

Beneficiaries: The entire population of Swaziland will ultimately benefit from this project by its contribution to an increased GOS capability and efficiency in planning, designing and implementing national development programs.

Major Outputs: These are determined for each technician when the individual request for services is received. Prospective outputs are, in fact, a leading factor in deciding whether to approve a particular request. Actual achievement of outputs is verified by means of project evaluation. Outputs will consist of qualified nationals filling key professional positions.

	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel:	733
6 long-term (144 pm)	
Participants:	100
8 long-term U.S. (96 pm)	
Total	<u>833</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978 ^{a/}	760	100		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	760	100	660	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	833	2,407	4,000	

^{a/} FY 78 funds are SSA

TITLE University College of Swaziland		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 300		LIFE OF PROJECT 2.710
NUMBER 645-0081	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Change to be transmitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To increase the capacity of the University College of Swaziland's Division of Extra-Mural Studies (DEMS) to meet mid-level manpower training needs. (DEMS is the equivalent of a general adult education program in the U.S.)

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Swaziland's Third Five Year Development Plan, now in preparation, notes the lack of middle level trained Swazis to carry out essential tasks and fill available job openings in a number of economic sectors. Simultaneously, Swazis who might otherwise fill these positions because of related work experience, cannot now do so because of the need for additional preparation to qualify. DEMS assists Swazis to help fill these manpower gaps and take advantage of career opportunities by providing a series of short term certificate, and diploma courses both in-service and after hours. This project will assist by establishing in-service and after hours educational programs leading to diplomas (equivalent to junior college associate degrees) in education and commercial/business subjects. It will help both the existing and new programs through the construction of classroom and dormitory space. Finally, it will take steps to reorganize the entire DEMS program into a form more suitable to the needs of Swaziland's rural sector.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOS will provide personnel, facilities, and equipment estimated at \$800 thousand. European Development Fund will provide associated construction costs estimated at \$1 million.

FY 1979 Program: The three U.S. technicians will be designing and starting courses in education and business studies, preparing self-instructional materials. Construction will be in progress.

Beneficiaries: DEMS will have approximately 250 graduates per year from long and short term courses in the fields of education and business by end of project. Many will go into activities, including extension teaching, of direct benefit to the rural poor. Twenty-year cost per direct beneficiary is \$540.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Trained Swazis organizing DEMS program	5
Adult education and management programs	2
Students graduated from DEMS program	250 per yr
Curricula and teaching/learning materials produced	2 sets
Facilities - 96 bed hostel, 3 staff houses, classroom block constructed	100%

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
U.S. Technicians	<u>FY 79</u>
3 long-term (36 pm)	300
3 short-term (3 pm)	
Total	<u>300</u>

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978 ^{a/}	1,800	800		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,800	800	1,000	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	300	610	2,710	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

a/ FY 78 funds are SSA

COUNTRY: SWAZILAND

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS					TOTAL GRANTS 1946-77	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77
	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD							
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977			
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	1.3	1.7	1.3	0.2	0.9			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	1.3	1.7	1.3	0.2	0.9			
A. AID AND PREDECS.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.2			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.2			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)....	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	0.3	0.8	0.2	*	0.1			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	0.3	0.8	0.2	-	0.1			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	-			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	-			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	0.3	0.8	0.2	*	0.1			
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV. & WFP.	0.3	0.8	0.2	*	0.1			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	-	-	-	-	-			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.6			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.6			
PEACE CORPS.....	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.6			
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	-	-	-	-	-			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
A. MAP GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK....	-	-	-	-	-			
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	1.3	1.7	1.3	0.2				
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	1.3	1.7	1.3	0.2				
OTHER US LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

(Millions of Dollars)

CP 79-18

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ^P
TOTAL	1.3	-	23.0	62.3
IBRD	0.1	-	13.0	30.5
IDA	-	-	-	7.8
AfDB	-	-	10.0	14.2
UNDP	1.0	-	*	7.8
Other UN	0.2	-	-	1.0
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS OMBURSEMENTS				
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	12.1	9.6	77.6	
United Kingdom	7.6	4.5	59.2	
Sweden	2.2	1.3	6.9	
Denmark	0.5	0.8	4.3	
Germany	0.8	1.1	2.7	
Canada	0.7	1.0	2.4	
Other	0.3	0.9	2.1	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1973-76	
TOTAL	-	-	-	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1964-77	
TOTAL	-	-	-	

P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.

* LESS THAN \$50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

Zambia

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

CP 79-16

COUNTRY: ZAMBIA

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 5,250

Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 420

Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) 1.0%

Life expectancy(1973) 46 years

Literacy rate.....(1973) 30% ,Male n.a. ,Female 34%

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 4.3%

Annual per capita agricultural production growth rate.....(1960-1974) 1.3%

Food production per capita(dollars 1976) \$11.67

Major subsistence crop..... corn

 % of arable land.....(1975) 5.4%

Major cash crop..... corn

 % of arable land.....(1975) 5.4%

Major exports.....(1975) copper, zinc, cobalt

Major agricultural exports.....(1975) tobacco

Value of all exports (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 1,403, (75) 808, (76) 845

 Exports to U.S. (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 8, (75) -, (76) 209

Major agricultural imports.....(1975) cereals, dairy products

Value of all imports (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 856, (75) 1,019, (76) 544

 Imports from U.S. (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 68, (75) 127, (76) 61

Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1974) 547, (75) -211, (76) 301

Main trading partners... European Economic Community, Japan, China

Official international reserves, gross holdings, last 3 years...(1974) 172, (75) 149, (76) 100

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years.....(1974) 129, (75) 142, (76) 168

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1974) 1,012, (75) 718, (76) n.a.

Central government total expenditures, last 3 years (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1974) 804, (75) 1,050, (76) n.a.

Deficit or surplus (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1974) 208, (75) -332, (76) n.a.

Defense expenditures, last 3 years

 as % of total expenditures.....(1974) 11.1%, (75) 6.8%, (76) n.a.

 as % of GNP.....(1974) n.a., (75) n.a., (76) n.a.

Service payments on external public debt as % of goods and non-factor services, latest.....(1975) 8.1%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$0.2 million

 as % of country central government expenditures..... 0.0%

 as % of country imports of goods and services..... 0.0%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population 15 years of age and below...() n.a. (15/40) n.a. (40+) n.a.

Population growth rate....(1971-1972) 3.0% (1976-1977) 3.1%

Proportion of population in urban areas.....(1973) 32% (1976) 37%

Proportion of labor force in agriculture.....(1973) 9.5%

Major causes of mortality...() n.a.

Major causes of morbidity...() n.a.

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 160

People per doctor.....(1973) 13,400

ZAMBIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977 a/							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978 a/							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979 a/							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	500	-	-	-	500	-	-
Total	500	-	-	-	500	-	-

CP 79.13

a/ SSA funding shown in SSA Section II

Zambia occupies a key geographic and political position in Southern Africa. As a frontline state, Zambia plays a major role in efforts aimed at a peaceful solution to majority rule in Rhodesia. Zambia has experienced severe economic problems by adhering strictly to U.N. sanctions against Rhodesia. These have been compounded by a sharp and continuing decline in world copper prices, Zambia's main export. The resulting economic dislocations have created a substantial need for increased capital and development assistance. The FY 79 program loan will finance high-priority imports such as fertilizer and spare parts to permit Zambia to maintain agricultural and industrial production at a level which will provide fair economic return. PL 480 Title I commodities will somewhat relieve high cost of food imports.

Development Overview

The precipitous decline in world copper prices has

resulted in a sharp reduction in foreign exchange revenue and a severe restriction of internal financing for development projects. Revenue from copper is expected to drop to zero in 1977-78 and development projects financed from internal resources will be hardest hit. As a result, Zambia has had to call on external assistance to meet goals established in the Second National Development Plan. The acute foreign exchange shortage has necessitated greater inputs of capital assistance. Zambia's critical shortage of trained manpower and lack of training facilities creates an additional need for external assistance for both academic and technical programs to upgrade skills. Without external assistance, Zambia will be unable to implement its policy of agricultural diversification necessary to move away from a copper based economy.

Socio-Economic Performance

Recognizing the necessity of moving away from over-dependence on copper, Zambia has embarked on a program to increase agricultural production for the purpose of both import substitution and export. The Third National Development Plan, delayed for the second year in a row, will emphasize rural development, increased agricultural production and will provide incentives for rural based, labor intensive industries as well. This, combined with a government program of land clearing, is aimed at stemming the flow of Zambia's population to the cities and increasing the employment and agricultural opportunities for the rural poor. The emphasis on rural development extends to the area of medical care. Zambia has taken advantage of training opportunities for maternal and child health care specialists and has a reasonable family planning program. However, manpower constraints have limited the effectiveness of both programs and additional manpower is needed to extend the programs to the rural areas.

External Donors

Capital and technical assistance received by Zambia is concentrated in the areas of health, education and agriculture, which the internal budget indicates are the priority areas established by the Government. The UNDP and Great

ZAMBIA

Britain provide the bulk of technical assistance to Zambia. Capital assistance is being offered by many others, including the United States. All future offers of capital and technical assistance to Zambia will be evaluated in terms of the projects and priorities established by the forthcoming Third National Development Plan. While no formal coordinating mechanism exists now, Zambia is making an effort to develop one. Thus, a land clearing project may include capital assistance from one donor, and technical assistance from another. Most importantly, Zambia will not seek technical or capital assistance that does not fit the goals and objectives of the Third National Development Plan.

A.I.D. Program Direction

Previous U.S. economic assistance to Zambia has concentrated on relieving some of the pressures of acute foreign exchange shortage and lack of trained manpower to develop and implement economic policy. The PL 480 program provides temporary relief from critically high import bills while Zambia moves toward self-reliance in both oil seed and wheat production, commodities now provided through Title I. Program loans are providing Zambia with much needed foreign exchange to purchase supplies and equipment necessary for development of agriculture. Previous loans have been used primarily for agricultural equipment and supplies. This will continue through FY 79. The third element of assistance to Zambia is a recently initiated manpower project involving both academic and technical skills training. As with the other programs, the impact of the training program will be long-range. In keeping with Government policy, the skills training program will concentrate on agriculture and rural development, health services and economic planning.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	-	2	2
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-
Total	-	2	2
Participants^d			
Noncontract	-	17	37
Contract	-	-	-
Total	-	17	37

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS			
CP 79-08			
(In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	300
Total A.I.D.	-	-	300
P.L. 480**			
Title I	4,600	4,400	4,300
Title II	134	258	248
Total P.L. 480	4,734	4,658	4,548
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	4,734	4,658	4,848

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and-estimated value of shipments.

ZAMBIA

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	34.4	3,890	20	2,200	20	2,100
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	1.2	710	4	2,200	4	2,200
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		4,600		4,400		4,300
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs ..		134		258		248
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		134		258		248
Total P.L. 480		4,734		258		248

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

John H. Kean

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

CP 79-03

PROGRAM: ZAMBIA

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Expenditures	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
Commodity Imports Security Supporting Assistance	*** 611-0070	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	(8,549)	-	-	(30,000)	(27,000)	(15,000)	(9,000)
Manpower Development and Training Education and Human Resources Development	* 611-0075	1979	-	-	-	-	500	300	2,000								
Development Assistance	Total		-	-	-	-	500	300	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

*** Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet, Section II.

TITLE Manpower Development and Training		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 611-0075		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		FY 79 500	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,500	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		PRIOR REFERENCE NONE		
				INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To assist the Government in overcoming the extreme shortage of well-trained manpower in managerial, technical and basic skills areas needed to implement Zambia's development plans.

Background: Zambia's critical shortage of trained manpower and lack of training facilities to meet this demand presents an urgent need for external assistance for both academic and technical programs designed to upgrade skills. This problem has become more and more apparent during the past several years when the national economy of the country has been severely affected by the decline in world copper prices, disruption of Zambia's transportation routes to the ports of neighboring countries and the general political situation in the region.

Recognizing the necessity of moving away from overdependence on copper, Zambia has embarked on a program of increased agricultural production for import substitution and export. Although the Third National Development Plan has been delayed for a second year, the plan will emphasize rural development and increased agricultural production. However, the program of diversification from complete reliance on copper resources to agricultural development cannot be realized with the present manpower constraints. Hence, the proposed project will directly address the country's critical needs in helping Zambia improve its economy through its own national human resources while improving the living standards of the rural population.

The project will provide academic and skills training in the U.S. and Africa for selected participants. It will also provide U.S. technicians as needed for in-country training programs at Zambian institutions.

Fields of training under the project will be in agriculture, education, health, rural development, public administration, economic planning and other areas directly related to meeting the objectives of the National Development Plan.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GRZ will provide employment opportunities for participants in areas for which they have been trained.

FY 1979 Program: In FY 79 implementation of the project will begin with the selection of approximately 37 participants for training in the U.S. and Africa. Based on availability of local facilities, resources and needs, plans will also be developed for in-country training.

Beneficiaries: The individual participants, the GRZ and the entire population of Zambia will benefit from this project through implementation of national development programs designed to improve the general living conditions of all the people.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Trained participants	250
	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel (24 pm)	120
Participants	360
U.S. training (300 pm)	
Africa training (144 pm)	
Other Costs	<u>20</u>
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	2,000	2,500	

COUNTRY: ZAMBIA

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

-----U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----

----- FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT -----
 PERIOD

TOTAL REPAY- TOTAL LESS
 LOANS MENTS REPAYMENTS
 AND AND AND
 GRANTS INTEREST INTEREST
 1946-77 1946-77 1946-77

PROGRAM	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.6	5.6
LOANS.....	-	-	-	1.6	5.4
GRANTS.....	0.2	0.2	0.1	*	0.2
A. AID AND PREDECES.....	0.1	*	*	*	*
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-
GRANTS.....	0.1	*	*	*	*
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)....	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.6	5.6
LOANS.....	-	-	-	1.6	5.4
GRANTS.....	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	0.2
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	1.6	5.4
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	-	-	1.6	5.4
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	-
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	0.2
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	0.2
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	-	-	-	-	-
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	-	-	-	-	-
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-
PEACE CORPS.....	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	-	-	-	-	-
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-
A. MAP GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	-	-	-	-	-
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-
D. TRAN-FXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-	-
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.6	
LOANS.....	-	-	-	1.6	
GRANTS.....	0.2	0.2	0.1	*	
OTHER US LOANS.....	1.0	26.4	1.4	-	-
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	1.0	26.4	1.4	-	-
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

(Million of Dollars)

CP 79-18

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77
TOTAL	20.5	30.0	30.8	546.9
IBRD	15.0	30.0	30.1	506.6
IPC	0.5	-	-	3.8
AfDB	5.0	-	-	13.9
UNDP	*	-	0.1	20.4
Other UN	-	-	0.6	2.2

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1975	CY 1976	CY 1966-76
TOTAL	67.8	51.4	296.2
United Kingdom	22.0	16.9	123.6
Sweden	14.8	7.1	33.6
Germany	5.6	3.9	30.6
Canada	6.3	6.0	23.1
Japan	5.6	0.6	22.4
Norway	4.8	6.1	21.1
Denmark	2.3	1.4	14.7
Other	6.4	9.4	27.1

2. D.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1975	CY 1976	CY 1966-76
TOTAL	-	-	1.2
Algeria	-	-	0.8
Nigeria	-	-	0.8
Libya	-	-	0.3

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1966-77
TOTAL	28.0	-	363.0
USSR	-	-	6.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	50.0
China	28.0	-	307.0

^P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.

* LESS THAN \$50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

Benin

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 3,284

Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 130

Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) 0.8%

Life expectancy(1973) 41 years

Literacy rate.....(1974) 20% ,Male n.a. ,Female n.a.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 1.5%

Annual per capita agricultural production growth rate.....(1960-1974) -0.7%

Food production per capita(dollars 1976) \$40.35

Major subsistence crop..... n.a.

% of arable land.....() n.a.

Major cash crop..... n.a.

% of arable land.....() n.a.

Major exports.....(1974) palm oil

Major agricultural exports.....(1974) palm oil

Value of all exports (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 26, (75) 46, (76) 34

Exports to U.S. (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) -, (75) 2, (76) 1

Major agricultural imports.....(1974) food

Value of all imports (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 125, (75) 164, (76) 186

Imports from U.S. (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 15, (75) 15, (76) 15

Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1974) -112, (75) -118, (76) -152

Main trading partners... France, European communities

Official international reserves, gross holdings, last 3 years... (1974) 35, (75) 15, (76) 19

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... n.a.

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 60, (74) 65, (75) 73

Central government total expenditures, last 3 years (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 58, (74) 62, (75) 77

Deficit or surplus (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 2, (74) 3, (75) -4

Defense expenditures, last 3 years

as % of total expenditures.....(1973) 11.1%, (74) 10.4%, (75) 9.4%

as % of GNP.....(1973) 1.9%, (74) 1.9%, (75) 1.7%

Service payments on external public debt as % of goods and non-factor services, latest.....(1975) 4.7%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$1.2 million

as % of country central government expenditures..... 1.6%

as % of country imports of goods and services..... 0.6%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population 15 years of age and below...() n.a. (15/40) n.a. (40+) n.a.

Population growth rate....(1971-1972) 2.8% (1976-1977) 2.7%

Proportion of population in urban areas.....(1976) 18% () n.a.

Proportion of labor force in agriculture.....(1970) 52%

Major causes of mortality...() n.a.

Major causes of morbidity...() n.a.

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 185

People per doctor.....(1973) 36,000

BENIN (GOB)

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
Total . . .	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-

CP 79-13

Benin is one of the poorest countries in the world. Its per capita income is \$130. Although a small coastal country with a population of 3.3 million, it holds an important position in terms of east-west and north-south trade between developing West African countries. Benin's capital, Cotonou, is the major entry port of goods flowing to Niger and provides the most direct access to Mali's eastern region. Inter-coastal trade between Nigeria and Cameroon on one side and Togo, Ghana and the Ivory Coast on the other side must traverse Benin. United States presence in Benin recognizes the U.S. interest in the development of the least developed countries. Public Law 480 Title II food grants are directed at improving health and nutrition primarily among mothers and children. In FY 1979 AID will assist Benin improve its capacity to provide adequate water supplies to the rural populace.

Development Setting:

Benin has no proven mineral resources. It has a virtually stagnant agricultural production growth rate (1.5%), a low level of commercial activity and a scarcity of trained personnel. Continued external assistance will be required to overcome the low rate of growth which characterizes Benin's economy. Development potential does, however, exist in the form of land available for cultivation. Only 15% of available arable land is under cultivation, pointing to a possibility of greatly increased production. Underutilization of the land is a result of primitive agricultural technology and disease affecting both people and animals. The tropical scourges of malaria, dengue and leprosy are common. The heaviest impact on the rural population derives from various intestinal disorders and the filaria caused diseases such as trypanosomiasis, onchocerciasis and elephantiasis. Much of the illness in the country could be eliminated through the provision of an assured, clean water supply.

Programs supported by A.I.D., through regional Entente Fund loans and by bilateral grants from other donors, are attempting to provide farmers with improved seed, technology and fertilizer.

Socio-Economic Performance:

Statistical information is poor in Benin. Conditions in Benin have not significantly improved over the years. The GNP per capita growth rate from 1965 to 1974 was only .8%. Infant mortality is about 185 per thousand and life expectancy is 41. Given the present government's vocal commitment to agricultural development and egalitarian income distribution, it can be fairly stated that serious development efforts aimed at the rural majority are just commencing. Active financial and technical support on the part of the donor community will be required to reinforce and encourage Benin's new emphasis on rural development.

BENIN (GOB)

External Donors:

There is close coordination and cooperation within the international donor community involved in Benin. A.I.D. has collaborated with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the African Development Bank (AFDB) in road construction. The IBRD and the European Economic Community (EEC) plan additional transport infrastructure projects and the IBRD is involved with other donors in expansion of the Cotonou port. France provides general budgetary support and assistance to the education sector. Canada is constructing and staffing a technical university, and West Germany is constructing a national radio network. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the EEC provide planning assistance. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the EEC are involved in rural agricultural assistance which is complemented by A.I.D. loans for small farmer productivity projects through the regional Entente Fund.

A.I.D. Program Direction:

Given the present poverty of Benin and its vastly under-developed rural sector, A.I.D. is proposing to begin a new bilateral grant program aimed initially at the health sector through a rural water supply project. This decision is based on economic and quality of life concerns. Disease is basic not only to individual well being but to national agricultural productivity as well. A.I.D. has had some limited involvement in health in Benin since 1972 with a regional maternal-child health program run by the University of California at Santa Cruz. The proposed FY 1979 A.I.D. rural water supply project, in addition to greatly reducing the incidence of disease and increasing rural productivity, will also lessen the time-consuming labors of rural women who must walk long distances to fetch water. Energy and time saved can then be put to more productive activity. The project is being coordinated with Canada, UNICEF, UNDP and the IBRD.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^d			
Direct Hire ^b	1	1	1
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	2
Total	1	1	3
Participants^d			
Noncontract	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-
^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year. ^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977. ^c Participating agency technicians. ^d Programmed during the fiscal year.			

RESOURCE FLOWS			
CP 79-08			
(In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	800
Total A.I.D.	-	-	800
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	581	627	606
Total P.L. 480	581	627	606
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	581	627	1,406
[*] A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures. ^{**} P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

BENIN (GOB)

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		213		261		242
World Food Programs ..		368		366		364
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		581		627		606
Total P.L. 480		581		627		606

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER Jay Johnson

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: BENIN (GOB)

CP 79-03

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79				
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Expenditures	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures	
<u>Health</u>																		
Rural Water Supply	* 680-0201	1979	-	-	-	-	1,000	800	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																		
Parakou-Malanville Road	625-0714	1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	10,728	-	293	-	860	-	412	
Cotonou Bridge & Dam	625-0888	1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,900	4,170	-	7	-	2,300	-	2,300	
Total			-	-	-	-	1,000	800	3,000	22,900	14,898	-	300	-	3,160	-	2,712	

*Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Rural Water Supply		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 1,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,000
NUMBER 680-0201 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: Improve the capacity of Benin to provide the rural populace with quantitatively and qualitatively adequate village water supplies.

Background: The Benin Rural Water Supply project addresses two priority areas: health of the rural populace and the level of productivity of the rural farm family. To achieve the project purpose, the capacity of governmental, quasi-governmental and private institutions will be developed to construct and maintain village wells and to impart knowledge on safe water usage. In Benin, half of a rural woman's day may be spent in providing the water needs of her family. This back breaking toil to provide a basic necessity of life yields the very medium, water, through which debilitating and fatal diseases are spread throughout the society.

The project will improve the well construction/maintenance systems in Benin and encourage local entrepreneurs to enter this field. The Government hydraulic services will be assisted to produce and maintain water supplies more efficiently and at less cost. Approximately 500 wells will be constructed. Direct effects of the provision of adequate water supply systems will be: (1) substantial reduction of death and sickness due to water-borne diseases; (2) increased productivity and production of the farm family; (3) substantial reduction in the labors of rural women who carry water, and a release of the saved energy for more productive endeavors in the raising of livestock and gardens; (4) reduction of infant mortality due to water-borne diseases, thereby making family spacing more acceptable.

Host Country and Other Donors: Although the United Nations International Childrens Emergency Fund has recently expressed interest in the field of rural water supply, the only donor activity presently in existence is a Canadian project to drill 500 wells

linked to dispensaries, as part of a preventive medicine project. This project will be coordinated with Canada, UNICEF, UNDP and IBRD. Specific contributions by Benin will be determined during final project design.

FY 1979 Program: The first year will be devoted primarily to getting technical personnel, drilling rigs and equipment on site and organizing the cooperating government service agencies for a major well production effort during the remaining two years of project life.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 250,000 rural villagers will directly benefit from A.I.D.'s portion of this program alone. Women in particular will benefit not only from improved family health, but also from the release from drudgery to more productive use of time and energy. The cost per beneficiary is \$16. This figure does not take into account the capacity created by the project for future well production at reduced cost.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Village Wells	500
	(\$ Thousands)
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 2 long term U.S. (24 pm)	175
Commodities: Drilling rigs, vehicles, ancillary equipment and materials	700
Other costs: Local operating expenses	125
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	3,000	4,000	

COUNTRY: BENIN

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST		
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.9						
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-						
GRANTS.....	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.9						
A. AID AND PREDECES.....	0.2	0.1	*	*	*						
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-						
GRANTS.....	0.2	0.1	*	*	*						
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)....	-	-	-	-	-						
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.6						
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-						
GRANTS.....	*	0.5	0.5	*	0.6						
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	-						
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-						
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	-						
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.6						
E. RELIEF EC. DEV & WFP.	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4						
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	*	0.1	0.2	*	0.2						
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST.....	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3						
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-						
GRANTS.....	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3						
PEACE CORPS.....	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3						
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-						
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	-	-	-	-	-						
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-						
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-						
A. MAP GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-						
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS.....	-	-	-	-	-						
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-						
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK.....	-	-	-	-	-						
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-						
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL.....	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.3							
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-						
GRANTS.....	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.3							
OTHER US LOANS.....	0.1	-	-	*	-						
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	0.1	-	-	*	-						
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-						

* LESS THAN \$50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
PROGRAM	COMMITMENTS			
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ¹
TOTAL	20.8	1.0	16.4	150.5
IDA	13.0	-	7.2	46.8
AIDB	3.5	1.0	6.9	17.5
UNDP	0.3	-	1.9	12.8
Other UN	0.3	-	0.4	2.6
BEC	3.7	-	-	70.8
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	28.0	22.7	141.0	
France	14.2	10.5	81.6	
Germany	4.8	4.2	23.3	
Canada	5.4	5.5	20.9	
Other	3.6	2.5	15.2	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1973-76	
TOTAL	-	3.6	8.1	
Nigeria	-	2.6	7.1	
Algeria	-	1.0	1.0	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1964-77	
TOTAL	-	-	49.0	
USSR	-	-	5.0	
Eastern Europe	-	-	7.1	
China	-	-	44.0	

^P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.
¹An economic cooperation agreement has been signed, but information on the amount of aid extended, if any, is not available.

Burundi

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 3,790

Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 110

Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) 1.3%

Life expectancy(1973) 42 years

Literacy rate.....(1970) 10% ,Male n.a. ,Female n.a.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 1.2%

Annual per capita agricultural production growth rate.....(1960-1974) -1.8%

Food production per capita.....(dollars 1976) \$44.80

Major subsistence crop..... pulses

 % of arable land.....(1975) 30%

Major cash crop..... coffee

 % of arable land.....(1975) 3%

Major exports.....(1976) coffee, cotton

Major agricultural exports.....(1976) coffee, cotton

Value of all exports (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 26 , (75) 32 , (76) 63

 Exports to U.S. (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1972) 16.8 , (73) 15.5 , (76) 7.2

Major agricultural imports.....(1975) food

Value of all imports (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 37 , (75) 62 , (76) 58

 Imports from U.S. (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1972) 1.3 , (73) 2.0 , (74) 1.4

Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1974) -11 , (75) -30 , (76) 4

Main trading partners... U.S., European Economic Community

Official international reserves, gross holdings, last 3 years... (1974) 14.5 , (75) 30.6 , (76) 49.1

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years.....(1974) 132 , (75) 153 , (76) 164

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 36 , (74) 42 , (75) 41

Central government total expenditures, last 3 years (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 36 , (74) 42 , (75) 46

Deficit or surplus (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 0 , (74) 0 , (75) -5

Defense expenditures, last 3 years

 as % of total expenditures.....(1973) 17.7% , (74) 19.9% , (75) 20.7%

 as % of GNP.....(1973) 2.0% , (74) 2.6% , (75) 2.5%

Service payments on external public debt as % of goods and non-factor services, latest..... (1975) 5.7%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$0.8 million

 as % of country central government expenditures..... 1.7%

 as % of country imports of goods and services..... 1.3%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population 15 years of age and below...(1965) 47% (15/40) 34% (40+) 19%

Population growth rate....(1971-1972) .9% (1976-1977) 2.3%

Proportion of population in urban areas.....(1973) 3% (1976) 4%

Proportion of labor force in agriculture.....(1970) 86%

Major causes of mortality...() n.a.

Major causes of morbidity...() n.a.

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 170

People per doctor.....(1973) 46,900

BURUNDI (GOB)

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	725	725	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	725	725	-	-	-	-	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	1,765	1,765	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	1,765	1,765	-	-	-	-	-

Burundi, among the poorest countries in the world, is a hilly land-locked country with an exceptionally high population growth rate and one of the densest populations in Africa. U.S. interests in Burundi are principally developmental, reflecting a desire to assist the government to address its priority economic objectives of fostering rural development activities, particularly increased food production and improved rural health. In FY 1979, A.I.D. will focus its program principally on problems of food production with smaller projects in health, family planning and the development of Burundi's natural peat resources. PL 480 Title II food assistance serves to alleviate malnutrition by helping to meet Burundi's food deficits. A.I.D. assistance is directed almost entirely toward Burundi's rural subsistence population.

Development Overview

The bulk of the predominantly rural populace lives at a bare subsistence level. Malnutrition, widespread disease,

high infant mortality and low life expectancy (42 years), low income, and high unemployment are common in Burundi. All of these quality of life indicators illustrate that the average Burundian is clinging to the ragged edge of existence while suffering the human degradation of extreme poverty.

Rural agricultural production figures show a decline from 7.8 million tons in 1971 to 5.6 million tons in 1976, a 28% reduction. Recent statistics show the average per capita consumption of meat is less than one pound per year.

The best available figures indicate that Burundi's infant mortality rate is more than 170 per 1,000 live births. Burundi's population is 3.8 million with an average density of 580 per square mile of arable land and an annual growth rate of 2.3%. A recent UNDP study states that the average Burundian makes only \$110 a year. The unemployment rate is estimated to be nearly 18%. Additionally, population pressures on available agricultural land is intense; firewood is becoming scarce; and erosion and deteriorating soil conditions are diminishing agricultural food production.

Socio-Economic Performance

Burundi has launched a new national development plan emphasizing rural development, particularly increased food production and improved rural health. As a first step, the government has instituted a major land reform program which provides equity in land ownership, and decentralization of existing health services directed toward hygiene and nutrition education, improved rural dispensaries, a rural medical evacuation program, potable water, health care and family planning assistance. Increased food crop production is Burundi's top development priority.

External Donors

Without external donor assistance, Burundi's future would indeed be grim. Belgium, France, Germany, the European Economic Commission (EEC), IBRD, and various agencies of the UN are among the principal donors. Until recently, only a small percentage of donor assistance was

BURUNDI (GOB)

directed toward food production or rural health. For the most part, donor assistance has concentrated on institution building and infrastructure, such as administration, schools and roads, and on the promotion of cash crops. More funds, particularly by the IBRD and EEC, will be directed toward increasing food production. Where possible, A.I.D. is endeavoring to join forces with other donors and to share technical resources.

A.I.D. Program Direction

An A.I.D. Country Development Office in the U.S. Embassy was opened in Burundi in February 1977. A.I.D. is now working with the government to develop a program aimed at improving the standard of living of the rural populace, through production of basic foods by small farmers, thus increasing their income and the nutritional status of the rural populace generally; and through the development of Burundi's natural peat resources as an alternative energy source, for cooking and heating fuel for the rural population and for light commercial applications.

In FY 1978 A.I.D. expects to initiate a project to assist the government in the development of fish resources in the highland provinces of the country where small natural lakes abound and water resources for fish ponds are available. In collaboration with the Catholic Relief Services (CRS), the EEC and the Republic of Ireland, a small pilot peat development activity will also be initiated in FY 78 under the Africa Regional Accelerated Impact Program for possible future expansion into a full fledged project. In addition, the PL 480 Title II school and maternal/child feeding programs administered by the CRS will continue.

The proposed FY 1979 A.I.D. program, in addition to continuing ongoing projects and the PL 480 Title II program, includes the initiation of a project to identify, adapt and disseminate varieties of basic food crops most suitable to small farmer production under Burundian conditions.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^d			
Direct Hire ^b	1	2	3
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	-	2	6
Total	1	4	9
Participants^d			
Noncontract	-	11	27
Contract	-	-	-
Total	-	11	27

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	-	380	1,125
Total A.I.D.	-	380	1,125
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	1,061	1,395	1,992
Total P.L. 480	1,061	1,395	1,992
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	1,061	1,775	3,117

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

BURUNDI (GOB)

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		706		855		1,657
World Food Programs ..		355		540		335
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		1,061		1,395		1,992
Total P.L. 480		1,061		1,395		1,992

COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER Terry Lambacher

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: BURUNDI (GOB)

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
Highland Fisheries Development	* 695-0102	1978	-	-	725	380	550	575	175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basic Food Crops	* 695-0101	1979	-	-	-	-	1,215	550	1,367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			-	-	725	380	1,765	1,125	1,542	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

PROGRAM: BURUNDI (GOB)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE Basic Food Crops		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 1,215	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,582	
NUMBER 695-0101	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	NONE	FY 79	FY 82	OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To assist the Government to make available to subsistence farmers improved basic food crop varieties and production techniques.

Background: Burundi is one of the poorest and most densely populated countries in the world. It is faced with a declining level of food production due to a gradual deterioration of the physical environment caused by the increasing demands of expanding human and animal populations. Approximately 95% of the population is rural and dependent upon agriculture. Given the gravity of the situation the government has entered discussions with A.I.D. to develop this project as one means to increase food production. It is intended to expand the ability of the government to make available improved crop varieties and cropping techniques developed from a more effective adaptive research program.

Host Country and Other Donors: Belgium, France, the UNDP, and the IBRD are currently undertaking efforts to assist Burundi with different aspects of its rural development/food production efforts. It appears likely that A.I.D. and the EEC may ultimately join forces in a coordinated effort to increase Burundi's food crop production capacity. Belgium support of elements of the government research organization will support this project.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will select a contractor and begin project implementation. This will include selection of personnel for training, initiation of varietal screening and adaptive research and the selection of demonstration sites.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries will be the personnel receiving training and those families participating in or living near the farm demonstration sites. Over a longer period the development of better technologies and varieties, and their wider dissemination, should benefit the bulk of the Burundian farm population.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Increased Food Production (corn, wheat, sorghum, soy and haricot beans)	
Trained (Advanced) Agricultural Technicians in U.S. and Africa	16
Locally Trained Agricultural Extension Cadres	125
Locally Trained Farmers	
Improved Agricultural Research Capability	
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands) <u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: Four contract technicians (72 pm) and short-term consultant services (6 pm)	525
Training: Long-term training in the U.S. (60 pm) and short-term training in Africa (28 pm)	75
Commodities: Training materials, vehicles, tractors, laboratory equipment, seed and spare parts	378
Other Costs: Operating expenses, vehicle operation and repairs	<u>237</u>
Total	1,215

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,215	1,367	2,582	

PROGRAM: BURUNDI (GOB)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE Highland Fisheries Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 550		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,450
NUMBER 695-0102	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advice of Program Change to be Transmitted			

Purpose: To provide Burundi's rural population with locally raised fish to offset malnutrition and dietary deficiencies through a program of small inland fish pond construction and improved fishing techniques.

Background: As a result of increasing population pressure on Burundi's limited land resources, the already poor nutritional status of Burundi's rural population has worsened. Fish has proven to be an acceptable and needed supplement to the local diet. FAO and IBRD programs have been undertaken to increase Burundi's Lake Tanganyika fishing capability. Nonetheless, the rural population, whose income averages less than \$110 per annum, has only meager funds available to offset the comparatively high cost of inland transportation and distribution of lake fish. This project will encourage construction of small fish ponds using self-help techniques and introduce improved fishing methods.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will provide approximately \$400,000 in local currency for personnel, physical resources and operational costs. Some technical assistance may also be provided by France.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will continue project implementation, including training and technical assistance activities, fish pond construction and procurement of selected commodities.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 2,000 rural families will directly benefit through improved fishing techniques resulting in increased income. It is anticipated that most of the population in the project area, approximately 40% of Burundi's rural population, will also benefit from an improved dietary intake.

Major Outputs: All Years

Increased Fish Production 3,000 MT
 Reduction of Rural Malnutrition
 Administrative and Technical Support Apparatus in Place
 Major Fingerling Production Centers in Place 8
 Trained Personnel Operational

(\$ thousands)
FY 79

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

Personnel: Two long-term contract technicians (36 pm) and short-term consultant services (14 pm) 250
 Training: 1 long-term participant in U.S. (12 pm)
 10 medium-term participants in Africa (33 pm) 45
 Commodities: Training materials, vehicles, equipment for service centers 80
 Construction: Fish service centers and markets, housing for technicians 120
 Other Costs: Operating expenses, spare parts equipment and vehicle repair, administrative support 55
Total 550

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	725	380		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	725	380	345	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	550	175	1,450	

COUNTRY: BURUNDI

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

-----U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-77	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977			
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.3	1.1			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.3	1.1			
A. AID AND PREDECES.....	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)....	-	-	-	-	-			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.2	1.0			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	*	0.7	1.3	0.2	1.0			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	-			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	-			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.2	1.0			
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.	0.3	0.5	0.5	*	0.4			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	*	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.6			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	-	-	-	-	-			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
PEACE CORPS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	-	-	-	-	-			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
A. MAP GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-	-			
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.3				
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.3				
OTHER US LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

BEST AVAILABLE

(Millions of Dollars) CP 75-18

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
TOTAL	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ¹
TOTAL	17.6	6.5	15.1	137.4
IBRD	-	-	-	4.8
AFDB	-	4.5	-	15.5
IDA	12.7	-	13.4	34.1
UNDP	0.9	-	0.1	18.1
Other UN	0.5	-	1.6	4.6
EEC	3.5	-	-	60.3
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1976-76	CY 1966-76
TOTAL	25.5	25.0		136.2
Belgium	16.3	14.7		95.8
France	6.6	7.0		26.1
Germany	1.7	2.3		8.7
Switzerland	0.4	0.5		2.6
Other	0.5	0.5		3.0
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1976-76	CY 1966-76
TOTAL	-	0.1		3.1
Kuwait	-	0.1		2.1
Libya	-	-		1.0
UAE	-	*		*
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
TOTAL	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1966-77	
China	-	-	20.0	20.0

^P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only. UAE-United Arab Emirates.

Cameroon

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 7,851
 Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 290
 Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) 4.0%
 Life expectancy(1973) 41 years
 Literacy rate.....(1974) 25% ,Male n.a. ,Female n.a.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 2.5%
 Annual per capita agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1960-1974) 0.5%
 Food production per capita.....(dollars 1976) \$39.41
 Major subsistence crop..... cocoyams
 % of arable land.....(1975) n.a.
 Major cash crop..... cocoa
 % of arable land.....(1975) n.a.
 Major exports.....(1976) cocoa, coffee, wood
 Major agricultural exports.....(1976) cocoa, coffee, wood
 Value of all exports
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 474 , (75) 449 , (76) 569
 Exports to U.S.
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 19 , (75) 12 , (76) 24
 Major agricultural imports.....(1976) cereals, beverages
 Value of all imports
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 437 , (75) 598 , (76) 681
 Imports from U.S.
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 29 , (75) 43 , (76) 53
 Trade balance, last 3 years.....(1974) -40 (75) -148 , (76) -112
 Main trading partners... France, U.S.
 Official international reserves,
 gross holdings, last 3 years... (1974) 78.5 , (75) 28.8 , (76) n.a.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... (1974) 137 , (75) 158 , (76) 172
 Total domestic revenues
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 277 , (74) 314 , (75) 371
 Central government total
 expenditures, last 3 years
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 281 , (74) 321 , (75) 374
 Deficit or surplus
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) -4 , (74) -7 , (75) -3
 Defense expenditures, last 3 years
 as % of total expenditures..... (1973) 10.3% , (74) 10.4% , (75) 10.2%
 as % of GNP..... (1973) 1.8% , (74) 1.7% , (75) 1.6%
 Service payments on external public
 debt as % of goods and non-factor
 services, latest..... (1975) 5.3%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$2.1 million
 as % of country central government
 expenditures..... 0.6%
 as % of country imports of goods
 and services..... 0.4%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population
 15 years of age and below... (1970) 44% (15/40) 25% (40+) 30%
 Population growth rate.... (1971-1972) 1.8% (1976-1977) 1.9%
 Proportion of population in
 urban areas.....(1973) 23% (1976) 24%
 Proportion of labor force in
 agriculture.....(1970) 82%
 Major causes of mortality...() n.a.
 Major causes of morbidity...() n.a.
 Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 156
 People per doctor.....(1973) 26,400

CAMEROON (GURC)

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	3,011	1,394	95	882	640	-	-
Total ..	3,011	1,394	95	882	640	-	-
1978							
Loans	7,500	-	-	-	-	7,500	-
Grants ...	4,207	1,600	430	1,787	290	100	-
Total ..	11,707	1,600	430	1,787	290	7,600	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	8,870	4,270	800	3,300	300	200	-
Total ..	8,870	4,270	800	3,300	300	200	-

Cameroon, a central west African nation of varied topography, climate, and cultural elements, is relatively well endowed with natural resources. The prime interests of the U.S. in Cameroon are to encourage the Government's efforts to institutionalize a stable political system and to support its policies aimed at improving economic and social conditions in the country. The U.S. supports Cameroon's economic development goals -- especially those reflecting directly the needs of the poor -- by providing assistance in FY 79 in key areas such as food production, range management, the delivery of low-cost health services, human resource development, and low-cost housing. A PL 480 Title II project provides basic foodstuffs for a feeding program for women of child-bearing age and young children.

Development Overview

Cameroon's basic development problems are largely rooted in the plight of the rural poor -- notably in the North, the East, and the Western Highlands -- which are the poorest areas of the country. Productivity is low because

of inadequate agricultural technology, insufficient credit, and limited marketing channels. In the Sahelian north-land resources are deteriorating and productivity falling because many traditional herders and farmers lack the skills needed in applying basic agro-pastoral management principles.

The incidence of disease is high because of poor sanitation and health practices, inadequate preventive health care and nutritionally inadequate diets. As a result, the average Cameroonian life expectancy is only 41 years. Many of the scientific, technical, human and, even material resources required to ameliorate these problems are present in Cameroon, but are not available to the rural poor because of their isolation. The literacy rate is about 12% in these areas. Educational opportunities are restricted and unequally distributed, particularly at the primary levels. The Government of Cameroon is attempting to meet these problems by intensifying its development efforts in rural areas.

While Cameroon is essentially self-sufficient in food, scarcities do occur in urban centers due to distribution problems and in rural areas due to irregular rainfall patterns. The Government's emphasis upon agriculture and rural development is addressing these problems.

Socio-Economic Performance

The Government's commitment to meeting the basic needs of the poor is reflected in the fact that the highest priority and the dominant thrust of the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1976-81) is the development of the rural sector. This is evidenced by the fact that investment in the rural sector during the Third Five-Year Plan exceeded the targeted amount by 30% and is projected to at least double during the fourth plan. The Government is formulating a more balanced approach toward agricultural development with more emphasis being given to small scale projects benefiting small farmers. About 30% to 40% of the rural sector investment budget is directed toward small farmers whose holdings average 1.7 hectares. Recent steps taken by the Government to meet the needs of the rural poor include a 7% increase in the cocoa

CAMEROON (GURC)

producer's price and the establishment of a special loan fund to help young people establish themselves in agriculture. Statistics on such indicators of progress as small unit agricultural productivity and infant mortality are presently not available. The Social Science Research and Training Project to begin in FY 1978 will help to overcome this gap, particularly for the North.

External Donors

In 1975, the U.S. ranked ninth among all foreign donors. Within the agricultural and health sectors, however, the U.S. was the second largest donor, after France. The prime areas of interest of the principal donors are in the education, transportation and communications sectors. The World Bank is playing an increasing role in rural development.

A.I.D. Program Direction

The A.I.D. program addresses the needs of Cameroon's poor by assisting the government in two ways.

First, in FY 1979, the strengthening of bonds between the rural population and national institutions and economic centers will be a major emphasis of U.S. assistance in Cameroon. Projects will aim at: (a) upgrading services provided by the cooperative system, (b) enhancing the extension service's ability to disseminate improved plant materials and production techniques to farmers and (c) creating a system that will provide basic health services at the village level throughout Cameroon.

Second, the A.I.D. program will continue to address basic long-term development problems in the agriculture, health and population sectors. Project objectives include: (a) developing techniques to reverse range degeneration and increase animal and crop productivity, (b) assuring access to high yielding and reliable seed for the principal food crops, (c) improving health education and sanitary practices, and (d) improving the institutional capacity and data required for national development planning. In addition, the number of recipients under the PL 480 Title II program will be increased from 29,000 to 32,000.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	21	24	26
PASA ^c	2	3	3
Contract	7	14	42
Total	30	41	71
Participants^d			
Noncontract	2	28	65
Contract	-	-	-
Total	2	28	65

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	-	500	2,000
Grants	1,416	5,254	7,764
Total A.I.D.	1,416	5,754	9,764
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	702	1,052	1,012
Total P.L. 480	702	1,052	1,012
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	2,118	6,806	10,776

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

CAMEROON (GURC)

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		698		602		746
World Food Programs ..		4		450		266
Gov't-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		702		1,052		1,012
Total P.L. 480		702		1,052		1,012

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER John Koehring

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: CAMEROON (GURC)

CP 79-03

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
North Cameroon Seed Multiplication	* 631-0001	1976	809	395	400	500	300	400	141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Young Farm Family Training Center (PVO)	631-0002	1977	952	-	-	300	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
North Cameroon Pilot Community Development (PVO)	631-0010	1977	142	-	-	142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
North Cameroon Livestock and Agriculture Development	* 631-0004	1978	-	-	1,200	800	1,025	1,000	3,975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Agriculture Management and Planning	* 631-0008	1979	-	-	-	-	700	500	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mandara Mountains Water Resources	* 631-0012	1979	-	-	-	-	500	400	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
National Cereals Research & Extension	* 631-0013	1979	-	-	-	-	875	600	2,925	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cooperative Development	* 631-0014	1979	-	-	-	-	600	500	2,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Satellite Application & Training	* 631-0020	1979	-	-	-	-	270	200	380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Population Planning</u>																	
University Center for Health Sciences	631-0531	1972	2,826	2,448	430	643	-	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Reproductive Health	* 631-0021	1979	-	-	-	-	800	600	335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Health</u>																	
University Center for Health Sciences	631-0531	1972	935	816	1,287	1,357	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
North Cameroon Rural Health Service (PVO)	631-0201	1976	212	126	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Practical Training in Health Education	* 631-0009	1977	600	2	500	600	800	1,000	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Medical System for Cameroon	* 631-0016	1979	-	-	-	-	2,500	1,500	12,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Education and Human Resources</u>																	
Training for Project Design and Management	625-0905	1973	2,184	1,633	-	551	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Social Science Research and Training	* 631-0007	1978	-	-	290	100	300	300	310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																	
Cameroon Low Income Housing	* 631-0003	1976	319	55	100	175	200	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transcameroon Railroad III	631-0011	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	500	-	2,000	
Total			8,979	5,475	4,207	5,254	8,870	7,764	29,206	-	-	-	-	7,500	500	-	2,000

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

PROGRAM: CAMEROON (GURC)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE Agriculture Management and Planning		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 631-0008	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79 700	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,500	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To develop an agricultural planning unit with the capability to plan, design, implement and evaluate agricultural and rural development projects.

Background: The Government's Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock are faced with problems of conception, design, implementation and management of development programs in the agriculture sector. Presently, these ministries do not have the capability to contribute effectively to the planning process. This project will develop the human resources and data required to establish integrated planning for the agricultural and rural development sectors. Training will be accomplished through long-term U.S. academic education, formal in-country classes, and on-the-job training by a team of U.S. agricultural technicians.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Cameroon will contribute an equivalent of \$960,000 to the project.

FY 1979 Program: Project technicians will be selected. Initial surveys will be made of available agricultural statistical data. Evaluations will be made of the status of rural development projects planned for the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1976-1981). A review of rural development projects, planned for the Fifth Five-Year (1982-1986) Plan period, will be made.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries will include the Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock and Plan, and the numerous autonomous organizations and agencies engaged in agricultural development and planners and managers of projects and programs. However, the most important beneficiaries will be the thousands of small farmers, herdsman and rural populace in general, who will ultimately benefit from projects, programs, training and farm management assistance designed to meet their needs more directly.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Agricultural planning unit established	1
Major agriculture sector studies completed	3
Regional farm resource studies completed	7
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 5 U.S. long-term technicians (90 pm)	600
Training: 2 participants for training in U.S. (24 pm)	24
Commodities: Vehicles, training materials	60
Other Costs: In-country travel	16
Total	700

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	700	1,800	2,500	

PROGRAM: CAMEROON (GURC)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE Mandara Mountains Water Resources		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 631-0012		PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	FY 79 500	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY84

Purpose: To insure a source of year-round water supplies as a pre-requisite for complementary development projects.

Background: Approximately 170,000 subsistence-level farmers live in the Mandara Mountain region of North Cameroon without adequate supplies of potable water. This region is the most densely populated region of North Cameroon. Rainfed streams provide a sufficient amount of water during the three-month rainy season and then, with the absence of any natural water holding or conservation facilities, quickly dry out during the long dry season. The villagers walk on an average of four kilometers daily to obtain water. To alleviate this situation, 57 possible sites have been identified for the construction of small dams. At the selected sites, stabilized rock fill dams will be constructed to heights ranging from 4.5 to 10 meters with a water retention volume ranging from 10,000 to 60,000 cubic meters.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Cameroon will contribute \$1.6 million of total project costs. Other complementary activities are either planned or completed. The Government has built one prototype dam in the region. The World Bank has agreed to finance 10 dams at a cost of \$2.0 million. The Swiss Association for Technical Assistance has expressed an interest in complementary community development activities that would evolve with the ready availability of potable water.

FY 1979 Program: The project is expected to cost \$6.6 million with an A.I.D. grant funding 75% of the cost (\$5.0 million). During the first year of the project, engineering and construction personnel will be recruited. The necessary construction equipment and commodities will be ordered. Dam construction work groups from village members will be established.

Beneficiaries: The project will benefit approximately 128,000 rural people (about 75% of the area's total population) living in the Mandara Mountains region. The expected cost of the dams will be about \$233 per family.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Small dams constructed	47
	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 2 civil engineers, 7 construction foremen (108 pm)	300
Commodities: 8 trucks, 1 bull-dozer, and cement	200
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	4,500	5,000	

PROGRAM: CAMEROON (GURC)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE National Cereals Research and Extension		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 631-0013		PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	FY 79 875	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,800	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY84

Purpose: To increase the production of corn, rice and other food crops to meet domestic demand and thereby increase the income and nutrition level of the rural poor.

Background: Throughout the colonial period and during the early years of independence, major emphasis was given to the development of cash crops such as cocoa, coffee and cotton for export. This led to the establishment of a fairly efficient research capability for these crops. While in recent years the Government has placed higher priority on the development of food crops, there is still a severe shortage of trained researchers for crops such as corn and rice. Thus, the Government has asked for the assistance of the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in developing this research capability as well as in strengthening delivery systems for making research results available to farmers. The Government and IITA are seeking A.I.D. financing for this project.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Cameroon will contribute land and buildings valued at \$350,000, plus local personnel salaries and some operational and transportation costs valued at \$3,155,000.

FY 1979 Program: It is expected that the project will be negotiated and signed and a contract will be concluded with the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture. Four technicians (two agronomists, one corn breeder and a rice breeder/pathologist) will start work on cereal improvements as well as the selection of 5 candidates for long-term participant training. Short-term training for 16 Cameroonians at the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture will be started. Research work will be initiated.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries will be the staff trained for continuing research efforts. However, secondary beneficiaries will be the farm-holders in food crop producing areas as recipients of improved varieties as well as improved cultural practices developed and disseminated as a result of this project.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Personnel trained in research and extension	32
Plant testing, breeding, selection and multiplication for each food crop	4
Packages of cultural and management practices developed and on farm trails conducted	
	(\$ thousands)
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 79</u>

Personnel: 4 long-term agricultural technicians (72 pm)	
6 pm of short-term consultant services	495
Training: 16 short-term third country participants (71 pm)	70
Commodities: Farm equipment, laboratory equipment and supplies, vehicles	290
Other Costs: Publications, in-country travel	20
Total	875

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	875	2,925	3,800	

PROGRAM: CAMEROON (GURC)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE Cooperative Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 631-0014		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79 600	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,800	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To upgrade the managerial capacity of agricultural cooperatives in Cameroon in order that they will more effectively meet the marketing, production and credit needs of small farmers.

Background: A.I.D. has conducted a preliminary survey of the cooperative structure in Cameroon which indicates that a substantial potential for assistance to small farmers exists through the development of cooperatives. 82% of the total work force of Cameroon is located in rural areas engaged in various forms of agricultural production which could be helped by the development of cooperatives. The Government of Cameroon has recognized the need for cooperative development by opening two cooperative colleges and plans to raise the educational level of teaching personnel in these institutions as well as increase the managerial capacity of personnel located in the Department of Cooperatives throughout the country.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will contribute \$1,000,000 in personnel salaries, training facilities and operating funds to the project.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. proposes to provide technical assistance to the Department of Cooperatives for the design of a long range development plan in the cooperative sector. Based on this design, A.I.D. will assist the Department of Cooperatives in training for its own employees and for local cooperative employees. This project will provide the Cameroonian Government support to further develop comprehensive marketing, consumption and credit cooperatives.

Beneficiaries: The project will primarily benefit the Department of Cooperatives staff, the Bamenda Cooperative Association, and the Cameroon Credit Union League personnel who participate in various training programs. It will also benefit the membership of local cooperatives whose livelihood stands to be upgraded by the improved marketing, increased purchasing power and access to technology provided through cooperatives.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Personnel trained in cooperative management	300
Long-range cooperative development plan	1
Revised curriculum for cooperative colleges	
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 5 U.S. technicians (60 pm)	450
Training: Short-term U.S. training for 6 participants (12 pm)	25
Commodities: Vehicles, spare parts	100
Other Costs: Training aids and supplies, in-country travel	25
Total	<u>600</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	600	2,200	2,800	

PROGRAM: CAMEROON (GURC)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE Satellite Application and Training		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 270		LIFE OF PROJECT 650
NUMBER 631-0020	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	NONE			

Purpose: Improve planning, implementation, and monitoring of Cameroon's resource development programs and institutionalize within Cameroonian technical and educational agencies the use of satellite imagery as a tool for studying, planning and implementing programs for resource development.

Background: The majority of Cameroon's population earn their livelihood from cattle and goats in the northern Sahelian region, from shifting patterns of agriculture in the western and central highlands, and from harvesting forest products in the southern rain-forests. Most of these activities have proceeded without planning or coordination. To develop sound resource plans, Cameroon needs basic information concerning the nature, extent and condition of its land resources. It also needs a continuing ability to up-date and monitor resource exploitation as development proceeds. Satellite imagery, obtained through the LANDSAT program will provide the foundation for the development of a continuing Cameroonian resource inventory program.

Host Country and Other Donors: Cameroon's National Geographic Center will serve as the repository for LANDSAT images and will develop and process negatives for use by the Ministries and other organizations as well as donor agencies.

FY 1979 Program: The project is expected to cost \$870,000 with an A.I.D. grant funding 75% of the cost (\$650,000). The FY 79 program will include the selection of a technical consultant with a background in the application of satellite imagery. Four persons will receive short-term training in satellite imagery interpretation. The equipment necessary to establish a laboratory imagery processing facility will be ordered. An archive of available satellite imagery negatives will be established. Initial resource inventory studies will be started.

Beneficiaries: The project seeks to benefit the general population of Cameroon by improving the Cameroonian planning which will be based on a more accurate knowledge of the natural resource base. This should lead to economically and environmentally sound development policies. These policies will result in a rate of resource utilization that will be consistent with national aims while ensuring the greatest level of environmental protection.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Trained individuals	16
Archive of LANDSAT data products	1
Laboratory facility	1
Resource studies	10
Seminar/workshop	1

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 1 satellite applications specialist (12 pm)	
(6 pm) of short-term consultant services	120
Training: Four short-term participants in U.S. (8 pm)	20
Commodities: Photographic equipment and supplies, and office supplies	<u>130</u>
Total	270

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	270	380	650	

PROGRAM: CAMEROON (GURC)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE Reproductive Health		FUNDS Population Planning		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 800			LIFE OF PROJECT 1,135
NUMBER 631-0021	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To provide reproductive health services to couples, especially for high-risk mothers, throughout Cameroon through training and support of technicians at selected health facilities.

Background: Maternal and Child Health is adversely affected by problems associated with reproduction. The effects of unregulated fertility on health, usually related to "too many children too fast", are compounded in Cameroon by the problems associated with involuntary subfertility and infertility. Cameroon has a population of 7.8 million with a growth rate of approximately 1.9% per year. A 1976 World Health Organization (WHO) study showed a 16% incidence of primary sterility. The Government of Cameroon (GURC) sees sterility as a greater problem than population growth. It does, however, recognize the importance for parents to determine the size and spacing of their families. Government family planning services are now offered at the national hospital in Yaounde. The Ministries of Health and Social Affairs have proposed expansion of these services, with inclusion of services to assist with the problems of subfertility and infertility. A.I.D. will work with these ministries and the medical school to assist Cameroon to expand these reproductive health services throughout the country.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GURC will provide the staff and facilities of approximately 50 existing maternal and child health centers throughout the country. The Government will also provide scholarships, training facilities and office space. Its total contribution will total \$2.0 million. WHO is conducting a nation-wide fertility survey, which will be completed in mid-FY 78. The results of this survey will help pin-point, for project design and implementation efforts, the areas of the country most in need of reproductive health services.

FY 1979 Program: U.S. technicians will assist the GURC in the development and implementation of a training plan for health workers for the identification of high-risk mothers and the provision of fertility management services. A commodity support system will be initiated to provide diagnostic and therapeutic equipment, contraceptive materials and educational materials.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of this project will be the men and women of Cameroon, many living in the rural areas, who will receive reproductive health services -- subfertility therapy, contraception and education/counseling -- where these services have never before been provided.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Establishment of full reproductive health services providing both curative and preventive services	50
System for central coordination of reproductive health services	
Physicians trained	25
Training of health workers	150
Development of fertility research program	
Development of health education materials	
	(\$ thousands)
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 1 U.S. long-term technician (12 pm)	95
12 pm of short-term consultant services	120
Training: Short-term in-country training (50 pm)	40
Commodities: Medical/surgical equipment, vehicle, training materials and reproductive health commodities	545
Total	800

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	800	335	1,135	

PROGRAM: CAMEROON (GURC)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE Medical System for Cameroon		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 2,500			LIFE OF PROJECT 15,000
NUMBER 631-0016	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	NONE				

Purpose: Extension of rural health services through training and support of middle level health workers and village health workers to provide total country primary health care coverage.

Background: For several years both the Cameroon Government and A.I.D. have given primary attention to the development of rural health services in Cameroon because of the paucity of services in rural areas. A.I.D.'s attention to this area has usually been reflected in small pilot projects or surveys but includes a significant contribution to the establishment of the University Center for Health Sciences (CUSS) which trains physicians and other selected health workers. With its relatively high number of qualified professionals at the ministerial and provincial levels, and a growing concentration of CUSS graduates throughout the country, Cameroon has reached a stage in the development of its health services when a significant input in terms of technology and material support can extend the delivery of primary health care services to all Cameroonians. Through this project, A.I.D. will make a critical input into this effort by collaborating with the Government in the development of a training program which will produce, by 1983, 200 middle level health workers and 1,000 village level health workers each year. A.I.D. will also provide material and technical assistance to the further development of the system in which these health workers will function.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government has set forth its health sector objectives, which are essentially those of this project, in its Fourth Five-Year Plan, which contains a budget for the expansion of health services through manpower training and improvement of selected health facilities. In addition, several complementary activities are currently underway. The World Bank (IBRD) is constructing two rural health manpower

training centers. WHO, the French, Belgians, Canadians and Chinese are contributing technical assistance in training and services delivery. UNICEF and CRS are contributing supplies. The Swiss, Dutch, and Americans are contributing health volunteers. The Institute for Research Development of Canada is concentrating its support on operational research.

FY 1979 Program: During FY 79, A.I.D. will obligate funds for the first year of services for the seven project technicians as well as 25% of the project's construction activities and 20% of the commodity support. One of the two middle level health worker training centers will become operational during FY 79.

Beneficiaries: The project beneficiaries will be rural Cameroonians. An estimated 50% of the rural population should be reached by personnel trained.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Middle level workers trained	650
Village level workers trained	2,250
Health facilities repaired or constructed and equipped	228

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 7 U.S. long-term technicians (84 pm)	760
short-term consultant services (12 pm)	760
Commodities: Vehicles, medical and office equipment, medical supplies, medical kits	800
Construction: Health centers, rural hospitals, vehicle maintenance centers	850
Other Costs: Training materials	90
	<u>Total 2,500</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,500	12,500	15,000	

PROGRAM: CAMEROON (GURC)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE North Cameroon Seed Multiplication		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 300			LIFE OF PROJECT 1,650
NUMBER 631-0001	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 127		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To establish a self-sustaining regional system for production, distribution and use of improved peanut and sorghum seed in North Cameroon.

Background and Progress to Date: Seven Cameroonian counterparts have been assigned to the project. High yielding varieties of peanuts and sorghum have been identified. Mechanisms of coordinating with other programs have been organized. The first seed multiplication crop of sorghum and peanuts was harvested and stored. A second crop of 385 acres of peanuts and 55 acres of sorghum has been planted. Two new seed multiplication centers have been opened and construction has been started on two seed warehouses. Two participants have gone to the United States for training and 22 Cameroonians have attended a special three-week in-country training program.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Cameroon will contribute a total of \$787,000 for land costs, field personnel and operating funds to the project.

FY 1979 Program: Up to 200 tons of improved peanut seed and 50 tons of sorghum seed will be distributed to farmers in North Cameroon. Additional trials will be run on selected varieties. Up to a total of 660 acres of sorghum and peanuts will be planted for seed production. Three A.I.D. financed technicians will continue to provide advice in seed production and processing as well as extension.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries are the trained cadre of seed technicians to establish a system of seed multiplication and distribution. The ultimate beneficiaries will be approximately 200,000 farmers who will use the improved seeds to plant an estimated 1.1 million acres of peanuts and sorghum.

Major Outputs:	FY 77 (Cumulative)	All Years
Warehouses constructed		2
Tons of seed produced	380	1,450
Extension agents trained	120	220
Cameroon Government positions established and filled	7	7
Personnel trained in U.S. in seed multiplication, processing and storage		5
Seed distribution outlets	20	50

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		(\$ thousands) FY 79
Personnel:	3 U.S. direct hire technicians (36 pm)	270
Commodities:	Spare parts for farm equipment and operating supplies	30
Total		300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	809	395	414	None
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	400	500		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,209	895	314	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	300	141	1,650	

PROGRAM: CAMEROON (GURC)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE North Cameroon Livestock and Agriculture Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 1,025		LIFE OF PROJECT 6,200
NUMBER 631-0004	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Africa Program, p. 128		

Purpose: To demonstrate in a pilot zone of significant size the feasibility of implementing a series of technical practices for integrating and intensifying livestock and agriculture production, while reversing land degradation processes through the improvement of range management practices.

Background and Progress to Date: A.I.D. has given priority attention in the past four years to the development potential of the agriculture and livestock sectors of the highly populated, semi-arid region of North Cameroon. Projects already underway and financed by A.I.D. which address these development needs include: North Cameroon Seed Multiplication, Young Farm Families Training Centers and Resource Inventory of North Cameroon. The Livestock and Agricultural Development Project is one of six developed by a joint U.S. and French study team. The Government of Cameroon has assigned responsibility to an interministerial regional committee composed of delegates from the Ministries of Agriculture, Plan and Livestock for the management of the project.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Cameroon will provide twenty technical personnel, in-country training facilities, offices, laboratories and warehouses.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will provide technical assistance to the Provincial Committee for Drought Rehabilitation, which administers the project, to strengthen its planning and management capabilities. The feasibility of a series of technical practices will be tested. These will include: improved forage production; development of water points; establishment of animal health posts; use of crop residues for feeding livestock; use of animal power; use of improved seeds; and supply of pesticides and improvement of water control practices.

Beneficiaries: The project will primarily benefit the sedentary livestock producers and small farmers. The project area's total population is 55,000 of which 98% are involved in livestock, agriculture or both.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Cameroonian managers, livestock and agriculture technicians assigned to project area	20
Acres under controlled grazing	220,000
Animals using transient centers	150,000
Vaccinations administered	1,500,000
Animals given medical treatment	250,000
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 5 long-term U.S. technicians (60 pm)	400
Training: 5 long-term participants in U.S. (60 pm) 7 short-term participants in U.S. (49 pm)	100
Commodities: Heavy construction equipment, vehicles, laboratory equipment, farm implements, vaccines, seeds, fertilizers	300
Construction: Animal health posts, storage buildings, dipping vats, technicians quarters	175
Other Costs: Operation and maintenance of vehicles and equipment	50
Total	1,025

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,200	800		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,200	800	400	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,025	3,975	6,200	

PROGRAM: CAMEROON (GURC)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE Practical Training in Health Education		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 631-0009		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79 800	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,040	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Africa Program, p. 130	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To develop and implement a nationally coordinated practical training system of health education activities responding to the needs of the rural population.

Background and Progress to Date: This project will address the lack of mid- and low-level workers trained to provide health education to rural Cameroonians. The Ministry of Health (MOH) is emphasizing health education and this project has been incorporated, as a priority, into their Fourth Five-Year Plan (1976-1981). Project inputs will include the retraining of both elementary school teachers and various health workers to reinforce village efforts to form health committees concerned with improvement of the village health environment. Project activities will take place in the Mefou and Kadey districts of Cameroon. It is the intention of the MOH to attempt the extension of project services to the national level, following the completion of this project in 1981. Project implementation began in the fourth quarter of FY 77 under the direction of a contract technician who is assisting the MOH by coordinating donor activities. Five Peace Corps Volunteers have also been assigned to the Kadey district and have assisted in the formation of health committees. The MOH has conducted the first training session for health workers.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will contribute \$1,235,000 for scholarships, training facilities and technical personnel. UNICEF, WHO and the Central African Regional Organization will provide a total of \$970,000 for vehicles, training specialists and materials and classrooms.

FY 1979 Program: The Government will provide additional staff and space to continue training at all levels. Other donors cited will continue to provide commodities and technician services.

Through an institutional contract to be signed in FY 78, A.I.D. will provide three health educators to assist the MOH in coordinating donor inputs and project activities.

Beneficiaries: The immediate project beneficiaries are the people of the districts of Mefou and Kadey, one of the poorest regions of the country, and the health education workers who receive training. The ultimate beneficiaries will be the rural population throughout Cameroon whose health practices will be improved through the efforts of the workers trained under this project.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>FY 77</u>	<u>All Years</u>
	(Cumulative)	
Village health committees formed	5	788
Primary school teachers trained		511
Health workers trained	7	1,103

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 3 long-term health educators (54 pm)	
(5 pm) of short-term consultant services	500
Training: 500 short-term participants (1,000 pm)	250
Other Costs: Health education conferences, vehicle maintenance and supplies	50
Total	800

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	600	2	598	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	500	600		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,100	602	498	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	800	140	2,040	

PROGRAM: CAMEROON (GURC)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE Social Science Research and Training (formerly Nat'l Office for Scientific & Technical Research)		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 300		LIFE OF PROJECT 900
NUMBER 631-0007	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 131; Advice of Change to be transmitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: (1) to develop a center for economic and social science research in Cameroon, and (2) to carry out research and to collect and disseminate socio-economic data for development programs in North Cameroon.

Background and Progress to Date: Economic and social science field research activities in Cameroon are inadequate for sound planning and evaluation of rural development programs. The Government's Center for Economic and Social Science Research (CSES), established in 1974, still operates in 1977 with only three Cameroonian researchers and limited support services. In FY 78, A.I.D. will provide long-term training for two Cameroonian researchers to be assigned to CSES. A.I.D. will also support the first of three field research projects designed to generate socio-economic base-line data for North Cameroon, a target area for A.I.D. and Government development programs.

Host Country and Other Donors: The major portion of the Government's funding for this project, estimated at \$368,000 over a five-year period, will be utilized for salaries and support services for Cameroonian personnel assigned to CSES. Four French researchers are currently pursuing their research under the aegis of the Center.

FY 1979 Program: The second of three social science field research projects planned for North Cameroon will be carried out. Five new and two continuing participants will be in long-term training in the United States prior to being assigned to research positions with CSES. Two CSES staff will be sent for long-term training in other African countries. The remainder of A.I.D.'s support will be for in-country training, center management, and the dissemination of research results.

Beneficiaries: The project benefits the poor majority by developing a research capacity which should lead to better planned and evaluated rural development programs, particularly for the rural poor in Northern Cameroon.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Field research projects completed	3
Cameroonian researchers trained	9
CSES operating a credible research program	

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: Four U.S. contract researchers (48 pm)	160
Training: Long-term academic training U.S. (84 pm)	
long-term academic training Africa (24 pm)	70
Commodities: Reference materials and field research equipment	25
Other Costs: Seminars, translation, printing, equipment maintenance	45
Total	<u>300</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	290	100		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	290	100	190	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	300	310	900	

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE Cameroon Low Income Housing		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 631-0003		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Programs, p. 132	FY 79 200	LIFE OF PROJECT 619	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To assist the Government of Cameroon in developing the institutional capacity to carry out sites and services programs for low income urban families.

Background and Progress to Date: In 1974, A.I.D. undertook a shelter sector analysis in Cameroon which indicated a need for approximately 26,000 new urban housing units a year, of which not more than 10% is being met through regularized construction programs. Much of the remaining need has been met through squatter settlements. The sites and services approach draws upon the considerable private initiative and investment represented in the squatter settlements. Simultaneously, it guarantees legal tenure, regularizes construction, and provides for services -- such as access to water, roads, storm drainage, and street lighting -- which can be provided as a normal municipal responsibility by the Government. Once designed, with the help of the two U.S. technicians, the first two Cameroonian sites and services developments will be undertaken in conjunction with a \$10 million housing investment guaranty loan authorized in FY 75. The sites and services approach emphasizes self-help construction efforts.

The Cameroon Government has made funds available for the establishment of a sites and services unit, and is proceeding with the formal establishment of the parent land development agency, Mission for the Development of Urban and Rural Land (MAETUR), within which the sites and services unit will function. In Yaounde since mid-1977, two U.S. technicians have assisted in planning MAETUR's organization and policies and in the conception of future programs and projects to be undertaken by MAETUR.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Cameroon will contribute personnel, office space, materials, equipment, and operating expenses for the sites and services unit.

FY 1979 Program: In FY 79, construction work will commence under the project while A.I.D. technicians continue to help in supervising construction of sub-divisions and infrastructure in Yaounde and Douala. They will continue to advise on the development of sites and services policies, procedures and programs.

Beneficiaries: The \$10 million housing guaranty loan, which is associated with this project, will finance the preparation of 5,000 serviced lots providing shelter for up to 50,000 poor urban dwellers in Yaounde and Douala. Per plot (300 m²) costs are initially estimated at \$1,300.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Establish procedures for occupancy	
Occupancy of serviced lots	50,000
Completion of management/accounting system for sites and services unit	
On-the-job training for sites and services unit staff	20
Tax supported fund established to continue to finance site development	1
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 2 U.S. contract technicians (24 pm)	190
Training: 1 short-term participant (5 pm)	10
Total	<u>200</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	319	55	264	Planning and Developing Collaborative, Inc.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	100	175		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	419	230	189	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	200	-	619	

COUNTRY: CAMEROON

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

-----U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-77	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977			
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	1.6	2.1	3.3	1.2	4.5			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	1.6	2.1	3.3	1.2	4.5			
A. AID AND PREDECS.....	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.1	3.1			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.1	3.1			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)....	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	0.6	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.6			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	0.6	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.6			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	-			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	-			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	0.6	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.6			
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.7	*			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	0.1	0.1	0.4	-	0.6			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.8			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.8			
PEACE CORPS.....	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.8			
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	-	-	-	-	-			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
A. MAP GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	-	-	-	-	-			
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-	-			
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	1.6	2.1	3.3	1.2				
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	1.6	2.1	3.3	1.2				
OTHER US LOANS.....	-	-	3.5	-	-			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	-	-	3.5	-	-			
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

ECONOMIC PROGRAM OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ¹
TOTAL	48.6	42.0	58.5	522.0
IBRD	3.3	32.0	25.0	157.1
IPC	-	-	0.8	1.2
IDA	36.2	10.0	13.5	126.4
AFDB	3.9	-	9.0	13.0
UNDP	3.6	-	0.7	26.4
Other	0.2	-	-	3.6
EBC	1.4	-	13.5	194.3
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1973-76	
TOTAL	69.8	92.3	622.5	
France	46.4	52.0	280.5	
Germany	8.8	21.3	59.5	
Canada	7.6	9.8	40.2	
Netherlands	3.5	3.9	15.7	
Switzerland	1.0	2.7	9.0	
Other	2.5	2.6	17.6	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1973-76	
TOTAL	17.4	2.0	19.4	
Saudi Arabia	17.4	-	17.4	
Libya	-	2.0	2.0	
Nigeria	-	-	*	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1966-77	
TOTAL	-	-	79.0	
USSR	-	-	8.0	
China	-	-	71.0	

^P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.

• LESS THAN \$50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

BEST AVAILABLE

Djibouti

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 113
 Per capita GNP(dollars, n.a.)
 Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) n.a.
 Life expectancy(n.a.) years
 Literacy rate.....(n.a.) ,Male, ,Female

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural
 production growth rate.....(n.a.)
 Annual per capita agricultural
 production growth rate.....(n.a.)
 Food production per capita.....(dollars n.a.)
 Major subsistence crop..... garden and fruits
 % of arable land.....(1975) 100%
 Major cash crop..... none
 % of arable land.....(1975)
 Major exports.....(1973) hides and skins
 Major agricultural exports.....(1973) hides and skins
 Value of all exports
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(n.a.)
 Exports to U.S.
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(
 Major agricultural imports.....(n.a.) food
 Value of all imports
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(n.a.)
 Imports from U.S.
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(
 Trade balance, last 3 years..... n.a.
 Main trading partners... n.a.
 Official international reserves,
 gross holdings, last 3 years... n.a.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... n.a.
 Total domestic revenues
 (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1975) 24.8, (76) 33.1, (77) 43.6
 Central government total
 expenditures, last 3 years
 (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1975) 29.0, (76) 33.1, (77) 58.1
 Deficit or surplus
 (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1975) -4.2, (76) 0, (77) -14.5
 Defense expenditures, last 3 years
 as % of total expenditures.....(1975) n.a., (76) n.a., (77) n.a.
 as % of GNP.....(1975) n.a., (76) n.a., (77) n.a.
 Service payments on external public
 debt as % of goods and non-factor
 services, latest..... n.a.

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest () -
 as % of country central government
 expenditures..... -
 as % of country imports of goods
 and services..... -

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population
 15 years of age and below...(n.a.) (15/40) n.a. (40+) n.a.
 Population growth rate....(n.a.) (
 Proportion of population in
 urban areas.....(n.a.) (
 Proportion of labor force in
 agriculture.....(n.a.)
 Major causes of mortality...(n.a.)
 Major causes of morbidity...(n.a.)
 Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(n.a.)
 People per doctor.....(n.a.)

DJIBOUTI (GROD)

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-

CP 79.13

The Republic of Djibouti became independent in June 1977. U.S. interests are political and humanitarian. Maintenance and strengthening of Djibouti's independence is important to the efforts to restore peace and stability to the Horn of Africa. The disruption of the economy and the influx of refugees pose serious and immediate problems for the new country.

Development Overview:

Few sovereign states have started with poorer prospects. The area is small, 23,000 square kilometers; its population of some 113,000 residents plus an unknown nomadic population lacks homogeneity; it has few natural resources; and it must develop new legal, economic, and institutional frameworks despite the absence of trained personnel.

The economy has largely revolved around the Djibouti port and the Addis Ababa railroad. Outside of the

Djibouti port area, the rural population is made up of nomadic herdsmen with per capita incomes under \$100 per year, equivalent to that of their neighbors in Somalia and Ethiopia. In fact, many of the herdsmen seasonally move back and forth across the border.

Economically, the new republic has encountered a staggering series of misfortunes. Fighting in Ethiopia has cut the railroad and restricted other channels for trade with Ethiopia thus creating intense unemployment and sharply reducing revenue. The pastoral tribesmen have not yet recovered from the drought from which the entire region suffered in 1973/75. Normal food movements from Ethiopia and Somalia have ceased, requiring extraordinarily high cost imports from overseas.

Emergency Relief Efforts:

An estimated six to ten thousand refugees, mostly women, children, and the elderly, have crossed the border seeking to escape the armed conflicts in Eritrea and the Ogaden. The Government of the Republic of Djibouti, GROD, has established two camps in which conditions are reported to be good. Adequate food and clothing is available, although additional shelter is required to alleviate overcrowding. The potential for serious health problems exists, and the possibility of smallpox and/or cholera epidemics is high, especially since both diseases are prevalent in neighboring areas. Some cases of measles have been detected. Additional refugees are believed to be in country outside the camps, receiving assistance from relatives. In the immediate future the most urgent requirement, therefore, is for food and other supplies to support the refugees and those unemployed by reason of the shut-down of the railroad and port.

Socio-Economic Performance:

During the colonial period development efforts were largely concentrated on meeting the needs of the colonial administration and the port facilities.

DJIBOUTI (GROD)

Education for the general public, particularly in technical areas, is minimal. Educational facilities consist of 30 public primary schools, one junior/senior high school, and a technical school for 528 students. The total estimated school enrollment is about 8,000, and there are three university graduates in the government. A few surveys and experimental projects have been carried out in rural areas, but virtually nothing has been done to develop agriculture or any other resources of the country.

External Donors:

Immediately after independence, several countries and international assistance agencies indicated their willingness to provide development support. Among these were the European Development Fund, France, the Arab League, and the World Bank. The GROD proposed a number of projects to the donors and specifically requested U.S. assistance in the field of agricultural development. Assistance to date has been limited to drought and refugee relief support valued at \$1,800,000 from, among others, Sweden, Norway, Germany, the UNHCR, and WFP. The United States has provided Disaster Relief funds and PL 480 commodities with an estimated value of \$1,000,000.

A.I.D. Program Direction:

In addition to continuing emergency relief assistance, A.I.D. plans to initiate a development program in FY 1978. In response to the GROD request, the program will concentrate on identifying and preparing projects for agricultural development. In the initial stages, our efforts will focus on developing the technical knowledge needed for project preparation and on developing the skills and organizations required to plan and implement such projects.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	-	1	2
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	-	5	9
Total	-	6	11
Participants^d			
Noncontract	-	10	20
Contract	-	-	-
Total	-	10	20

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS CP 79-08			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	-	250	750
Total A.I.D.	-	250	750
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	972	-
Total P.L. 480	-	972	-
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	-	1,222	750

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

DJIBOUTI (GROD)

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoiil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs .		-		-		-
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		972		-
Title II Total		-		972		-
Total P.L. 480		-		972		-

A.I.D. REPRESENTATIVE Vacant

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PRDGRAM: DJIBOUTI (GROD)

CP 79.03

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
Food and Nutrition Agricultural Planning and Manpower Development	* 603-0001	1978	-	-	1,000	250	1,000	750	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			-	-	1,000	250	1,000	750	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortisation; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Agricultural Planning and Manpower Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000
NUMBER 603-0001		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 1,000		
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be transmitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82
					ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To identify the potential for increased food production and to assist in planning agricultural programs to develop and utilize such potential.

Background: After 135 years of colonial rule over the sparsely populated, rugged, semi-arid land now known as Djibouti, the interior of the country is untouched. The basic nomadic existence of Djibouti's rural population remains unchanged, and the food needs of the urban population have traditionally been met either by European imports or by food imported by nomads overland on camels from Ethiopia and Somalia. Independence and the current armed conflicts disrupted these patterns, and Djibouti is faced with substantial food deficits.

Host Country and Other Donors: The first priority established by the new Government at independence was the development of a domestic food production capacity. The Government diverted funds from other areas of the budget to establish an agricultural development zone near Djibouti. This effort highlighted the severe constraints and fundamental problems which this Government faces: lack of trained manpower in both technical and administrative areas; lack of information regarding soils and water; and lack of appropriate equipment. There is no resident economist, no agricultural or livestock instruction in the schools, no experimental station, no land tenure law, no water law, no experience with surface water impoundment or irrigation, and very little foreign agricultural technical expertise available.

FY 1979 Program: A preliminary reconnaissance of the agricultural sector has been made, and discussions with the GROD are continuing regarding the scope and content of the A.I.D. program. A project will be developed and submitted to Congress for initial funding in FY 78. Specific inputs will be determined on

the basis of studies of the social, technical and economic feasibility of the program, recognizing that initial efforts will most likely concentrate on testing of soils and water, experimental trials of crops and agronomic practices, and academic and in-country training for the limited professional staff. The FY 79 program will be a continuation of these activities.

Beneficiaries: The indirect beneficiaries will be the people who use the improved practices for food crop production and the low income urban workers who will be supplied. The direct beneficiaries will be the government employees who receive on-the-job or formal training as the agricultural institutions are developed.

Major Outputs: (All Years)
Agricultural planning unit established
Water and soil resources identified
Agricultural station for adaptive research established
Manpower training program established

		(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		FY 79
Personnel:	3 long-term U.S. technicians (48 pm)	450
	6 short-term consultants (18 pm)	150
Participants:	15 long-term U.S. (180 pm)	150
	5 short-term U.S. (20 pm)	50
Commodities:	research equipment and supplies	100
Other costs:	operational support costs	100
Total		1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,000	250		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,000	250	750	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	3,000	5,000	

COUNTRY: DJIBOUTI

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

-----U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----

PROGRAM	----- FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT ----- PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77

I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. AID AND PREDECES.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.).... (-)	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEACE CORPS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. MAP GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER US LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
TOTAL	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ¹
	-	-	-	-
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976		CY 1966-76
TOTAL	35.3	29.4		160.4
France	35.3	29.4		160.4
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976		CY 1972-76
TOTAL	-	-		-
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
TOTAL	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P		CY 1964-77
	-	-		-

P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.

• LESS THAN \$50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 29,420
 Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 100
 Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) 1.5%
 Life expectancy(1973) 38 years
 Literacy rate.....(1970) 5% ,Male n.a. ,Female n.a.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1960-1974) 1.3%
 Annual per capita agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1960-1974) -0.7%
 Food production per capita.....(dollars 1976) \$27.75
 Major subsistence crop..... tef
 % of arable land.....(1975) 25%
 Major cash crop..... coffee
 % of arable land.....(1975) 5%
 Major exports.....(1976) coffee, hides and skins, pulses
 Major agricultural exports.....(1976) coffee, hides and skins, pulses
 Value of all exports
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 241, (75) 144, (76) 212
 Exports to U.S.
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 65, (75) 41, (76) 90
 Major agricultural imports.....(1976) manufactured fertilizer, cereals
 Value of all imports
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 281, (75) 255, (76) 321
 Imports from U.S.
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 16, (75) 57, (76) 85
 Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1974) -40, (75) -111, (76) -109
 Main trading partners... Saudi Arabia, U.S., West Germany
 Official international reserves,
 gross holdings, last 3 years... (1974) 275, (75) 288, (76) 306

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... (1974) 112, (75) 119, (76) 153
 Total domestic revenues
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 267, (74) 297, (75) 341
 Central government total
 expenditures, last 3 years
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 302, (74) 334 (75) 465
 Deficit or surplus
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) -35, (74) -37, (75) -124
 Defense expenditures, last 3 years
 as % of total expenditures..... (1973) 22.6%, (74) 22.3%, (75) 26.3%
 as % of GNP..... (1973) 2.8%, (74) 2.8%, (75) 4.3%
 Service payments on external public
 debt as % of goods and non-factor
 services, latest..... (1975) 7.7%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$23.8 million
 as % of country central government
 expenditures..... 5.1%
 as % of country imports of goods
 and services..... 9.3%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population
 15 years of age and below...(1967) 44% (15/40) 38% (40+) 18%
 Population growth rate....(1971-1972) 2.5% (1976-1977) 2.6%
 Proportion of population in
 urban areas.....(1973) 10% (1976) 11%
 Proportion of labor force in
 agriculture.....(1970) 85%
 Major causes of mortality...(1970) respiratory and infective diseases
 Major causes of morbidity...(1970) respiratory and infective diseases
 Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 170
 People per doctor.....(1973) 74,000

ETHIOPIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY								CP 79-13
(In thousands of dollars)								
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
1977								
Loans								
Grants	923	887	-	-	-	-	36	
Total	923	887	-	-	-	-	36	
1978								
Loans								
Grants	15,206	13,956	200	-	800	-	250	
Total	15,206	13,956	200	-	800	-	250	
1979								
Loans								
Grants	10,800	9,350	300	-	1,150	-	-	
Total	10,800	9,350	300	-	1,150	-	-	

a/

a/

a/Drought Funds from Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974

U.S. interests, reflecting the current complexity of Ethiopia's political, economic, and cultural milieu, are based on political, humanitarian, and developmental concerns. The continuation of the A.I.D. program is a concrete demonstration of our willingness to cooperate with Third World countries of varying political and economic beliefs; of our desire to alleviate suffering caused by disasters; and of our willingness to contribute to the achievement of long-term development objectives.

Overview

In many ways Ethiopia is still preoccupied with the process, started by the revolution in 1974, of changing from a centuries-old feudal monarchy to a military-led, socialist government. In addition to the pressures accompanying this basic social and economic transformation, the government has had to respond to the pressures of the

continuing civil war in Eritrea; guerrilla activities in several other provinces; acts of urban terrorism; and the escalating conflict in the eastern area of the country known as the Ogaden region. The need, and the government's desire, to deal with developmental issues remains high. National development requires immediate steps to stop deterioration of the land and the human health environment; to assist farmers to grow and market more food; and to enable people to obtain basic education and health services.

Socio-Economic Performance

The present Ethiopia Government has made a strong commitment to the poor majority through an effective nationwide land reform; a progressive agriculture income tax; higher prices to farmers; and formation of elected farmers' and urban dwellers' associations, with local executive and judiciary authority. Despite the strain of the current year, which is in an area that affects about 15% of the population, an increasing amount of the national budget is directed to development activities. According to the IBRD, the government's development spending has approximately doubled since the revolution. The IBRD estimates that the distribution of income has shifted markedly in favor of the rural areas generally and most particularly toward former tenants in areas producing a marketable surplus. Since 1971, student enrollments have increased 96%, including a 400% increase in female high school and university enrollments.

Other Donors

Ethiopia receives major humanitarian and development assistance from multilateral lending institutions, the European community, Sweden, and other western donors. Communist countries have begun to increase their assistance. The United States coordinates closely with IBRD and Swedish aid in providing support to the government's major agricultural development program.

ETHIOPIA

Food Production

Despite a record of self-sufficiency in cereal production, Ethiopia in recent years has had food deficits due to bad weather, internal distribution problems, and continued population growth. These shortfalls have been met in part from external food donations. Longer term efforts to overcome the deficit include increasing national attention to private population programs, rehabilitation activities in drought-prone areas, resettlement programs in underpopulated areas, and major nationwide programs in roads, grain storage, marketing, and population.

A.I.D. Program Direction

Our economic assistance for FY 1978-1979 has been planned directly with both government officials and local peasant associations to help increase food production, to promote self-help activities and marketing capacity of small farmers, and to develop needed skills and social services in rural areas. The FY 1978 contribution to agricultural sector development will fund continuation of support to the government's major rural development program which extends simple, improved farm practices and inputs to farmers and assists them in organizing cooperative marketing. FY 1979 projects in Seed Production and Agricultural Planning will develop more appropriate local technology for use by these farmers.

The continuing population, education, and training project supports an expanding national program and utilizes both American and Ethiopian private voluntary organizations. Through the Integrated Family Life Education project, the Ethiopian Women's Association is demonstrating dramatic achievements in women's literacy and economic activity and is influencing the government's national adult education curriculum.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	11	12	15
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	4	7	15
Total	22	19	32
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	5	7	30
Contract	-	4	27
Total	5	11	57

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS			
CP 79-08			
(In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	5,289	3,400	3,101
Grants	1,032	10,220	9,435
Total A.I.D.	6,321	13,620	12,536
P.L. 480**			
Title I			
Title II	4,686	3,883	5,028
Total P.L. 480	4,686	3,883	5,028
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	11,007	17,503	17,564

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
 **P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

ETHIOPIA

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		2,592		2,920		2,853
World Food Programs ..		1,705		963		2,175
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		389		-		-
Title II Total		4,686		3,883		5,028
Total P.L. 480		4,686		3,883		5,028

MISSION DIRECTOR Princeton Lyman

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Pulse Diversification and Improvement	* 663-0166	1974	1,314	736	200	421	400	380	278	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rural Agricultural Development	663-0167	1972	908	709	-	199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Drought Recovery and Rehabilitation	663-0187	1976	4,125	155	-	4,220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Upper Didesa Development	* 663-0179	1978	-	-	2,000	1,380	500	600	1,570	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Agricultural Sector Development	663-0181	1978	-	-	10,000	2,200	-	6,100	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Southern Gemu Gofa Area Rehabilitation (Phase I)	663-0210	1977	196	136	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Southern Gemu Gofa Area Rehabilitation (Phase II)	* 663-0193	1978	-	-	1,300	840	950	650	1,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Agricultural Planning, Analysis, and Evaluation	* 663-0208	1979	-	-	-	-	600	450	1,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Seed Multiplication, Certification, and Distribution	* 663-0212	1979	-	-	-	-	800	350	4,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Micro-Regional Rural Development (PVO)	663-0214	1978	-	-	456	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rural Roads	* 663-0182	1979	-	-	-	-	6,100	-	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Educational and Human Resources</u>																	
Integrated Family Life Education (PVO)	663-0213	1978	-	-	275	200	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Institute Management and Training	* 663-0188	1978	-	-	250	90	350	200	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Non-Formal Education	* 663-0189	1978	-	-	275	200	300	200	1,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Institute for Development Research	* 663-0190	1979	-	-	-	-	500	280	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Population Planning</u>																	
Population: Education and Training	* 663-0194	1978	-	-	200	90	300	150	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Health</u>																	
Malaria Control Program V	663-0006	1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,200	699	-	45	-	3,400	3,101	
Total			6,543	1,736	14,956	10,220	10,800	9,435	32,418	7,200	699	-	45	-	3,400	3,101	

*Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Agricultural Planning, Analysis and Evaluation		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 600		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,000
NUMBER 663-0208 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To assist in providing essential analytical skills and techniques to improve the capability of the Ministry of Agriculture and Settlement to plan, prepare, evaluate and coordinate agriculture/rural development projects.

Background: This project focuses on strengthening the immediate operational needs of the Planning and Programming Department (PPD), such as upgrading technical and analytical skills and techniques for project identification, selection, preparation and evaluation through short-term and on-the-job training. The project will help create a data collection system through which small farmers will be able to provide views and information to the planning process.

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host country: Approximately \$500,000 over the life of the project for staff salaries, data collection, in-country training and selected commodities.

FY 1979 Program: The key factor in successful implementation of the project is expanding and upgrading the competence and proficiency of the PPD staff.

Beneficiaries: Most important are the indirect benefits received by small farmers as a result of better selected and prepared development projects and their participation in a planning/evaluation feedback system.

Major Outputs:

All Years

Trained agricultural planners 42
 Selected and prepared agricultural projects
 Linkage established with data collection system
 Ministry of Agriculture programs coordinated

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)

	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 2 U.S. long-term (36 pm)	240
2 U.S. short-term (8 pm)	60
Training: 8 U.S. short-term (24 pm)	50
Third country training	50
In-country courses	100
Commodities: Vehicles, data survey equipment	50
Other Costs: Operational and logistic support costs	<u>50</u>
Total	600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	600	1,400	2,000	

TITLE Seed Multiplication, Certification and Distribution		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	FY 79 800	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,600
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To establish a national seed multiplication/certification and distribution program.

Background: There is no regulated seed industry, seed legislation, compulsory seed certification and testing, or nationwide seed multiplication and distribution program in Ethiopia. Despite the development of improved varieties of major food crops and the establishment of a nucleus of seed stocks at agriculture research stations, little improved seed is available to farmers. The project will emphasize production of foundation seed, multiplication of improved seed by contract seed growers and processing and certification of multiplied seed and distribution to farmers. Production opportunities for small farmers will be greatly increased by timely development of an effective seed program in conjunction with an expanded delivery of inputs to small farmers through the government's second phase agriculture sector development program which we and other donors are supporting.

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host country: Funding of buildings, salaries, office equipment, materials, and supplies, operation and maintenance and emergency local procurement to complement A.I.D. financed inputs.

Swedish International Development Agency, Federal Republic of Germany, UNDP, and FAO: Technical assistance and budgetary support through complementary activities.

FY 1979 Program: Technical assistance will include long-term services of a senior seed specialist, a seed multiplication/certification specialist, and short-term consultant services for seed processing. Funding will be provided for procurement of project vehicles, seed processing/cleaning equipment, and training.

Beneficiaries: The approximately 85% of Ethiopia's total population engaged in agricultural production will directly benefit from this project through the provision of new and improved seed varieties. The distribution of these new varieties will expand the yields of a multitude of crops thereby increasing food availabilities for both the rural producer and the urban consumer.

Major Outputs:

Expanded foundation seed production	<u>All Years</u>
Seed multiplication program functioning	
Operational seed processing plants	
Seed marketing and distribution system	
Seed producers, processors and growers trained	33
Seed certification and regulatory program established	1
	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 79</u>

Personnel:	2 U.S. long-term (36 pm)	240
	1 U.S. short-term (3 pm)	20
Training:	3 U.S. long-term (36 pm)	35
	15 U.S. short-term (30 pm)	65
Commodities:	Vehicles, seed processing and cleaning equipment	300
Other costs:	Operating and logistical costs	<u>140</u>
	Total	800

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	800	4,800	5,600	

TITLE Rural Roads		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 663-0182 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change submitted November 11, 1977	FY 79 6,100	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	LIFE OF PROJECT 8,000 ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: Establish a functioning capability within the EPMG to construct low-cost minimum standard rural roads; to make progress toward decentralization of rural roads construction and maintenance to provincial offices in Gemu Gofa and Gojjam Provinces; and to assist Peasant Associations to construct and maintain self-help roads.

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

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host country: The GOE will contribute \$8,130,000 in complimentary inputs for headquarters construction, personnel, materials and supplies for actual road construction.

The International Development Association: IDA will contribute: \$6,500,000 in support to Rural Road activities plus \$100,000 for training of the Rural Roads organization to complement the A.I.D. financed inputs.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will provide funds for road construction maintenance of heavy equipment, tools, spare parts, technical

assistance, and training.

Beneficiaries: The rural agriculturalists, pastoralists, and cottage industry producers in the Gemu Gofa and Gojjam regions, together with their dependents, will benefit from this project. This group includes at least 85% of the population in these regions or about 2.5 million rural dwellers.

Major Outputs: (All Years)

Rural Roads Construction and Maintenance
Units established in Gemu Gofa and Gojjam Provinces
Associations for self help roads established
Rural Roads constructed
Rural Roads maintained
Self-help roads constructed
Self-help roads maintained

A.I.D. Financed Inputs		(\$ thousands)
		FY 79
U.S. Personnel:	3 long-term (36 pm)	300
	4 short-term (28 pm)	172
Participants:	9 short-term (54 pm)	144
	2 long-term (30 pm)	
Commodities:	equipment, tools, tires, and spare parts	4,701
Construction:	road construction	783
Total		6,100

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	International Development Association
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	6,100	1,900	8,000	

TITLE Institute for Development Research		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 663-0190 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p.62	FY 79 500	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,500	
NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: Establish stronger linkages between the Institute for Development Research (IDR) and government development agencies to make more and better data and research available to development programs and projects.

Background: Ministries and agencies of the GOE are engaged in designing and implementing new programs meant to deliver measurable benefits to rural and urban poor with a relatively short time period. To support this effort, background data needs to be collected, a system of improved information flow needs to be established, and an institutional capability needs to be established to carry out social science research. The IDR has in the past provided the type of social research which is necessary for effective planning, but, due to financial and human resource constraints, it has been unable to provide the information on a scale necessary to support the GOE's increased rural development effort.

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host country: Faculty/staff salaries, office/classroom facilities as complementary support.

Sweden, Netherlands, U.K. Ford Foundation: Complementary research support

FY 1979 Program: Major components include short-term technical assistance for establishing data systems; research and evaluation techniques; training of IDR and government research/planning staff; research support and funds for drawing the plans for a new IDR building.

Beneficiaries: The initial beneficiaries are the staff of IDR and government agencies which utilizes the IDR's research findings in addressing particular development problems. The ultimate beneficiaries are the Ethiopian people who will receive better planned and implemented programs.

<u>Major Outputs</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Research staff better trained	10
Increased data available on econ/soc characteristics of rural poor	
Development of relevant evaluation techniques	
Physical facilities improved	
Quality of data improved	
 <u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	 (\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 4 U.S. short-term (10 pm)	75
Training: 4 U.S. long-term	45
In-country training	130
Other costs: Research activities and design of facilities	<u>200</u>
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	2,000	2,500	

PROGRAM: ETHIOPIA (GOE)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Pulse Diversification and Improvement		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 663-0166		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 79	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,192	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION		ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 58		FY 74	FY 80	FY 81

Purpose: To increase production of pulse crops through increased research, seed multiplication and extension.

Background and Progress to Date: The development objectives of the Pulse Project represent an important commitment to Ethiopia's agricultural sector. Increased pulse production by small scale farmers is intended to lead to additional food supplies for the poor and increased small farmer income. All technical personnel have either completed initial assignments or are conducting planned project activities. Laboratory and seed processing equipment have arrived. Construction is underway at the research center to house seed cleaning/processing equipment and for breeding and pathological research. The field research unit is conducting 20 research trials involving a variety of pulse crops at different elevations and under various climatic conditions. Improved seed and technology is scheduled for dissemination to small farmers through the extension service.

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host country: Personnel, office equipment materials and supplies and maintenance.

FY 1979 Program: Technical assistance includes long-term services of an agronomist, plant breeder, pathologist and agricultural engineer and short-term consultant services for seed processing. Funding will be provided for off-shore procurement of research and farm equipment and training.

Beneficiaries: The target group is the small farmer receiving extension service and cultivating 3.5 hectares or less. It is

expected that during the period of our funding a minimum of 12,000 farm families will benefit directly by receiving improved pulse seed and technology provided through the project. Project cost per family is thus less than \$183.

Major Outputs:

	FY 77	All Years
	(Cumulative)	
Established pulse research laboratory and field testing unit	1	1
Seed multiplied		
Training of counterpart staff		
short-term	1	4
long-term	1	7
Number of farmers receiving inputs	1,800	12,000
Development of higher yielding better adapted pulse varieties		

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)	
	FY 79	
Personnel:		
4 U.S. long-term (48 pm)		200
2 U.S. short-term (8 pm)		40
Training:		
4 U.S. long-term (48 pm)		40
5 U.S. short-term (34 pm)		60
Commodities: Research and farm equipment		35
Other costs: Logistical support		25
Total		400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,314	736	578	Near East Foundation Mississippi State University
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	200	421		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,514	1,157	357	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	400	278	2,192	

TITLE Upper Didesa Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 663-0179 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change submitted November 11, 1977	FY 79 500	LIFE OF PROJECT 4.070
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To settle very poor farm families in a presently unutilized area and to derive experience for application in other similar projects.

Background and Progress to Date: Approximately 85% of Ethiopia's population consists of peasant farmers, most of whom live in the crowded highland regions. Overcrowding has increased the number of farm units and decreased the farm size to the extent that farm families cannot support themselves. These small farm holdings are threatened by erosion and soil depletion while continued overcrowding generates unemployment. This project is intended to assist GOE national development goals of reducing unemployment, improving agricultural production, and increasing net per capita income of the rural poor.

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host country: Funding of investment costs, salaries, operation and maintenance, revolving credit fund, and selected farm supplies to complement A.I.D. financed inputs.

FY 1979 Program: Technical assistance will include long-term services of an agricultural economist, agronomist, and agricultural engineer. Funding will be provided for investment in storage and for training.

Beneficiaries: The target group is needy agrarian families located in, and adjacent to, the project site. The project expects to achieve equity in income distribution, increased food production, and improved quality of life for 6,800 farm families settling on 17,000 ha. in the Didesa Valley. Project cost per family for this pilot activity is about \$600.

Major Outputs:

	FY 77 (cumulative)	All Years
Project director, settlement officer, agricultural economist, extension agents, credit supervisor, and other middle-level officers selected and on the job	22	26
Kilometers of access roads upgraded and constructed		
Water supply system operating		
Hectares of land covered by tsetse fly control program		12,500
Credit available to farmers (\$000)		-
Farm families settled		6,800
Project farm functioning (# ha.)		1,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands) FY 79
Personnel: 3 U.S. long-term (54 pm)	315
Training: 3 U.S. short-term (9 pm)	20
Construction: storage and marketing facilities	150
Other costs: logistical support	15
Total	500

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	2,000	1,380		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	2,000	1,380	620	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	1,570	4,070	

TITLE Southern Gemu Gofa Area Rehabilitation--Phase II		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 663-0193 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 58	FY 79 950	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,270	
NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: Improve the production and socio-economic well-being of the people living in drought prone areas in a way that increases their self-reliance.

Background and Progress to Date: Southern Gemu Gofa is the poorest province in Ethiopia. During the 1974-75 drought, it received over \$1 million in relief aid. Since that time the Relief Commission and the Provincial Government have been formulating a comprehensive drought recovery program as part of the government's objectives of providing long-term development assistance in areas affected by drought. This project will reduce the area's vulnerability to natural disaster by allowing the people through their peasant associations to develop alternatives for improving their production, managing their limited resources, and developing an economic infrastructure.

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country: Staff salaries, recurrent cost, labor and materials

Sweden: Technical and financial assistance for water resources development through complementary activities.

UNICEF: Rehabilitation, food, and medicines through complementary activities.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will provide a long-term Rural Development Specialist who will be joined by various short-term consultants to assist the local administration and peasant associations in planning and implementing projects in their areas. Funds will be provided at the province level for implementing local projects such as clinics, schools, roads, wells.

Beneficiaries: Farmers, pastoralists, traders, and local handicrafts producers in the Southern Gemu Gofa region with an estimated 400,000 people. The total project cost will be less than \$8.00 per family.

Major Outputs: (All Years)

Alternatives developed for improving crop and livestock production.
Appropriate technologies for small industry development introduced
Minimum economic infrastructure necessary for improved production developed in project areas
Provision of social services
Planning, management, and evaluation capabilities of farmer associations and local government institutions strengthened

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Personnel:	
1 U.S. long-term (18 pm)	105
8 U.S. short-term (30 pm)	200
Training:	
Third country and in-country training (27 pm)	15
Commodities: Vehicles and equipment	85
Construction: Access tracks, wells, health clinics	120
Other costs: Logistical support	15
Development fund for small local projects	400
Total	950

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,300	840		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,300	840	460	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	950	1,020	3,270	

TITLE Institute of Management and Training		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 350		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,900
NUMBER 663-0188	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 60	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To improve the capability of the Institute of Management and Training (IMT) to analyze organizational reform and training requirements and conduct training for more rapid expansion of government development programs. This project has been expanded from its FY 78 goals to include more farmers and trainers.

Background and Progress to Date: This project will facilitate and accelerate the pace of government reform. Government efforts to initiate development programs by working through local development agencies and peasants associations, are severely hampered at present by inadequately trained staff, jeopardizing the government policy of promoting development through self-reliance. In order to insure governmental reorganization and greater local participation in the development process the government has begun a crash program of training local leaders and administrative staff. Approximately 770 have already been trained with support from A.I.D.'s regional manpower development program. The activity will be intensified through this project.

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country: Staff salaries, in-country training; commodity costs: \$1.8 million

FY 1979 Program: Short-term public administration advisors in areas of training design and the upgrading of staff through in-service training and re-orientation. Support for in-country training of local level administrators/leaders: instruction materials and facility construction.

Beneficiaries: Initial beneficiaries will be 3-4,000 rural and urban dwellers association leaders and government officials responsible for expanding on the theme of self-reliance, and moving forward priority development activities carried out by community organizations.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Local level leaders trained	3-4,000
Training facilities renovated & equipped significantly	5
Professional training staff increased	from 12 to 28

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 5 U.S. short-term (12 pm)	75
Training: 6 U.S. long-term (72 pm)	65
5 U.S. short-term (15 pm)	30
In-country training	60
Commodities: Training equipment	20
Construction: Training facilities	<u>100</u>
Total	350

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	250	90	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	250	90	160	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	350	1,300	1,900	

TITLE Non-Formal Education		FUNDS Education & Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 300		LIFE OF PROJECT 1.600
NUMBER 663-0189 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 African Program, p. 61	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: Establish an adult education system enabling local communities to improve skills related to community development needs, cottage and small industry, improved health and agriculture practices, civic consciousness and functional literacy.

Background and Progress to Date: In the aftermath of the revolution, traditional Ethiopia society is being radically transformed. Within this newly developing structure unschooled peasants and workers are being given an opportunity to plan an important role in local decision making and community betterment e.g. managing schools, collecting rents and programming receipts building roads, developing health clinics and generally promoting economic development within a self-reliance framework. To promote this effort, the Government has formulated a non-formal adult education program wherein local citizens previously denied educational opportunities will be able to acquire the skills needed to upgrade themselves resulting in a more effective community effort. This project was formulated in FY 78, however, due to changes in the Ministry of Education implementation has been delayed until FY 79. However, the GOE program supported is already underway.

Host Country & Other Donors:

Host country: Salaries and construction - 50% of total cost to complement A.I.D. inputs.

IBRD/IDA: Construction - 23% of total cost to complement A.I.D. financed inputs.

EEC, UNICEF, UNFSCO: Construction and technical assistance - 15% of total cost in complementary support of A.I.D. financed inputs.

FY 1979 Program: Project start up will concentrate on consultant support to the design and implementation of the GOE evaluation

system, provision of materials and equipment for the training centers as well as visits to non-formal education projects in the African countries.

Beneficiaries: The education centers will train 2 million peasants and 66,000 local artisans. Total cost per family is \$6.00, however, because of GOE and other donor contribution A.I.D.'s cost is 76¢ per family.

Major Outputs:

	All Years
Center coordinators trained	550
Training material produced/utilized	
Ministry staff trained	
Evaluation system designed/functioning	
Evaluation system designed/functioning	
	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 79
Personnel: 4 U.S. short-term (8 pm)	50
Training: In country and third country training	80
Commodities: Training equipment and supplies	150
Other costs: Logistical support	20
Total	300

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	275	200		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	275	200	75	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	300	1,050	1,600	

TITLE Population: Education & Training		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 663-0194		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 59	FY 79 300	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,600	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To increase the demand for Maternal-Child Health/Child Spacing (MCH/CS) services and the provision of government supported MCH/CS services.

Background and Progress to Date: The Ethiopian Family Guidance Association (FGA), a private, non-government organization, is Ethiopia's only national organization that is tacitly authorized by the Government to educate and train government and non-government personnel in matters pertaining to the delivery of child spacing services. Although the services are provided in government and non-government medical facilities, there is no formal government policy making such services available. This project will increase the capacity of FGA to respond to growing requests for training on child spacing and related subjects, and to provide assistance for strengthening the government and non-government delivery system.

Host Country & Other Donors:

Host country: FGA provides complimentary budget support - \$1.6 million.

International Planned Parenthood

Federation (IPPF): Budget support and contraceptives - \$2.0 million which complements A.I.D. financed inputs.

Family Planning International

Professional Training Association: \$0.4 million for training support to complement inputs financed by A.I.D.

FY 1979 Program: Development of specialized training packages designed specifically for integration into several levels of technical training of rural change agents. Emphasis will be towards adolescent fertility, sex education and child spacing. Direct training and support for field motivators, evaluation and research will also be undertaken.

Beneficiaries: Immediate beneficiaries are the several levels of teachers/trainers being trained in various formal and non-formal activities (e.g. teenagers and adults) most of whom will influence larger elements of the rural population in the conduct of their duties. It is estimated that approximately 500,000 individuals will receive information on MCH/CS services at a cost of \$5.00 per individual.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Training packages developed in family life education	12
Appropriate curriculums expanded to include family life and maternal and child health/family planning, materials	
Health workers trained in MCH/FP techniques and concepts	720
MCH/FP training materials produced ('000 units)	110
Government workers e.g. teachers, rural development agents, social workers, trained in family guidance concepts	26,000
Research and evaluation results disseminated and incorporated into FGA program	
Individual trained and informed in MCH/FP program ('000 people)	500
	(\$ thousands)
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 4 U.S. short-term (10 pm)	75
Training: 4 U.S. short-term (72 pm)	23
In-country training	114
Commodities: Training equipment and supplies	26
Other costs: Research, evaluation, materials production	62
Total	300

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977				To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	200	90		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	200	90	110	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	300	2,100	2,600	

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

-----U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-77	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977			
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	36.4	23.8	13.5	0.5	5.7			
LOANS.....	15.0	7.2	3.4	-	0.2			
GRANTS.....	21.4	16.6	10.1	0.5	5.5			
A. AID AND PREDECES.....	20.7	17.2	5.6	*	0.9			
LOANS.....	15.0	7.2	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	5.7	10.0	5.6	*	0.9			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)....	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	13.9	5.2	7.2	0.4	4.8			
LOANS.....	-	-	3.4	-	0.2			
GRANTS.....	*	5.2	3.8	0.4	4.6			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	3.4	-	0.2			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS....	-	-	3.4	-	-			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR....	-	-	-	-	0.2			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	13.9	5.2	3.8	0.4	4.6			
E. RELIEF, FC. DEV & WFP.	13.9	5.2	3.2	0.4	2.2			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY....	*	-	0.6	-	2.4			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	1.8	1.4	0.7	0.1	*			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	1.8	1.4	0.7	0.1	*			
PEACE CORPS.....	1.8	1.4	0.7	0.1	*			
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	24.1	37.6	7.4	0.8				
LOANS.....	11.0	25.0	-	-				
GRANTS.....	13.1	12.6	7.4	0.8				
A. MAP GRANTS.....	12.3	12.5	7.4	0.8				
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	11.0	25.0	-	-				
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-				
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	0.8	0.1	-	-				
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-				
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	60.5	61.4	20.9	1.3				
LOANS.....	26.0	32.2	3.4	-				
GRANTS.....	34.5	29.2	17.5	1.3				
OTHER US LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
FX-IM BANK LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN \$50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

(Millions of Dollars)

CP 79-18

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77
TOTAL	44.0	-	72.2	557.5
IBRD	-	-	-	108.6
IPC	-	-	-	15.5
IDA	27.0	-	57.0	344.1
AfDB	10.0	-	5.0	15.0
UNDP	1.9	-	3.4	50.8
Other	5.1	-	7.1	23.5
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	50.5	42.4	257.5	
Sweden	11.9	15.5	74.3	
Germany	16.5	10.9	64.0	
Italy	3.0	3.2	39.4	
United Kingdom	6.5	4.2	26.7	
Japan	4.6	1.9	14.6	
Netherlands	2.7	5.7	13.7	
Canada	2.6	0.3	9.8	
Other	2.7	3.7	15.0	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1973-76	
TOTAL	1.2	-	2.5	
Libya	-	-	1.0	
Saudi Arabia	1.0	-	1.0	
Nigeria	-	-	0.3	
Algeria	0.2	-	0.2	
Kuwait	-	-	*	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1964-77	
TOTAL	1.0	a	209.0	
USSR	-	-	105.0	
Eastern Europe	-	a	19.0	
China	1.0	-	85.0	

^P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.
*An economic cooperation agreement has been signed, but information on the amount of aid extended, if any, is not available.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: GHANA

CP 79-16

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 10,410

Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 590 ^{a/}

Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) 0.3%

Life expectancy(1974) 44 years

Literacy rate.....(1970) 25% ,Male n.a. ,Female n.a.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural production growth rate.....(1960-1974) 2.0%

Annual per capita agricultural production growth rate.....(1960-1974) -0.9%

Food production per capita.....(dollars 1976) \$49.87

Major subsistence crop..... yams

% of arable land.....(1975)

Major cash crop..... cocoa

% of arable land.....(1975) 35%

Major exports.....(1974) cocoa, wood

Major agricultural exports.....(1974) cocoa, wood

Value of all exports (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 755, (75) 807, (76) 671

Exports to U.S. (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 93, (75) 92, (76) 148

Major agricultural imports.....(1974) cereals, sugar and honey

Value of all imports (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 822, (75) 791, (76) 735

Imports from U.S. (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 103, (75) 128, (76) 146

Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1974) -68, (75) 16, (76) _____

Main trading partners... United Kingdom, European community, U.S.

Official international reserves, gross holdings, last 3 years...(1974) 93.8, (75) 149.9, (76) 104.2

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... (1974) 128, (75) 159, (76) 225

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 348, (74) 503, (75) 701

Central government total expenditures, last 3 years (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 504, (74) 678, (75) 1054

Deficit or surplus (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) -159, (74) -178, (75) -353

Defense expenditures, last 3 years

as % of total expenditures..... (1973) 6.4%, (74) 7.5%, (75) 7.3%

as % of GNP..... (1973) 1.1%, (74) 1.3%, (75) 1.5%

Service payments on external public debt as % of goods and non-factor services, latest..... (1975) 3.2%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$7.5 million

as % of country central government expenditures..... 0.7%

as % of country imports of goods and services..... 1.0%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population 15 years of age and below...(1970) 47% (15/40) 36% (40+) 17%

Population growth rate....(1971-1972) 2.7% (1976-1977) 2.7%

Proportion of population in urban areas.....(1973) 33% (1976) 33%

Proportion of labor force in agriculture.....(1970) 55%

Major causes of mortality...(1965) malaria, tuberculosis, schistosomiasis

Major causes of morbidity...(1965) malaria, tuberculosis, schistosomiasis

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 133

People per doctor.....(1973) 11,200

^{a/} World Bank estimate of per-capita GNP. High due to artificial exchange rate.

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	- a/
Grants	5,125	2,084	943	1,119	835	-	144
Total ..	5,125	2,084	943	1,119	835	-	144
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	- a/
Grants	7,513	4,210	915	1,435	942	-	11
Total ..	7,513	4,210	915	1,435	942	-	11
1979							
Loans	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	6,301	3,270	636	1,000	1,395	-	-
Total ..	13,301	10,270	636	1,000	1,395	-	-

a/ Drought Funds from 1975 Foreign Disaster Assistance Act

Ghana, the first black African nation to obtain independence in the post World War II period, has played an important role in political developments in Africa. The primary purpose of U.S. foreign assistance to Ghana is to help the Ghanaian Government achieve its stated objective of improving the standard of living and condition of its poorest people. This collaborative effort will contribute to the improvement of the investment climate as well as maintaining our traditionally freindly relationships with Ghana whose support on multilateral issues is important to the U.S. because of its impact in African circles.

Development Overview

Since achieving independence twenty years ago, Ghana has experienced virtually no growth in real per capita income. Although relatively well endowed with natural and human resources, Ghana's development has been frustrated by frequent changes in government, crop yields and prices of its major agricultural products, severe balance of payments

problems and foreign exchange shortages. Currently, Ghana is suffering from an accelerating inflation which in 1977 reached an annual rate of increase of 103%. The largest contribution to this increase came from local food which rose 143%, largely due to adverse weather conditions and poor harvests over the past two years. Persistent large budgetary deficits have also fueled inflation. As a result, many traditional staples are now too expensive for common consumption.

The agriculture sector in Ghana produces almost half of national income and employs over half of the labor force. Most farms are less than 10 acres, and these small-scale farms produce about 80% of national food requirements. The priorities of the Government of Ghana favor agriculture which has received consistently increasing allocations of the central budget. Ghana's Five-Year Development Plan, 1976-80, places highest priority on the agriculture sector and the Government's "Operation Feed Yourself" program stresses the concepts of self-reliance and self-sufficiency. A.I.D. strategy is to provide small-farm assistance in a way that supports this self-improvement emphasis.

Socio-Economic Performance

Ghana is committed to the achievement of equitable income distribution with sustained growth of the agriculture sector. Recently, however, a combination of poor economic performance and difficult social conditions has made obtaining planned objectives exceedingly difficult. The purchasing power of an already low per capita income (estimated at \$590) is eroded by inflation which in turn has a negative impact on family nutrition. Poor health, particularly in rural areas, in turn contributes to limited productivity.

The GOG is committed to breaking this cycle and is making some progress in doing so. A national health policy extending services to rural areas is being developed and implemented. These steps in combination with a family planning program that is advanced for Africa, seem likely to result in the improvement of rural health. Progress is

already visible in areas where implementation has begun. Efforts are also underway to re-orient the educational system and to place greater emphasis on vocational/technical training. This, in turn, should improve the management operation and productivity of the private sector.

External Donors

The United States is one donor among many. Most other external donors are planning for increased levels of assistance. Slightly more than one third of all foreign assistance to Ghana is allocated to agriculture, which has the Government's highest development priority. Health and human resource development follow in importance. Major donors to the agriculture sector are A.I.D., IBRD, UNDP, and Germany. Other donors assistance in this sector is concentrated on infrastructure projects that will benefit the small farmer. The United Kingdom is involved heavily in educational assistance, with an emphasis on university level training. Canada has significant programs in rural water development, dam construction, and higher education.

A.I.D. Program Direction

The A.I.D. program has two major thrusts which are directly supportive of Ghanaian development priorities. First, it is assisting the Government formulate and execute integrated rural development programs focused on the small farmer. A significant multi-year effort is currently being implemented which is aimed at providing the small farmer with access to needed agricultural inputs that will increase his productivity. Other A.I.D. programs are providing training for the officers and staff of various ministries concerned with rural development so that they may better plan, coordinate and implement their programs at national, regional and local levels. A secondary A.I.D. emphasis is to improve Ghanaian health and family planning programs. To this end, A.I.D. is assisting the Government to develop a national health policy and to translate that policy into outreach programs for the delivery of health services to rural areas. In addition, the maternal child health and pre-school feeding program under PL 480 Title II is being continued.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^d			
Direct Hire ^b	23	29	31
PASA ^c	6	8	8
Contract	12	14	24
Total	41	51	63
Participants^d			
Noncontract	63	85	97
Contract	-	-	-
Total	63	85	146

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS			
(In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	17,118	6,882	6,000
Grants	3,070	7,001	7,002
Total A.I.D.	20,188	13,883	13,002
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	6,500
Title II	5,995	3,160	3,333
Total P.L. 480	5,995	3,160	9,833
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	26,183	17,043	22,835

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

GHANA (GOG)

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	20	2,100
Rice	-	-	-	-	10	3,000
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	15	1,400
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		6,500
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		4,164		2,311		2,747
World Food Programs ..		765		849		586
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		1,066		-		-
Title II Total		5,995		3,160		3,333
Total P.L. 480		5,995		3,160		9,833

MISSION DIRECTOR Irvin D. Coker

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: GHANA (GOG)

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Expenditures	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Agriculture Management Development	* 641-0070	1975	1,091	689	410	425	340	350	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managed Input Delivery and Agricultural Services	* 641-0067	1976	2,375	613	1,600	1,512	730	1,170	495	10,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	5,000	6,000
Farmers Association and Agri-Business Development	641-0072	1977	750	-	1,500	900	-	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Planning and Rural Development	* 641-0073	1977	340	3	-	312	1,200	600	1,260	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-
Nutrition Improvement	* 641-0071	1978	-	-	200	50	200	150	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Application of Intermediate Technology	* 641-0084	1978	-	-	500	310	400	500	1,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Development Resource Support	* 641-0086	1979	-	-	-	-	400	100	4,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Population Planning</u>																	
Population Program Support	* 641-0064	1971	1,997	1,533	600	675	361	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DANFA Rural Rural Health Family Planning	641-0055	1976	4,388	4,149	65	239	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Programs in Population Dynamics	* 641-0087	1977	350	-	250	400	275	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Health</u>																	
Management Rural Health Services	641-0068	1973	427	399	900	500	-	428	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DANFA Rural Health Family Planning	641-0055	1976	1,130	714	535	500	-	314	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delivery of Rural Health Services	* 641-0082	1979	-	-	-	-	750	250	2,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manpower Development in Community Medicine	* 641-0088	1979	-	-	-	-	250	100	950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Education and Human Resources Dev.</u>																	
Economic Development Management	641-0062	1972	1,428	1,358	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic and Rural Development Management	* 641-0077	1977	732	76	545	700	620	750	803	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women in Ghanaian Development	641-0083	1977	342	84	-	258	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Development Training (PVO)	641-0095	1978	-	-	397	150	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation Maintenance Training Center	* 641-0089	1979	-	-	-	-	775	250	1,725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																	
Program Loan	641-H-017	1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,000	17,118	-	280	-	1,882	-	-
Total			15,350	9,645	7,502	7,001	6,301	7,002	13,412	29,000	17,118	-	280	-	6,882	7,000	6,000

*Detailed project narrative-See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

PROGRAM: GHANA (GOC)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE Rural Development Resource Support		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 641-0086		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79	400	LIFE OF PROJECT 19,500
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
			Grant 4,500 Loan 15,000		

Purpose: To strengthen the capability of selected regional, district and local level public institutions to design, implement, manage and evaluate integrated development projects.

Background: Dissatisfaction with past Government performance in the rural areas combined with the recognition of the need to bring development decision making closer to the people, led the GOG in 1975 to adopt a program to decentralize its administrative machinery. This new approach coincided with A.I.D.'s move to implement its new directions and provided the opportunity for A.I.D. to help the GOG in the decentralization process. Consequently, the District Planning and Rural Development project (DIPRUD) initiated in FY 77 was designed to assist the GOG test and establish the new approach. Implementation of this project began in the Atebubu District in FY 78 and will run through FY 81. This project is based on the lessons learned in DIPRUD and will expand locally planned and implemented activities to districts throughout Ghana.

Host Country and Other Donors: Funding for district council, local council, and ministerial budgets will be provided in addition to self help contributions and U.S. technician housing. (\$6.8 million)

FY 1979 Program: The initial phase of the project will involve Development Planning Advisors working closely with districts to assist in carrying out needs assessment surveys and subsequent district development plans and programs.

Beneficiaries: The project will benefit the rural population, and is aimed already at the poorer elements who will receive the major share of benefits. In the long term, replication of the projects will result in a spread of benefits to the entire Brong-Ahafo Region where the population is primarily rural poor and numbers over 750,000 people.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Surveys completed and development plans prepared	3
Technologies for increasing agricultural production identified	
Information system operational	1
Districts operating on Atebubu model	6

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: Two long-term advisors (36 pm) and short-term services (4 pm)	275
Training: Five short-term non-academic participants (6 pm)	10
Commodities: Vehicles, survey equipment	65
Other Costs: Local travel, surveys, research support	50
	Total 400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	400	19,100	19,500	

PROGRAM: GHANA (GOG)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE Delivery of Rural Health Services		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 641-0082	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79 750	LIFE OF PROJECT 13,300	Grant 3,300 Loan 10,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To provide basic health services to the people in rural areas through the use of low cost, integrated health delivery systems.

Background: As in the majority of LDC's, Ghana's limited medical resources have been primarily used, to develop urban health facilities and to train highly specialized professionals who provide services to the urban populations. It is estimated that 70% of the Ghanaian population does not have access to the formal health care system of the country. Building on the experiences of the Danfa Rural Health and Family Planning Project and the Management of Rural Health Services Project, the Government of Ghana (GOG) is planning to expand basic services to the population most in need of health care.

A concept paper which will serve as the basic document for the program is being prepared by the GOG. The GOG is also approaching other donors for possible support of their long term effort. The Ministry of Health has also taken initial steps in bringing the program to the attention of other Ministries to ensure that there is an integrated approach to this health development initiative.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOG will provide training and health care facilities, counterpart personnel, office space and administrative support, trainees, and local training materials (\$4.5 million).

FY 1979 Program: Support will be provided to 5-10 districts designated as pilot areas. Funds will be used for the start-up costs, training and commodities necessary to initiate and test the system which is being designed by the Ministry of Health.

Beneficiaries: It is the intent of the project to establish basic community medicine facilities and systems in 25 rural villages with an estimated population of 2,000 persons per village. Sufficient District Medical Officers to staff a minimum of one half of the Districts of Ghana will also be trained and will directly benefit the people in those districts.

Major Outputs: All Years

Training of community health aides (including traditional birth attendants, leaders and indigenous practitioners)	100
Training of Superintendents and Public Health Specialists	50
Training of District Medical Officers	20
Plant medicine research	
Establishment of basic community medicine systems	25
Establishment and institutionalization of rural medical logistics system	

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79

Personnel:	Three long-term advisors (54 pm) and short-term consultants (10 pm)	510
Training:	Long-term academic (60) and short-term non-academic (15) participants	85
Commodities:	Vehicles, training aids, medicals	130
Other Costs:	Local travel and materials	30
	Total	750

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	750	12,550	13,300	

PROGRAM: GHANA (GOG)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE Manpower Development in Community Medicine		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 641-0088	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	FY 79 250	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,200	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To institutionalize the capability within the Ghana Medical School (GMS) to train doctors at the post-graduate level in community health in order to provide the number of trained physicians necessary for an effective rural health delivery system.

Background: Rural health delivery systems cannot function properly without the supervision and guidance of professionally trained specialists, most preferably a physician. At present there is no recognized graduate course in Public Health for doctors within Ghana. Consequently, physicians now being trained are sent to outside institutions. Their numbers are, thus, very limited. Consequently, Ghana has not been able to field public health specialists below the regional level. The Government of Ghana through the GMS is attempting to address this problem in coordination with other West African countries. A graduate level program will be established at the GMS as part of the West African post-graduate Medical College which is an organization formed by Nigeria, Liberia, Sierra Leone and the Gambia. The graduate public health specialists will then be assigned at the district level where they will supervise all aspects of the rural health delivery systems.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will provide faculty, staff salaries and allowances, student stipends, and building maintenance for the postgraduate training program within the GMS (\$1,174,000). The West African Health Secretariat will contribute the honoraria and travel costs for specialists from other countries who will teach in the graduate school (\$128,000).

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will provide short-term consultant services, laboratory equipment and teaching aids for the program and will initiate specialized training for selected faculty members.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries are the rural poor in the areas that will be served by public health specialists who will be able to effectively coordinate the rural health delivery system in their locality. As the GOG intends to place a specialist in each district approximately 70% of Ghana's estimated ten million people should be affected.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Curriculum developed at Ghana Medical School	
Graduate public health specialists trained	40
Facility constructed (or renovated) to house the graduate school	1
Public health laboratories established	
Training sites for rural practical experience established	5
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: Short-term consultants (15 pm)	125
Training: Three long-term academic (36 pm) and short-term non-academic (9 pm) participants	50
Commodities: Laboratory equipment and teaching aids	<u>75</u>
Total	250

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	250	950	1,200	

PROGRAM: GHANA (GOG)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE Transportation Maintenance Training Center		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 641-0089		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79 775	LIFE OF PROJECT	2,500
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To establish a capability to train Ghanaian personnel in the necessary skills to maintain adequate transportation systems in support of programs providing services to the rural poor.

Background: The Transportation Maintenance Training Center (TMTC) will provide training for in-service personnel in the transportation related activities of administrators, drivers, operators, mechanics, supply managers and technical specialists.

The rural poor are confronted with serious problems in marketing produce and acquiring the necessary inputs for production. Government services such as extension, health care, credit, and to some extent primary education are inaccessible to the rural poor owing in large part to the lack of adequate transport support for outreach and extension programs. A primary reason for this weak transport capability is the lack of trained manpower to manage and maintain transportation equipment. It is this kind of training that will be provided by the TMTC project.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Ghana (GOG) will pay for the operation and maintenance of the TMTC, including staff salaries and allowances. They will also contribute 4/5 of the cost of construction and renovation of the permanent training site (\$1.043 million).

FY 1979 Program: During FY 79, a program of instruction will be developed, curricula and course materials prepared, commodities procured, instructors trained and the training facility established.

Beneficiaries: Improved vehicle maintenance capability of Government ministries will result in faster and more efficient delivery of goods and services to the rural poor. This, in turn, will lead to an improvement in the productivity of the rural Ghanaian and potentially a higher standard of living.

Major Outputs: All Years

Training programs developed	12
Training center established	1
Instructors trained	29
Training program for students operational	1
Students trained	3,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79

Personnel: Three long-term technicians (36 pm) and short-term consultants (4 pm)	300
Training: Short-term, non-academic participants (15 pm)	25
Commodities: Shop equipment and instructional/library materials	375
Other Costs: Teaching materials, local travel and in-country training	<u>75</u>
Total	<u>775</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	775	1,725	2,500	

PROGRAM: GHANA (GOG)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE Agriculture Management Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 641-0070		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79 340	LIFE OF PROJECT	1,940
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Africa Program, p. 169	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To develop a self-sustaining indigenous agricultural management and planning capability which will lead to improved allocation and utilization of agricultural sector resources.

Background and Progress to Date: The Manpower Development Division in the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) has been established. The second cycle of training programs for agricultural managers at the regional and local level (ARMS) was completed and the third cycle initiated. A program leading to a Diploma in Agriculture Administration (DAA) has been initiated while a 2 year Master level study program (MAA) is entering its second cycle of students.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government has constructed a training site and is paying staff salaries and food and lodging for trainees (\$3.1 million).

FY 1979 Program Description: During FY 79 the fourth cycle of the ARMS and DAA programs will be completed as well as the third cycle of the 2-year MAA program. The emphasis this year will be on institutionalizing the program prior to the end of the project.

Beneficiaries: The Ministry of Agriculture provides services to the rural population in order to promote greater productivity, hence greater income and a higher standard of living. The delivery of these services has been impeded due to poor management practices. Improved services through better management, which is the aim of this project, will assist in improving the standard of living of the rural poor.

Major Outputs:	FY 77 (Cumulative)	All Years
Manpower Development Division established in MOA	1	1
Annual Regional Management seminars cycles completed	2	4
Diploma in Agricultural Administration cycles completed	2	4
Master of Agricultural Administration cycles completed	1	3
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>		(\$ thousands) FY 77
Personnel: Three long-term technicians (36 pm) short-term consultants (2 pm)		225
Training: One long-term academic US (12 pm) and short-term participants (38 pm)		70
Commodities: Books, films and training supplies		10
Other Costs: Local travel and support		35
	Total	340

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,091	689	402	U.S. Department of Agriculture U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	410	425		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,501	1,114	387	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	340	99	1,940	

PROGRAM: GHANA (GOG)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE Managed Input Delivery and Agricultural Services (MIDAS)		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 641-0067		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 171 Advice of Change to be Transmitted	FY 79	Grant 730 Loan 5,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 35,200
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To increase small farmer production through development of a coordinated national program to provide more and improved agricultural inputs -- fertilizers, seed, credit, services and technologies.

Background and Progress to Date: A major constraint to increasing agricultural production and small farmer income is the lack of coordination by institutions providing vital inputs and services to farmers. The MIDAS project is designed to address this constraint by assisting GOG participating agencies to provide more and better inputs and vital services including credit, fertilizer, improved seeds, marketing services, applied research and intermediate technology to target groups of small farmers. Three seed and two agriculture credit technicians are now working with their counterparts developing their programs. The first MIDAS loan of \$10.0 million was authorized in FY 76 to finance purchase of commodities supporting the program. Local currency generated by commodity imports will fund expansion of the small farmer loan activity.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOG will continue to provide training facilities, office and clerical support staff for U.S. technicians, land and capital for project activities, and counterpart personnel (\$11.7 million).

FY 1979 Program: Expansion of credit and extension activities will continue while the seed multiplication sub-activity will commence distribution of improved seeds through commercial outlets to small farmers. Pilot marketing activities and the inauguration of bagged fertilizer sales will begin. A second MIDAS loan of \$5.0 million will be negotiated to continue the flow of needed inputs and local currency.

Beneficiaries: The major beneficiaries are small-scale farmers cultivating ten acres or less. It is estimated that 28,500 farmers will be reached by FY 79 with credit and production inputs, while total benefits and spinoffs will impact on 75% of the rural population by 1981.

Major Outputs:	FY 77 (Cumulative)	All Years
Farm loan offices established	3	39
Small farmers reached with improved inputs and services	2,500	68,000
Seed Multiplication Units established		4
Pilot Marketing System (district level)		1
Small farm research station		1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79

Grant:	
Personnel: 60 pm of long-term advisors services and short-term consultant services (10 pm)	500
Training: Short-term U.S. participants (30 pm)	50
Commodities: Laboratory equipment, training aids	100
Other Costs: Local travel, surveys, evaluation	80
Total	730

Loan:	
Commodities: Small farm equipment, fertilizer and seeds	5,000
Total	5,730

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	12,375	613	11,762	Experience, Inc. Clapp and Mayne, Inc. Other to be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,600	6,512		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	13,975	7,125	6,850	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	5,730	15,495	35,200	

PROGRAM: GHANA (GOG)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE District Planning and Rural Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 641-0073		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79	Grant	2,800
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Africa Program, p. 172	3,200	Loan	5,000
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT	
			FY 77	FY 80	FY 81

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

Background and Progress to Date: In an effort to improve rural life the GOG has delegated authority to district governments giving them substantial control over their own development projects. In order to exploit this opportunity the first phase of this project will involve a Development Planning Advisor who will work closely with the target district government in preparing a development plan and budget. Subsequently a broader effort will involve actual implementation of specific local development projects.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Ghana will provide budgetary support for the district councils, ministries, local councils, and village development committees. In addition the GOG is financing self-help contributions and providing housing, offices and vehicle support to U.S. advisors. Canada will fund a feeder road maintenance program which is complementary to this project. The IBRD is financing a major highway maintenance program which is being coordinated with infrastructure development in the project area.

FY 1979 Program: A \$2.0 million loan will be negotiated in FY 79 to make possible purchase of equipment for small-scale public works, water systems and feeder roads as well as machinery for small agricultural processors and manufacturers of intermediate technology implements. Grant financing will initiate the broader effort under the second phase.

Beneficiaries: This project will benefit almost all the 106,000 residents of the target District and results of the experimental activities will spread to at least an equal number of residents of other districts with similar characteristics.

Major Outputs: All Years

Critical obstacles identified, and development plan prepared	1
Increased autonomy for District Council in decision making and execution of the development plan	
Technologies and interventions for increasing agricultural production identified	20
Improved budget and accounting system for the target district	1
Off-farm income generating enterprises developed	5

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79

<u>Grant:</u>	
Personnel: Four long-term advisors (96 pm)	
short-term consultants (10 pm)	780
Training: Short-term participants (24 pm)	30
Commodities: Vehicles, survey equipment, self-help project materials	190
Other Costs: Research support, experimentation fund, in-country travel	<u>200</u>
Total	1,200

<u>Loan:</u>	
Commodities for rural infrastructure, road building and other construction	Total 2,000

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	340	3	337	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	312		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	340	315	25	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	3,200	4,260	7,800	

PROGRAM: GHANA (GOG)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE Nutrition Improvement		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT	580
NUMBER 641-0071	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79	200		
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Africa Program, p. 170	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82	

Purpose: To develop the capacity for and demonstrate the utility of intersectoral nutrition planning, and to develop and demonstrate practical, cost effective nutrition programs.

Background: The nutritional status of the population has deteriorated over the past 10 - 13 years as has the real income of the lower income groups during the period. Estimates are that the lowest income families receive only 60% of their protein needs and about 70% of their caloric needs. In 1974, because of their concern for the lack of coherent nutrition policy, the Government of Ghana convened a National Food and Nutrition Conference assisted by A.I.D. Several major recommendations on nutrition policy were incorporated into the Five-Year Plan. Based on that Plan, a Nutrition Action Plan is to be released late in 1977 at which time A.I.D. will finalize project implementation designed with the Government. The project is intended to provide policy makers with approaches for improved planning and coordination of nutrition intervention which consider particular circumstances or varying production and dieting patterns of the country.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will meet all direct costs of salaries and other operational costs estimated at \$1.2 million. Supporting feeding programs will be provided by CIDA, CRS, FDR, UNDP and FAO. Advisory assistance will be provided by UNICEF, WHO, and IBRD.

FY 1979 Program: Work will begin on the implementation of interventions designed during the previous year. Additional surveys will be conducted to further refine the data base established by the nutritional surveys conducted in the first year.

Beneficiaries: High risk groups including children under five years of age, and pregnant and lactating mothers will be given priority. However, the development generating aspects of the program will have an impact on the rural population as a whole.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Functioning Planning Group appropriately staffed	1
Technical and extension staff trained	74
Detailed data base on target area/population	1
Specific cost effective nutrition interventions designed and tested	
Health and agriculture policy level interventions successfully promoted and implemented	2
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Personnel: Short-term consultants (3 pm)	25
Training: Two long-term academic participants (24 pm) and short-term non-academic (10 pm)	50
Commodities: Demonstration and research equipments/materials	30
Other Costs: Sample surveys, research support	95
Total	200

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	200	50		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	200	50	150	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	200	180	580	

PROGRAM: GHANA (GOG)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE Development Applications of Intermediate Technology a/		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 641-0084		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 259	FY 79 400	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,150	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advice of Change to be Transmitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To create within Ghana a system capable of providing information on and stimulation for the development, adaptation, marketing and use of low-cost technologies of particular relevance to increasing incomes and improving the well-being of persons living in rural areas.

Background and Progress to Date: The search for appropriate technologies is a recent development emphasis, based on a recognition that local skills and materials can be mobilized in ways which may allow development benefits to reach poorer elements of rural societies in a manner that is self-sustaining. This search for simple, low-cost technological innovations assumes particular importance in Africa where many countries cannot afford the costs, especially the foreign exchange requirements, of purchasing capital intensive and imported technology. Ghana in particular has recognized this need and has attempted, with initial success, to fabricate, test, and distribute hand tools and implements which will increase agricultural and small scale industrial production. These innovations will improve the working conditions of the rural people.

In addition to the efforts thus far, planners and administrators believe that it is vital that the development of improved technology be pursued in a more systematic and coordinated manner. The project is expected to start in mid-1978.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOG will provide the capital costs for the two technology centers as well as the maintenance and operating expenses. Housing, offices and clerical support will be provided by the GOG for the U.S. technical advisors who are working on the project. (\$912,000)

FY 1979 Program: The initial steps in this program will involve the establishment of a centralized information system. Concurrent with the establishment of the information system, technical assistance and supporting equipment and materials will be provided to assist research efforts on tool development and testing, production techniques, and marketing. Dissemination of results will follow.

Beneficiaries: The project will work directly with local organizations which assist craftsman and small entrepreneurs drawn from the rural and urban poor. As both individuals and organizations are being assisted the techniques being learned should be widely disseminated.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: Seven long-term advisors (24 pm) and short-term consultant services (10 pm)	250
Training: Short-term non-academic participants (15 pm)	30
Commodities: Vehicles, machines, equipment and supplies	90
Other Costs: Local travel and product development research grants	<u>30</u>
Total	400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	500	310		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	500	310	190	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	400	1,250	2,150	

a/ Formerly part of Africa Regional Project 698-0407 "Improved Rural Technology".

PROGRAM: GHANA (GOG)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE Population Program Support		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 641-0064		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79 361	LIFE OF PROJECT	2,958
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Africa Program, p. 174	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 71	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To develop the primary systems of a viable and effective national family planning program capable of providing family planning services to those who desire it.

Background and Progress to Date: The GOG's National Family Planning Program (GNFPP) is considered to be one of the most developed programs in West Africa. The program has a well defined population policy. Ghana's population is estimated to be 10.4 million. There are approximately 105 persons per square mile, but the population is growing at an estimated rate of 2.7% per year with high fertility and declining mortality. At this rate the population could double in twenty-five years.

Building on a base of 193 registered clinics serving about 60,000 continuing users, the GNFPP has recently organized a series of regional seminars to increase the involvement of all officials and medical personnel participating in the program. Coordination of the GNFPP program with the Ministry of Health and other agencies is improving. An intensive program to train health personnel in the Ministry of Health has begun. A contract was just signed between the A.I.D. and the Research Triangle Institute to assist the GNFPP in strengthening its information system management, research, and evaluation capacities.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government continues budget support to GNFPP and for other population activities outside this project (\$760,000). Other help in the form of training, audio-visual equipment, contraceptives, and research funds is coming from UNFPA, IPPF, CIDA, FPIA, UNICEF and BODA.

FY 1979 Program: This is the last year of funding for this project. Inputs from the A.I.D. will include funds for training, commodity support and continuation of in-service training, rural distribution of contraceptives, motivational research and evaluation.

Beneficiaries: The direct target of project activities are fertile couples, particularly the women between the ages of 14-44. The country as a whole will benefit, however, from any decrease in the population growth rate.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	FY 77	All Years
	(Cumulative)	
Additional clinics	193	231
Expanded mobile supply units	8	10
Expanded retail contraceptive outlets	236	337
Management seminars conducted	2	4
Training family planning supervisory personnel	22	150
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>		(\$ thousands)
		FY 79
Training: Short-term non-academic participants (21 pm)		35
Commodities: Contraceptives, medical kits, clinical supplies		191
Other Costs: Research and evaluation, outreach programs, contraceptive distribution, local travel		135
	Total	361

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,997	1,533	464	Research Triangle Institute
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	600	675		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	2,597	2,208	389	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	361	-	2,958	

PROGRAM: GHANA (GOC)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE Programs in Population Dynamics		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 641-0087		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 175	FY 79 275	LIFE OF PROJECT 875	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To strengthen the competence of the University of Ghana in the various disciplines involved in the study of population dynamics and implementation of family planning programs, including their relationship to health, economic development, food, land utilization and environmental protection.

Background and Progress to Date: This project builds directly on a previous centrally funded project, University Teaching of Population Dynamics, which established the Population Dynamics Program (PDP) in 1972. The PDP has been successful in generating an awareness of population issues at the University and to some extent outside the University. It has also been successful in educating students in population studies, developing a better curriculum for population studies and in stimulating related research.

Addressing the population problem in Ghana is a long-term proposition that requires a dynamic agent that repeatedly brings these issues before the public eye. The Ghana PDP is judged to be the best such agent for this program. Close coordination has been affected between PDP and the Ghana National Family Planning Program in preparation for drawing up plans for specific undertakings.

Host Country and Other Donors: The University of Ghana will contribute 80% of local project costs and is seeking other contributions to ensure that PDP remains operational after direct A.I.D. support ends.

FY 1979 Program: The PDP will continue to organize and conduct research projects, and organize workshops and seminars in the population field. PDP will also finalize arrangements to receive other sources of funding which have been developed over the previous years.

Beneficiaries: Increased awareness at the national and local level of the dynamics of population growth and development should lead to governmental and family action to curb fertility.

Major Outputs:All Years

New population related academic courses initiated	5
New population research projects completed	8
Monographs on population research prepared	6
Local and regional fellowships awarded	23
Physical and human resources of PDP improved	

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:(\$ thousands)
FY 79

Personnel: Short-term contract advisors (8 pm)	55
Training: Long-term academic (48 pm) and short-term non academic (5 pm) participants	60
Commodities: Library materials, equipment vehicles	20
Other Costs: Fellowships, research grants, publication, seminars	
Total	140
	275

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	350	-	350	University of North Carolina
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	250	400		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	600	400	200	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	275	-	875	

PROGRAM: GHANA (GOG)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE Economic and Rural Development Management		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 641-0077		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Change to be transmitted FY 78 Africa Program, p. 178	FY 79	620	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,700
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To establish an effective planning, coordination and management training program for district and regional level officials and district council members.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Ghana is committed to a comprehensive rural development policy to be carried out on a decentralized basis. Rural people are to be involved in the development process through district level planning and implementation systems. This project was requested by the government to prepare the districts to effectively meet these responsibilities. To date the following elements of the project are in place: the Project Secretariat and the Project Coordinating Committee have been established; project training teams have been organized in each region; and the A.I.D. funded technicians and project officer are on board.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government provides salaries, operational costs, training support facilities and materials, room and board. (\$2.7 million)

FY 1979 Program: FY 79 will see the following training programs become operational: district by district training of each of the decentralized heads of ministries; region by region training of all regional level heads of ministries; and participant training for one-third of the twenty-seven management trainers.

Beneficiaries: This is a national program covering all 62 administrative districts and will ultimately benefit all rural Ghanaian families.

Major Outputs

	FY 77 (Cumulative)	All Years
Project Coordinating Committee established	1	1
Project Secretariat established	1	1
Regional training teams trained		9
District Councils trained (first, second, third cycles)		62
De-centralized ministry representatives trained (first, second, third cycles)		62
System established to update course content and teaching methodology		
Consultant services provided in the regions		

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands) FY 79
Personnel: Six long-term technicians (72 pm) and short-term consultant (2 pm)	470
Training: Five long-term academic U.S. (60 pm) and short-term participants U.S. and third countries (45 pm)	130
Commodities: Audio visual equipment and training aids	5
Other Costs: Local travel and in-country training	15
Total	620

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	732	76	656	U.S. Department of Agriculture
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	545	700		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,277	776	501	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	620	803	2,700	

COUNTRY: GHANA

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

-----U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----

PROGRAM	FOPEIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL REPAY- TOTAL LESS LOANS MENTS REPAYMENTS AND AND AND GRANTS INTEREST INTEREST		
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	6.0	7.5	17.4	5.2	23.0			
LOANS.....	-	-	10.0	-	10.5			
GRANTS.....	6.0	7.5	7.4	5.2	12.5			
A. AID AND PREDECES.....	2.6	2.9	11.9	2.4	5.1			
LOANS.....	-	-	10.0	-	-			
GRANTS.....	2.6	2.9	1.9	2.4	5.1			
(SEC. SUPD. ASSIST.).....	-	-	-	-	-			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	2.1	2.8	3.9	2.2	17.0			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	10.5			
GRANTS.....	2.1	2.8	3.9	2.2	6.5			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	10.5			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	10.5			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	2.1	2.8	3.9	2.2	6.5			
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.3	2.5			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	1.4	2.4	2.9	1.9	4.0			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	1.3	1.8	1.6	0.6	0.9			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	1.3	1.8	1.6	0.6	0.9			
PEACE CORPS.....	1.3	1.8	1.6	0.6	0.9			
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	*	0.1	0.1	*	*			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	*	0.1	0.1	*	*			
A. MAP GRANTS.....	*	0.1	0.1	*	*			
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	-	-	-	-	-			
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
D. TRAN-FXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-	-			
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	6.0	7.6	17.5	5.2				
LOANS.....	-	-	10.0	-	-			
GRANTS.....	6.0	7.6	7.5	5.2				
OTHER US LOANS.....	-	11.9	-	20.4	7.2			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	-	10.0	-	20.4	7.2			
ALL OTHER.....	-	1.9	-	-	-			

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77
TOTAL	79.9	-	61.9	354.3
IBRD	66.5	-	48.0	190.5
IDA	10.0	-	9.0	105.3
AFDB	2.0	-	3.3	19.8
UNDP	1.2	-	0.4	32.2
Other UN	0.2	-	1.2	6.5
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	105.1	28.4	311.8	
Germany	65.8	5.9	123.9	
Canada	18.4	12.2	78.6	
United Kingdom	3.0	5.6	63.8	
Italy	12.7	0.3	14.1	
Other	5.2	4.4	31.4	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-76	
TOTAL	-	*	*	
Kuwait	-	*	*	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1964-77	
TOTAL	-	-	237.0	
USSR	-	-	93.0	
Eastern Europe	-	-	102.0	
China	-	-	42.0	

P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.

* LESS THAN \$50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

Guinea

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 4,580
 Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 130
 Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) 0.1%
 Life expectancy(1973) 41 years
 Literacy rate.....(1973) 7% ,Male n.a. ,Female n.a.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 1.8%
 Annual per capita agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1960-1974) -0.6%
 Food production per capita(dollars 1976) \$85.28
 Major subsistence crop..... rice
 % of arable land.....() n.a.
 Major cash crop..... pineapples
 % of arable land.....() n.a.
 Major exports.....(1975) alumina, bauxite
 Major agricultural exports.....(1975) coffee, pineapples
 Value of all exports
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 103, (75) 123, (76) 187
 Exports to U.S.
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 15 , (75) 26, (76) 55
 Major agricultural imports.....(1975) food
 Value of all imports
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 81, (75) 155, (76) 104
 Imports from U.S.
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 16 , (75) 27, (76) 26
 Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1974) 22 , (75) -32, (76) 83
 Main trading partners... Communist countries, Western Europe, U.S.
 Official international reserves,
 gross holdings, last 3 years... n.a.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... n.a.
 Total domestic revenues
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 114, (74) 134, (75) 143
 Central government total
 expenditures, last 3 years
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 196, (74) 168, (75) 198
 Deficit or surplus
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) -82, (74) -34, (75) -55
 Defense expenditures, last 3 years
 as % of total expenditures..... (1973) n.a., (74) 20.3%, (75) 27.6%
 as % of GNP..... (1973) n.a., (74) 5.5%, (75) 7.9%
 Service payments on external public
 debt as % of goods and non-factor
 services, latest..... n.a.

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$11.5 million
 as % of country central government
 expenditures..... 5.8%
 as % of country imports of goods
 and services..... 7.4%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population
 15 years of age and below...() n.a. (15/40) n.a. (40+) n.a.
 Population growth rate....(1971-1972) 2.1% (1976-1977) 2.2%
 Proportion of population in
 urban areas.....(1976) 19% () n.a.
 Proportion of labor force in
 agriculture.....(1971) 84%
 Major causes of mortality...() n.a.
 Major causes of morbidity...() n.a.
 Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 172
 People per doctor.....(1973) 22,300

GUINEA (GOG)

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	800	800	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	800	800	-	-	-	-	-
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,060	2,060	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	2,060	2,060	-	-	-	-	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-

CP 79-13

Restrictive economic policies contribute to an unproductive economy and in the long run must be changed if the country's considerable agricultural resources are to be developed in a rational manner. The chronic food deficit has required Guinea to expend scarce foreign exchange to import food. With an inconvertible currency and limited foreign exchange reserves the GOG is thus restricted in the development efforts it can mount on its own.

Despite Guinea's efforts to improve the budgetary and food situation, rice production is expected to continue to fall short of needs. Guinea's financial position, although benefitting from a favorable balance of trade, is still weak and is adversely affected by debt servicing requirements, decreased capital inflow, and the Government's dependence on imported food. Population growth is still high despite high infant mortality and low life expectancy rates.

Guinea is one of the least developed African countries, although, due to its agricultural and mineral resources, it is potentially quite wealthy. Major investments by private American companies in the development of Guinea's natural resources are important to the U.S. and also help advance Guinea's economic growth. A.I.D.'s FY 1979 program is both humanitarian and developmental. An agricultural production and training project and the PL 480 Title I food sales respond to Guinea's chronic, severe food shortage and to the Government of Guinea's (GOG) commitment to agricultural development as stated in its present five-year plan.

Development Overview

The agricultural sector in Guinea is currently moribund but has good potential for expansion and increased yields. Among the major constraints to agriculture production are insufficient investment and a lack of qualified personnel to carry out vital research and extension activities.

Socio-Economic Performance

The Government of Guinea is committed to development and improving the economic well-being of its people. Increased emphasis is being given to food production through provision of better cultivation inputs, creation of mechanized production brigades, improvement of the road network, and increased attention to the role of the pricing mechanism. The GOG has consistently stressed equal distribution of resources and income.

External Donors

Bilateral assistance in agriculture is offered by several eastern European countries and mainland China. The European Economic Community is developing projects valued at \$80 million in various fields including agriculture. The World Bank also provides assistance. United Nations Development Program assists in infrastructural support, rural development, health and human resources at a present

GUINEA (GOG)

yearly level of \$4 million. With the reestablishment of relationships between Guinea and France, it is expected that bilateral assistance from France will gradually be increased.

A.I.D. Program Direction

The U.S. technical assistance program in Guinea is concentrating on improving agricultural research and demonstration institutions as well as on training of research and extension specialists. This will help Guinea overcome several long-range manpower and research constraints to agricultural development. The Guinea agricultural production and training project will strengthen Guinea's two main research institutions and establish a demonstration farm and research substation. The United States is also aiding Guinea through PL 480 Title I, which is expected to total about \$5.4 million in FY 1979. This aid will help Guinea to meet food production deficits. Funds generated from PL 480 Title I sales have been used to pay local costs for development projects, including vaccines and medicines, school construction and port development. Present and future local currency generations will be used to meet local costs of the A.I.D.-financed agricultural production project. PL 480 Title II donations are provided through the World Food Program for assistance in cooperative development.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	-	-	-
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	-	1	7
Total	-	1	7
Participants^d			
Noncontract	1	6	4
Contract	-	-	-
Total	1	6	4

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	55	1,000	2,000
Total A.I.D.	55	1,000	2,000
P.L. 480**			
Title I	3,000	5,500	5,400
Title II	143	139	85
Total P.L. 480	3,143	5,639	5,485
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	3,198	6,639	7,485

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

GUINEA

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	13	1,600	10	1,300
Rice	10	3,000	7	2,300	10	3,000
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	3	1,600	2	1,100
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		3,000		5,500		5,400
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs ..		143		139		85
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		143		139		85
Total P.L. 480		3,143		5,639		5,485

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER Norman M. Schoonover

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Expenditures	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
Food and Nutrition Guinea Agricultural Production and Training	* 675-0201	1976	988	55	2,060	1,000	2,500	2,000	1,880	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL			988	55	2,060	1,000	2,500	2,000	1,880	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization, repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Guinea Agricultural Production and Training		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 675-0201		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p.232. Advice of Change to be trans- mitted.	FY 79	2,500	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
			FY 76	FY 80	FY 81

Purpose: To assist the GOG in increasing the production of food crops through strengthening elements of its agricultural research, education and extension capacity.

Background and Progress to Date: The GOG rural development strategy aims to increase rapidly agricultural productivity. A necessary component of this is to expand the pool of trained agricultural manpower and to strengthen agricultural research. The project addresses this aspect through the integrated development of agricultural research, education, and extension. The project was designed for two phase implementation. Phase I, totalling \$188,000, provided for an architecture and engineering study, a technical consultancy study and the beginning of participant training. This phase has now been completed. Following completion of these studies, a Grant Agreement for Phase II of this project was signed by A.I.D. and the GOG in October 1977. It consists of implementation of technical assistance, construction and commodity elements. These components will strengthen the agricultural research capability at the National Agricultural Research Institute at Foulaya, develop infrastructure of the Faculty of Agronomy at Faranah, and develop a Research/Demonstration Farm complex at Tindo.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOG is contributing \$2.8 million in local currency to cover personnel and other local costs.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will continue to assist construction/renovation programs begun in FY 78 at Foulaya, Faranah, and Tindo. Agricultural research and extension experts will also continue at Foulaya and Tindo, and additional participants will be trained in such areas as plant breeding, soil science, plant pathology, and livestock.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of the project will be the agricultural students receiving training. Indirect beneficiaries will be the rural small farmers of Guinea who will be exposed to more modern practices and improved varieties through their contacts with the extension agents trained under this project.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Participants in agricultural research (MS degree)	12
Renovated agricultural research center (Foulaya)	
Construction of demonstration farm research complex at Tindo	
Construction and renovation of Agricultural School at Faranah	
Provision of laboratories and equipment and renovation of electrical and water supply systems at Foulaya.	

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: Research and demonstration contract specialists (60 pm)	438
Training: Long-term U.S. training (72 pm)	72
Commodities: Laboratory and farm equipment, teaching materials	990
Construction and renovation costs for three centers	
Foulaya	200
Faranah	440
Tindo	<u>360</u>
Total	2,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	988	55	933	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	2,060	1,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	3,048	1,055	1,993	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,500	1,880	7,428	

To be selected

COUNTRY: GUINEA

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-77	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77
	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD							
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977			
I. ECON. ASSIST. - TOTAL...	5.7	11.5	6.6	2.3	8.7			
LOANS.....	5.0	8.6	5.2	2.3	7.5			
GRANTS.....	0.7	2.9	1.4	*	1.2			
A. AID AND PREDECS.....	*	0.5	0.2	*	0.8			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	*	0.5	0.2	*	0.8			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)....	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	5.7	11.0	6.4	2.3	7.9			
LOANS.....	5.0	8.6	5.2	2.3	7.5			
GRANTS.....	0.7	2.4	1.2	-	0.4			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	5.0	8.6	5.2	2.3	7.5			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	5.0	8.6	5.2	2.3	0.7			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	6.8			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	0.7	2.4	1.2	*	0.4			
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.	0.7	2.4	1.2	*	0.4			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	-	-	-	-	-			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	-	-	-	-	-			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
PEACE CORPS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MIL. ASSIST. - TOTAL...	-	-	-	-	-			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
A. MAP GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-	-			
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	5.7	11.5	6.6	2.3				
LOANS.....	5.0	8.6	5.2	2.3				
GRANTS.....	0.7	2.9	1.4	*				
OTHER US LOANS.....	3.0	-	2.4	10.0	-			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	3.0	-	2.4	10.0	-			
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN \$50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

(Millions of Dollars)

CP 79-18

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ¹
TOTAL	29.1	-	2.3	135.6
IBRD	-	-	-	73.5
IDA	21.0	-	-	21.0
AFDB	1.5	-	-	8.2
UNDP	5.1	-	2.1	29.1
Other UN	1.5	-	0.2	3.8
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	0.5	1.3	26.9	
Italy	-	0.1	18.2	
Germany	-	*	3.3	
France	-	0.3	2.1	
Japan	0.5	0.1	1.8	
Canada	*	0.7	1.2	
Other	*	0.1	0.3	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1973-76	
TOTAL	5.9	0.2	27.1	
Saudi Arabia	1.4	0.2	11.6	
Libya	-	-	11.0	
Qatar	4.0	-	4.0	
Kuwait	0.5	-	0.5	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ²	CY 1977 ²	CY 1966-77	
TOTAL	-	-	383.0	
USSR	-	-	201.0	
Eastern Europe	-	-	105.0	
China	-	-	77.0	

¹ Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 973
 Per capita GNP(dollars, 1974) 133
 Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) 5.2%
 Life expectancy(1975) 41 years
 Literacy rate.....(1975) 12% ,Male n.a. ,Female 0%

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural
 production growth rate.....() n.a.
 Annual per capita agricultural
 production growth rate.....() n.a.
 Food production per capita(dollars) n.a.
 Major subsistence crop..... root crops, rice
 % of arable land.....()
 Major cash crop..... peanuts, coconuts
 % of arable land.....()
 Major exports.....(1975) peanuts, coconuts
 Major agricultural exports.....(1975) peanuts, coconuts
 Value of all exports
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 7, (75) 5, (76) 5
 Exports to U.S.
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) - , (75) - , (76) -
 Major agricultural imports.....() n.a.
 Value of all imports
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 33, (75) 41 , (76) 42
 Imports from U.S.
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) - , (75) - , (76) -
 Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1974) -26, (75) -36 , (76) -37
 Main trading partners... Portugal
 Official international reserves,
 gross holdings, last 3 years... n.a.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years.....() n.a.
 Total domestic revenues
 (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 18, (74) 18, (75) n.a.
 Central government total
 expenditures, last 3 years
 (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 21, (74) 21, (75) n.a.
 Deficit or surplus
 (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) -2, (74) -2, (75) n.a.
 Defense expenditures, last 3 years
 as % of total expenditures.....(1973) 1.8%, (74) 2.9%, (75) n.a.
 as % of GNP.....(1973) n.a., (74) n.a., (75) n.a.
 Service payments on external public
 debt as % of goods and non-factor
 services, latest..... n.a.

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$1.0 million
 as % of country central government
 expenditures..... 4.9%
 as % of country imports of goods
 and services..... 4.2%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population
 15 years of age and below...() n.a. (15/40) n.a. (40+) n.a.
 Population growth rate....(1971-1972) 1.0% (1976-1977) 1.1%
 Proportion of population in
 urban areas.....(1975) 20% () n.a.
 Proportion of labor force in
 agriculture.....() n.a.
 Major causes of mortality...() n.a.
 Major causes of morbidity...() n.a.
 Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1975) 208
 People per doctor.....() n.a.

GUINEA-BISSAU (GOGB)

PROGRAM SUMMARY CP 79-13							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	1,506	500	-	-	-	-	1,006 ^{a/}
Total ..	1,506	500	-	-	-	-	1,006 ^{a/}
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	1,050	500	-	-	550	-	-
Total ..	1,050	500	-	-	550	-	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	1,825	975	-	-	850	-	-
Total ..	1,825	975	-	-	850	-	-

a/ Section 496(a) Funds.

Guinea-Bissau became independent from Portugal in September 1974. The main U.S. interest in Guinea-Bissau is to help in meeting some of its critical post-independence socio-economic needs. The A.I.D. program seeks to increase food production and alleviate the country's shortage of trained people, especially teachers. A modest PL-480 program will help the Government cope with a 1977 drought-induced reduction in food production.

Development Overview

The population of Guinea-Bissau, growing at a rate of 1.1 percent annually, is estimated at 973,000 people (80% rural) and has a per capita income estimated at \$133 a year. These figures belie observations by visitors who rate it as one of the least developed countries in the world.

Agriculture, which is the backbone of Guinea-Bissau's

economy was seriously crippled by the long years of war for independence. Rice was once an export crop, but is now imported to meet basic domestic food needs.

The departure of most of the 3,000 Europeans from the country has contributed to Guinea-Bissau's shortage of technical expertise. Presently this problem cannot be addressed effectively by the country's education system which is hampered severely by the low level of training of the teachers.

Guinea-Bissau's health conditions are very poor. There are no preventive medical services. The average life expectancy is 41 years and infant mortality is 208 per 1,000 - among the highest rates in the world.

Socio-Economic Performance

The Government of Guinea-Bissau (GOGB) has accorded first priority to the development of the agriculture sector as a means to upgrade the economic status of the country's rural population and to improve its balance of trade. Imports are being carefully monitored and exports stimulated, efforts which have resulted in reduction in the rate of increase in the trade deficit - from \$36 million in 1975 it rose to only \$37 in 1976. Concurrently, via measures to improve the peanut crop, the GOGB has succeeded in increasing exports by 52% in 1975. In 1977 exports covered 32% of imports - still a low figure compared to most countries.

The second priority is education. Illiteracy is estimated at between 85% to 90%. Strong emphasis has been placed on providing everyone with a five year primary education. In 1975 the GOGB announced that the 1976 educational year would open with 80,000 pupils in primary and secondary schools and 2,000 teachers - compared with 1,080 pupils and 30 teachers at the liberation war's start in 1962-63. Training of teachers is a primary need in order to improve the quality of instruction.

GUINEA-BISSAU (GOGB)

External Donors

In agriculture, the UNDP/FAO is assisting the GOGB to increase rice production. The European Community Fund for Economic Development is working in education to provide school materials and improve educational facilities. In medicine, the U.S.S.R., Romania, Yugoslavia, Portugal and other donors are supplying doctors, nurses, interns and medical scholarships. The United Nations Children Fund is furnishing medicines and rebuilding a training center for interns, and Sweden is providing \$2.7 million for medical equipment and supplies. France is providing technical and financial assistance for phosphate research.

A.I.D. Program Direction

A.I.D. assistance focuses on the two GOGB priority sectors and complements the other donor programs. In education, A.I.D. is helping the GOGB to expand its capacity to train primary school teachers, and to improve the country's quality and quantity of primary teacher training facilities and staff. Implementation of this program will continue in FY 1979.

In agriculture, A.I.D. is assisting the GOGB to increase agricultural production through seed production and storage, plant disease identification and land reclamation. During 1979, the results of a previous pilot project will be used to expand dry season rice cultivation using appropriate irrigation techniques. Under a PL-480, Title II program, 8,500 metric tons of food were delivered to alleviate the country's food deficit which deteriorated in FY 1977 due to scarce and erratic rains. Continued food assistance is anticipated in FY 1979.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	-	3	4
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	-	3	4
Total	-	6	8
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	-	4	12
Contract	-	-	-
Total	-	4	12

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS			
CP 79-08			
(In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	-	1,000	1,500
Total A.I.D.	-	1,000	1,500
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	1,170	1,169	-
Total P.L. 480	1,170	1,169	-
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	1,170	2,169	1,500

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

GUINEA-BISSAU (GGB)

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs ..		-		-		-
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		1,170		1,169		-
Title II Total		1,170		1,169		-
Total P.L. 480		1,170		1,169		-

COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER James D. Maher

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: GUINEA-BISSAU

CP 79-03

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Agricultural Development	* 657-0002	1977	500 ^{a/}	-	500	800	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice Production	* 657-0004	1979	-	-	-	-	475	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Education and Human Resources</u>																	
Primary Teacher Training	* 657-0003	1977	b/	-	550	200	850	700	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			500	-	1,050	1,000	1,825	1,500	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a/ In addition, another \$500,000 obligated from Section 496(a) funds.

b/ \$506,000 obligated from Section 496(a) funds.

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Rice Production		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 657-0004		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79	LIFE OF PROJECT	475
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To provide small farmers in the Geba River Basin with the necessary equipment and materials to increase the production of rice for their own consumption and as a source of income.

Background: Guinea-Bissau has a trade deficit caused mainly by large imports of food which in 1973 accounted for over 40 percent of total imports with rice being one of the main imported items. The country has the potential to become a food exporting country and prior to independence, Guinea-Bissau was a rice exporter.

Among its priorities, the Government is seeking to develop the rural sector through increased agricultural production and diversification. Initially, it has singled out rice production as an activity with particular potential to improve the income of subsistence farmers in selected areas and to reduce its trade deficit. Accordingly, the GOGB, through its Commisariat of Agriculture and Livestock (CAL) requested U.S. assistance to implement a pilot rice production project in selected dry areas of the country. The pilot project, for \$275,000, was funded in FY 77 under the Regional Accelerated Impact Program.

This proposed project will follow on and build on the experience of the above pilot efforts. The project will increase rice production by: (a) improving yields from the current 300-500 kilogram per hectare per year to 4,000 kilogram per hectare per year in two harvests, (b) increasing the area under rice cultivation by 300 to 500 hectares, probably in or near the Geba River basin, using appropriate irrigation techniques.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOGB will provide supervisory personnel, mechanics to maintain irrigation pumps, seeds, ferti-

lizers, and other logistic facilities. The FAO is providing technical assistance in rice production. Participating small farmers will provide the labor.

FY 1979 Program: The A.I.D. contribution will finance irrigation pumps with a capacity of 400 cubic meters per hour each, fuel, oil, draft animals, motorbikes and parts; contract cost and materials to construct a warehouse and office/sheds; short-term training of three pump maintenance mechanics; and short-term technical assistance.

Beneficiaries: The project will benefit directly 500 small farmers and their families at a cost per family of about \$950. Indirectly it is expected to benefit a portion of the country's one million people through increased availability of rice, the country's staple.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Small farmers trained on intensive cultivation methods	500
Small farmer cooperative organized	1
Training of pump maintenance mechanics	3

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands) FY 79
Personnel: U.S. technicians (6 pm)	50
Participants: 3 trainees (10 pm)	15
Commodities: Pumps, draft animals, motorbikes	300
Construction: Construction contract costs and materials	100
Other Costs: Local on-the-job/demonstration training	10
Total	475

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	475	-	475	

TITLE Agriculture Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 500		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,500 ^{a/}
NUMBER 657-0002	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Africa Program, p. 152				

Purpose: To provide Guinea-Bissau with supplemental assistance to increase agricultural production through seed production and storage, plant disease identification, and land reclamation.

Background and Progress to Date: The economy of Guinea-Bissau is based primarily on traditional agriculture, which before the war of liberation provided the nation's inhabitants with a major source of employment and foreign exchange. Long years of war, however, have left the country dependent on food imports to meet domestic needs. Consequently the government has directed priority efforts to developing the agricultural potential of the country. The country has an abundance of relatively flat, fertile land which the Government of Guinea-Bissau (GOGB) is seeking to improve, with A.I.D. assistance, to increase agricultural production.

To date, construction of two new and renovation of ten other storage units has begun. Equipment and spare parts for the land reclamation activities have been ordered and specifications for the seed and plant pathology laboratories have been developed.

Host Country and Other Donors: The present program coordinates with existing activities supported by the United Nations and other international donors. The GOGB contribution is estimated at \$1.25 million (38 percent of project costs) for counterpart personnel, staff salaries, existing seed storage facilities, and laboratory space. Participating small farmers will provide most of the labor.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will finance local training and construction activities in land reclamation and seed storage,

direct training in the United States and in Brazil or an African country; and short-term technical assistance to assist in surveying, evaluation and other implementation aspects.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries will be 200 farmers and 40 GOGB technicians and officials receiving training under the project; ultimately about 40 percent or close to 320,000 Guinean farmers who, through increased and improved production will augment their income and improve their nutrition.

Major Outputs:

All Years

Seed testing, soils conservation and plant pathology laboratories	2
Laboratory technicians trained	10
Local farmers/technicians trained	230
New and renovated seed storage facilities (in metric tons)	10,600
Hectares of land reclaimed	3- 4,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)
FY 79

Personnel: Short-term technicians (12 pm)	96
Participants: 6 short-term trainees (48 pm)	65
Commodities: Laboratory/soils testing equipment, seeds	100
Construction: Construction contract costs, building materials and labor	219
Other Costs: Local on-the-job/demonstration training	20

Total 500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977 ^{a/}	500	-	500	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	500	800		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,000	800	200	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	-	1,500 ^{a/}	

^{a/} In addition, \$500,000 in Section 496(a) funds obligated in prior years.

PROGRAM: GUINEA-BISSAU

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Primary Teacher Training		FUNDS Education and Human Resources	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 657-0003		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 153 Advice of Change to be transmitted	FY 79	850	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,650
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To support the Government of Guinea-Bissau (GOGB) efforts to: (1) expand its capacity to train primary school teachers; and (2) improve the quality of training they receive before beginning instruction.

Background and Progress to Date: Primary education in Guinea-Bissau did not receive substantial support until during the war for independence from Portugal. In 1960, there were only 11 government schools and 45 mission schools for all levels, with only 2,000 children enrolled in primary schools; curriculum and the form of instruction had little relevance to life in Guinea-Bissau.

By 1965 during the liberation war, the African political party for the liberation of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde had established 127 schools with 13,400 students in areas under its control. New primary school curricula and textbooks were developed. The GOGB continues to make universal primary education one of its top priorities for development assistance, initially through better trained teachers.

A.I.D. will assist GOGB efforts to refurbish and equip a teacher training center in Bolama and to construct a second center in Bissau and three prototype primary schools in selected rural communities. The project also provides for in-country and overseas training and technical assistance in curriculum development, school specifications and administration. Construction of the three demonstration teaching primary schools is a new project element.

Host Country and Other Donors: Contributions from GOGB include counterpart personnel, skilled and semi-skilled workers, construction sites, maintenance and general management. Portugal is providing teachers and training; Canada is financing an in-service training program; and the United Nations Development Program and the United Nations Social and Cultural Organization are assisting

in school construction and the provision of education materials and training.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will finance: (a) construction of the Bissau Teacher Training Center; (b) the initial costs of construction of three prototype primary schools, each of which will cost about \$50,000; (c) technical assistance in curriculum development and school administration; (d) in-country and foreign training.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be the 410 primary school teachers who will be trained. Indirectly, the project will reach over 80,000 primary school children.

Major Outputs:**All Years**

Student center (110 capacity) renovated/equipped-Polama	1
Student center (300 capacity) built - Bissau	1
Teacher trainers trained	10
Teachers trained	410
Rural primary schools constructed and equipped	3

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)

FY 79

Personnel: Short-term consultants (12 pm)	96
Participants: 1 long and 2 short-term (24 pm)	24
Commodities: Training materials and supplies	100
Construction: Contract costs and materials	610
Other Costs: Local training seminars	20

Total 850

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	550	200 a/		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	550	200	350	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	850	250	1,650	

a/ Does not include expenditures from the \$506 from Section 496(a) funds obligated in FY 1977.

COUNTRY: GUINEA-BISSAU

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST			TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST		
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	-	1.0	0.1	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GRANTS.....	-	1.0	0.1	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
A. AID AND PREDECS.....	-	1.0	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GRANTS.....	-	1.0	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.).....	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	-	-	0.1	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GRANTS.....	-	-	0.1	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	-	-	0.1	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.....	-	-	0.1	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PEACE CORPS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
A. MAP GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
C. M&SF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL.....	-	1.0	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GRANTS.....	-	1.0	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
OTHER US LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

(Millions of Dollars) CP 79-18

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ¹
TOTAL	<u>8.3</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>12.8</u>
AFDB	5.2	4.0	-	9.2
UNDP	3.1	-	0.1	3.2
Other UN	-	-	0.2	0.4
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1966-78	
TOTAL	<u>8.1</u>	<u>10.8</u>	<u>18.9</u>	
Sweden	5.5	7.8	13.3	
Norway	1.2	1.6	2.8	
Netherlands	0.6	1.0	1.6	
Other	0.8	0.4	1.2	
NOTE: Data exclude Portugal no longer a DAC member.				
2. D.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-78	
TOTAL	<u>3.2</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>9.5</u>	
Libya	-	3.0	3.5	
Kuwait	1.2	0.5	2.2	
UAE	2.0	-	2.0	
Qatar	-	-	1.0	
Nigeria	-	-	0.8	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1964-77	
TOTAL	<u>13.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>31.0</u>	
USSR	13.0	-	14.0	
China	-	-	17.0	

^P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.

Kenya

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 14,350

Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 220

Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) 3.5%

Life expectancy(1973) 49 years

Literacy rate.....(1973) 27% ,Male n.a. ,Female n.a.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 4.4%

Annual per capita agricultural production growth rate.....(1960-1974) 0.3%

Food production per capita.....(dollars 1976) \$21.60

Major subsistence crop..... corn

 % of arable land.....(1975) 71%

Major cash crop..... coffee

 % of arable land.....(1975) 5%

Major exports.....(1976) coffee, tea

Major agricultural exports.....(1976) coffee, tea

Value of all exports (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 500, (75) 478, (76) 634

 Exports to U.S. (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 22, (75) 23, (76) 44

Major agricultural imports.....(1976) manufactured fertilizer, sugar, honey

Value of all imports (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 1,017, (75) 910, (76) 941

 Imports from U.S. (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 58, (75) 68, (76) 56

Trade balance, last 3 years.... (1974) -517, (75) -432, (76) -307

Main trading partners... United Kingdom, European Community, Uganda

Official international reserves, gross holdings, last 3 years...(1974) 193, (75) 173, (76) 276

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... (1974) 139, (75) 144, (76) 161

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 404, (74) 515, (75) 627

Central government total expenditures, last 3 years (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 543, (74) 621, (75) 813

Deficit or surplus (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) -139, (74) -106, (75) -186

Defense expenditures, last 3 years

 as % of total expenditures..... (1973) 5.9%, (74) 6.2%, (75) 6.3%

 as % of GNP..... (1973) 1.6%, (74) 1.6%, (75) 1.8%

Service payments on external public debt as % of goods and non-factor services, latest..... (1975) 4.0%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$18.9 million

 as % of country central government expenditures..... 2.3%

 as % of country imports of goods and services..... 2.1%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population 15 years of age and below...(1969) 48% (15/40) 35% (40+) 17%

Population growth rate....(1971-1972) 3.3% (1976-1977) 3.3%

Proportion of population in urban areas.....(1973) 11% (1976) 11%

Proportion of labor force in agriculture.....(1973) 35%

Major causes of mortality...() n.a.

Major causes of morbidity...() n.a.

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 115

People per doctor.....(1973) 16,400

KENYA (GOK)

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977							
Loans	23,950	23,950	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	5,901	4,495	1,017	-	-	-	389 ^{a/}
Total ..	29,851	28,445	1,017	-	-	-	389 ^{a/}
1978							
Loans	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	5,562	4,392	1,070	-	-	-	100 ^{a/}
Total ..	15,562	14,392	1,070	-	-	-	100 ^{a/}
1979							
Loans	18,600	11,600	-	7,000	-	-	-
Grants ...	4,317	2,723	594	1,000	-	-	-
Total ..	22,917	14,323	594	8,000	-	-	-

^{a/} Drought funds from Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

U.S. interests in Kenya are political, developmental and commercial. Provision of development assistance reflects several factors. Kenya, a stable, Western-oriented market economy, deserves support. It has followed well conceived development policies. Aid is well utilized. Kenya's focus is on developing rural areas to improve equity and increase employment. Kenya faces a serious resource gap. In FY 1979 A.I.D. will support major new GOK programs to expand rural health care and increase the level of agriculture activity of the people in dryer areas. The large livestock program will continue, as will rural access roads construction in Western Kenya, and support of agriculture research and training programs.

Development Overview

Per capita GNP is only \$220. Annual per capita rural

household income is about \$70. GOK equity and employment objectives will be achieved by developing rural areas and restructuring the economy to increase output in productive sectors. Agriculture is the most important with 90% of the population deriving incomes from it and 77% being small farmer households.

Over time Kenya faces three principal development constraints: scarcity of skilled labor, including managerial talent; limited potentially productive land, only 18% is reasonably productive, insufficient land and capital to generate employment for entrants to the labor force.

Government's capability to address these constraints is affected by the balance of payments. Currently there is a respite from trade problems due to high coffee and tea export earnings. Beginning in 1978-79 Kenya will face a more severe payments constraint. This results from higher prices for energy and increased costs of imports needed to support resumption of the good pre-1974 growth rate.

Socio-Economic Performance

During 1965-74 real per capita Gross Domestic Product grew by 3.4% annually. Income disparities remain between urban and rural households, although small farmers' share of gross marketed agriculture production rose from 20% in 1960 to 51% in 1976. This resulted largely from programs to increase smallholder cash crop production.

Expanded health services have increased life expectancy from 40-45 years in 1962 to 47 years for male and 51 years for females per the 1969 census. Reflecting health care improvements the population growth rate has risen from 2.8% in 1962 to approximately 3.3%. Kenya was the first sub-Saharan country to adopt an official family planning policy. Between 1974-77 290 fixed family planning service delivery points were established, 600 nurse/midwives trained, and information-education activities expanded.

KENYA (GOK)

Nationally, 65% of males and 30% of females over 15 are literate. Within various age groups the male/female literacy disparity has been reduced from 10:1 in older groups to 1.5:1 in the younger due to extension of primary education, which now enrolls virtually all of this age group.

External Donors

Major donors are the IBRD/IDA, UK, Scandinavian countries, Western Germany, and the United States. A.I.D. is the only donor supporting marginal lands development although the European Economic Community has proposed assistance. Other donors are heavily involved in education. A.I.D., Sweden, IDA, and the UN assist the family planning program.

The donors' Consultative Group (CG) has endorsed Kenya's pragmatic, successful development approach and reacted positively to Kenya's need for increased aid.

A.I.D. Program Direction

A.I.D. has increased assistance to Kenya, concentrating on agriculture and family planning. Assistance in three agriculture sub-sectors, smallholder food production, marginal lands development, and livestock, aims at improving small farmers' and pastoralists' access to services, institutions and infrastructure. Projects approved since 1974 include Rural Planning and Agriculture Sector Loan (ASL) which enabled 11,000 poor farmers to obtain credit, seeds, fertilizer, training from cooperatives, and, for the first time, added marketing to cooperatives services. A.I.D. in 1979 plans to assist development of marginal lands through a multifaceted project involving water and soil conservation, drylands agriculture, afforestation, and rangeland rehabilitation. It will also investigate assistance to rural market centers. A.I.D. will add to family planning assistance improvement of the delivery of comprehensive rural health services. PL 480 Title II will be integrated more directly into GOK health services.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	27	31	33
PASA ^c	5	8	7
Contract	25	27	35
Total	57	66	75
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	49	181	78
Contract	12	4	4
Total	61	185	82

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	12,362	14,000	25,263
Grants	9,251	5,016	5,000
Total A.I.D.	21,613	19,016	30,263
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	1,540	1,200	2,100
Total P.L. 480	1,540	1,200	2,100
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	23,153	20,216	32,678

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

KENYA (GOK)

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat						
Rice						
Feedgrains						
Vegoil						
Non-food						
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		1,540		1,246		2,064
World Food Programs ..		-		-		-
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		1,540		1,246		2,064
Total P.L. 480		1,540		1,246		2,064

MISSION DIRECTOR Charles Nelson

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Agriculture Credit	615-0148	1971	2094	1653	110	250	-	301	-								
National Range - Ranch Development	* 615-0157	1973	3568	2860	1082	1012	681	646	2843								
University of Nairobi Veterinary Faculty	615-0158	1971	2921	2595	-	326	-	-	2921								
Livestock Development Loan	615-0160	1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12850	4125	-	62	-	4000	-	4000
Rural Planning	* 615-0162	1976	819	616	700	736	742	754	387								
Rural Water Development (PVO)	* 615-0166	1975	300	279	-	21	-	-	-								
Rural Roads System	* 615-0168	1977	400	-	500	516	500	628	348	13000	-	-	-	-	4000	-	7000
Agriculture Sector Support	615-0169	1978	-	-	2000	-	-	1000	4000					10,000	-	-	4000
Rural Infrastructure	615-0170	1977	1400	-	-	400	-	500	-	7700	-	-	-	-	3000	-	4000
Agriculture Sector Loan I	615-0171	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13500	8237	-	79	-	3000	-	2263
Marginal Lands Development	* 615-0172	1979	-	-	-	-	800	300	4400							11,600	2000
<u>Population Planning</u>																	
Family Planning	* 615-0161	1975	1569	930	500	902	124	400	-								
Population Studies and Research Center	* 615-0165	1976	720	206	570	684	470	387	216								
<u>Health</u>																	
Rural Blindness Prevention (PVO)	615-0173	1977	363	343	-	20	-	-	-								
Rural Health Delivery	* 615-0177	1979	-	-	-	-	1000	500	5000							7000	2000
Total			14154	9482	5462	4867	4317	5416	20115	47050	12362	-	141	10000	14000	18600	25263

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Marginal Lands Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
				FY 79 Grant 800	LIFE OF PROJECT Grant 5,200	21,000
				Loan 11,600	Loan 15,800	
NUMBER 615-0172	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	NONE	FY 79	FY 82	OF PROJECT	
					FY 83	

Purpose: To carry out in a marginal area of Kenya a comprehensive agriculture development program which can raise smallholder productivity and income.

Background: Due to a limited endowment of natural resources, mismanagement of those resources, increased population pressure and periodic drought, Kenya's marginal lands, representing 18% of the country, are being degraded. Farmers in these areas have more limited potential for income generation, and annual incomes fluctuate dramatically, depending on rainfall amounts and distribution. In response to a priority GOK request in April 1977 A.I.D., with Drought Funds from the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974, initiated a multi-disciplinary study of the agriculture potential of five marginal districts. The study, which may be expanded to other districts, will recommend ways to restore and protect that potential and ways to increase productivity and incomes. A mid-point review of the study's progress and findings, set for late November 1977 will seek to obtain Kenyan and other donor consensus on the study's progress and on development projects identified by the study. This proposed project will form A.I.D.'s initial response to the study's conclusions. It will also indicate A.I.D.'s support for the heightened emphasis to be placed on developing marginal areas in Kenya's 1979-83 Development Plan.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOK will contribute a minimum of \$4.5 million in support of the project. Several other donors, among them Canada, the FAO, European Economic Community and Netherlands, have expressed interest in the study's results. To date only the EEC has reserved any aid funds (\$25 million) for marginal areas.

FY 1979 Program: Pending results of the review and further project refinement, the proposed project may be implemented in one or more districts and include coordinated efforts in soil and water conservation, afforestation, rangeland rehabilitation, drylands agriculture research, and a special credit program designed for farmers in such "high risk" areas. Loan and grant funds will be used to finance technical assistance advisors, participant training, a portion of Government recurrent costs, and credit.

Beneficiaries: Target beneficiaries are about 60,000 farm families living in marginal areas and having mean annual family incomes of about \$60 per capita. The per family cost of this project is estimated to be \$200.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Land protected, restored by soil conservation	250,000 ha.
Area re-forested	5,000 ha.
Rangeland rehabilitated	150,000 ha.
Small dams constructed	250
Increase in per capita income	40%
Dryland crop research program	1

	(\$ thousands)
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs</u>	<u>FY 79</u>
Grant: Eight U.S. contract technicians (120 pm)	800
Loan: Vehicles, soil conservation and construction heavy equipment	4,100
Credit funds	3,000
Trees, small hand tools	2,000
Recurrent costs: salaries, equipment operations, maintenance of facilities	<u>2,500</u>
Total	12,400

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES To be selected
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	XXXXXX	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	12,400	8,600	21,000	

TITLE Rural Health Delivery		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT	Grant 6,000 Loan 9,000	15,000
NUMBER 615-0177	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79 Grant 1,000	8,000			
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	NONE	Loan 7,000				
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84		

Purpose: To increase the capability of the Ministry of Health (MOH) of the GOK to implement its 10-year Rural Health Program.

Background: In 1972 the MOH, Ministry of Finance and Planning, and Ministry of Social Services in cooperation with WHO undertook a health sector assessment which identified four major health problem areas: (1) maternal-child health/family planning (MCH/FP); (2) nutrition; (3) environmental health, and (4) communicable diseases. The GOK Rural Health Program attempts to address these problems in an integrated fashion in order to reduce the imbalance between more extensive urban, and the less developed rural, health delivery systems. About 22% of rural households live over eight miles, and only 16% live under two miles, from a health center. From its inception the Program has been plagued by inadequate facilities, lack of trained manpower, and insufficient funds.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOK contribution will approximate \$5 million over the life of the proposed project. At present the MOH receives a relatively small total of assistance from several donors, including Denmark, UNICEF, WHO, West Germany, Sweden, Norway, the U.K. and Netherlands.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. now estimates the project will assist with loan and grant funds in following areas: training and manpower development, particularly for paramedical field staff; construction or renovation of rural health facilities; creation of a preventive health information system especially designed to reach mothers and children; and implementation of a communicable disease prevention and control program emphasizing those efforts which will attack disease in children under five. Fixed Amount Reimbursement may be used for any A.I.D. construction activity.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be the 85% of Kenya's population, the majority of whom are women and children, who now have limited access to rural health services.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Paramedical training: trainers	50
students	400
New/renovated health clinics	225
Participants trained	50

	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 79</u>
Grant: Personnel: 5 U.S. contract technicians (72 pm)	450
Participants: 11 long-term U.S. (132 pm)	150
Other Costs: salaries, equipment operations, drug	400

Loan: Construction	3,000
Equipment	<u>4,000</u>
Total	8,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Others to be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	8,000	7,000	15,000	

TITLE National Range and Ranch Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 681		LIFE OF PROJECT 8,174
NUMBER 615-0157	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 75	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 73	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To increase livestock production by low-income producers, especially nomadic pastoralists.

Background and Progress to Date: This grant project provides technical assistance to complement activities financed by A.I.D.'s \$12.8 million loan to support the multi-donor Phase II Livestock Development Program. Assistance is provided for: (1) planning and implementation of range and ranch development, (2) development of ground and surface water in balance with available forage, and (3) training of Kenyan range and water management personnel. Progress to date includes: (a) Development of seven range grazing blocks (7 million acres) with associated water facilities; (b) design of a wet-dry season range grazing system; (c) record numbers of cattle being sold commercially--70,000 head from one Masai district alone; (d) institution of livestock purchasing by weight rather than age, thus giving a 30% higher return to producers, and (e) greatly improved quality of cattle sold by company ranches with 40% of all steers sold at the highest non-feedlot grade or double the previous year's level. The GOK and donors are discussing changes in meat prices needed to make ranch investment more profitable.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOK is providing \$12 million in personnel, maintenance, and operational costs. IDA contributes \$21.5 million for ranch development, and the United Kingdom allocates \$2.9 million for assistance to livestock marketing. Canada assists the livestock and wildlife monitoring unit (\$1.3 million).

FY 1979 Program: In FY 79 three PASA civil engineers will work with GOK planning teams in designing range and ranch plans, while two PASA production training specialists will give practical guidance in livestock management and range monitoring to range and ranch managers. A PASA livestock economist will assist the

project coordinating unit. Two contract hydrologists (funded in FY 77) will assist in siting and test drilling of water sources. Ranch development costs approximate \$5 per acre; rangeland development about \$0.90 per acre. Seven participants will commence academic training in the U.S., and 15 will continue their studies. A.I.D. will also finance training at local institutions for 19 students.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries are Masai and Somali pastoralists, and subsistence cultivators who also keep some cattle, sheep and goats. About 10,000 families will benefit directly from the ranching component and 6,000 families in North Eastern Province will benefit from grazing block development. Project expenditures approximate \$510 per beneficiary family.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>FY 77</u>	<u>All Years</u>
	(Cumulative)	
Ranch Plans Developed	50	65
Grazing Blocks Developed	7	13
Participants Trained: U.S.	26	71
In-country	0	21
	(\$ thousands)	
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 79</u>	
Personnel: 6 PASA technicians (47 pm)	285	
Long-term training: 15 U.S. (234 pm)	302	
19 local (252 pm)	55	
Short-term training: 4 U.S. (18 pm)	39	
Total	681	

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	3,568	2,860	708	U.S. Department of Agriculture International Institute for Education
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,082	1,012	XXXXXX	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	4,650	3,872	778	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	681	2,843	8,174	

TITLE Rural Planning		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 615-0612		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79 742	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,648	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Africa Program, p. 76	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To develop improved capabilities within: (1) the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) for agricultural policy formulation, project preparation and management; and (2) the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MOFP) to plan and implement a system of decentralized participatory rural planning.

Background and Progress to Date: This project supports two closely related activities. The first responds to constraints identified by Government and the IBRD in the agriculture planning process, particularly in the setting of priorities, identification of programs, gathering of data, and monitoring and evaluation of programs and projects. Secondly, the project supports within the MOFP a Rural Planning Unit, which implements Government's decision to decentralize development planning to the District level through 40 District Development Committees (DDC). The two activities are related in that the MOA effort focuses on sector-wide program planning and evaluation techniques, and the MOFP assistance defines policies and procedures for participatory planning and implementation at the District level. The project finances two GOK contracts with Harvard Institute for International Development (HIID). The first, providing assistance to the MOA, is a multi-donor effort toward which the United States contributes 38% of total funding. The second, to be fully funded by A.I.D., provides technical assistance and training to upgrade the skills of MOFP personnel. The MOFP advisors have developed guidelines for district input into the 1979-83 Development Plan, analyzed performance of the GOK rural development fund, and designed a training program for MOFP planning personnel.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOK's contribution is \$1 million for commodities, personnel, and facilities. Canada, Sweden, UNDP, Netherlands and West Germany provide \$2.3 million to fully fund the MOA HIID contract.

FY 1979 Program: The principal activity planned under both contracts is assistance in preparing, implementing, and monitoring the agriculture section of the 1979-83 Development Plan. Three advisors at the MOFP will continue work with DDC and 11 MOA advisors will continue planning activities and efforts to set up a unit to monitor implementation of development programs.

Beneficiaries: Decentralized planning will result in more efficient allocation and utilization of resources, thereby significantly improving the income distribution of Kenya's agricultural workforce.

Major Outputs:

	FY 77 (Cumulative)	All Years
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MOA development planning division Reorganized/% Kenyan staff	25	x/50
MOA management systems evaluation Unit, established/% Kenyan staff	25	x/50
Completion district level project guidelines (5)	50	100
Rural planning section of new plan		complete

	(\$thousands)	
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 79	
Personnel: (MOA) 11 long-term contract advisors (132 pm), 4 consultants (9pm)		316
MOFP 3 long-term contract advisors (36 pm) 3 consultants (6 pm)		321
Participant Training: 7 long-term contract U.S. (84 pm)		105
	Total	742

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	819	616	203	Harvard Institute for International Development
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	700	736		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,519	1,352	167	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	742	387	2,648	

PROGRAM: KENYA (GOK)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Rural Roads System		FUNDS Food & Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 615-0168		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 79 500	LIFE OF GRANT 1,748
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		PROJECT LOAN 13,000 14,748	
PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 77		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83	

Purpose: To provide isolated rural areas with all-weather access to agricultural and social services by expanding the network of rural roads.

Background and Progress to Date: As part of rural development efforts initiated by the 1974-78 Development Plan the Government of Kenya (GOK) gives major emphasis to improving access of small-holders to agriculture inputs, services and markets and to social services. Through its national Rural Roads Programs Government will construct 15,000 kilometers of all-weather access roads, and, will upgrade to all weather but unpaved status 7,000 km of secondary and minor roads. In support of the programs A.I.D. will reimburse the GOK for constructing with labor-intensive techniques 1,000 km. of access roads and will finance a gravelling unit to upgrade another 2,000 km. under the secondary and minor roads program. Under the FY 77 Roads Gravelling Project (615-0170) A.I.D. also has provided capital equipment and supporting technical assistance (DL 7,700, DG 1,400) to upgrade to all weather-unpaved status another 2,000 km of minor roads. Both projects operate in Western and Nyanza Provinces, which together contain 43 percent of Kenya's smallholder farmers. Implementation will commence in FY 78. The Ministry of Works (MOW) has already developed a plan for selecting secondary and minor roads for upgrading, and has selected Frederick R. Harris, Inc. as the U.S. firm to supply engineering expertise for supervising the equipment units, for project evaluation and for implementing a pilot, labor-intensive road maintenance program.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOK is providing \$6.5 million for personnel, training, equipment, maintenance and recurrent costs of this A.I.D. project. Major donors to the GOK roads programs include the IBRD (\$8 million), Canada (\$13.5 million) and the United Kingdom (\$6 million). Switzerland, the Netherlands, Norway, and the UNDP (ILO) expect to provide technical assistance.

FY 1979 Program: In FY 1979 the MOW will construct 336 km. of new access roads costing \$6,350/km. A.I.D., using Fixed Amount Reimbursement, will contribute \$4,762/km. The MOW will also upgrade 200 km. of secondary and minor roads at an estimated total cost of \$7,400/km. toward which A.I.D. will contribute about \$5,000/km. Under a host country contract three project technicians will provide engineering supervision and equipment maintenance while a fourth will implement the pilot roads maintenance program.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 115,000 families (7 percent of the total population) will benefit directly from this project. Their mean per capita income approximates \$56 per annum, and improved all weather access may boost their income by about 22%. Roads improvement will cost \$128 per direct beneficiary family.

Major Outputs:

Rural Access Roads Constructed (km.)	1,000
Minor and Secondary Roads Improved (km.)	2,000

All Years**A.I.D. Financed Inputs:**

Personnel: 4 U.S., contract technicians (48 pm)	354
Evaluation and Monitoring Contract	146

(\$ thousands)**FY 79**

Total	500
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	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES Frederick R. Harris, Inc.
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	13,400	-	13,400	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	500	4,516	xxxxx	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	13,900	4,516	9,384	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	348	14,748	

TITLE Family Planning		FUNDS Population Planning		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 124		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,193	
NUMBER 615-0161	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 78		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 79	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To create a national Maternal Child Health/Family Planning (MCH/FP) network which will contribute to the reduction of Kenya's population growth rate.

Background and Progress to Date: Kenya's population is now increasing at an annual rate of 3.3%. Recognizing the problem the GOK adopted in 1967 an official population policy. In 1974 with support from major donors the GOK initiated a five-year program to establish a national system to deliver family planning services as part of integrated MCH/FP care. A.I.D. assistance supports staff development, information-education activities, provision of contraceptives, and program recurrent costs. A multi-donor/GOK in-depth evaluation last March concluded, "the program was sound, was making satisfactory progress and appeared capable of achieving its operational objectives" but suggested reaching the original demographic target of reducing the growth rate to 3% by 1979 was overly optimistic and should be modified. In accord with another recommendation A.I.D. provided a short-term equipment specialist to prepare a list of equipment needed for the nearly completed Health Education Unit building. The equipment is now being procured with A.I.D. funds.

Host Country and Other Donors: The estimated GOK contribution is \$14.3 million. The original donors are: IBRD/IDA-\$12 million (loan); Sweden-\$5.4 million, UN - \$3.5 million, Norway - \$0.9 million, and Denmark - \$0.6 million. The United Kingdom may also finance some program construction. Total A.I.D. inputs have decreased due to delayed hiring of GOK personnel.

FY 1979 Program: Based on total donor/GOK financial inputs, it will cost about \$31 per family to provide all MCH/FP services on a daily basis over the life of the project, to which A.I.D. will contribute about \$2. During FY 79 A.I.D. will continue recurrent

salary, training and equipment support. It is also anticipated that A.I.D. and the GOK will discuss continued A.I.D. financing for subsequent phases of the MCH/FP program.

Beneficiaries: Women and children are the principle users of the service delivery points, of which approximately 85% are located in Kenya's poorer rural areas.

Major Outputs:	FY 77 (Cumulative)	All Years
Service Delivery Points operational	290	400
Nurses trained	600	800
Mobile units operating	7	17
New family planning users	212,900	640,000
Total program personnel	850	1,500
Construction completed (%)	80	100

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)	
	FY 79	
Project evaluation	8	
Participants: 4 U.S. short-term (12 pm)	28	
Commodities: equipment	22	
Other Costs: Program recurrent costs	66	
Total	124	

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,569	930	639	None
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	500	902	xxxxx	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	2,069	1,832	237	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	124	-	2,193	

TITLE Population Studies and Research Center NUMBER 615-0165 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		FUNDS Population Planning PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 79	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			FY 79 470	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,976	
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To create a Kenyan institution capable of performing population/family planning training and research required by Government ministries, public and private agencies, and the University of Nairobi.

Background and Progress to Date: The need for an institution to conduct training and research, and to educate decision-makers about the implications of population growth was identified during design of Kenya's five-year family planning program. Project components include (a) establishment of a fully operational Population Studies and Research Center (PSRC) at the University of Nairobi, (b) development of a research segment within the PSRC focusing on policy issues in response to needs of Government ministries, and (c) development of a training program infusing new population/family planning curricula into undergraduate courses at the University. The project was approved in mid-1976 and the contract signed in March 1977. Despite delayed initiation of project activities, the PSRC now has a full-time Kenyan Director; long-term participants from seven University departments have been approved for training in the United States; the University has assigned five of its nine proposed personnel to the Center; and the contractor has conducted a month-long in-service training program for Ministry of Health research and evaluation officers.

Host Country and Other Donors: To date the University has committed over \$140,000 of an estimated total \$850,000 toward staff salaries, physical facilities, participant salaries and transportation, and support for graduate studies at the PSRC. In addition, the GOK will finance construction of a PSRC building.

FY 1979 Program: By 1979 eight long-term participants will be pursuing advanced degrees in the United States. Library procurement will continue and research, publications, and seminars/workshops initiated. Contract staff will teach both undergraduate and graduate classes, supervise student research, conduct special seminars, undertake research and provide technical advice to the family planning program.

Beneficiaries: In the longer term the Government of Kenya family planning program will benefit a) as key leadership and high-level civil servants throughout the country gain an increased understanding of the relationship between population and development through PSRC workshops/seminars and research, and b) as those trained and the operations research undertaken impact on delivery of family planning services.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Seminars/Workshops	16
Participants trained	21
Research projects completed	25
	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 3 U.S. contract technicians (54 PM)	250
Participants: 3 long-term (36 PM)	
4 short-term (24 PM)	52
Commodities: office equipment and books	10
Research	<u>158</u>
TOTAL	470

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	720	206	514	The Population Council, Inc.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	570	584	XXX	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,290	890	400	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	470	216	1,976	

COUNTRY: KENYA

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL REPAY- TOTAL LESS LOANS MENTS REPAYMENTS AND AND AND GRANTS INTEREST INTEREST 1946-77 1946-77 1946-77		
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	13.8	18.9	8.4	1.9	33.1			
LOANS.....	9.6	13.5	-	-	24.0			
GRANTS.....	4.2	5.4	8.4	1.9	9.1			
A. AID AND PREDECES.....	11.7	16.2	3.9	1.0	29.9			
LOANS.....	9.6	13.5	-	-	24.0			
GRANTS.....	2.1	2.7	3.9	1.0	5.9			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.).....	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	0.5	1.0	2.1	0.3	1.5			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	0.5	1.0	2.1	0.3	1.5			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	-			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	-			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	0.5	1.0	2.1	0.3	1.5			
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.	-	-	-	-	-			
VOL. RELYEF AGENCY.....	0.5	1.0	2.1	0.3	1.5			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	1.6	1.7	2.1	0.6	1.7			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	1.6	1.7	2.4	0.6	1.7			
PEACE CORPS.....	1.6	1.7	2.4	0.6	1.7			
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	-	5.0	15.9	15.1				
LOANS.....	-	5.0	15.0	15.0				
GRANTS.....	-	*	0.9	0.1				
A. MAP GRANTS.....	-	*	0.9	0.1				
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS.....	-	5.0	15.0	15.0				
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-				
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-				
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-				
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	13.8	23.9	24.3	17.0				
LOANS.....	9.6	18.5	15.0	15.0				
GRANTS.....	4.2	5.4	9.3	2.0				
OTHER US LOANS.....	1.0	1.9	-	-	1.6			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	1.0	-	-	-	1.6			
ALL OTHER.....	-	1.9	-	-	-			

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
(Millions of Dollars)				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ¹
TOTAL	131.2	45.0	115.8	721.9
IBRD	118.0	31.0	84.0	447.9
IFC	9.1	-	3.8	36.1
IDA	*	14.0	26.0	185.7
AfDB	3.0	-	-	15.2
UNDP	0.3	-	2.0	29.5
Other UN	0.8	-	-	7.5
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1975	CY 1976	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	108.8	136.0	659.3	
United Kingdom	21.0	34.1	257.2	
Sweden	18.9	22.3	88.6	
Germany	21.9	15.3	85.9	
Netherlands	10.7	14.6	55.5	
Norway	9.3	8.8	42.8	
Denmark	9.1	9.7	39.4	
Canada	6.7	10.2	34.4	
Other	11.2	17.0	55.5	
2. O.F.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1975	CY 1976	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	-	*	*	
Kuwait	-	*	*	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1975 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1964-77	
TOTAL	-	-	66.0	
USSR	-	-	48.0	
China	-	-	18.0	

^P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.

* LESS THAN \$50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

Liberia

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 1,666

Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 4100

Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) 4.1%

Life expectancy(1973) 45 years

Literacy rate.....(1970) 10% ,Male n.a. ,Female 4%

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural production growth rate.....(1960-1974) 3.2%

Annual per capita agricultural production growth rate.....(1960-1974) 0.5%

Food production per capita.....(dollars 1976) \$29.33

Major subsistence crop..... rice

 % of arable land.....(1975) n.a.

Major cash crop..... rubber

 % of arable land.....(1975) n.a.

Major exports.....(1976) iron ore, rubber, diamonds

Major agricultural exports.....(1976) rubber

Value of all exports (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 397, (75) 395, (76) 587

 Exports to U.S. (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 95, (75) 87, (76) 105

Major agricultural imports.....(1976) cereals, sugar and honey

Value of all imports (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 286, (75) 1656, (76) 1632

 Imports from U.S. (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 82, (75) 99, (76) 92

Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1974) 111, (75) -961, (76) -1045

Main trading partners... U.S., West Germany, Netherlands

Official international reserves, gross holdings, last 3 years...(1974) 13.6, (75) 13.9, (76) 17.2

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... (1974) 148, (75) 168, (76) 178

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 90, (74) 109, (75) 118

Central government total expenditures, last 3 years (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 92, (74) 109, (75) 134

Deficit or surplus (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) -1.7, (74) -0.8, (75) -15.8

Defense expenditures, last 3 years

 as % of total expenditures..... (1973) 4.2%, (74) 3.5%, (75) 3.5%

 as % of GNP..... (1973) 0.8%, (74) 0.7%, (75) 0.7%

Service payments on external public debt as % of goods and non-factor services, latest..... n.a.

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$15.7 million

 as % of country central government expenditures..... 11.7%

 as % of country imports of goods and services..... 0.9%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population 15 years of age and below...(1970) 42% (15/40) 39% (40+) 19%

Population growth rate....(1971-1972) 3.1% (1976-1977) 3.1%

Proportion of population in urban areas.....(1971) 28% (1976) 15%

Proportion of labor force in agriculture.....(1972) 36%

Major causes of mortality...(1969) malaria, gastrointestinal diseases

Major causes of morbidity...(1969) malaria, intestinal worms

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 159

People per doctor.....(1973) 11,200

LIBERIA (GOL)

PROGRAM SUMMARY								CP 79-13
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>								
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
1977								
Loans	11,800	11,800	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants ...	7,079	4,563	100	1,394	1,022	-	-	
Total ..	18,879	16,363	100	1,394	1,022	-	-	
1978								
Loans	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	
Grants ...	6,204	364	275	1,770	2,995	800	-	
Total ..	8,704	364	275	4,270	2,995	800	-	
1979								
Loans	4,000	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	
Grants ...	5,415	700	130	2,145	1,630	810	-	
Total ..	9,415	700	130	2,145	1,630	4,810	-	

The United States and Liberia have enjoyed a "special relationship" since Liberia was founded in 1822. It was founded by black-freedmen from the Americas who brought with them a knowledge of American ideals, government, and politics. In addition to these cultural ties which have continued to the present, there are substantial United States private investments in Liberia, as well as important United States Government communications facilities which support U.S. policy interests in Africa. The A.I.D. program concentrates on boosting agricultural production and on improving the efficiency and broadening the coverage of rural health and education programs. A new program will address the housing needs of the poor in Monrovia, Liberia's capital.

Development Overview

Liberia has a dual economy -- 70% of national earnings come from the export of iron ore, rubber and timber while the rural population, approximately 70% of Liberia's 1.6 million people, consists largely of subsistence farmers

whose production contributes only about 20% to national income. Much of the scattered rural populace lives in remote villages with minimal access to health and education facilities or to the technical and financial help they need to raise their agriculture production and thus their income and physical well-being. Illiteracy in the rural areas is estimated at close to 90%; infant mortality at around 160 per 1,000; life expectancy below 50 years; and income for a family of six is under \$500 per annum. Liberia's population, which is growing at 3.1% annually, is increasingly spilling into the cities. Urban unemployment is a growing problem and with the decline of the mining industry is expected to reach serious proportions in the 1980s. By 1990 Monrovia is expected to more than double its population.

Socio-Economic Performance

On the positive side the Liberian economy has been growing at 6% per annum for the past few years. Government revenues have risen and are increasingly being directed to the rural areas. The Four Year Economic Development Plan gives priority to roads, small holder and plantation agriculture, rural health services and shelter for the urban poor. The Plan calls for major expenditures with help from A.I.D. and other donors in roads, water and sewage, agriculture, and education and vocational training. The Government is spending 35% of its total budget for development, external aid being focused almost exclusively on the rural areas and the urban poor. Income tax collection (largely derived from the urban elite) has risen significantly, an agricultural credit bank has been chartered, farm gate prices have been permitted to rise, and the number of health workers assigned to rural areas has been substantially increased. The secondary and rural roads system which had 1,947 miles in 1973 is expected to total 4,600 miles by 1980.

External Donors

The Government of Liberia is counting on external aid for 60% of the investment required for the current Four Year Plan. A.I.D. is concentrating on integrated rural develop-

LIBERIA (GOL)

ment and improving the efficiency and coverage of government services to the poor. The EEC and the Netherlands are active in health. The IBRD, in addition to collaborating with A.I.D. in rural development, is financing roads and several large educational programs. The UNDP and the EEC are active in a wide range of agricultural projects.

A.I.D. Program Direction

The A.I.D. program focus is in harmony with Liberian priorities as the Government moves ahead on a broad front to improve the effectiveness of its educational and health institutions, to make them more responsive to rural needs and to involve rural people in both the design and execution of projects in their communities.

In FY 1979, the program concentrates on 1) providing additional support to the small producer through technical assistance to agriculture research, 2) assisting in the development and expansion of a national rural health system, 3) assisting the further development and rural orientation of a number of education and training institutions, and 4) providing funds and technical assistance in support of self-help housing in Monrovia to lessen social pressures and provide much needed employment.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	32	32	32
PASA ^c	7	9	4
Contract	10	36	32
Total	49	77	68
Participants^d			
Noncontract	19	25	38
Contract	11	3	-
Total	30	28	38
^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year. ^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977. ^c Participating agency technicians. ^d Programmed during the fiscal year.			

RESOURCE FLOWS			
CP 79-08			
(In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	4,489	8,142	7,001
Grants	2,395	6,251	7,994
Total A.I.D.	6,884	14,393	14,995
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	34	129	93
Total P.L. 480	34	129	93
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	6,918	14,522	15,088
[*] A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures. ^{**} P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

LIBERIA (GOL)

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat		-		-		-
Rice		-		-		-
Feedgrains		-		-		-
Vegoil		-		-		-
Non-food		-		-		-
Title I Total	/	-	/	-	/	-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..	/	-	/	-	/	-
World Food Programs ..	/	34	/	129	/	93
Gov't.-to-Gov't.	/	-	/	-	/	-
Title II Total	/	34	/	129	/	93
Total P.L. 480	/	34	/	129	/	93

MISSION DIRECTOR Stanley J. Siegel

Notes

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

CP 79-02

PROGRAM: LIBERIA (COL)

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79			
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Expenditures	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Agriculture Program Development	669-0123	1972	2,661	2,317	-	200	-	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper Lofa County Rural Development	669-0142	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	136	-	-	-	760	-	1,400
Agricultural Cooperatives Development	669-0127	1977	1,400	-	-	475	-	510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Sector Analysis	669-0137	1977	1,500	2	-	500	-	510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper Bong County Rural Development	669-0139		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	300	-	1,800
Rural Roads Phase III	669-0138	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,200	-	-	-	-	1,205	-	1,425
YMCA Agriculture Training Development (PVO)	669-0141	1977	57	9	164	125	-	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Development Training (PVO)	669-0153	1977	950	-	-	600	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Research	* 669-0135	1978	-	-	200	150	500	400	2,720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Credit Bank	* 669-0145	1979	-	-	-	-	200	150	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Population Planning</u>																	
Lofa County Rural Health Integrated Rural Health System	669-0125	1975	285	176	75	92	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	* 669-0129	1978	-	-	200	50	130	150	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Health</u>																	
National Medical Center	669-0054	1961	9,863	9,762	-	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lofa County Rural Health Health Management	669-0125	1975	1,833	1,175	570	605	-	623	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planning	* 669-0126	1976	1,165	398	200	434	365	400	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Rural Health System	* 669-0129	1978	-	-	1,000	500	1,780	1,500	2,447	-	-	-	-	2,500	500	-	1,000
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>																	
Institute of Public Administration	669-0122	1972	2,384	2,328	800	630	-	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civil Service Development	669-0124	1974	1,496	1,210	360	399	-	247	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Improved Efficiency of Learning	* 669-0130	1978	-	-	825	300	330	550	3,025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vocational Training	* 669-0131	1978	-	-	800	200	900	850	1,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Learning Delivery System	* 669-0134	1978	-	-	210	150	400	410	1,990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

CP 79-03

PROGRAM:

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 78		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77			Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 78		
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																	
Rural Access Roads II	669-0116	1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,400	1,895	-	41	-	1,129	-	376
Telecommunications Expansion	669-0111	1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,500	5,244	-	99	-	3,256	-	-
Road Maintenance Equipment	669-0143	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	3,008	-	58	-	992	-	-
Increased Revenue for Development	* 669-0132	1978	-	-	400	365	400	395	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low Income Housing	* 669-0146	1978	-	-	400	375	410	400	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	1,000
Total			23,594	17,377	6,204	6,251	5,415	7,994	14,602	32,100	10,283	-	198	2,500	8,142	4,000	7,001

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace, interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Agricultural Credit Bank		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 200	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,000	
NUMBER 669-0145	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	NONE	FY 79	FY 82	OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: Establish short and medium term credit channels for small farm projects and agri-business/marketing endeavors.

Background: The lack of involvement of the traditional farming sector and small scale entrepreneurs in the cash economy is a major constraint to the full and equitable development of the Liberian rural poor. A primary obstacle to their participation is the lack of capital. The subsistence farmer has almost no cash reserves and there are no banking facilities available for their use. The existing banking system has neither the interest nor the expertise to help the poor farmers. The provision of adequate credit at reasonable rates is an immediate need if the agriculture sector is to develop.

On November 1, 1976 the Liberian Legislature approved the formation of the Agriculture and Cooperative Development Bank. The Bank is chartered (a) to provide credit to rural individuals and organizations; (b) mobilize rural savings; (c) provide technical assistance and training in rural enterprise and, (d) conduct research on agricultural credit. This project will provide technical advisory services to the Agricultural and Cooperative Development Bank.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Liberia will provide the infrastructure and personnel necessary for project implementation (\$3.3 million). Other donors, principally UNDP, will provide technical assistance valued at approximately \$800,000 over the life of the project.

FY 1979 Program: One long-term advisor will work with the Bank to determine sites for branch offices, develop operating manuals and establish a training program for the Bank's personnel.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of this project will be the estimated 150,000 farm families and small entrepreneurs who presently have no access to credit.

Major Outputs: All Years

Rural credit banks established in five counties	5
Fully trained headquarters and branch staff	30
Small farmer "window" opened	
Cooperative "window" opened	
Women in development "window" opened	
Small agri-business enterprise "window" opened	

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79

Personnel: One long-term advisor (18 pm)	167
and four short-term advisors (4 pm)	20
Training: Four short-term - third country	10
Commodities: Vehicle and office equipment	3
Other Costs: In-country travel	200
Total	200

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	200	800	1,000	

TITLE Agriculture Research		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 500		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,420
NUMBER 669-0135	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 193	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To develop an adaptive crop and soils management re-search capability and technology delivery system responsive to the needs of the small subsistence farmer.

Background and Progress to Date: Liberia has a dual economy comprised of a "modern" export-oriented sector, and a traditional subsistence agricultural sector. The latter sector consists of small farmers who grow rice, cassava and other food crops using traditional slash and burn methods. The harsh climate and poor soils preclude an easy transition to new crops and better farming systems. New technologies and crop options are needed to permit an acceptable economic livelihood from farming.

This project, scheduled to begin in mid-FY 1978, will strengthen and make more effective use of the resources of the Central Agricultural Experiment Station (CAES) at Suakoko. It will provide an institutional support for the crop research work initiated under the multi-donor funded integrated rural development activities in Lofa and Bong Counties. Improved technology will also be generated for the newly established Ministry of Agriculture regional extension/training centers.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host country will provide land facilities, research counterparts and operating budget support. The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture will provide personnel, field trials and rice breeding facilities (\$1.4 million). The West Africa Rice Development Agency will contribute personnel and fund training and rice trials. The UNDP/FAO will provide technical assistance to the project.

FY 1979 Program: The development of a long-term agronomic re-search plan for CAES will be completed during the first half of FY 79. The second half of the year will be devoted to

reorganizing CAES to carry out the plan and determining what A.I.D. and GOL inputs will be required to support the program.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 120,000 rural families will ultimately have access to the improved technology developed by this project.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Long term plan for agronomic research completed	1
Constraints affecting small farmers production identified	
Central research station facilities functional	1
Trained Liberians doing agronomic/farming systems/social-economic research	15
Alternative or complementary cropping options adopted or evaluated	

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands) <u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: Two long-term advisors (24 pm) and short-term consultants (16 pm)	315
Training: Three long-term academic U.S. (36 pm) and four short-term participants (24 pm)	60
Commodities: Vehicles and research support equipment, supplies, seed, etc.	110
Other Costs: Local conferences and special services	<u>15</u>
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	200	150		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	200	150	50	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	2,720	3,420	

TITLE Integrated Rural Health System		FUNDS Population Planning and Health		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 1,910		LIFE OF PROJECT 8,057		Grant 5,557	Loan 2,500
NUMBER 669-0129	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advise of Change to be Transmitted		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83			
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		FY 78 Africa Program, p. 196					

Purpose: To improve health care delivery to the 60% of the population now inadequately served by the existing system and provide new services to approximately one-third of the people in the most remote areas now outside the system.

Background and Progress to Date: There are approximately 200 government health clinics in rural Liberia. Staffing of clinics is only about 50% of minimum requirements and much of the staff is inadequately trained and poorly equipped. Many health posts are structurally inadequate and the national medical logistics and maintenance system is ineffective. The need for an integrated approach to health services is clear if these shortcomings are to be overcome. A \$2.5 million loan for FY 78 is planned for the construction/renovation of regional and local health facilities including warehouse, maintenance, and training facilities.

This project will approximately double the number of health para-professionals (currently 245 assigned to 9 counties) and improve the qualifications of existing staff. The supply/maintenance system will be restructured. The project will also train a new type of health auxiliary, the Village Health Worker (VHW) who will provide health services and training in the villages under the supervision of clinic staff. Distribution and monitoring of family planning services and supplies will be improved especially at the health center and health post level.

Due to major revisions in the project design, the project did not get underway in FY 77 as planned. Implementation is now targeted to begin in FY 78.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOL will provide personnel, office space, budgetary support and training facilities (\$2.9 million). The Netherlands will provide paramedical training for

health personnel. The European Economic Community is constructing an extension to a County Hospital and four new rural health centers and is developing a paramedical school.

FY 1979 Program: During FY 79 all project technicians are expected to be on-board and construction/renovation of rural health facilities will be underway. Training of Liberian personnel will receive major emphasis.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 185,000 rural families will ultimately benefit from improved rural health systems.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Health para-professionals trained/upgraded	425
Construction/renovation/equipping of facilities	230
Medical logistics system functioning	90%
Maintenance system functioning	90%
VHWs trained/assigned to villages	700

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Personnel: Ten long-term advisors (180 pm) and short-term consultants (16 pm)	1,420
Training: Two long-term participants U.S. (24 pm)	20
Commodities: Vehicles and supplies	200
Other Costs: Local travel, per diem and seminars	270
Total	1,910

Funding by Functional Account:	(\$ thousands)
Health	1,780
Population Planning	130
Total	1,910

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	3,700	1,050		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	3,700	1,050	2,750	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,910	2,447	8,057	

PROGRAM: LIBERIA (GOL)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE Health Management Planning		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 365		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,950
NUMBER 669-0126 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 197	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To institute effective health planning, evaluation and manpower development in the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, to include public and private health sector resource allocation within a national health plan, and to identify the health impact on non-health sectors.

Background and Progress to Date: The health of Liberia's scattered and often remote population is characterized by high fertility, high infant mortality and short life expectancy. The efforts of the Government to improve rural health are hampered by scarce funds and few trained personnel. This project brings a systematic approach to some of these problems. Improved budgeting, appropriate training, optimal staff distribution, a modern data system, and reliable logistical support will all contribute to better health care. A successful pre-test of the national health data collection system to be used at health posts has been made and a survey of all health facilities and programs with manpower and budget allocations is increasing. A facility survey of all posts and centers has been concluded and plans for a prototype health clinic finished.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Liberia provides counterparts and personnel, physical facilities and in-country transportation (\$650,000). The World Health Organization contributes short-term advisors and training for Liberian staff.

FY 1979 Program: Continuation of technical advisory assistance to help complete their manpower development planning and data systems.

Beneficiaries: Program emphasis is on primary health care needs in rural areas. While cost estimates are not yet available, at least 70% of the rural population will benefit from the improved planning capability of the Ministry of Health.

Major Outputs:

	FY 77 (Cumulative)	All Years
Annual health plan specifying objectives, approaches, and resources		
Budget process relating budget levels and program objectives		
Manpower development planning	33%	100%
Reliable data collection, tabulation, analysis systems	10%	100%
Trained Liberian health planners	3	6
Assist in the design, location and staffing plans for rural health posts and centers	18	60

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands) FY 79
Personnel: Three long-term advisors (42 pm) and short-term consultants (4 pm)	365
Total	365

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,165	398	767	Medical Services Consultants, Inc.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	200	434		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,365	832	533	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	365	220	1,950	

PROGRAM: LIBERIA (GOL)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE Improved Efficiency of Learning		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 669-0130		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 200	FY 79	330	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,180
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To develop and establish systems to increase the effectiveness of instruction by elementary teachers.

Background and Progress to Date: At present less than 50% of the eligible primary school students attend school. Over two-thirds of the students who start school never complete the first six grades. Three-fourths of the teaching staff is under-qualified. The result is that few students obtain an education adequate to cope with modernization. The traditional methods of upgrading teachers are far too expensive for the foreseeable future.

This project proposes to address these problems by establishing a system of programmed learning which will permit the existing teachers to transfer more effectively the knowledge needed while simultaneously developing materials which will allow students to learn more and at a quicker rate. Concurrently the Kakata Rural Teacher Training Institute (KRTTI) will be upgraded.

The project design is being completed based on new information and insights gained from on-site visits by A.I.D. and GOL personnel to similar projects now in progress in Asia.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Liberian Government's financial and "in-kind" contribution to the project is estimated at \$1.5 million, including facilities, personnel, transportation and budgetary support. The World Bank will provide advisors to improve the administration of the Ministry of Education and experts in curriculum development and tests and measurements will work in the elementary and secondary system.

FY 1979 Program: Training of Liberian personnel, purchasing of necessary commodities, and a limited amount of renovation of facilities are the main activities in FY 79.

Beneficiaries: Immediate beneficiaries will be elementary teachers whose effectiveness will be significantly enhanced through the use of more efficient teaching materials and procedures. Elementary students, 80% of whom reside in rural areas, will be the ultimate beneficiaries of improved and accelerated classroom instruction.

Major Outputs: All Years

Effective teaching systems designed and validated for

- a) in-service teaching training
- b) elementary teaching

Instructional and testing materials produced

Elementary students taught under new system 13,500

KRTTI new pre-service course operating effectively

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79

Training:	Five long-term academic participants	
	U.S. (60 pm)	60
Commodities:	Supplies and equipment	100
Construction:	Renovation of facilities	156
Other Costs:	Vehicle maintenance and local travel	14
	Total	330

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	825	300		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	825	300	525	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	330	3,025	4,180	

TITLE Vocational Training		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 669-0131		PRIOR REFERENCE		FY 79	900	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,450
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
FY 78 Africa Program, p. 201						

Purpose: To establish two programs for training middle and lower level skilled workers.

Background and Progress to Date: Liberia's Indicative Manpower Plan prepared with United Nations assistance, manpower studies carried out by the World Bank, and a 1976 Harvard Institute for International Development survey all point to the critical shortage of middle and lower level skills in Liberia and the lack of a capability in the present system to produce them in adequate numbers. The Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs has made vocational/technical training one of its top priorities.

This project will upgrade the curriculum, staff, and facilities of the Booker T. Washington Agricultural and Industrial Institute (BWI) to the level of a quality vocational high school. In addition it will improve and expand the in-place Ministry of Labor apprenticeship program which provides out-of-school and working-youth with practical on-the-job training in technical skills.

The project design is being completed on the basis of recent Liberian Government policy formulations and in line with an in-depth technical requirements analysis recently completed. Project implementation is targeted to begin in early 1978.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOL will provide technical counterparts, personnel, in-country transportation, and budgetary support (\$1.2 million). The World Bank will contribute two vocational and technical education advisors to the National Vocational Council and provide a craft skill vocational training center in Monrovia.

FY 1979 Program: Some renovation of facilities at the Booker Washington Vocational High School will be done, equipment and materials will be acquired and participants sent for long-term training in the U.S.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will be the graduates of BWI and the out-of-school youth in the Ministry of Labor program.

Major Outputs:

All Years

Relevant training curriculum at BWI	
BWI training middle level skilled workers	680
Effective graduate placement	612
Operational apprenticeship policies	
Improved apprenticeship standards	

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)

		<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel:	Four long-term advisors (64 pm) and short-term consultants (6 pm)	555
Training:	Eight long-term participants-U.S. (96 pm)	85
Commodities:	Classroom equipment and supplies	110
Construction:	Renovation of school facilities	130
Other Costs:	Local travel	20
	Total	900

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	800	200		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	800	200	600	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	900	1,750	3,450	

TITLE <u>Rural Learning Delivery System</u>		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 669-0134	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79 400	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,600	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Africa Program, p. 202	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To develop a system of distance teaching to enhance the quality of life of the rural population not reached by the formal school system. 1/

Background and Progress to Date: Illiteracy in the rural areas is estimated at close to 90%. Since high costs preclude expansion of the school system or undertaking traditional literacy programs to enable the entire population to improve their life skills, other more cost effective methods must be employed. A recent study of the problem recommended a non-formal educational approach aimed at the poor.

This project will develop the means for the Government of Liberia (GOL) to respond systematically to the training needs of the rural population on a national basis. Drawing on the experience of non-formal distance teaching programs which have been introduced in various parts of the third world over the last decade it will develop and implement a program tailored to meet the needs of Liberia.

The project design is currently being completed in collaboration with the Ministries of Education and Planning.

The Liberian Government has recently purchased new radio broadcasting equipment which will give total coverage to the country by early 1979. An A.I.D. sponsored seminar on communication technology held in Monrovia recently prompted wider interest in this area and stimulated new ideas regarding distance teaching, some of which will be considered for incorporation into the project design.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will provide counterparts, facilities, in-country transportation and personnel (\$876,000).

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. funds will finance two long-term advisors to develop the institutional mechanisms for reaching the rural population through non-formal education techniques. Vehicles and other commodities will be purchased. Participants will be selected.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate beneficiaries will be adults and out-of-school youth living in the rural areas of Liberia.

Major Outputs: Criteria will be developed for assessing existing programs. Reports will be prepared on selected existing programs. Basic skills required to impact on target population will be identified. Alternative approaches will be developed and assessed. Institutional mechanism(s) for the proposed national program will be determined.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79

Personnel: Two long-term advisors (36 pm)	315
and short-term consultants (4 pm)	45
Training: Long and short-term participants U.S. (6 pm)	20
Commodities: Vehicles, office equipment	20
Other Costs: Local travel and services	400
Total	400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977				To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	210	150		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	210	150	60	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	400	1,990	2,600	

1/ Distance teaching methods include i.a., radio, television, correspondence, etc.

TITLE Increased Revenue for Development		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 669-0132		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79 400	LIFE OF PROJECT	1,700
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Africa Program, P. 203	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To upgrade the capability of the Ministry of Finance (MOF) to increase resources from internal taxes.

Background and Progress to Date: The Liberian National Socio-Economic Development Plan, which has a rural bias, will require the generation of new revenues from existing domestic sources if the goals of the Plan are to be met.

This project will strengthen and modernize the Liberian internal tax system (income tax and real property tax) by providing advice to Liberian tax administrators, training MOF personnel, and upgrading working facilities and equipment. It is projected that tax revenue will increase up to a 15% rate, compounded, as the Tax Department's staff and administration is improved. The principal contributors to the increased revenues will be Liberia's middle and upper classes and the business community.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will provide counterparts, office space, equipment, transportation, participation and budgetary support necessary to supplement A.I.D. inputs (\$600,000). The United Kingdom will continue to provide one tax fraud expert to the Ministry of Finance.

FY 1979 Program: The U.S. Internal Revenue Service will provide three long-term income and property advisors assigned to the Ministry of Finance. A comprehensive in-service training program will be developed and priorities established for systems redesign work.

Beneficiaries: The rural poor will benefit from the Government of Liberia having additional funds to carry out the planned projects detailed in the National Socio-Economic Development Plan. The Plan envisions the need for an additional \$119 million in new revenue from existing domestic sources to carry out development projects.

Major Outputs: All Years

Training of technical and managerial personnel	90%
Establishment of continuing on-the-job training programs-audit-work simplification-communications	
Orientation of senior level MOF personnel to tax administration and its relationship to tax policy	

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79

Personnel: Three long-term advisors (36 pm) and short-term consultants (12 pm)	355
Training: Four short-term participants (6 pm)	10
Commodities: Equipment, materials and supplies	35
Total	400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	U. S. Internal Revenue Service
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	400	365	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	400	365	35	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	400	900	1,700	

TITLE Low Income Housing		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)			
NUMBER 699-0146		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be Submitted	FY 79	Grant 410 Loan 4,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,185	Grant 1,185 Loan 4,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81	

Purpose: To develop, test and implement pilot shelter programs benefiting 12,000 low-income families and provide the National Housing Authority (NHA) with skills and experience to replicate similar programs in the future.

Background and Progress to Date: Monrovia, Liberia's capital, is growing at 8% per annum and the World Bank estimates that it will double in size to 550,000 persons by 1980. In 1974 Monrovia already had an estimated 20,000 sub-standard housing units, i.e., those without water, sewer or electricity. Over the next few years this situation will become intolerable unless something is done to improve conditions in slum areas.

A base line study of low income housing requirements in Monrovia was conducted in November 1976. This pilot project is an outcome of the study. A.I.D. will provide a \$5.0 million Housing Investment Guarantee and a \$4.0 million development loan to help the NHA provide low interest loans for sites and services, core units and community up-grading. The NHA will also be provided technical advisors and training. (\$1.175 million)

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will provide counterparts, facilities, in-country transportation, offices, and budgetary support. It will also provide off-site improvements in support of the project. These include roads, electricity, drainage, water, and sewage for housing sites. (\$2.2 million)

FY 1979 Programs: A \$4.0 million loan for the sites and services and community up-grading will be authorized. The three long-term technical advisors will continue to work with the NHA on the national housing policy, and conduct on-the-job training as part of the final project design process.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries will be approximately 12,000 families earning less than the median income of \$80 per month. Secondary beneficiaries will be those affected through increased employment opportunities in the construction and building trades. The cost per family of the construction project is \$750.

Major Outputs: All Years

Housing policy drafted and approved	
Serviced sites completed	2,065
Home expansion loans made	1,000
Families benefited in community upgrading areas	10,760
Home Improvement loans made	2,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79

<u>Grant</u>	
Personnel: Three long-term advisors (48 pm) and short-term consultants (6 pm)	390
Training: Two short-term participants (3 pm)	5
Commodities: Supplies	<u>15</u>
	410

<u>Loan</u>	
Sites, services and community up-grading	<u>4,000</u>
Total	4,410

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	400	375		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	400	375	25	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	4,410	375	5,185	

COUNTRY: LIBERIA

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

-----U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----

PROGRAM	----- FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT -----					TOTAL REPAY- TOTAL LESS LOANS MENTS REPAYMENTS AND AND AND GRANTS INTEREST INTEREST 1946-77 1946-77 1946-77		
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977			
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	6.0	15.7	5.8	1.2	20.4			
LOANS.....	-	9.0	-	-	11.8			
GRANTS.....	6.0	6.7	5.8	1.2	8.6			
A. AID AND PREDECS.....	2.7	12.0	2.9	0.6	18.9			
LOANS.....	-	9.0	-	-	11.8			
GRANTS.....	2.7	3.0	2.9	0.6	7.1			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)....	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.1			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.1			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	-			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	-			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.1			
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.1			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	0.4	0.3	-	-	-			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	2.6	2.6	2.3	0.5	1.4			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	2.6	2.6	2.3	0.5	1.4			
PEACE CORPS.....	2.6	2.6	2.3	0.5	1.4			
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	0.1	1.9	1.5	*				
LOANS.....	-	1.8	1.7	-				
GRANTS.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	*				
A. MAP GRANTS.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	*				
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	-	1.8	1.7	-				
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-				
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	*	-	-	-				
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-				
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	6.1	17.6	7.6	1.2				
LOANS.....	-	10.8	1.7	-				
GRANTS.....	6.1	6.8	5.9	1.2				
OTHER US LOANS.....	7.1	2.1	2.6	2.3	5.6			
FX-IM BANK LOANS.....	7.1	2.1	2.6	2.3	5.6			
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			

(Millions of Dollars) CP 79-18

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ^a
TOTAL	45.3	-	22.9	137.9
IBRD	33.4	-	13.3	77.5
IFC	-	-	0.3	0.6
IDA	6.0	-	7.0	24.0
AFDB	5.8	-	1.7	13.3
UNDP	0.1	-	0.4	18.8
Other UN	-	-	0.2	3.7
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1975	CY 1976	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	4.1	8.3	25.0	
Germany	3.4	6.1	18.7	
Netherlands	0.2	0.6	1.9	
Japan	0.2	1.2	1.5	
United Kingdom	0.2	0.4	1.4	
Other	0.1	*	1.5	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1975	CY 1976	CY 1973-76	
TOTAL	-	-	-	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ^p	CY 1977 ^p	CY 1964-77	
TOTAL	-	a	a	
China	-	a	a	

^p-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.
^aAn economic cooperation agreement has been signed, but information on the amount of aid extended, if any, is not available.

* LESS THAN \$50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 4,480
 Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 90
 Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) 1.4%
 Life expectancy(1973) 41 years
 Literacy rate.....(1970) 10% ,Male n.a. ,Female n.a.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1954-1970) 1.8%
 Annual per capita agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1960-1974) -0.6%
 Food production per capita(dollars 1976) \$41.13
 Major subsistence crop..... pulses
 % of arable land.....(1975) 20%
 Major cash crop..... coffee
 % of arable land.....(1975) 2%
 Major exports.....(1976) coffee, tin, tea
 Major agricultural exports.....(1976) coffee, tea
 Value of all exports
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 36, (75) 47, (76) 85
 Exports to U.S.
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 20, (75) 25, (76) 51
 Major agricultural imports.....() n.a.
 Value of all imports
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 48, (75) 62, (76) 76
 Imports from U.S.
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 3, (75) 4, (76) 4
 Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1974) -12, (75) -15, (76) 9
 Main trading partners... U.S., Belgium, West Germany
 Official international reserves,
 gross holdings, last 3 years...(1974) 13, (75) 29, (76) 64

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... (1974) 113, (75) 148, (76) 193
 Total domestic revenues
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 25, (74) 35, (75) 47
 Central government total
 expenditures, last 3 years
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 31, (74) 40, (75) 50
 Deficit or surplus
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) -6, (74) -5, (75) -3
 Defense expenditures, last 3 years
 as % of total expenditures..... (1973) 23.3%, (74) 17.1%, (75) 15.0%
 as % of GNP..... (1973) 2.8%, (74) 2.2%, (75) 1.8%
 Service payments on external public
 debt as % of goods and non-factor
 services, latest..... (1975) 1.2%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$2.9 million
 as % of country central government
 expenditures..... 5.6%
 as % of country imports of goods
 and services..... 4.7%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population
 15 years of age and below...(1970) 44% (15/40) 35% (40+) 21%
 Population growth rate....(1971-1972) 2.9% (1976-1977) 2.8%
 Proportion of population in
 urban areas.....(1973) 4% () n.a.
 Proportion of labor force in
 agriculture.....(1970) 91%
 Major causes of mortality...() n.a.
 Major causes of morbidity...() n.a.
 Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 168
 People per doctor.....(1973) 52,700

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RWANDA (GOR)

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	100	100	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	100	100	-	-	-	-	-
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	1,565	1,565	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	1,565	1,565	-	-	-	-	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	2,455	2,455	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	2,455	2,455	-	-	-	-	-

Rwanda, one of the poorest countries in the world, is faced with a rapidly increasing population which is putting great pressure on its limited arable land resources and contributing to growing food shortages. U.S. interests in Rwanda are principally developmental; the Government's plans and priorities closely parallel the emphasis of A.I.D.'s new directions in terms of programming more resources to directly benefit the rural poor. For FY 1979 A.I.D. will focus its program principally upon food production and agricultural training. A PL 480 Title II program focused on school feeding and maternal and child feeding programs is also planned.

Development Overview

Rwanda is a land-locked nation with a high population growth rate (2.8%), one of the highest population densities in Africa (635 persons per square mile of arable land), and over 91% of the population engaged in subsistence agriculture. Intensive land use is leading to serious erosion of

its scarce arable soils. With growing deficits in production of food crops and few exportable minerals or agricultural products to generate foreign exchange to buy food commodities, widespread malnutrition is a growing spectre in Rwanda. This basic food situation coupled with a very low literacy rate among its population and an acute shortage of managerial and technical manpower does not augur well for the country's near term development prospects. Rwanda faces the possibility of social disruption and political instability unless the pressures of population on land and food are relieved.

Socio-Economic Performance

The existing socio-economic data concerning the quality of life in the areas of income and food, health and life expectancy, and general skills and literacy indicate that Rwanda is barely holding its own. Per capita GNP is estimated at only \$90 with an annual growth rate of 1.4% at current prices. Agricultural production is estimated to lag behind population growth resulting in a decline in per capita production in recent years. With only one doctor per 53 thousand people, life expectancy in Rwanda is 41 years and infant mortality is 168 per 1,000 live births. The literacy rate is only 10%.

Since 1973, when the present Government came to power, Rwanda has followed a course of action clearly bent on improving conditions of the rural populace. From 1974-1976, the Government undertook extensive preparatory work on a rural development plan (the cornerstone of the 1977-1981 Five-Year Development Plan) which focuses on food crop production at the local farm level. This, in turn, is linked with soil conservation and supported by extension services and necessary infrastructure development (rural roads, storage facilities, water, and electricity). These improvements, together with the development of simple health facilities, schools and training centers in rural areas, will have to rely on local labor and other readily available resources. The successful implementation of this commendable plan would begin to stem the deteriorating trends in the Rwandan economy.

External Donors

Given the paucity of Rwandan resources, substantial foreign assistance is vital if the government is to carry out its Five-Year Development Plan. The largest donors are the IBRD, EEC, Belgium, France, Germany, Canada, and Switzerland. Assistance from these donors, which is only now beginning to shift to domestic food and health problems, has historically been focused on problems concerning the commercial sector (particularly commercial agriculture).

A.I.D. Program Direction

The A.I.D. program in Rwanda will continue to be relatively modest in FY 1979 though somewhat expanded from that of previous years. With its attention to food storage and marketing, A.I.D. will moderately expand its important role in the agricultural sector. A continuing PL 480 Title II program administered by the Catholic Relief Services will help reduce malnutrition. A.I.D. will also begin assisting small farmers through projects supporting the development of a rural non-formal education system and the training of more agriculture extension workers.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^d			
Direct Hire ^b	1	2	3
PASA ^c	1	1	1
Contract	1	-	2
Total	3	3	6
Participants^d			
Noncontract	-	6	26
Contract	-	-	-
Total	-	6	26

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.

^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.

^c Participating agency technicians.

^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	518	1,200	1,800
Total A.I.D.	518	1,200	1,800
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	1,250	1,204	1,067
Total P.L. 480	1,250	1,204	1,067
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	1,768	2,404	2,867

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.

**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

RWANDA (GOR)

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		798		926		867
World Food Programs ..		181		278		200
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		271		-		-
Title II Total		1,250		1,204		1,067
Total P.L. 480		1,250		1,204		1,067

COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER John Patterson

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: RWANDA (GOR)

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
Food and Nutrition																	
Food Storage and Marketing	* 696-0100	1975	1,251	1,198	1,000	910	620	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm Hand Tools	696-0103	1978	-	-	240	160	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local Crop Storage	* 696-0107	1979	-	-	-	-	230	190	1,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Education	* 696-0109	1979	-	-	-	-	1,605	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooperative Grain Storage (PVO)	696-0108	1978	-	-	325	130	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			1,251	1,198	1,565	1,200	2,455	1,800	1,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization, repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

PROGRAM: RWANDA (GOR)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE Local Crop Storage		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 230	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,480	
NUMBER 696-0107	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION -FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	NONE			

Purpose: To reduce food loss in storage by strengthening local level storage systems.

Background: Rwandan farmers retain approximately 50% of their food crops for short-term consumption. These crops suffer up to 25% loss from mold, insects and rodents within two to three months of deposit. In addition, traditional storage units cannot limit the effects of moisture and are not suited for the application of fumigants. Experience with four local warehouses developed under an A.I.D.-financed Catholic Relief Services (CRS) project indicates that good storage of inexpensive construction can reduce losses to about 3%. Many of the cooperatives and other organizations throughout the country do not provide adequate storage facilities. This project will provide local level institutions with good warehouses so that secure storage for food as well as a market for buying from and selling to farmers at stable prices will be available during all seasons.

Host Country and Other Donors: UNICEF is financing 15-20 local level silos based on the CRS model and under an A.I.D. grant to the Cooperative League of the U.S.A., 5-7 more will be built in collaboration with local Rwandan cooperatives. The Government will provide personnel, facilities, and other project support expenses estimated to be in excess of a quarter of the total cost of the project.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will finance the construction of 3 silos of about 85 MT capacity. Each silo will cost about \$11,000. A.I.D. will also provide technical assistance and training support.

Beneficiaries: Small farmers and their families and non-producing consumers relying on local staples will benefit directly from increased food availability as a result of reduced storage losses. Small farmers participating in local storage systems will also achieve higher incomes resulting from reduced storage loss and more stable prices.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Local level silos constructed and equipped	25-30
Trained local managers	60
Reduced food losses	
Improved storage and marketing system	

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	<u>(\$ thousands) FY 79</u>
Personnel: 1 long-term technical advisor (18 pm)	130
Training: Third-country short-term training (24 pm)	20
Commodities: Warehouse equipment and vehicles	25
Construction: 3 silos	33
Other Costs: Working capital, vehicle repairs and fuel	22
Total	<u>230</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	230	1,250	1,480	

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE Agricultural Education		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 696-0109		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79 1,605	LIFE OF PROJECT	1,605
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	NONE	
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81	

Purpose: To improve the technical quality of agricultural and rural skills necessary for increasing food production and enhancing rural standards of living.

Background: A recently announced Government reform of the education system initiates an increase in rural education institutions with a primary orientation toward the teaching of agriculture, nutrition, preventive health, and practical construction and artisan skill. This is consistent with the country's overwhelming orientation to agriculture (91% of the labor force is engaged in agricultural pursuits). This project will assist the only women's agriculture school in the country; help double the capacity of the only farm-level agricultural extension school; and construct, equip and provide support to post-primary rural training centers thereby helping Rwanda to address its critical lack of trained personnel, especially in rural development.

Host Country and Other Donors: The IBRD, UNESCO, France and Belgium are providing assistance to Rwanda in education and agricultural training at the present time. Rwanda estimates that it will provide up to \$150 million, a portion of which will be financed by other donors, to effect its proposed educational reforms which this project will support.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will finance the construction and equipping of 10 rural training centers throughout the country, together with technical assistance and training support. A.I.D. will also assist the Agricultural School at Kibuye and the Women's Agricultural School with technical assistance, equipment and materials, training support and construction.

Beneficiaries: Farm families will benefit from the knowledge and expertise of the trainees graduated from these institutions.

Major Outputs: All Years

Rural training centers constructed and equipped	10
Agricultural schools up-graded	2
Directors and teachers trained	60
Graduates (annually)	550
Curriculum materials developed and in place	

(\$ thousands)

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: FY 79

Personnel: 1 long-term technician (24 pm) and short-term consultant services (18 pm)	300
Training: Long-term participants in U.S., and third country (100 pm)	100
Commodities: Books, training materials, veterinary supplies, laboratory equipment	300
Construction: Classrooms, laboratories, dormitories, staff housing	780
Other Costs: Fuel, vehicle repair, and miscellaneous local project costs	125
Total	<u>1,605</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,605	-	1,605	

PROGRAM: RWANDA (GOR)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE Food Storage and Marketing		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 696-0100		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 38; Advice of Program Change Transmitted 5/5/77	FY 79	620	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,871
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To provide the technical guidance and storage facilities necessary to enable the Rwandan Government to carry out a price stabilization program to dampen wide price fluctuations in the country's food markets.

Background and Progress to Date: For the past two and one-half years, A.I.D. has been engaged in constructing and equipping food storage warehouses, providing technical assistance and training Rwandan personnel in order to form the basis of a price stabilization program. Under an expansion of the project in FY 78, warehouse capacity is being increased, additional training undertaken and additional marketing begun. Four thousand MT of beans, Rwanda's staple crop, have been stored and 1500 MT sold.

Host Country and Other Donors: To date, the Swiss, World Food Program (WFP), and the Government have made sizeable contributions to the program, the equivalent of \$262,000, \$500,000, \$585,000 respectively. The Government will contribute approximately \$48,000 and WFP \$335,000 during FY 1979.

FY 1979 Program: During the final year of this project, A.I.D. will finance the completion of additional warehouse capacity (approximately \$195 per cubic meter) and provide technical and training support.

Beneficiaries: The country's farmers and consumers will benefit as the price of food is stabilized and production incentives increased with the easing of wide seasonal price fluctuations.

Major Outputs:	FY 77 (Cumulative)	All Years
Warehouses constructed	5	8
Storage Capacity (MT)	4,750	9,500
Trained warehouse and administrative staff	10	15
Administrative and financial control procedures operating		
Storage and marketing network to handle subsistence food crops		

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)	
	FY 79	
Personnel: 1 PASA technician (12 pm)		75
Training: Long term training in U.S. (20 pm)		23
Commodities: Warehouse equipment, miscellaneous		137
Construction: Warehouse and storage facilities		355
Other Costs: Vehicle repairs, fuel		30
	Total	620

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,251	1,198	53	U.S. Department of Agriculture
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,000	910		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	2,251	2,108	143	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	620	-	2,871	

COUNTRY: RWANDA

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-77			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77			TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77		
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	0.5	2.9	1.6	0.6	1.7									
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
GRANTS.....	0.5	2.9	1.6	0.6	1.7									
A. AID AND PREDECES....	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2									
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
GRANTS.....	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2									
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)....	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)									
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	0.4	2.1	1.2	0.3	1.5									
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
GRANTS.....	0.4	2.1	1.2	0.3	1.5									
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	-									
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	-									
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	0.4	2.1	1.2	0.3	1.5									
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.	-	1.1	-	0.1	0.7									
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	0.4	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.8									
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	-	-	*	*	*									
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
GRANTS.....	-	-	*	*	*									
PEACE CORPS.....	-	-	*	*	*									
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-									
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	-	-	-	-	-									
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
A. MAP GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	-	-	-	-	-									
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-	-									
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	0.5	2.9	1.6	0.6										
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
GRANTS.....	0.5	2.9	1.6	0.6										
OTHER US LOANS.....	-	0.5	*	-	-									
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
ALL OTHER.....	-	0.5	*	-	-									

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

(Millions of Dollars)

CP 79-18

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77
TOTAL	15.5	5.8	27.6	153.7
IFC	0.5	-	-	0.5
IDA	9.5	5.8	14.0	59.7
AFDB	-	-	12.5	17.1
UNDP	1.2	-	1.0	13.0
Other UN	0.6	-	0.1	3.2
EEC	3.7	-	-	60.2
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1966-76
TOTAL	50.7	54.6		232.2
Belgium	25.6	26.3		134.5
France	12.0	7.5		32.5
Germany	5.4	8.3		24.6
Canada	4.1	6.6		20.1
Switzerland	2.2	2.1		11.8
Other	1.4	3.8		8.7
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-76
TOTAL	8.5	0.1		8.6
Saudi Arabia	5.0	-		5.0
Libya	3.2	0.1		3.3
Kuwait	0.3	-		0.3
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1964-77	
TOTAL	-	-	23.0	
USSR	-	-	1.0	
China	-	-	22.0	

^P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.

* LESS THAN \$50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

Sierra Leone

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 3,190

Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 200

Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) 1.4%

Life expectancy(1973) 44 years

Literacy rate.....(1970) 10% ,Male n.a. ,Female n.a.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 2.1%

Annual per capita agricultural production growth rate.....(1960-1974) -0.3%

Food production per capita.....(dollars 1976) \$34.33

Major subsistence crop..... rice

 % of arable land.....(1975) n.a.

Major cash crop..... palm oil and kernels

 % of arable land.....(1975) n.a.

Major exports.....(1975) diamonds, iron ore, cocoa

Major agricultural exports.....(1975) cocoa

Value of all exports (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 143, (75) 129, (76) 127

 Exports to U.S. (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 8, (75) 16, (76) 46

Major agricultural imports.....(1975) cereals, sugar and honey

Value of all imports (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 197, (75) 164, (76) 170

 Imports from U.S. (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 20, (75) 11, (76) 12

Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1974) -54, (75) -35, (76) -43

Main trading partners... United Kingdom, European Community, Japan

Official international reserves, gross holdings, last 3 years... (1974) 55, (75) 28, (76) 25

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... (1974) 126, (75) 150, (76) 176

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 74, (74) 109, (75) 113

Central government total expenditures, last 3 years (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 105, (74) 135, (75) 165

Deficit or surplus (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) -31, (74) -28, (75) -52

Defense expenditures, last 3 years

 as % of total expenditures..... (1973) 4.5%, (74) 3.6%, (75) 3.5%

 as % of GNP..... (1973) 1.0%, (74) 0.9%, (75) 0.8%

Service payments on external public debt as % of goods and non-factor services, latest..... (1975) 9.9%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$4.9 million

 as % of country central government expenditures..... 3.0%

 as % of country imports of goods and services..... 3.2%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population 15 years of age and below...() n.a. (15/40) n.a.(40+) n.a.

Population growth rate....(1971-1972) 2.4% (1976-1977) 2.4%

Proportion of population in urban areas.....(1973) 15% (1976) 15%

Proportion of labor force in agriculture.....(1970) 75%

Major causes of mortality...() n.a.

Major causes of morbidity...() n.a.

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 147

People per doctor.....(1973) 18,100

PROGRAM SUMMARY								CP 79-13
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>								
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
1977								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants	506	506	-	-	-	-	-	
Total ..	506	506	-	-	-	-	-	
1978								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants	2,620	2,420	-	-	-	200	-	
Total ..	2,620	2,420	-	-	-	200	-	
1979								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants	1,510	1,270	-	-	-	240	-	
Total ..	1,510	1,270	-	-	-	240	-	

Sierra Leone is primarily an agricultural country although minerals, principally diamonds, account for nearly 70% of all exports. In the past three years, the country has had serious balance of payments and budgetary deficits. New taxes and restrictions on expenditures and imports were imposed in early 1977. An International Monetary Fund Standby Agreement and higher export prices, have partially eased the pressure on foreign exchange reserves. U.S. interests include developing an increasingly close political relationship and a hospitable climate for mutually beneficial trade and investment. The U.S. shares with Sierra Leone a concern for an increased rate of development emphasizing expanded food production and the well-being of the rural population.

Development Overview

Although approximately 75% of Sierra Leone's people derive their livelihood mainly from agriculture, the sector accounts for only 30% of national income. Small subsistence

farms averaging 4-5 acres predominate, producing a per capita income of less than \$100 a year, about half the national level. Recent growth in agricultural production, some 2.1% annually, has not kept pace with population increases. As a result, the already low standard of living for the majority of the population has not been raised, nor real rural incomes increased. The mining sector is entering a period of decline as mineral deposits play out. Agriculture offers the best opportunity for broadening the economic base of the nation and improving the economic situation.

Socio-Economic Performance

In its current Development Plan the Sierra Leone Government gives agriculture the highest priority, directing its efforts in this sector toward food crop production and the small farmer. The Plan has been supported by a steady increase in the amount and proportion of the development budget allocated to agriculture. The Government is cooperating with several foreign donors in integrated rural development and other agricultural projects, and making a sizeable contribution of its own in terms of personnel and other operating costs.

Health services have traditionally been oriented toward the capital of Freetown and the surrounding Western Province. There is, however, a new realization within the Government of the need to improve rural health. With outside assistance the Ministry of Health is planning a paramedic school to train personnel for rural clinics and health centers and is moving to centralize drug and medical equipment procurement. The Maternal and Child Health unit of the Ministry suffers from lack of organization and funds, but cadres of qualified staff members have been trained at Meharry Medical College under an A.I.D. regional project. Government policy favors family planning as part of the general approach to better maternal and child health, and it enthusiastically supports an A.I.D.-financed Nutrition Survey.

The Government has also initiated a program to improve tax collection, including enforcement of stricter compliance with the tax laws by those most able to pay. The objective

SIERRA LEONE (GOSL)

is to increase revenues available to finance government services and development.

External Donors

The major donors have been the World Bank; the People's Republic of China; the Federal Republic of Germany; the United Nations System and the United Kingdom. The European Development Fund will soon be the largest single donor planning approximately \$38 million over a five year period for agriculture, roads, health and technical training projects. The IBRD recently signed an \$8.2 million IDA credit for power and is considering two new projects totaling \$15 million, including a rural road maintenance loan. A.I.D. is cooperating with several donors, principally the Bank, West Germany, UNDP, the United Kingdom and CARE, in agriculture and rural roads projects.

A.I.D. Program Direction

In line with Sierra Leone's Development Plan, A.I.D. strategy concentrates on increasing agricultural productivity and income and living conditions of the rural population. During FY 1979 A.I.D. assistance will support activities aimed at increasing agricultural production, raising nutritional standards of farm families and development revenues. Catholic Relief Services will continue its rural Maternal and Child Health and Food for Work programs with PL 480 commodities. A.I.D. also expects to continue PL 480 Title I credits, which in conjunction with IMF standby arrangements and external debt renegotiation by the Paris Club should help in relieving the country's strained balance of payments situation.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	2	2	3
PASA ^c	-	1	1
Contract	-	5	7
Total	2	8	11
Participants^d			
Noncontract	-	5	15
Contract	-	4	9
Total	-	9	24

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS			
CP 79-08			
(In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	125	2,231	1,455
Total A.I.D.	125	2,231	1,455
P.L. 480**			
Title I	800	1,400	3,000
Title II	1,092	1,275	1,838
Total P.L. 480	1,892	2,675	4,838
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	2,017	4,906	6,293

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

SIERRA LEONE (GOSL)

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY						CP 79-14
(In 000MT/\$000)						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	5	600	10	1,100
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	20	1,900
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	199	800	200	800	-	-
Title I Total		800		1,400		3,000
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		996		1,210		1,515
World Food Programs .		96		65		323
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		1,092		1,275		1,838
Total P.L. 480		1,892		2,675		4,838

MISSION DIRECTOR Stanley J. Siegel

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: SIERRA LEONE (GOSL)

CP 79-03

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
CARE Rural Penetration Roads (PVO)	636-0101	1975	1,146	640	-	506	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CARE Rural Penetration Roads (PVO) Phase II	636-0111	1978	-	-	1,800	1,400	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adaptive Crops and Research Extension (ACRE) (formerly Crops and Soils Research and Training)	* 636-0102	1978	-	-	620	200	1,270	800	3,410	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																	
Increasing Revenue for Development	* 636-0108	1978	-	-	200	125	240	255	360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			1,146	640	2,620	2,231	1,510	1,455	3,770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Detailed project narrative—See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Adaptive Crop Research and Extension (ACRE) ^a		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 1,270		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,300
NUMBER 636-0102	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Africa Program, p. 213			

Purpose: To develop an adaptive crop research and replicable technology delivery system responsive to the needs of rural small-holders.

Background and Progress to Date: A.I.D. has given primary emphasis to the productivity, income and living standard of the rural population since reestablishing the bilateral program. Recent population growth and resultant pressures for increased food crop production have substantially reduced the time land is allowed to lie fallow under the shifting cultivation predominant in Sierra Leone. The risk is permanent loss of fragile topsoil. The ACRE project, designed in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Njala University, will develop improved cropping and extension systems to help small farmers increase production and conserve soil resources and fertility. The need for Government decisions regarding administrative arrangements has delayed completion of project design. Implementation is expected to begin in late FY 78.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will contribute approximately \$3.4 million for facilities and staff, operating costs, land and civil works and extension services. The project complements the activities of several donors in extension, seed multiplication and processing, and agricultural production - the United Kingdom, West Germany, the European Development Fund, and the World Bank.

FY 1979 Program: The U.S. advisory team will be in-country and with their ministry and university counterparts will be engaged in field analysis to lay the base for the research and extension programs. Training needs will be assessed, personnel selected for training and commodities ordered.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are small farm families. The project includes the direct participation of 1,200 farmers in adaptive research trials and extension demonstrations. Mini-kits (seeds, fertilizers, herbicides, planting instructions, etc.) which package improved technology will be distributed to over 85,000 smallholders. The project will ultimately benefit an estimated 80% of the rural population.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Functioning Institute for Adaptive Research, Training and Extension	
Farm families in research trials and extension demonstrations	1,200
Farm families directly benefiting from improved seed, plant materials, production and storage	85,000
Degree trainees	14
Non-degree trainees	18
Efficient linkage established between research and extension	
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands) <u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: Five long-term technicians (60 pm) and short-term consultants (25 pm)	660
Training: Six long-term (72 pm), short-term (9 pm) and 2 in-country courses	85
Commodities: Vehicles and equipment, supplies, seed, etc.	345
Other Costs: In-country seminar training and local manufacture of research and demonstration equipment	180
Total	1,270

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	620	200		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	620	200	420	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,270	3,410	5,300	

^a/Formerly called Crops and Soils Research and Training.

TITLE Increasing Revenue for Development		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 636-0108		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79	LIFE OF PROJECT	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Africa Program, p. 215	240	800	
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>			INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			FY 78	FY 81	FY 82

Purpose: To modernize and strengthen the domestic tax administration system to enable the collection of additional government revenue for support of development projects.

Background and Progress to Date: Development expenditures under the Five Year Development Plan have risen 170%. Revenues, however, have not kept pace with these outlays and escalating current expenditures. (By 1976/77 the overall budget deficit was approximately \$42.6 million.) The Government has initiated a program to improve tax collection methods, including enforcement of stricter compliance with the tax laws by those most able to pay. Nearly \$173,000 has been recovered from defaulters in a recent campaign. At the request of the Sierra Leone Government, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) completed a tax assistance survey in December 1975 and conducted an in-country audit training course in late 1976 for 37 employees of the income tax department. Both activities were financed by A.I.D. This project will emphasize the training of tax managers and technicians in taxpayer information, equitable enforcement, employee integrity, and the institutionalization and modernization of all important internal tax procedures and functions.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will contribute approximately \$227,000 over the life of the project in staff, equipment and maintenance, and support facilities for the IRS advisory team. For the past three years, the United Kingdom has shared with the Government the cost of three full time auditors to review the tax returns of Sierra Leone's largest commercial and industrial firms.

FY 1979 Program: The resident IRS advisor and short-term advisors will concentrate on overall organization, management and procedures and the development of an internal audit and inspection unit. A

special tax system orientation visit to the U.S. will be provided by the IRS and a senior tax officer will be given academic training in tax administration.

Beneficiaries: The rural and urban poor will be the principal, though indirect, beneficiaries of the social services and development activities financed with the additional revenue collected as a result of the project. Of the current development project budget, about 54% is attributable to projects which directly benefit the poor -- 32% for agriculture, from which more than three-fourths of the population derive their livelihood.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Major Tax Departments established	6
Centralized management of assessments	
Internal Audit and Inspection initiated	
Tax Administration Executives trained	4
Middle Managers trained	9
Procedural Manuals prepared	2
Rise in direct tax revenues	\$17.4 million
	(\$ thousands)
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: One long-term (12 pm) and short-term consultants (12 pm)	180
Training: 4 short-term participants in U.S. (8 pm) and 4 weeks training course in-country	40
Commodities: Office supplies and equipment, training materials	15
Other Costs: Local travel and logistical support	5
Total	240

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	Internal Revenue Service
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	200	125		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	200	125	75	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	240	360	800	

COUNTRY: SIERRA LEONE

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

-----U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----

----- FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT -----
 PERIOD

TOTAL REPAY- TOTAL LESS
 LOANS MENTS REPAYMENTS
 AND AND AND
 GRANTS INTEREST INTEREST
 1946-77 1946-77 1946-77

PROGRAM	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	2.8	4.9	4.1	0.9	3.9
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	1.3
GRANTS.....	2.8	4.9	4.1	0.9	2.6
A. AID AND PREDECES.....	0.1	0.7	0.1	*	0.6
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-
GRANTS.....	0.1	0.7	0.1	*	0.6
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.).... (-) (-) (-) (-) (-) (
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	1.2	2.2	2.6	0.4	2.4
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	1.3
GRANTS.....	1.2	2.2	2.6	0.4	1.1
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	1.3
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	1.3
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	-
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	1.2	2.2	2.6	0.4	1.1
E. RELIEF, EC, DEV & WFP.	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	1.0	1.9	2.2	0.3	1.0
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	1.5	2.0	1.4	0.5	0.9
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-
GRANTS.....	1.5	2.0	1.4	0.5	0.9
PEACE CORPS.....	1.5	2.0	1.4	0.5	0.9
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	-	-	-	-	-
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-
A. MAP GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	-	-	-	-	-
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-	-
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	2.8	4.9	4.1	0.9	
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	
GRANTS.....	2.8	4.9	4.1	0.9	
OTHER US LOANS.....	-	8.0	1.0	-	3.9
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	-	8.0	1.0	-	3.9
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN \$50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

(Millions of Dollars)

CP 79-18

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ¹
TOTAL	18.3	-	13.2	77.1
IBRD	5.0	-	-	18.7
IDA	12.3	-	8.2	31.3
AFDB	-	-	5.0	12.8
UNDP	1.0	-	*	12.0
Other UN	-	-	0.3	2.3
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	7.9	5.7	43.2	
Germany	6.3	3.3	25.4	
United Kingdom	1.2	1.6	15.3	
Netherlands	0.2	0.5	0.8	
Canada	0.1	0.1	0.7	
Other	0.1	0.2	1.0	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1973-76	
TOTAL	*	0.2	0.3	
Libya	-	0.2	0.2	
Nigeria	*	-	0.1	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1964-77	
TOTAL	-	-	58.0	
USSR	-	-	28.0	
China	-	-	30.0	
D. MULTILATERAL DEBT RESCHEDULINGS				
	CY 1975	CY 1976	CY 1977	
TOTAL	-	-	NA	
(U.S.)	(-)	(-)	(e)	

^P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.
 NA-Not Available
 *United States did not participate.

Somalia

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 3,310
 Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 110
 Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) 1.1%
 Life expectancy(1973) 41 years
 Literacy rate.....(1973) 5% ,Male n.a. ,Female n.a.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural production growth rate.....() n.a.
 Annual per capita agricultural production growth rate.....() n.a.
 Food production per capita(dollars) n.a.
 Major subsistence crop..... corn and sorghum
 % of arable land.....(1976) n.a.
 Major cash crop..... bananas
 % of arable land.....(1976) n.a.
 Major exports.....(1976) live animals, bananas, hides & skins
 Major agricultural exports.....(1973) livestock, bananas
 Value of all exports (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 61, (76) 25, (76) 23
 Exports to U.S. (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) -, (75) -, (76) -
 Major agricultural imports.....() n.a.
 Value of all imports (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 425, (75) 166, (76) 92
 Imports from U.S. (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 2, (75) 2, (76) 10
 Trade balance, last 3 years.....(1974) -364, (75) -141, (76) -69
 Main trading partners... Italy, Arab countries
 Official international reserves, gross holdings, last 3 years...(1974) 42, (75) 68, (76) 85

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years.....(1974) 121, (75) 145, (76) 165
 Total domestic revenues (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 70.9, (74) 89.8, (75) 96.8
 Central government total expenditures, last 3 years (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 118, (74) 161, (75) 214
 Deficit or surplus (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) -47.1, (74) -71.0, (75) -117
 Defense expenditures, last 3 years
 as % of total expenditures.....(1973) 13.5%, (74) 13.3%, (75) 10.8%
 as % of GNP.....(1973) 6.3%, (74) 7.5%, (75) 6.6%
 Service payments on external public debt as % of goods and non-factor services, latest.....(1975) 4.0%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$5.2 million
 as % of country central government expenditures..... 2.4%
 as % of country imports of goods and services..... 3.1%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population 15 years of age and below...() n.a. (15/40) n.a. (40+) n.a.
 Population growth rate....(1971-1972) 2.4% (1976-1977) 2.4%
 Proportion of population in urban areas.....(1973) 28% () n.a.
 Proportion of labor force in agriculture.....(1973) 82%
 Major causes of mortality...() n.a.
 Major causes of morbidity...() n.a.
 Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 165
 People per doctor.....(1973) 15,600

SOMALIA (GOS)

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	4,000	3,000	-	1,000	-	-	-
Total ..	4,000	3,000	-	1,000	-	-	-

CP 79-13

U.S. interests in Somalia are political, humanitarian, and developmental. We are interested in encouraging the Somalia Government in its decision to follow a more non-aligned foreign policy, and we share the interest of the international community in encouraging peaceful solutions to disputes in the region. We are also interested in assisting and supporting the Government's efforts to alleviate immediate suffering and to increase the productivity and welfare of one of Africa's least developed countries.

Development Overview:

The character of Somalia's economy has been determined by its harsh climate and terrain. Rainfall is low and irregular; ground-water resources are limited; and the threat of drought is always present. Most of the economy is based on subsistence agriculture. The health status of the Somali people is poor, and health services are extremely limited.

A severe drought in 1973/75 produced great hardship, seriously accelerated range deterioration and reduced livestock population drastically. The adverse impact on GNP reduced per capita real income below the level attained in 1960 prior to independence. About 80% of the population is engaged in agriculture, mostly nomadic and semi-nomadic livestock raising. Livestock, meat and skins account for over 70% of Somalia's exports. Most of its area is desert and arid rangeland or semi-arid farmland, although there is some irrigated farming based on the Juba and Shebelle rivers in southern Somalia. The chief foodgrains are maize and sorghum in which the country had been self-sufficient. As a result of the droughts, continued urbanization and recent efforts to resettle nomads, the demand for imported grain and grain products has substantially increased.

Somalia's most severe constraints are the short-run burden of feeding and carrying for the victims of the drought and the current fighting in the Ogaden region. In the longer run, Somalia needs external assistance for major capital investment and technical expertise across the whole range of agriculture and for critical institution building and manpower training, especially related to its top priority agricultural development goals.

Socio-Economic Performance:

The present GOS is dedicated to transformation of the Somalia economy and society. It has carried out a massive and largely successful literacy campaign and expanded schools dramatically. It has taken advantage of the drought to accelerate settlement of many nomadic tribesmen and is working hard to reduce tribalism and promote national unity and cooperation. It brooks no political opposition but seems to enjoy fairly broad popular support and to have had considerable success in increasing active participation in economic and social processes. It has taken strong measures, at some political cost, to increase and upgrade the role of women in economic and social processes.

SOMALIA (GOS)

External Donors:

Somalia's needs and its ability to use outside resources effectively have been widely recognized in the international community. It has received substantial contributions both to meet its short-run drought relief and longer run recovery and development needs. Grants for relief purposes amounted to over \$40 million in 1974 and almost \$100 million in 1975. The Arab League contributed nearly half and the European Community, the USSR, the World Food Program, and other UN bodies and the United States all contributed substantially. External donor assistance is being increasingly channeled to agricultural production projects.

A.I.D. Program Direction:

The United States can contribute both to Somalia's short-run food and related relief requirements and to its longer term development. Significant contributions to the food, shelter, medical, and other needs of victims of the fighting in the Ogaden region are being made by the United States through international relief agencies and PL 480 programs. The PL 480 Title I program will, in addition to food supplies, provide badly needed internal financing for priority development programs in the field of agricultural research and health.

In agriculture, the rapid development of production activities has highlighted the weaknesses in agricultural supporting services and the extreme shortages of skilled manpower at all levels. Providing assistance to develop key agricultural research and extension institutions and to increase the supply of trained manpower to implement Somalia's major development undertakings, particularly in agriculture and health, is the area in which U.S. aid can make its greatest contribution to long-term development.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^d			
Direct Hire ^b	-	4	7
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	-	6	12
Total	-	10	19
Participants^d			
Noncontract	-	10	15
Contract	-	10	25
Total	-	20	40

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS			
CP 79-08			
(In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	-	1,000	2,400
Total A.I.D.	-	1,000	2,400
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	7,000	6,100
Title II	575	6,233	334
Total P.L. 480	575	13,233	6,434
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	575	14,233	8,834

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

SOMALIA (GOS)

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	25	3,500	25	2,700
Rice	-	-	5	1,600	5	1,500
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Grain	-	-	20	1,900	20	1,900
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		7,000		6,100
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs ..		575		494		334
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		5,739		-
Title II Total		575		6,233		334
Total P.L. 480		575		13,233		6,434

A.I.D. REPRESENTATIVE Charles Campbell

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

CP 79-03

PROGRAM: SOMALIA

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u> Agricultural Research, Training and Extension	* 649-0101	1978	-	-	4,000	1,000	3,000	2,000	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Health</u> Primary Health Care	* 649-0102	1979	-	-	-	-	1,000	400	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			-	-	4,000	1,000	4,000	2,400	17,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Primary Health Care		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 649-0102		PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	FY 79 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To extend basic health care services to the rural population.

Background: Somalia intends to give top priority in its health program to expanding the availability and to improving the quality of health services for the poor rural and nomadic populations. A limited number of experimental and demonstration projects have been carried out in villages, some with WHO assistance and support. A large-scale extension of such programs, drawing on the relevant experiences of these pilot projects as well as from similar experiences in other countries, is now appropriate. This approach is compatible with the limited financial, administrative, and technically-trained manpower of Somalia and will attack the most pressing health problems of the country.

A.I.D. will help the GOS health authorities to establish training centers for village health and environmental (sanitation) health workers. A health staff for rural health facilities and administrative and logistical support staffs for supervisory and supportive services will be trained. The centers will be provided with medical supplies, pharmaceuticals and vaccines for MCH/FP and immunization programs.

Host Country and Other Donors: Somalia will contribute to the support of this project by financing a portion of the operating costs in the form of personnel, salaries, maintaining health facilities, logistical support, and administrative/management and supervisory services. WHO, through complementary activities, will continue to provide expert staff to help with training, program planning and appraisal, plus providing limited amounts of commodities and medical supplies. UNICEF will also contribute some commodities and medical supplies.

FY 1979 Program: Plans for the location, construction, and staffing of the schools which will provide three to five months initial training to village workers will be developed by a core technical staff. Short-term consultants will assist in curriculum development and development of the training program and advise on organization and staffing of the administrative and logistic structure.

Beneficiaries: The main beneficiaries will be the low income residents of outlying villages--largely subsistence farmers--who do not have access to the district medical centers. A major objective will be to test and expand techniques for reaching the nomadic herdsman.

Major Outputs: (All Years)

- Initial content of rural program and training requirements determined
- Training centers established
- Village workers hired
- Village centers functioning
- Supply system operating

		(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		FY 79
Personnel:	2 U.S. long term (48 pm)	400
	6 U.S. short term (18 pm)	125
Participants:	8 long term (96 pm)	150
	12 short term (36 pm)	
Commodities:	vehicles, equipment, vaccines, medicines	200
Other Costs:	operating costs	125
Total		\$1,000

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES To be selected
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	4,000	5,000	

TITLE Agricultural Research, Training and Extension		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 649-0101		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 79	3,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 20,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be transmitted		
				INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: Establishment of an integrated agricultural research, training and extension system which is responsive to the needs of farmers and herdsman and supportive of national agricultural development programs.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Somalia has undertaken with substantial foreign assistance a large volume of agricultural development projects including livestock and range development projects covering virtually the whole country, large scale irrigation programs, and large resettlement schemes for former nomads. Progress has been increasingly handicapped by the lack of adequate institutions and trained personnel to support these production projects. This is particularly true with regard to extension services and in the training available to small farmers and herdsman.

Host Country and Other Donors: The 1974/78 Development Plan called for heavy emphasis on agricultural development, major improvements in infrastructure and accelerated public sector industrial expansion. The Government is now giving top priority to regaining self-sufficiency in food grains. Other donor programs have concentrated on physical infrastructure and on production projects. These capital projects underway and impending are severely taxing Somalia's institutional and trained manpower resources, especially as the brain drain to the Middle East has attracted many Somalis, particularly those with foreign training. It will be essential to plan A.I.D. activities to complement and integrate these existing and prospective activities. The GOS will finance the salaries of the extension workers and it will contribute an increasing proportion of the operational costs of new/expanded institutions.

FY 1979 Program: The program will renovate and strengthen agricultural stations in the principal agricultural regions of the country; establish and upgrade training institutions to train extension workers, farm managers, agriculture service technicians and teachers in these institutions; expand and improve agricultural extension and farmer programs; and provide training and demonstration in improved farm management and livestock practices.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be those government employees and farmers receiving training and involved in pilot activities. Over time, the program will benefit small farmers and nomads who are involved in extension activities and who use research findings.

Major Outputs: (All Years)
Research network upgraded
Training institutions established/upgraded
Extension service upgraded

	(\$ thousands)
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 79</u>
U.S. Personnel: 10 U.S. long term (180 pm)	1,500
Participants: 20 long term (240 pm)	220
Commodities: training equipment, supplies	780
Other costs: operating costs	<u>500</u>
Total	\$3,000

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES To be selected
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	4,000	1,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	4,000	1,000	3,000	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	3,000	13,000	20,000	

COUNTRY: **SOMALI REPUBLIC**

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

-----U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----

PROGRAM	----- FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT -----					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-77	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977			

I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	-	5.2	1.6	0.7	0.8		
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-		
GRANTS.....	-	5.2	1.6	0.7	0.8		
A. AID AND PREDECES.....	-	0.6	-	-	-		
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-		
GRANTS.....	-	0.6	-	-	-		
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.).... (-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	-	4.6	1.6	0.7	0.8		
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-		
GRANTS.....	-	4.6	1.6	0.7	0.8		
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	-		
REFAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-		
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	-		
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	-	4.6	1.6	0.7	0.8		
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.	-	4.6	1.6	0.7	0.8		
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	-	-	-	-	-		
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	-	-	-	-	-		
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-		
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-		
PEACE CORPS.....	-	-	-	-	-		
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-		
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	-	-	-	-	-		
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-		
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-		
A. MAP GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-		
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	-	-	-	-	-		
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-		
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-	-		
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-		
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	-	5.2	1.6	0.7			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-		
GRANTS.....	-	5.2	1.6	0.7			
OTHER US LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-		
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-		
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-		

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

(Millions of Dollars)

CP 79-18

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ¹
TOTAL	14.8	18.0	28.3	232.6
IDA	5.3	18.0	20.0	95.7
AfDB	5.5	-	6.5	17.5
UNDP	1.8	-	1.6	33.9
Other UN	1.1	-	0.2	7.0
EBC	1.1	-	-	78.5

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1966-76
TOTAL	19.0	19.4	117.5
Italy	5.5	4.7	63.5
Germany	4.5	5.6	33.1
Sweden	4.7	3.4	8.1
Canada	1.4	3.9	5.3
United Kingdom	0.6	0.3	3.4
Netherlands	1.0	0.6	1.6
Other	1.3	0.9	2.5

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1966-76
TOTAL	73.0	33.4	154.4
Saudi Arabia	17.2	22.8	50.0
Iraq	18.6	7.5	33.5
UAE	15.5	0.1	24.1
Qatar	2.8	*	19.8
Libya	12.2	-	13.7
Kuwait	5.6	3.0	12.2
Nigeria	1.1	-	1.1

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1966-77
TOTAL	-	-	292.0
USSR	-	-	154.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	5.0
China	-	-	133.0

^P-Preliminary, Cy 1977 Data-Six Months Only. UAE-United Arab Emirates.

* LESS THAN \$50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

Sudan

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 16,310
 Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 270
 Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) 4.3%
 Life expectancy(1973) 50 years
 Literacy rate.....(1974) 7%, Male n.a., Female 4%

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 3.5%
 Annual per capita agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1960-1974) 0.7%
 Food production per capita.....(dollars 1976) \$28.88
 Major subsistence crop..... sorghum
 % of arable land.....(1975) 35%
 Major cash crop..... cotton
 % of arable land.....(1975) 7%
 Major exports.....(1976) cotton, groundnuts, sesame
 † Major agricultural exports.....(1976) cotton, groundnuts, sesame
 Value of all exports
 (\$ millions, f.o.b.).....(1974) 332, (75) 304, (76) 370
 Exports to U.S.
 (\$ millions, f.o.b.).....(1974) 27, (75) 25, (76) 23
 Major agricultural imports.....(1976) sugar and honey, cereals
 Value of all imports
 (\$ millions, c.i.f.).....(1974) 571, (75) 787, (76) 790
 Imports from U.S.
 (\$ millions, c.i.f.).....(1974) 71, (75) 113, (76) 116
 Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1974) -239, (75) -483, (76) -490
 Main trading partners... United Kingdom, West Germany, Italy
 Official international reserves,
 gross holdings, last 3 years...(1974) 124, (75) 36, (76) 24

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years.....(1974) 167, (75) 207, (76) 211
 Total domestic revenues
 (\$ millions, U.S.).....(1973) 506, (74) 602, (75) 827
 Central government total
 expenditures, last 3 years
 (\$ millions, U.S.).....(1973) 605, (74) 693, (75) 1,024
 Deficit or surplus
 (\$ millions, U.S.).....(1973) -99, (74) -91, (75) -197
 Defense expenditures, last 3 years
 as % of total expenditures.....(1973) 18.4%, (74) 16.3%, (75) 10.9%
 as % of GNP.....(1973) 3.1%, (74) 2.6%, (75) n.a.
 Service payments on external public
 debt as % of goods and non-factor
 services, latest.....(1975) 21.3%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$8.2 million
 as % of country central government
 expenditures..... 0.8%
 as % of country imports of goods
 and services..... 1.0%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population
 15 years of age and below...() n.a. (15/40) n.a. (40+) n.a.
 Population growth rate....(1971-1972) 2.1% (1976-1977) 2.2%
 Proportion of population in
 urban areas.....(1973) 11% (1976) 13%
 Proportion of labor force in
 agriculture.....(1970) 80%
 Major causes of mortality...() n.a.
 Major causes of morbidity...() n.a.
 Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 136
 People per doctor.....(1973) 11,100

SUDAN (GOS)

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	7,549	6,343	-	1,000	206	-	-
Total ..	7,549	6,343	-	1,000	206	-	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	9,666	7,166	400	2,100	-	-	-
Total ..	9,666	7,166	400	2,100	-	-	-

CP 79-13

U.S. interests in Sudan are both developmental and political. The largest African country, Sudan is on the UN list of the 28 poorest countries in the world and is characterized by a dual (modern and traditional) economy. Although 1975 per capita GDP was about \$270, most of the population lives on a bare subsistence level supported by traditional agriculture. In FY 79 A.I.D. will direct its program at increasing the productivity of this traditional agriculture sector as well as developing rural health services which will combine to improving the standard of living overall.

Development Overview

The Sudan has the potential to become a primary exporter of agricultural products, although at present only about 20% of the potentially productive land is efficiently utilized. The country also has potential for significant mineral resources development. Major exploration projects for petroleum and uranium are

underway, and there are indications of significant chrome and other mineral deposits as well. However, it is not expected that these resources can provide a meaningful boost to the economy until well into the next decade.

While previous Sudanese development efforts have in many respects been admirable (annual development expenditures in real terms over the FY 1975-1977 period were more than the level attained in FY 1973), concentration has been in capital-intensive investments in industry, physical infrastructure, and large-scale mechanized agriculture at the expense of the traditional agriculture sector in the poorest (western and southern) regions of the country. As a result, the level of productivity in the traditional sector has declined sharply in the past few years. In the west, increased human and animal population pressure combined with decreased productivity have caused declining yields per acre and serious environmental degradation. In the South, development has suffered severely as a result of the prolonged civil war (1953-72).

As expressed in the new Six Year Development Plan (1977-83), the Government plans to correct its unbalanced investment in the modern sector by focusing attention of development of the poorest areas of the country and by encouraging "self-help" rural development activities. Specifically, the objectives of the Plan include a rapid increase in the growth rate of GNP, a reduction in inter-regional and rural-urban income disparities, and self-sufficiency in basic food commodities.

External Donors

The United States is one among many donors active in Sudan. Arab countries are providing significant proportion of increased assistance through several bilateral and multilateral agencies. Additionally, Sudan is receiving development assistance from a number of other bilateral and multilateral and private voluntary agencies. A.I.D. will coordinate a number of its activities with these donor agencies and will participate

SUDAN (GOS)

in one multilateral project with the World Bank.

A.I.D. Program Direction

The A.I.D. program will assist the Government of Sudan in refocusing its development effort on the rural poor by addressing key constraints which limit the productivity of traditional rural areas. A.I.D. will provide expert technical assistance, training and commodity support in broad institutional development and in small scale, pilot regional activities which directly benefit easily identifiable target groups and which are replicable. Such activities will, inter alia, (a) determine acceptable techniques to improve production in the traditional sector; (b) seek to integrate traditional farmers and pastoralists into the modern agriculture sector; (c) apply scientific and technological advancements to the rural planning process; and (d) improve the delivery of primary health care services, including nutritional and maternal and child health/family planning (MCH/FP) services to rural populations. These activities will have as their ultimate objectives increasing domestic food production and improving the nutritional level, income and overall standard of living of the rural population.

Food Production

PL 480 Title I commodities and proceeds also are being used to support the GOS/A.I.D. objective of reducing Sudan's food deficit and lessening the very serious Balance of Payments deficit. The local currency generated by the sale of these commodities will be used to support food production and storage program of direct benefit to the rural poor.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^d			
Direct Hire ^b	3	7	11
PASA ^c	1	2	2
Contract	-	22	42
Total	4	31	55
Participants^d			
Noncontract	-	15	34
Contract	-	30	82
Total	-	45	116

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS			
CP 79-08			
(In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	647	1,403	-
Grants	75	2,700	7,731
Total A.I.D.	722	4,103	7,731
P.L. 480**			
Title I	4,800	11,000	10,700
Title II	1,836	3,287	3,812
Total P.L. 480	6,636	14,287	14,512
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	7,358	18,390	22,243

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

SUDAN (GOS)

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	45	4,800	100	11,000	100	10,700
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		4,800		11,000		10,700
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		307		404		543
World Food Programs ..		1,529		2,883		3,269
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		1,836		3,287		3,812
Total P.L. 480		6,636		14,287		14,512

A.I.D. REPRESENTATIVE Gordon Pierson

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: SUDAN

CP 79-03

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u> Rahad Irrigation	650-0100	1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,000	9,597	-	300	-	1,403	-	-
Abyei Integrated Rural Development	650-0025	1978	-	-	500	200	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Farmer Cooperatives	* 650-0018	1978	-	-	1,500	500	500	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Sudan Agricultural Research	* 650-0020	1978	-	-	3,343	1,000	3,257	3,000	1,402	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Manpower Development	* 650-0021	1978	-	-	1,000	500	1,409	1,000	591	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Kordofan Agriculture	* 650-0017	1979	-	-	-	-	2,000	600	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture and Natural Resources (IVS-PVO)	650-0103	1976	150	75	-	50	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Population Planning</u> Health Services Delivery System	* 650-0011	1978	-	-	-	-	400	300	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Health</u> Health Services Delivery System	* 650-0011	1978	-	-	1,000	350	2,100	1,500	3,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Education and Human Resources</u> World Education (PVO)	650-0010	1978	-	-	206	100	-	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			150	75	7,549	2,700	9,666	7,731	9,993	11,000	9,597	-	300	-	1,403	-	-

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Northern Kordofan Agricultural Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 650-0017		PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	FY 79 2,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To develop, on a pilot project basis, an intermediary level agricultural production package which minimizes the degradation of fragile land, and which takes into consideration agricultural credit, marketing and other impediments to increased production in North Kordofan Province.

Background: This project will supplement the joint A.I.D./IBRD Agriculture Research project begun in FY 78 in the western Sudan. By working directly with small farmers and pastoralists on their land to improve current farming and herding practices, this project will provide invaluable practical knowledge to the agronomic and applied research being conducted on the newly created research stations in western Sudan. This project also will provide an excellent method of testing, at the village level, applied research results gradually gained from the agriculture research project.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOS will incur personnel costs for the Sudanese officials associated with the project, including salaries, in-country travel, and per diem. Office space and supplies will be provided by the GOS along with the local administrative support needed to implement the project.

FY 1979 Program: FY 79 A.I.D. funds will finance long and short term technical assistance, commodities, in-country training, and other costs. The first year efforts will be mainly devoted to gathering the essential agronomic, economic, and social baseline data and in gaining an understanding of the current agriculture credit and marketing systems.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate beneficiaries will be the entire rural population of this economic and climate zone, as the knowledge and experience gained in this project and the related

joint A.I.D./IBRD/GOS Agriculture Research project are fully extended. In the short run, however, 20,000 families will be affected at a cost per family of about \$250 over the life of the project.

Major Outputs: All Years
Technically feasible, low cost, and socially accepted production practices which have been tested at the village level and which can be applied elsewhere in the region.

	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 79
Personnel: 6 U.S. long term (144 pm)	960
4 U.S. short term (8 pm)	60
Participants: 2 U.S. long term (24 pm)	20
Commodities: vehicles, farm machinery, scientific equipment and supplies	300
Construction: project headquarters and field facilities	400
Other costs: logistical support	260
Total	2,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,000	3,000	5,000	

TITLE Small Farmer Cooperatives		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 650-0018		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be transmitted	FY 79 500	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To increase the productivity and income of small farmers in the traditional agriculture sector.

Background and Progress to Date: The traditional agricultural sector in Sudan provides a livelihood for about 80% of the population, 40% of the gross domestic product, and 90% of export earnings, utilizing less than 20% of the country's arable lands. The traditional sector is composed of the overwhelming majority of small farm families and has abundant land resources. Lands are often inaccessible and primitive technology is the rule. Productivity per family per unit of land is very low resulting in over 70% of the households having annual incomes under \$500. The GOS six-year plan calls for increased emphasis on improving the productivity of the traditional sector. Given the high land-to-labor ratio, A.I.D. is working with the GOS to integrate traditional farmers into the modern agriculture sector by establishing cooperative systems to provide tractors and other mechanization efforts, and other agricultural production services (including credit and market information) for traditional farmers in the Blue Nile Province of Sudan. U.S. expertise will be provided in agriculture, agricultural credit, marketing mechanisms, extension of information and delivery of needed agricultural inputs.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOS is providing 25% of the total project costs covering personnel, back-up technical services, credit funds, and operating costs.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. is providing \$3 million or 75% of the life of the project costs. The FY 79 program will plan the fiscal accounting systems for the co-ops and initiate the participant training element.

Beneficiaries: Over the life of the project a minimum of 2,500 traditional farmer families with average family incomes of under \$500 will benefit. Estimated project cost per family on this pilot activity is \$1,200. Ultimate unit costs will be lower as the lessons learned and the credit fund established are used to replicate the activity.

Major Outputs: (All Years)
Functioning cooperatives and/or farm groups for 2,500 traditional farmer families
Tested systems of managing energy application
Regularized supply of capital for loans

		(\$thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel:	3 U.S. long term (36 pm)	240
	2 U.S. short term (4 pm)	30
Participants:	2 U.S. long term (24 pm)	20
	2 U.S. short term (6 pm)	10
Commodities:	farm machinery and equipment	100
Other costs:	logistical support	<u>100</u>
Total		500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	To be selected
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,500	500		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,500	500	1,000	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	1,000	3,000	

TITLE Western Sudan Agricultural Research		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 3,257		LIFE OF PROJECT 8,002
NUMBER 650-0020 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be transmitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To develop ways to increase productivity of traditional agriculture, reverse environmental degradation, and disseminate research results to small-scale farmers and pastoralists in the Western Region of Sudan.

Background and Progress to Date: A major constraint in the ultimate success of ongoing and proposed development programs in the traditional agriculture sector has been lack of applicable research results. The IBRD and A.I.D. have formulated, with GOS participation, a comprehensive agricultural research project based on a multi-disciplinary approach for the four provinces of western Sudan. All aspects of human, land, and water resource utilization as they pertain to human use, livestock and crop production will be the subject of research. Additionally, the project will carry out socio-economic analyses and research on most effective means of disseminating relevant information to targeted beneficiaries. One third of Sudan's population, primarily traditional smallholder farmers and pastoralists with an average per capita income of less than \$100, live in the project area. A.I.D. support to this project includes funding for technical services, training programs, research equipment, and vehicles. The project will be implemented through U.S. educational institutions with recognized competence in arid and semi-arid agriculture.

Host Country and Other Donors: The total cost of this multi-lateral six-year project will be approximately \$40 million from all sources. The GOS is providing 30% of the total project costs, IBRD a loan covering 50%, and A.I.D. a grant funding the remaining 20%. The IBRD loan will be used primarily for physical facilities construction. Other donors may contribute, thereby reducing GOS input.

FY 1979 Program: In FY 79 A.I.D. will provide U.S. technicians and consultants, participant training, laboratory equipment, and vehicles to initiate agronomic and livestock research, socio-economic analyses and data collection activities.

Beneficiaries: In the initial implementation stages of this project it is not possible to estimate accurately the number of people who will benefit. Beneficiaries will be the traditional agricultural producers of the poorest regions of Sudan. The incidence of benefit ultimately will depend on the adoption of the research results and extent of the spread. Assuming a 10% adoption rate (of approximately one million families) during the life of the project, cost per family would be about \$80. In time, an adoption rate of 80% to 90% can be expected.

Major Outputs: (All Years)

The major output will be a multi-disciplinary integrated development research and planning unit conducting a program to reverse environmental degradation, plan land use, and undertake agricultural (crop and livestock) and socio-economic adaptive research in the Western Region of Sudan. Another essential output will be a determination of the most effective means of disseminating research results to beneficiaries.

	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 79
Personnel: 8 U.S. long term (188 pm)	1,255
6 U.S. short term (36 pm)	280
Participants: 20 U.S. long term (480 pm)	400
10 U.S. short term (60 pm)	120
Commodities: laboratory and field research	
equipment and supplies	702
Other costs: logistical support	500
Total	3,257

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES To be selected
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	3,343	1,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	3,343	1,000	2,343	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	3,257	1,402	8,002	

TITLE Southern Manpower Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 650-0021		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be transmitted	FY 79 1,409	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To improve the capability of key rural training institutions in southern Sudan to meet growing requirements of appropriately trained manpower at all levels, particularly in agriculture.

Background and Progress to Date: As a result of the long civil war (1953-1972), development of the Southern Region of Sudan has suffered severely. Training of key personnel virtually ceased as large numbers of southern refugees fled over the borders to neighboring countries. As the country now turns to reconstruction, the Government has given priority to reopening and establishing the training institutions in the South to meet the growing requirements of appropriately trained manpower. UNDP and the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) are currently providing assistance to the recently reopened Yambio Agricultural Training Institute in Equatoria Province.

The GOS requested A.I.D. support in providing technical assistance and limited commodity support to the Institute in coordination with other donor assistance. In conjunction with assistance to the Institute and as the first phase of broader support to manpower development programs in the South, A.I.D. is also providing assistance to the Ministries of Agriculture and Education (MOA and MOE) to help determine future activities.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOS is providing approximately \$1.8 million to the Institute. UNDP is providing a contribution of \$1.4 million and SIDA is providing about \$168,000 to the Institute. A.I.D. support to the Institute will complement other donor support. The GOS is currently soliciting other donors assistance in broader manpower development activities in the South.

FY 1979 Program: During FY 79 A.I.D. will fund long and short term technical assistance, limited training for staff personnel, research and instruction commodities and other costs. These

inputs will strengthen the training staff and curriculum at the Institute, plan follow-up training activities for students who have graduated and are working in field positions, and strengthen the capacity of the Ministries of Agriculture and Education to plan and evaluate projects.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries of this activity will be those Sudanese who will receive training. Ultimate beneficiaries will be the rural residents of the southern Sudan who are affected by the rural/agricultural programs that these trained participants plan and implement.

Major Outputs: (All Years)

Strengthen staff and curriculum
Establishment of mobile extension units
Establishment of a farmer's training section
Improved coordination between staff and regional agricultural planning agents
Establishment of library
Establishment of multi-purpose out stations for follow-up training and farmer service centers
Strengthened capability of MOA and MOE to plan and evaluate projects

		(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		FY 79
Personnel:	5 U.S. long term (90 pm)	600
	10 U.S. short term (30 pm)	240
Participants:	20 U.S. long term (240 pm)	200
	10 U.S. short term (30 pm)	69
Commodities:	training equipment and supplies	100
Construction:	training facilities	100
Other costs:	logistical support	100
Total		1,409

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	To be selected
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,000	500		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,000	500	500	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,409	591	3,000	

TITLE Health Services Delivery System		FUNDS Population Planning Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 2,500	LIFE OF PROJECT 7,500	
NUMBER 650-0011	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 481 and Advice of Program Change to be transmitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To assist the GOS in the planning and development of a Rural Health Care Delivery Program.

Background and Progress to Date: The GOS, with WHO assistance, has developed a rural health program that calls for reaching the rural and nomadic populations of the country with primary health care services by 1984. A.I.D. initiated a three-year Phase I health activity in FY 78 to provide assistance to this program. Assistance will be provided in planning, health data collection, the improvement of logistical support systems, and some initial costs for construction/renovation of primary health care units. The major expansion of the construction assistance activity will occur during a subsequent three-year Phase II project beginning FY 81.

Host Country and Other Donors: WHO is assisting the GOS in coordinating donor and host government inputs. Local self-help activities will meet a substantial portion of the program costs. A.I.D. is also supporting the rural health program through a U.S. private voluntary organization. All A.I.D. support will be coordinated with other donor support.

FY 1979 Program: Technical assistance, participant training, and commodities will be provided. The total project cost is \$7.5 million. In FY 79 A.I.D. will assist the Government in planning the construction/renovation program for primary health care units and planning an improved health data collection/analysis system and logistical support system in rural areas.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are the rural inhabitants who represent approximately 80% of the total population, or about 13 million people.

Major Outputs: (All Years)

Action plan prepared for implementing the national health plan
Regularized and improved collection/tabulation and analysis of demographic/health data and program statistics
Functional WHO/GOS coordination/planning unit established
Manpower development plan completed
Design, location and staffing plans for rural health complexes completed

		(\$thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel:	6 U.S. long term (108 pm)	720
	6 U.S. short term (18 pm)	140
Participants:	20 U.S. long term (240 pm)	240
	30 U.S. long term (120 pm)	240
Commodities:	vehicles, clinic equipment, training supplies, contraceptives	600
Construction:	construction and renovation of clinics	500
Other costs:	logistical support	60
Total		<u>2,500</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	To be selected
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,000	350		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,000	350	650	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,500	4,000	7,500	

COUNTRY: **SUDAN**

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

-----U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----

PROGRAM	----- FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT ----- PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	5.0	8.2	1.7	0.1	9.0			
LOANS.....	2.8	-	-	-	7.2			
GRANTS.....	2.2	8.2	1.7	0.1	1.8			
A. AID AND PREDECS.....	-	-	0.2	-	*			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	-	0.2	-	*			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)....	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	5.0	8.2	1.5	0.1	9.0			
LOANS.....	2.8	-	-	-	7.2			
GRANTS.....	2.2	8.2	1.5	0.1	1.8			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	2.8	-	-	-	7.2			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	2.8	-	-	-	4.6			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	2.6			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	2.2	8.2	1.5	0.1	1.8			
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.	1.6	7.9	1.2	-	1.5			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	-	-	-	-	-			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
PEACE CORPS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	-	-	-	-	-			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
A. MAP GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	-	-	-	-	-			
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-	-			
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	5.0	8.2	1.7	0.1				
LOANS.....	2.8	-	-	-				
GRANTS.....	2.2	8.2	1.7	0.1				
OTHER US LOANS.....	18.1	-	2.7	-	-			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	9.4	-	-	-	-			
ALL OTHER.....	8.7	-	2.7	-	-			

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77
TOTAL	46.5	22.1	62.2	463.1
IBRD	*	20.0	32.0	159.2
IFC	10.0	-	-	12.2
IDA	31.1	9.1	25.0	217.9
AfDB	5.0	-	-	19.6
UNDP	0.4	-	2.8	43.6
Other UN	-	-	2.4	10.6
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1975	CY 1976	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	57.8	58.2	194.4	
Germany	37.8	23.7	105.3	
United Kingdom	6.8	13.9	35.0	
Netherlands	3.9	9.1	19.4	
Norway	3.2	6.4	11.9	
Sweden	2.4	0.7	8.0	
Other	3.7	4.4	14.8	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1975	CY 1976	CY 1972-76	
TOTAL	174.1	193.3	413.3	
Saudi Arabia	95.3	163.5	273.2	
UAE	49.3	25.4	89.8	
Kuwait	13.2	2.7	22.3	
Qatar	16.0	0.7	16.7	
Other	0.3	1.0	11.3	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1966-77	
TOTAL	-	-	299.0	
USSR	-	-	64.0	
Eastern Europe	-	-	153.0	
China	-	-	82.0	

^P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only. UAE-United Arab Emirates.

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

Tanzania

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 15,920

Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 170

Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) 2.3%

Life expectancy(1973) 44 years

Literacy rate.....(1971) 17% ,Male n.a. ,Female n.a.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 2.4%

Annual per capita agricultural production growth rate.....(1960-1974) -0.9%

Food production per capita(dollars 1975) \$25

Major subsistence crop..... corn

 % of arable land.....(1975) 67%

Major cash crop..... coffee

 % of arable land.....(1975) 0.8%

Major exports.....(1976) coffee, cotton

Major agricultural exports.....(1976) coffee, cotton

Value of all exports (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) n.a. , (75) 349 , (76) 460

 Exports to U.S. (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 29 , (75) 23 , (76) 47

Major agricultural imports.....(1976) cereal, sugar, honey

Value of all imports (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) n.a. , (75) 696 , (76) 559

 Imports from U.S. (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 55 , (75) 101 , (76) 40

Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1974) n.a. , (75) -347 , (76) -99

Main trading partners... United Kingdom, China, Kenya

Official international reserves, gross holdings, last 3 years... (1974) 50.1 , (75) 65.4 , (76) 112.2

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... (1974) 149 , (75) 188 , (76) 201

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 318 , (74) 408 , (75) 524

Central government total expenditures, last 3 years (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 410 , (74) 587 , (75) 860

Deficit or surplus (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) -92 , (74) -179 , (75) -336

Defense expenditures, last 3 years

 as % of total expenditures..... (1973) 9.5% , (74) 11.4% , (75) 12.0%

 as % of GNP..... (1973) 2.2% , (74) 3.3% , (75) 3.4%

Service payments on external public debt as % of goods and non-factor services, latest..... (1975) 7.3%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$39.9 million

 as % of country central government expenditures..... 4.6%

 as % of country imports of goods and services..... 5.7%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population 15 years of age and below... (1967) 44% (15/40) 33% (40+) 23%

Population growth rate....(1971-1972) 2.7% (1976-1977) 2.0%

Proportion of population in urban areas.....(1973) 7% (1976) 7%

Proportion of labor force in agriculture.....(1975) 85%

Major causes of mortality...() n.a.

Major causes of morbidity...() n.a.

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 160

People per doctor.....(1973) 26,700

TANZANIA (GOT)

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	6,667	5,225	1,442	-	-	-	-
Total ..	6,667	5,225	1,442	-	-	-	-
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	10,980	8,065	1,980	838	97	-	-
Total ..	10,980	8,065	1,980	838	97	-	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	17,110	14,230	2,130	-	-	750	-
Total ..	17,110	14,230	2,130	-	-	750	-

U.S. interests in Tanzania, one of the least developed countries, are primarily developmental, although Tanzanian-American cooperation on majority rule in southern Africa and restructuring of international economic relationships have assumed growing importance.

Development Overview

Tanzania's development policy aims at equalitarian distribution of growth benefits with emphasis on village development. Eighty five percent of the population is engaged in small (three to five acres) farming. Their major problem: yields per acre are low due to inferior seed, poor agronomic practices and lack of access to production support inputs. Consequently, most small farmers cannot cultivate enough acres to earn more than a subsistence income. Production is also impeded by poorly trained, underproductive manpower, useful research findings seldom reach farmers; on-farm capital is meagre and governmental investments in infrastructure

inadequate; and as always, production is vulnerable to the weather. A.I.D.'s program has recognized the critical role of manpower training; research, including plant breeding, production practices, crop adaptation, and village trials; delivery systems, including seed production, multiplication, and distribution; and pilot activities in rural areas. To provide protection from drought, we are contributing PL 480 Title II reserves to a strategic grain reserve system.

Socio-Economic Performance

Tanzania has made progress in equity and income distribution; the ratio between pay of the highest salaried and lowest salaried workers has been reduced from 40:1 to 8:1. The country is progressing with a nationwide health program, the goals of which include reduction of maternal and infant mortality and expansion of access to birth control methods.

External Donors

Tanzania has been receiving total assistance in the range of \$300 million annually. Agriculture receives about 23% of all foreign aid; most donors, however, concentrate on improving export crops and livestock. U.S. assistance to small farmers in grain production, by concentrating in a field where our expertise is acknowledged and prized, has given us a development impact significantly greater than our standing as Tanzania's eighth largest donor would indicate.

A.I.D. Program Direction

A.I.D. strategy has been to assist in development of agriculture support systems. The program strives to establish direct linkages between the national institutional framework and the villages and small farmers in specific geographic locations. Only if the rural delivery systems provided by these institutions work can foreign donors provide meaningful assistance directly affecting the poor majority.

TANZANIA (GOT)

It is also necessary to work at the village level with projects that seek to tie the nation ide infrastructure to the villages' needs and priorities, and to create an upward flow of problems, desires, and requirements to guide planners as well as a downward movement of project inputs to support development programs. Our approach, accordingly, is a combination of national institutional development and village activity. The latter will be most completely linked with the former in Arusha Region, where A.I.D. has agreed to assist in an integrated planning exercise for the entire region in addition to implementing development programs.

The Maternal/Child Health Activity, which aims at reaching the entire rural population, also included planning, project design, training, equipment and logistical systems in an integrated program.

Food Production

Food for Peace commodities are being used to meet local food deficits, which are currently much reduced with Tanzanian recovery from the earlier drought. In response to prospective deficits, the Government of Tanzania is undertaking establishment of a strategic grain reserve. The long-range problem is being addressed by a spectrum of production-oriented projects described in the pages which follow. Distribution will be improved by upgrading of access roads and better training of managers, also addressed by projects in this Presentation. Family Planning has been accepted and incorporated into the Materna/Child Health Project. Experiments with better storage facilities are being carried out in Tanga Region with West German assistance; those designs best suited to Tanzania's climate are to be adopted countrywide. The GOT target is to life production above the rate of population increase; the grains so far made, however, have only restored the losses of the drought period, and positive progress will not be evident until future crop years.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^d			
Direct Hire ^b	17	21	23
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	44	67	119
Total	61	88	138
Participants^d			
Noncontract	51	86	151
Contract	48	45	40
Total	99	131	191
^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year. ^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977. ^c Participating agency technicians. ^d Programmed during the fiscal year.			

RESOURCE FLOWS			
CP 79-08			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	6,502	125	-
Grants	4,578	12,507	19,494
Total A.I.D.	11,080	12,632	19,494
P.L. 480**			
Title I	7,594	6,500	3,900
Title II	8,354	4,212	4,904
Total P.L. 480	15,948	10,712	8,804
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	27,028	23,344	28,385
[*] A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures. ^{**} P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

TANZANIA (GOT)

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	17.8	4,405	20.0	6,500	10.0	3,000
Feedgrains	31.3	3,189	-	-	10.0	900
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		7,594		6,500		3,900
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		3,466		3,043		2,656
World Food Programs ..		218		295		975
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		4,670		874		1,273
Title II Total		8,354		4,212		4,904
Total P.L. 480		15,948		10,712		8,804

ACTING MISSION DIRECTOR Richard L. Podol

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: TANZANIA (GOT)

CP 79-03

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant								Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures	
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																		
Seed Multiplication	* 621-0092	1970	2,971	2,330	1,340	1,408	2,020	2,490	3,193	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Masai Livestock and Range Management	* 621-0093	1970	3,624	2,843	655	1,034	490	892	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Agricultural Marketing Development	621-0099	1971	1,604	271	130	200	-	202	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Agricultural Research	* 621-0107	1971	1,951	1,257	1,415	1,162	1,185	1,645	3,945	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Agricultural Projects Support	621-0142	1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,600	2,475	-	67	-	125	-	-	
Agricultural Credit	* 621-0117	1974	2,747	1,251	315	1,359	945	1,055	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Agricultural Manpower Development	* 621-0119	1974	3,357	1,008	1,225	1,739	1,520	1,768	981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Livestock Marketing and Development	* 621-0122	1974	2,607	1,558	420	849	820	1,040	553	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dairy Production Assistance (Heifer Projects International PVO)	621-0129	1975	748	628	388	500	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Agriculture Education and Extension	* 621-0135	1978	-	-	235	49	615	686	1,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Arusha Regional Planning and Village Development	* 621-0143	1978	-	-	1,942	960	3,435	2,664	11,225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tsetse Fly Rearing and Control	* 621-0144	1979	-	-	-	-	500	476	1,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rural Access Roads	* 621-0148	1979	-	-	-	-	2,700	2,103	13,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Population Planning</u>																		
Manpower Training Program for Maternal and Child Health Aides	* 621-0121	1973	7,884	4,247	1,980	2,907	2,130	3,435	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Health</u>																		
Hanang District Health (CODEL - PVO)	621-0138	1978	-	-	340	160	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cancer Control (CODEL - PVO)	621-0147	1978	-	-	498	83	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>																		
Vocationalization of Primary Schools (Operation Bootstrap - PVO)	621-0139	1976	60	60	97	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																		
Training for Rural Development	* 621-0149	1979	-	-	-	-	750	750	7,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total			27,559	15,453	10,980	12,507	17,110	19,494	46,347	2,600	2,475	-	67	-	125	-	-	

*Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

PROGRAM: TANZANIA (GOT)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Tsetse Fly Rearing and Control		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 621-0144		PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	FY 79 500	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,150	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: Develop economically and operationally feasible techniques for control of Tsetse flies in livestock-producing areas of Tanzania.

Background: Sixty percent of the land area of Tanzania (some 205,000 square miles) is infested with sleeping sickness, carried by the Tsetse fly. This reduces drastically Tanzania's capacity to produce enough meat to provide a diet with adequate protein. Prophylaxis against disease and mass use of insecticide for fly control are too expensive for use and ecologically dangerous. Since 1971 A.I.D., under a centrally funded PASA agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, has funded a research project at Tanga, Tanzania, which successfully developed mass colonization, sterilization, and field release techniques for Glossina morsitans morsitans, the major species of Tsetse in Tanzania. This activity, which terminates in FY 79, has identified techniques which will work under controlled and supervised conditions. Extension until FY 83 of the work begun under this project is necessary to complete the research on Tsetse control by genetic manipulation and to refine release and eradication techniques which are economically replicable throughout Tanzania. Specifically, the new project will include (a) continued monitoring of effectiveness of current field control methods; (b) experimental application to another species, Glossina austeni, on Zanzibar; (c) testing of artificial rearing techniques which would eliminate the necessity of maintaining large herds of host animals, and (d) preparation of a long-range plan for country-wide Tsetse control. A.I.D.'s strategy for Tanzania emphasizes support to the agricultural sector, and this project's support to the livestock subsector is directly related to this strategy.

FY 1979 Program: Procure commodities and equipment; establish a new field release site on Zanzibar to test research findings and

staff with one technician; begin a testing and control program at Tanga staffed with five technicians.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Governments of Tanzania and Zanzibar will provide \$800,000 over the life of the project for facilities, supplies, transportation and personnel.

Beneficiaries: Ultimate direct beneficiaries of the project will be the semi-nomadic livestock herders and small farmers who rely on animals for power and food. The total number thus affected has not yet been determined.

Manjor Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Tanzanian technical and managerial staff trained (both in-country and participant programs)	180
Field research and control methods tested and adapted (1 at Tanga and 1 at Zanzibar)	2 sites
	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 6 U.S. long-term (72 pm)	329
1 local long-term (12 pm)	16
Commodities: Laboratory equipment/supplies, field supplies, camping equipment	69
Other Costs: Vehicle operation/maintenance, travel, local services	86
Total	<u>500</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	1,650	2,150	

TITLE Agriculture Education and Extension		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 615		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,400
NUMBER 621-0135	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	Advice of Change to be transmitted			

Purpose: Strengthen linkages between university faculty and village farmers through in-service training for Tanzanian operational and technical personnel, and improve the faculty's ability to train students in agricultural teaching, extension, management and technical skills.

Background and Progress to Date: The Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry (FAF) of the University of Dar-es-Salaam at Morogoro has established a Department of Agricultural Education and Extension to meet the increasing requirement for better-trained agricultural teachers for rural secondary schools and for the Ministry of Agriculture Training Institutes (MATIs). A Center for Continuing Education (CCE), closely associated with the new department, will be established under this project to provide in-service training for teachers, extension agents, other agricultural managers, and technical specialists. The CCE will also work with the Ministry of Agriculture and other FAF Departments to assemble agricultural research information relevant to the needs of villagers and small farmers. This information will be incorporated into training and extension programs. U.S. assistance has been requested for the project because of our unique experience (the Land-Grant College concept) in combining training, research, and extension activities.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host Country local costs are estimated at \$1 million during the life of the project. In complementary programs, some of the Scandinavian countries are assisting other Faculty departments, but no other donors provide assistance to the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry.

FY 1979 Program: Assistance will be directed at recruitment of Agriculture Education and Audiovisual Specialists, a Coordinator for the Center, procurement of commodities, selection and initial training of participants, and construction of facilities.

Beneficiaries: Approximately one million farm families are presently serviced in one way or another by agricultural extension agents. The people trained in this project will be the supervisors and trainers of the extension personnel who assist farmers and villages in increasing their production and income levels. Project cost is \$2.40 per family.

Major Outputs: A relevant curriculum in Agriculture Education and Extension will be being taught at FAF and better trained students will be graduating. A relevant curriculum for CCE will be followed with comparable results. The Faculty will possess self-sustaining capability to prepare teaching materials, including audiovisuals, and carry out demonstrations.

	(\$ thousands)
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 3 U.S. long-term (36 pm)	240
1 U.S. short-term (2 pm)	15
Participants: 12 long-term (144 pm)	134
Commodities: Audiovisual/office/teaching equipment,	
vehicles/spare parts	39
Construction: school facilities	90
Other Costs: Workshops, travel	97
Total	<u>615</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	To be selected
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	235	49		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	235	49	186	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	615	1,550	2,400	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

TITLE Rural Access Roads		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 621-0143		PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	FY 79 2,740	LIFE OF PROJECT 16,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: Establish a functioning decentralized rural roads construction and maintenance capability, and expand and rehabilitate the rural road network in Dodoma, Singida, and Kilimanjaro Regions

Background: Tanzania has consolidated much of its rural population into 8,000 villages. During this movement, rural road construction and maintenance did not keep pace with other development efforts. To correct this situation, the GOT, through re-allocation of its own budget and with donor assistance, is attempting to upgrade and expand rural access roads. Since these roads link the rural population to the infrastructure (research, seed multiplication, health facilities), and the present deteriorated road network prevents these projects from adequately serving their target population, support for road construction is appropriate.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOT contribution is estimated at \$5 million for the life of the project. Other donors, including IBRD, West Germany, and Britain, have complementary projects in support of other Regional road programs.

FY 1979 Program: On the basis of a detailed feasibility study, orders will be placed for equipment. Late in the year the technical assistance teams will be recruited. Construction of new access roads will commence, workshops will be reorganized, and maintenance schedules prepared. Upgrading of central management competence will begin.

Beneficiaries: The project is designated to be of immediate benefit to the rural poor by increasing access to services, increasing input supply and product marketing opportunities and better communications. The three regions have a rural population estimated at 2.2 million. Two of the regions have the lowest per capita incomes (\$70-\$80 per annum) in Tanzania. Improved

access to services and markets is expected to provide the GOT and the local communities with the opportunity to increase productivity and raise incomes in the poorest areas of these Regions. The project cost will be \$7.27 per capita.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Kilometers of road rehabilitated	900
Kilometers of village access roads constructed	315
Local personnel trained (in-country)	200
District workshops reorganized	4
	(\$ thousands)
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 79</u>
U.S. Personnel: 6 long-term (72 pm)	420
Commodities: Transport equipment	2,280
Total	2,700

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,700	13,300	16,000	

TITLE Training for Rural Development		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 621-0149		PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	FY 79 750	LIFE OF PROJECT 8,700	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: Augment the training of managerial and technical staffs of selected Ministries and parastatal organizations most directly associated with the activities contributing to rural development.

Background: Rural development, Tanzania's priority goal, is impeded by serious shortages of trained personnel in Ministries and parastatal organizations responsible for the orderly and sustained development of the rural sector. There exists only a thin layer of qualified and experienced people, whose effectiveness is limited because there are no cadres of supporting staff adequately trained in managerial and technical skills. As a result, there are breakdowns in the flow of production inputs, marketing opportunities, and extension and social services to the small farmer, thus restricting his ability to increase production and productivity. The need for trained people far exceeds GOT training capability and is too large for any one donor to manage. This project will provide training for 300 individuals in the highest-priority areas, and give advisory support to upgrade their utilization by management.

FY 1979 Program: Training will be financed for 55 long-term and 10 short-term participants. Advisors will be recruited to upgrade management utilization of personnel resources by key GOT agencies.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOT will provide standard pay, allowances, and predeparture costs for participants. The training financed under this project will be coordinated with complementary training projects supported by other donors or available in country.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate beneficiaries will be small farmers; without governmental mechanisms capable of providing the means for increasing production and delivering services, the small farmer will continue to suffer. With 2.5 million families of

small farmers, project cost is \$3.48 per family.

Major Outputs:

Long-term participants trained
Short-term participants trained

All Years
250
50

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

Personnel: 3 U.S. long-term (30 pm)
Participants: 55 long-term (660 pm)
10 Short-term (20 pm)

(\$ thousands)
FY 79
150
551
49
Total 750

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	750	7,950	8,700	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

TITLE Seed Multiplication		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 621-0092		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program		FY 79 2,020	LIFE OF PROJECT 9,524	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 70	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
		p. 92 and Advice of Change transmitted 8 December 1977				

Purpose: Develop a system producing the quantities of improved and high quality food-crop seeds necessary to satisfy Tanzanian national demand.

Background and Progress to Date: Increased national food crop production is a priority objective of the GOT and the principal focus of the A.I.D. development assistance strategy for Tanzania. Increases in food production (2.4% p.a.) have failed to keep pace with population growth (2.7% p.a.). Lack of quality seed in adequate quantities is one factor in low production. This project addresses the problem by assisting in the development of four seed multiplication farms. Two farms are fully operational and in FY 77 provided enough maize, sorghum, soybean, cowpea, wheat, bean, and millet seeds to plant 400,000 acres on small farms for the subsequent crop year. Land clearing and building construction are under way on the third farm, where 77 acres of improved seed were planted in FY 77. A site for the fourth farm has been selected and in FY 78 an initial 300 acres will be planted. The farms, situated in four different ecological zones, produce foundation and certified seeds which are purchased by the Tanzanian Seed Company for distribution through a national food production program to small farmers. Following promulgation of the Tanzania Seed Act in 1975, project activities have included processing, inspection, certification, and testing of seed. A seed production agronomist has been provided to assist the local government of Zanzibar Island to develop its seed multiplication and production programs.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host Country local costs are estimated at \$325,000 for FY 79. IBRD provides capital and technical assistance for a complementary program for food and cash crop production.

FY 1979 Program: By FY 79 the GOT will have assumed management responsibility for two seed farms. Continued assistance will include additional participant training and installation of processing facilities to meet the national demand for pulses and oilseeds in addition to current crop seeds. The Ministry of Agriculture will establish a system, based on an FY 77 study, for procurement and inventory of spare parts.

Beneficiaries: There are an estimated 2.5 million small farmer families cultivating an average of 5 acres of land who will ultimately benefit from availability of improved food-crop seeds. The cost of the project is \$3.80 per family.

Major Outputs:	FY 77 (Cumulative)	All Years
Seed farms established	3	4
Total acres planted per annum	3,492	7,000
Tons of foundation seed produced p.a.	1,440	2,200
Tons of certified seed produced p.a.	1,835	4,000
Seed laboratory established	1	1
Participants trained	24	30

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands) FY 79
Personnel: 8 U.S. long-term (101 pm)	519
2 U.S. short-term (5 pm)	36
Participants: 6 long-term (72 pm)	72
4 short-term (24 pm)	52
Commodities: Vehicles, spares, machinery	830
Construction:	250
Other costs: Maintenance, repair	261
Total	2,020

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES		
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1977	2,971	2,330	641
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,340	1,408	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	4,311	3,738	573
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,020	3,193	9,524

Experience Incorporated

TITLE Masai Livestock and Range Management		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 621-0093		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 79	490	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,769
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 93	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 70	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79
			ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80		

Purpose: Achieve and sustain a high level of livestock production and marketing in Masailand, consistent with proper resource management and Tanzanian development goals.

Background and Progress to Date: This project provides direct assistance to the semi-nomadic Masai livestock herders. Range Management plans, including the construction of water points, dips, and veterinary facilities have been introduced into two ranching associations in the Masai area. Livestock development centers are being established. A Rural Training Center (RTC), opened in FY 77, provides an educational outreach program for the Masai. A curriculum with audio-visual presentations is being developed. Construction of 145 miles of access roads and two holding grounds has been financed with drought funds. A survey assessing range damage resulting from the drought revealed that though it has been over-grazed the range had the potential for recovery. With proper management the range is expected to recuperate. A second study, focussing on project impact, concluded the Masai are responding positively to technical innovations and to the demands of new organization, and identified changes needed in the project to better achieve its objectives. Twenty-one participants have been trained in agricultural mechanics, range management, water engineering, and hydrogeology.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host Country local costs average \$200,000 annually.

FY 1979 Program: Remaining range management plans will be completed, and the RTC outreach program will be expanded to include proper range management techniques, livestock disease control, and construction of simple water pumps. The U.S. contract team, reduced to five people by the end of FY 79, will assist with plans for a final evaluation.

Beneficiaries: The project will directly benefit an estimated 150,000 Masai. Indirectly, it will benefit the great majority of the Tanzanian people by improving the protein content of their diet, which is now protein-poor. Cost of the project, per Masai, is about \$32; per Tanzanian, less than 25¢.

Major Outputs:	FY 77 (Cumulative)	All Years
Surface water installations completed	43	43
New boreholes drilled or existing boreholes reopened	11	14
Miles of access roads to water sites built	40	40
Participants trained	21	34
Registered ranching associations:		
with management plans	4	7
with rights of occupancy	7	7

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(Thousands)
	FY 79
Personnel: 10 U.S. long-term (84 pm)	289
2 U.S. short-term (6 pm)	30
2 local long-term (24 pm)	18
Participants: 3 long-term (36 pm)	37
Commodities: Vehicles/spares; veterinary equipment; workshop equipment; communication supplies	15
Other costs: Vehicle operations & maintenance; travel; appliances, repairs, and supplies for laboratories/workshops	101
Total	490

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	3,624	2,843	781	Near East Foundation Earth Satellite Corporation
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	655	1,034		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	4,279	3,877	402	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	490	-	4,769	

TITLE Agricultural Research		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 621-0107		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 95, and Advice of Change Transmitted 11/22/77	FY 79	1,185	LIFE OF PROJECT 8,496
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 71	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: Develop Tanzanian capacity to plan, organize, and administer an agricultural research system for grain and legume crops.

Background and Progress to Date: Food production in Tanzania has increased by 2.4% per annum, while population has grown at 2.7%. A major reason for low production is lack of research on agricultural approaches needed to increase yields for Tanzania's small farmers. A.I.D. strategy in Tanzania emphasizes support to the agricultural sector, and research is an important component of this support. Project activities have centered on maize research, testing and release of legume varieties, development of agronomic packages for small farmers, and training. A new variety of maize has been developed, tested, released, and widely accepted by the farmers. A high-altitude hybrid maize is under test; early indications are that it may yield up to 20% more than indigenous varieties. Superior strains of cowpeas, soybeans, and green beans are being produced and tested. In FY 78 the project is expanding to include research on sorghum and millet. A production economist is being provided to determine whether and how agronomic packages for the small farmer can be made economically viable. Advisors have assisted in designing a nationwide Tanzanian agricultural research system, including financial, manpower, administrative, and facility requirements. Nineteen participants have returned from training and are working in agronomic research; another 20 are in training programs.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host Country local costs are estimated at \$270,000 for FYs 78 and 79.

FY 1979 Program: Research activities will expand to include rice and root-crops. An eleven-person contract team will provide advisory support. Participants will be trained to replace these advisors, and equipment provided for expansion of the central research facility.

Beneficiaries: There are an estimated 2.5 million small farmers cultivating an average of 5 acres of land who will ultimately benefit from improved seed varieties and farming techniques. Cost of the project is \$3.40 per family.

Major Outputs:	FY 77 (Cumulative)	All Years
Participants trained to conduct/ manage food crop research	41	67
Village trials conducted annually	90	150
New varieties released	3	9
Local varieties upgraded	6	6
National research system developed	-	1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands) FY 79
Personnel: 11 U.S. long-term (125 pm)	630
2 U.S. short-term (4 pm)	28
2 local long-term (24 pm)	8
Participants: 18 long-term (216 pm)	212
9 short-term (85 pm)	86
Commodities: Vehicles/spares, farm/office equipment	82
Other Costs: Vehicle operation/maintenance	139
Total	1,185

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,951	1,257	694	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,415	1,162		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	3,366	2,419	947	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,185	3,945	8,496	

TITLE Agricultural Credit		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 621-0117		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79	LIFE OF PROJECT	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Africa Program, p. 96	945	4,007	
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 74	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: (1) Strengthen and improve the Tanzania Rural Development Bank (TRDB) as a rural credit institution, and (2) develop and implement a TRDB Small Farmer Food Crop Production Loan program.

Background and Progress to Date: To complement other projects in the food crop subsector, A.I.D. assists the TRDB in its role as the major source of credit for small farmers. Over the life of the project a capital grant of \$3 million will be provided for loans to small farmers, of which \$1 million has been released to date. In support of TRDB's efforts to decentralize operations, contract advisors are working with Tanzanian staff to develop planning, management and reporting systems for headquarters and regional operations, and to introduce new lending procedures and training programs in TRDB regional offices. Nine TRDB participants trained under the project have returned.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host Country annual recurrent costs are approximately \$1.8 million. In complementary projects, the IBRD/IDA is providing \$35 million in credits and West Germany \$14 million in loans and credits.

FY 1979 Program: Under the GOT's Small Farmer Food Crop Production Loan program, about \$1,450,000 will be disbursed to some 400 village cooperatives in nine Regions of Tanzania. Villages vary in size from 250 to 800 small farm families. Loans are used to finance farming operations, insecticides, seed, labor machinery and implements, construction of storage, and cost of transport to market. In FY 79 about 200,000 farmers will participate in the program.

Beneficiaries: Borrowers under this program are small farmers (cultivating 5 acres or less). Over the life of the project, about 1,000,000 small farmers will directly benefit at a project cost of \$4 each.

Major Outputs:	FY 77 (Cumulative)	All Years
TRDB professional and middle-level employees trained (in-country + participants)	178	250
TRDB loans disbursed (\$ U.S. Millions)	17	22
TRDB loans outstanding (\$ U.S. Millions)	55	70
Villages serviced by new loans	150	750

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands) FY 79
Personnel: 2 U.S. long-term (24 pm)	67
2 U.S. short-term (3 pm)	14
Participants: 4 long-term (48 pm)	48
6 short-term (18 pm)	41
Other Costs: In-depth evaluation	25
Capital grant for small-farmer loans	750
Total	945

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	2,747	1,251	1,496	Agricultural Cooperative Development International (ACDI)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	315	1,359		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	3,062	2,610	452	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	945	-	4,007	

PROGRAM: TANZANIA (GOT)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Agricultural Manpower Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 1,520		LIFE OF PROJECT 7,083
NUMBER 621-0119	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 74	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Africa Program, p. 97			

Purpose: (1) Develop professional and subprofessional agricultural training programs/activities; (2) strengthen two existing training institutions; (3) establish training specifically for farmers that will bring their problems and attitudes to the knowledge of the extension Service.

Background and Progress to Date: Project efforts focus on meeting Tanzania's acute shortage of trained manpower. U.S. Land-Grant College concepts, which combine education, research, and extension work, are being used in training extension agents and farmers. Joint study further keeps Extension Service personnel and curricula relevant and acceptable to working farmers. U.S. contract personnel are providing assistance in teaching and curriculum development. In-service and career-development training is underway at several training institutes (MATIs) and four of these are establishing Farmer Training Wings. Twenty Tanzanians have received training in the United States.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host Country local costs are approximately \$2 million.

FY 1979 Program: Teaching, facility, and curriculum development will continue at two MATIs (Mpwawa and Ukiriguru), and village extension/small farmer training programs will be initiated at four MATIs.

Beneficiaries: Experience from the above activities will be applied to all twelve MATIs, improving both extension program curricula and extension agent training. Consequent upgrading in farming technology and practice will benefit the great majority of all the 2.5 million small farmer families in Tanzania, at a project cost of \$2.83 per family.

Major Outputs:

	FY 77 (Cumulative)	All Years
MATI teachers with B.S. or higher degree	75	100
Graduates of Mpwawa/Ukiriguru MATIs	220	1,100
Participants trained	20	61
MATIs with farmer Training Wings	-	4
MATI staff/students trained in data collection & analysis methods	-	490
Improvements in curricula, training materials, and production practices, already partly implemented, will be completed.		

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)	
	FY 79	
Personnel: 14 U.S. long-term (168 pm)		961
2 U.S. short-term (7 pm)		54
9 local long-term (108 pm)		18
Participants: 21 long-term (222 pm)		252
Commodities: Vehicles/parts, office/audiovisual/training equipment, generators		97
Other Costs: Travel, vehicle operation/maintenance, MATI operating costs, computer support, evaluation and manpower study		138
	Total	1,520

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	3,357	1,008	1,285	West Virginia University and North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University Consortium
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,225	1,739		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	4,582	2,747	1,216	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,520	981	7,083	

TITLE Livestock Marketing and Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT
NUMBER 621-0122		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79	820	4,400
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Africa Program, p. 98	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 74	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: (1) Establish an effective and efficient livestock marketing system in Tanzania; (2) implement range management and water development aspects of the IDA Livestock Development Project, Phase II; (3) improve financial/management operations of LIDA (Tanzania Livestock Development Authority); and, (4) provide a comprehensive sub-sector analysis.

Background and Progress to Date: This project represents the major A.I.D. effort in the livestock subsector. In conjunction with this project the Tanzania Livestock Marketing Company (TLMC) has established a headquarters, five zonal offices, 16 secondary and 271 primary markets. Fees are being collected for marketing services. Stock routes and holding grounds are under construction and a market reporting and accounting system is being established and tested. Range and water surveys have been made on 21 LIDA ranches, 21 Ujamaa collective ranches, and 21 TLMC holding grounds. Range and forage plans are being prepared for these facilities. On the basis of an FY 77 project evaluation, changes are being made in support to zonal markets which will more clearly target project impact on the small livestock producer.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host country annual recurrent costs are approximately \$13 million, with an additional \$900,000 in capital investment. In complementary projects IBRD provided an \$18.5 million loan in 1973 to increase beef production, and the Netherlands provides assistance to Tanzania Packers Ltd.

FY 1979 Program: A contract team will focus on development of bush markets and related facilities, training, market news reporting, and improvement of financial/management procedures in TLMC.

Beneficiaries: There are approximately 300,000 small-herd cattle owners in Tanzania. The project will benefit 50% of these, who

will utilize market and facilities developed with assistance from this project.

Major Outputs:	FY 77 (Cumulative)	All Years
Personnel trained to manage/operate livestock markets and facilities	201	240
Livestock marketing teams performing duties in five zonal areas	24	24
Range/water plans developed for ranches and holding grounds	5	7
Holding ground/stock route teams operating in zonal areas	5	
Marketing news service established		1
		(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		FY 79
Personnel: 9 U.S. long-term (108 pm)		630
1 U.S. short-term (4 pm)		28
1 local long-term (12 pm)		5
Participants: 5 long-term (60 pm)		58
2 short-term (2 pm each)		8
Commodities: Livestock handling equipment, training materials, vehicles/spare parts		39
Other Costs: Vehicle maintenance, travel, appliances and repairs		52
	Total	850

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES Texas Agricultural and Mechanical University (TAMU)
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	2,607	1,558	1,049	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	420	849		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	3,027	2,407	620	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	820	553	4,400	

PROGRAM: TANZANIA (GOT)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Arusha Regional Planning and Village Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 621-0143		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 99	FY 79 3,435	LIFE OF PROJECT 16,602	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: Strengthen the capabilities of Arusha Region, three of its Districts, and up to 120 villages within these districts to identify, implement, and evaluate development activities within the framework of the policies and priorities of the GOT; in the most advanced villages, support actual implementation of project.

Background: Tanzania has implemented a policy of government decentralization and the 20 political Regions have become the primary agencies for implementing programs which benefit the rural poor. To insure widespread participation in the development process, a system of bottom-up planning from the village to the Regional level is being established. The GOT seeks A.I.D. assistance to improve planning mechanisms. Efforts are concentrated on improved planning, increased agriculture production, provision of access roads and village water systems, and determination of appropriate technology for local conditions. Implementation will emphasize localities of greatest need, while planning will be Regional in scope.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOT is undertaking planning exercises in all 20 Regions. Participation by other donors is now assured in 16 Regions, with IBRD assisting five and bilateral donors assisting in the other 11.

FY 1979 Program: During FY 79 a team of A.I.D.-financed consultants will complete the Arusha Region Rural Development Plan and individual villages will be assisted to complete farmer centers, access roads, water systems, and other economically valuable projects. This plan and feedback from initial activities will provide guidance in further efforts to increase farm income and citizen welfare in the three rural Districts of Arusha Region.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are the rural poor of three Districts of Arusha Region. Project benefits will accrue to all 800,000 people located in the project area. Intensive efforts to increase production will be concentrated at first in about 48 villages, expanding to 120 by the end of the project. Project cost will be \$20.75 per person.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Farm centers established	30
Feeder roads constructed (kilometers)	320
Secondary roads rehabilitated (kilometers)	430
Potable water systems (villages)	96

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Personnel: 9 U.S. long-term (100 pm)	577
15 U.S. short-term (61 pm)	425
4 local long-term (48 pm)	21
Participants: 4 long-term (48 pm)	47
25 short-term (108 pm)	199
40 in-country (40 pm)	30
Commodities: Vehicles, construction equipment, parts	862
Construction: Offices, training centers, etc.	175
Roads	500
Water systems	370
Other Costs: Teaching materials, storage facilities, travel, operation & maintenance	404
Total	3,435

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977				To be Selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,942	960		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,942	960	982	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	3,435	11,225	16,602	

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: TANAANIA (GOT)

TITLE Manpower Training Program for Maternal and Child Health Aides		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 621-0121		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 100	FY 79	LIFE OF PROJECT 13,712	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		2,130		
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 73	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: Achieve GOT institutional capability to provide comprehensive Maternal and Child Health and Child Spacing services to the rural population as an integrated part of the Ministry of Health rural health program.

Background and Progress to Date: Since 1973 A.I.D. has assisted Tanzania in its development of nationwide maternal and child health (MCH) delivery programs, with emphasis on preventive health services. Seventeen of 18 Maternal/Child Health Aide (MCHA) training centers begun under the project are operational; 440 trained MCHA providing MCH/Child Spacing services will be graduated and assigned to Rural Health Centers (RHC) and dispensaries by the end of 1977. Anticipated output of MCHAs in future years is over 500 yearly. A.I.D.'s contract team has assisted in organizing MCH supervisory staff at Region and District level nationwide. MCHA curriculum has been revised, and MCHA teaching staff upgraded through seminars and in-service training.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOT continues emphasis on expanding health services to the rural population. Other donors, notably the Scandinavian countries and UN Agencies, in complementary projects have provided major costs of constructing 7 Rural Medical Aid Schools and 5 Medical Assistant Schools, and continue to assist in construction and improvement of RHCs and dispensaries.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will provide technical specialists and consultants, participant training, and supplies for training centers, RHCs, and dispensaries. With construction completed, recurrent costs of MCHA training centers are paid 100% the first year of operation, the GOT then picking up 20% more each year until they pay all costs after 5 years. (Recurrent costs of the Public Health Nurses Training Center will be taken over

by GOT after three years.) A.I.D. also will continue support for the MCH logistics and distribution programs and provide centrally funded contraceptives.

Beneficiaries: The women and children of Tanzania are the beneficiaries. By May 1982 it is expected that over 90% of the population will be within 10 kilometers of MCH clinics conducted by MCHAs. Ninety percent of the women and children in the Tanzanian population amount to 8.6 million, with a project cost of \$1.59 per capita.

Major Outputs:	FY 77 (Cumulative)	All Years
Construction MCHA Training Centers	17	18
Trained MCHAs (in-country)	164	2,500
Trained PH Nurses (in-country)	30	90
Long-Term participants trained	18	40
Short-term participants trained	21	30

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands) FY 79
Personnel: 3 U.S. long-term (36 pm)	165
4 Consultants (6 pm)	72
Participants: 6 long-term (72 pm)	60
1 short-term (4 pm)	5
Commodities: Classroom equipment & supplies	50
vehicles/spares	78
MCH Kits	150
Contraceptives	1,027
Other Costs: Maintenance, travel, local services	523
Total	2,130

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	7,602	4,247	3,355	Loma Linda University
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,980	2,907		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	9,582	7,154	2,428	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,130	2,000	13,712	

COUNTRY: TANZANIA

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-77	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77
	----- FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT -----							
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977			
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	8.8	39.9	31.1	5.1	24.6			
LOANS.....	-	19.6	4.3	-	7.6			
GRANTS.....	8.8	20.3	26.8	5.1	17.0			
A. AID AND PREDECS.....	6.2	16.3	7.2	1.3	6.7			
LOANS.....	-	12.0	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	6.2	4.3	7.2	1.3	6.7			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)....	-	-	-	-	-			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	2.6	23.6	23.9	3.8	17.9			
LOANS.....	-	7.6	4.3	-	7.6			
GRANTS.....	2.6	16.0	19.6	3.8	10.3			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	7.6	4.3	-	7.6			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	7.6	4.3	-	7.6			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	-			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	2.6	16.0	19.6	3.8	10.3			
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.	0.8	13.6	12.9	3.4	7.1			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	1.8	2.4	6.7	0.4	3.2			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	-	-	-	-	-			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
PEACE CORPS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	-	-	-	-	-			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
A. MAP GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	-	-	-	-	-			
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-	-			
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	8.8	39.9	31.1	5.1				
LOANS.....	-	19.6	4.3	-				
GRANTS.....	8.8	20.3	26.8	5.1				
OTHER US LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77
TOTAL	62.2	59.0	88.6	156.9
IBRD	15.0	37.0	38.0	212.2
IFC	-	-	-	3.9
IDA	45.0	17.0	34.2	263.8
AFDB	-	5.0	11.0	29.2
UNOP	1.0	-	0.7	33.3
Other UN	1.2	-	4.5	14.5
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	205.1	185.0	390.1	
Sweden	55.1	51.8	106.9	
Canada	32.0	20.3	52.3	
Germany	29.2	21.2	50.4	
Netherlands	19.0	27.6	46.6	
Denmark	24.1	20.0	44.1	
Norway	17.2	14.5	31.7	
Finland	12.0	12.3	24.3	
Other	16.5	17.3	33.8	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1972-76	
TOTAL	0.2	-	0.2	
Iraq	0.2	-	0.2	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1966-77	
TOTAL	28.0	20.0	412.0	
USSR	-	20.0	40.0	
Eastern Europe	28.0	-	13.0	
China	28.0	-	359.0	

P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.

Togo

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 2,347

Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 250

Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) 2.8%

Life expectancy(1973) 41 years

Literacy rate.....(1973) 10% ,Male n.a. ,Female n.a.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 2.5%

Annual per capita agricultural production growth rate.....(1960-1974) -1.3%

Food production per capita.....(dollars 1976) \$25

Major subsistence crop..... yams

 % of arable land.....() n.a.

Major cash crop..... coffee

 % of arable land.....() n.a.

Major exports.....(1975) phosphate, cocoa, coffee

Major agricultural exports.....(1975) cocoa, coffee

Value of all exports (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 185, (75) 123, (76) 122

 Exports to U.S. (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 1, (75) -, (76) 1

Major agricultural imports.....(1975) tobacco, beverages

Value of all imports (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 114, (75) 174, (76) 232

 Imports from U.S. (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 5, (75) 8, (76) 20

Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1974) 71, (75) -51, (76) -110

Main trading partners... France, European Community

Official international reserves, gross holdings, last 3 years... (1974) 54, (75) 41, (76) 67

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... (1974) 134, (75) 158, (76) 179

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 57, (74) 100, (75) 130

Central government total expenditures, last 3 years (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 70, (74) 105, (75) 148

Deficit or surplus (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) -13, (74) -5, (75) -18

Defense expenditures, last 3 years

 as % of total expenditures..... (1973) 9.0%, (74) 10.4%, (75) 5.6%

 as % of GNP..... (1973) n.a., (74) n.a., (75) n.a.

Service payments on external public debt as % of goods and non-factor services, latest..... (1975) 8.5%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$3.0 million

 as % of country central government expenditures..... 2.0%

 as % of country imports of goods and services..... 1.7%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population 15 years of age and below...(1961) 48% (15/40) 34% (40+) 18%

Population growth rate....(1971-1972) 2.5% (1976-1977) 2.6%

Proportion of population in urban areas.....(1973) 15% (1976) 14%

Proportion of labor force in agriculture.....(1970) 75%

Major causes of mortality...() n.a.

Major causes of morbidity...() n.a.

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 170

People per doctor.....(1973) 21,000

TOGO (GOT)

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	400	-	200	200	-	-	-
Total ..	400	-	200	200	-	-	-
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	878	-	200	678	-	-	-
Total ..	878	-	200	678	-	-	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	1,125	-	-	1,000	-	125	-
Total ..	1,125	-	-	1,000	-	125	-

CP 79-13

Togo is a small, poor (per capita GNP of \$250), country which plays an active role in promoting regional stability and economic development as evidenced by its sponsorship of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). Starting in FY 1977, A.I.D. initiated a modest program designed to be responsive to Togo's basic human needs, emphasizing improvement among small farmers. Food grants under PL 480 Title II support maternal child health, school feeding and food for work activities. In FY 79, A.I.D. will assist the Government of Togo (GOT) with a village water supply project and with a project to develop low income housing.

Togo still suffers from frequent droughts and food shortages, severe health problems, inadequate water supplies and a shortage of trained personnel. Despite the good intentions of the Government of Togo, these constraints,

coupled with inadequate financial resources, have resulted in a less than balanced development between the urban and rural areas. One half of Togo's cultivable land is not yet used. There is evidence that the last ten years have in fact seen a deterioration in the agriculture sector resulting in a declining per capita growth rate in agricultural production.

Socio-Economic Performance:

Despite Togo's intense development orientation, it has only been within recent years that the Togolese Government has taken steps to lay more stress on rural and social development. Togo's third Five-Year Plan (1976-80) gives high priority to increased agricultural production, rural development, health and the provision of adequate, clean water supplies. Agricultural production growth rate has averaged 2.5 percent annually since 1954. GNP per capita has been growing at 2.8 percent annually since 1965.

Other Donors:

Total past foreign assistance to Togo has generally been in the range of \$35-\$45 million per year with an emphasis on infrastructure and cash crop development. West Germany has extended major credit for port improvement. Canada has provided loans for constructing power and rail lines to a large International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) assisted cement clinker factory and is assisting in the improvement of urban water systems. The European Economic Community (EEC) has directed its assistance at strengthening Togo's basic road network. France has focused on a campaign to reverse the long decline in production of Togo's major cash crops and on establishing telephone and television networks in Lome, the capital city. A.I.D.'s involvement has been through regional activities such as the Entente Fund, which has provided loans for agricultural and livestock productivity projects and assistance to small enterprises.

A.I.D. Program Direction:

A.I.D.'s efforts in Togo are initially concentrating on the health sector, with plans to increase assistance to the agricultural sector at a later date. The A.I.D. supported Togo Family Health Project, which started in FY 1977, is designed to strengthen delivery of preventive medicine and family planning services throughout the country. The Rural Water Supply Project, planned for FY 1979, will assure potable water to the least privileged strata of society. A.I.D. is planning to undertake a study of the agriculture sector in 1978 to form the basis for planning future U.S. assistance in this sector. Preliminary efforts in agriculture are already underway with a seed multiplication project financed by A.I.D. through the Entente Fund; an integrated rural development project undertaken by Opportunities Industrialization Center International; and regional activities through the A.I.D. supported Entente Fund (livestock and food-grain production) and Onchocerciasis Area Planning Projects. Lastly, A.I.D. is designing a shelter project for the urban poor.

CP 79-17			
PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	1	1	1
PASA ^c	-	-	1
Contract	-	-	2
Total	1	1	4
Participants^d			
Noncontract	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

CP 79-08			
RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	-	800	1,300
Total A.I.D.	-	800	1,300
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	2,349	2,203	3,101
Total P.L. 480	2,349	2,203	3,101
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	2,349	3,003	4,401

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

TOGO (GOT)

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		825		1,084		2,504
World Food Programs .		776		1,119		597
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		748		-		-
Title II Total		2,349		2,203		3,101
Total P.L. 480		2,349		2,203		3,101

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER Jay Johnson

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

CP 79-03

PROGRAM: TOGO (GOT)

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Expenditures	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Health</u>																	
Family Health	693-0212	1977	200	-	678	500	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Water Supply	* 693-0214	1979	-	-	-	-	1,000	800	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Population</u>																	
Family Health	693-0212	1977	200	-	200	300	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																	
Low Income Shelter	* 693-0213	1979	-	-	-	-	125	100	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			400	-	878	800	1,125	1,300	3,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Rural Water Supply		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 693-0214	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	FY 79 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To improve the capacity of Togo to provide the rural populace with adequate village water supplies, through improvement of well construction and maintenance systems.

Background: The Togo Rural Water Supply project attacks two important areas: health of the rural populace and level of productivity of the rural farm family. Governmental, quasi-governmental and private institutions which can construct and maintain village wells and education systems necessary for proper water usage will be the mechanisms used to achieve the project's purpose. The incidence of disease in Togo could be reduced by 50% if potable water could be assured to everyone. Women in rural areas spend much of their time gathering water from wells that are over 30 meters deep, hauling 50 pounds of water on their heads. Despite this enormous effort the effect on rural health is minimal. During the rainy season, water is gathered from mud holes and bogs where children play and cattle graze.

The project will assist the GOT to produce and maintain water supplies efficiently and at less cost, and in the process construct approximately 500 wells. The benefits will be: (1) substantial reduction in the incidence of death and sickness due to waterborne diseases; (2) increased productivity of the farm family; (3) lessening of the need for rural women to carry water and a release of the energy saved for more productive endeavors in the raising of livestock and gardens; (4) reduction of infant mortality thereby making family spacing more acceptable.

Host Country and Other Donors: West Germany, France and Canada are heavily involved in water networks for medium-sized cities. Only the Peace Corps and some missionary groups are presently involved in minor rural water programs. Specific contributions of Togo will be determined during final project design.

FY 1979 Program: The first year will be devoted primarily to getting technical personnel, drilling rigs and equipment on site and organizing the cooperating Government service agencies for the remaining two years of the project life.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 250,000 rural villagers will directly benefit from A.I.D.'s portion of this program alone. Women in particular will benefit not only from improved family health but also from the release from drudgery to more productive use of time and energy. The initial cost per beneficiary of the wells is \$16. This figure does not take into account the capacity developed within the government for future well production at reduced cost.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Village Wells	500
	(\$ thousands)
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 2 long term U.S. (24 pm)	175
Commodities: Drilling rigs, vehicles ancillary equipment and materials	700
Other costs: Local operating expenses	<u>125</u>
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	3,000	4,000	

TITLE Togo Low Income Shelter		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 125	LIFE OF PROJECT 475	
NUMBER 693-0213	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	NONE	FY 79	FY 81	OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To assist the Government of Togo (GOT) develop the institutional capability to design and implement shelter programs for urban families of below median income.

Background: Togo's urban population is growing at a rate which is more than three times the national average - a rate which constantly aggravates demands on the Government's already over-taxed ability to provide housing units, infrastructure and services. The problem of housing shortages is felt by all income groups but it is especially acute for the poor. In the low-income areas of Lome, for example, occupancy rates average six people per room. In combination with an insufficient supply of clean water, an inadequate waste disposal system, a minimal water-borne sewerage system and poor surface drainage, this congestion contributes to the prevalence of parasitic and infectious diseases among a large proportion of the population. Coming at an early stage of the GOT's shelter program, A.I.D. assistance can be significant in helping to focus and manage the limited resources available to the sector.

Host Country and Other Donors: Under the third economic development plan (1976-80) the GOT has just begun the process of formulating a housing policy and of setting up new institutions to meet the growing housing shortage in urban areas. The Ministry of Public Works and Housing is being reorganized to carry out a coordinated housing policy strategy. AGETU, a parastatal urban land development corporation, will purchase and service housing sites. A tax-supported national building fund will help finance infrastructure and social housing projects.

FY 1979 Program: The project will provide one full-time technical advisor and short-term consultants to assist GOT implementing agencies to upgrade their institutional capability and to enable them to develop and coordinate a range of shelter

activities for low income families. Upon the completion of initial studies and plans, the project will be complemented by a \$5 million housing investment guaranty to enable the GOT to: 1) begin construction of 1,200 new units of serviced lots in a pilot sites and services core housing project; 2) upgrade approximately 3,000 lots in a low-income neighborhood by providing surface grading and drainage, electricity, potable water, and improved sanitary facilities, including a demonstration primary treatment plant and 3) establish a program of small loans to low income families to purchase materials for new home construction or home improvement.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will be the GOT shelter sector and planning agencies. Indirect beneficiaries will be the low and moderate-income urban families which will be able to improve their living conditions as a result of greater access to housing finance, urban services, low-cost housing units and a consistent GOT approach to the shelter sector.

Major Outputs: (1) Strengthen GOT institutional housing capability; (2) preliminary proposals for projects and administrative reforms to implement low income shelter projects; (3) GOT technicians prepared to carry out implementation of policies and projects.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79

Personnel:

1 long-term U.S. technician (1 pm)	85
5 U.S. short term consultants (5 pm)	40
Total	125

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	125	350	475	

COUNTRY: TOGO

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

-----U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL	REPAY-	TOTAL LESS
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977	LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-77	MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77

I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	2.2	3.0	3.0	0.9	3.8			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	2.2	3.0	3.0	0.9	3.8			
A. AID AND PREDECES.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)....	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	1.2	2.0	2.0	0.5	2.6			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	1.2	2.0	2.0	0.5	2.6			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	-			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	-			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	1.2	2.0	2.0	0.5	2.6			
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.	0.5	1.5	0.8	0.2	1.8			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.8			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.7			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.7			
PEACE CORPS.....	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.7			
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	-	-	-	-	-			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
A. MAP GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	-	-	-	-	-			
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
D. TRAN-FXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-	-			
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	2.2	3.0	3.0	0.9				
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	2.2	3.0	3.0	0.9				

OTHER US LOANS.....	0.4	1.4	-	-	-			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	0.4	1.4	-	-	-			
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

(Millions of Dollars)

CP 79-18

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ¹
TOTAL	15.2	-	49.2	171.1
IBRD	3.5	-	-	3.5
IDA	9.5	-	24.0	51.9
AFDB	0.2	-	3.0	13.9
UNDP	0.8	-	0.3	16.2
Other UN	0.3	-	-	1.9
EEC	0.9	-	19.9	83.7

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1966-76
TOTAL	24.0	21.3	136.1
France	12.0	12.7	71.0
Germany	9.6	6.4	50.3
Canada	2.0	1.5	11.8
Other	0.4	0.7	3.0

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-76
TOTAL	2.0	2.6	6.4
Saudi Arabia	2.0	1.1	3.7
Libya	-	0.6	1.8
Algeria	-	0.9	0.9

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976 ²	CY 1977 ²	CY 1964-77
TOTAL	-	-	45.0
China	-	-	45.0

P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months O.t.y.

Zaire

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 22,230

Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 140

Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) 2.9%

Life expectancy(1973) 44 years

Literacy rate.....(1972) 17% ,Male ,Female

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 1.3%

Annual per capita agricultural production growth rate.....(1960-1974) -1.5%

Food production per capita.....(dollars 1976) \$25

Major subsistence crop..... casava

% of arable land.....(1975) 1%

Major cash crop..... palm oil

% of arable land.....(1975) 0.2%

Major exports.....(1976) copper, cobalt

Major agricultural exports.....(1976) coffee

Value of all exports (\$ millions, f.o.b.).....(1974) 1,513 , (75) 999 , (76) 1,219

Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, f.o.b.).....(1974) 68 , (75) 67 , (76) 181

Major agricultural imports.....(1975) food

Value of all imports (\$ millions, c.i.f.).....(1974) 1,122 , (75) 1,027 , (76) 785

Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, c.i.f.).....(1974) 160 , (75) 207 , (76) 109

Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1974) 391 , (75) -28 , (76) 434

Main trading partners... Belgium, U.S., West Germany

Official international reserves, gross holdings, last 3 years...(1974) 140 , (75) 59 , (76) 105

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years.....(1974) 180 , (75) 236 , (76) 437

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.).....(1973) 753 , (74) 1,077 , (75) 864

Central government total expenditures, last 3 years (\$ millions, U.S.).....(1973) 880 , (74) 1,457 , (75) 1,171

Deficit or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.).....(1973) -127 , (74) -380 , (75) -307

Defense expenditures, last 3 years

as % of total expenditures.....(1973) 9.4% , (74) 11.5% , (75) 13.1%

as % of GNP.....(1973) 2.4% , (74) 3.9% , (75) 3.0%

Service payments on external public debt as % of goods and non-factor services, latest.....(1975) 16.5%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$5.2 million

as % of country central government expenditures..... 0.4%

as % of country imports of goods and services..... 0.5%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population 15 years of age and below... () n.a. (15/40) n.a. (40+) n.a.

Population growth rate....(1971-1972) 2.3% (1976-1977) 2.4%

Proportion of population in urban areas.....(1973) 18% (1976) 26%

Proportion of labor force in agriculture.....(1970) 78%

Major causes of mortality...(1973) malaria, gastroenteritis,

Major causes of morbidity...(1972) malaria, infectious diseases

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 100

People per doctor.....(1973) 25,000

ZAIRE (GOZ)

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977 ^{a/}							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978 ^{a/}							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979							
Loans	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	6,563	3,472	500	1,350	1,241	-	-
Total ..	10,563	7,472	500	1,350	1,241	-	-

^{a/} SSA funding, shown in SSA Section II

Zaire, the third largest nation in Africa, with over 22 million people, is a country of great diversity in climate, topography and soils and possesses substantial natural resources. Combined U.S., public and private loans and investments in Zaire total nearly \$1 billion. Zaire's size, central location and economic potential make its political stability and economic development important in terms of the overall stability and development of Africa.

The U.S. economic role in Zaire has increased in recent years. Zaire is now third among black African states as a recipient of U.S. investment (\$200 million in 1975). The Eximbank has either guaranteed loans by other banks or lent directly more than \$430 million. The United States has taken the lead in helping Zaire to improve its external debt situation in the Paris Club. In addition the U.S. has supported Citibank's initiative to raise \$250 million in private financing to aid Zaire's economic development.

While U.S. assistance for FY 1979 will continue to

support efforts for economic stability, the primary focus will shift toward development assistance coupled with PL 480. The A.I.D. program will emphasize agriculture as a means to strengthen and diversify the economy. This coincides with Government of Zaire priorities. The A.I.D. program will attempt to increase the proportion of development benefits going to the least advantaged elements of the society, particularly in the rural areas. PL 480 will be used to increase foodstuff availability, to help achieve economic stability, and to channel domestic revenues into agricultural development.

Development Overview

After several years of prosperity, sustained by strong demand and rising prices for its main mineral exports, Zaire has recently been facing a severe balance of payments deficit, a high rate of domestic inflation, and stagnating mineral production. In part this is a result of external factors, including a deterioration in its terms of trade, particularly a sharp fall in copper prices, and a worldwide recession. Turbulent internal military and political events and poor economic management have intensified Zaire's problems.

Handicapped since independence by a lack of trained manpower and capable supervisory management, the present political and economic leadership of the country confront the problems of restoring a deteriorated infrastructure system, including the transport, communications, marketing and distribution systems in the countryside. Equal priority is also attached to reallocating resources to the long neglected agricultural sector with the primary target of raising production of foodgrains and agricultural export crops. These efforts, however, are severely curtailed by Zaire's balance of payments crisis, forcing a reliance on IMF standby and other credits, rescheduling of foreign debt repayments, and restricting imports and overall economic activity. Nevertheless the Government is currently taking steps to improve its development potential. Expatriates with skills (including the missionary groups) have been encouraged to return. A Department of Plan has been created to improve developmental planning. The major donors under

ZAIRE (GOZ)

IBRD auspices are meeting to better coordinate external assistance to Zaire.

Socio-Economic Performance

In spite of its current financing problems, Zaire has recognized the need for equity in its development efforts and is moving to increase the allocation of resources for agriculture production, health and educational services and is establishing a policy of integrated rural development. This is reflected by the GOZ's strong interest in and support of the design and implementation of A.I.D. and other donor projects in these areas.

External Donors

In recent years the United States has usually ranked behind both Belgium and France in the provision of bilateral aid and also behind the EEC in yearly assistance to Zaire. The major donor commitments in 1977 are projected at about \$400 million which compares with about \$350 million in 1976. This assistance has been allocated broadly to meet Zaire's general economic development needs.

A.I.D. Program Direction

The A.I.D. strategy in Zaire is based on supporting Zaire's development efforts while concurrently encouraging changes in the economic environment. Through our participation in the IBRD Consultative Group and use of the IMF stabilization program, we will support economic reforms. The A.I.D. program in FY 1979 will emphasize area specific efforts in rural development and agricultural production and marketing, with special consideration for food production and nutrition. Eighty-five percent of the A.I.D. funds will go for these programs in FY 1979, including an agriculture marketing development loan. Other efforts will include low cost, integrated health delivery systems, including endemic disease control and family planning assistance, and the training of manpower to support development activities. PL 480 Title I commodity sales will continue at approximately the same level.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	22	26	26
PASA ^c	6	14	15
Contract	10	18	31
Total	38	58	72
Participants^d			
Noncontract	21	17	45
Contract	-	53	56
Total	21	70	125

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS ^{a/} (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	1,447	2,347	4,300
Grants	375	1,373	4,123
Total A.I.D.	1,822	3,720	8,423
P.L. 480**			
Title I	4,300	18,000	24,000
Title II	-	-	-
Total P.L. 480	4,300	18,000	24,000
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	6,122	21,720	32,423

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.
^{a/} Development Assistance Funding only.

ZAIRES (GOZ)

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual) *		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	20	2,200	20	2,200
Rice	3	900	10	3,300	30	9,000
Feedgrains	-	-	5	600	10	900
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	0.4	3,400	4	11,900	4	11,900
Title I Total		4,300		18,000		24,000
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs ..		-		-		-
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		-		-		-
Total P.L. 480		4,300		18,000		24,000

MISSION DIRECTOR Fermino Spencer

NOTES

*Represents only the value of commodities actually shipped during FY 77. The value of commodities in the FY 77 Agreement is estimated at \$18.8 million.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: ZAIRE (GOZ)

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Expenditures	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
Planning and Management Services Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	660-0050	1973	643 (493)	643 (433)	-	- (60)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition Planning Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	* 660-0055	1975	99 (700)	2 (7)	-	97 (350)	823	487 (343)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing Cooperative Expansion Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	* 660-0056	1976	- (400)	- (37)	-	- (313)	100	70 (50)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Shaba Rural Development Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	660-0059	TQ	3,454 -	123 -	-	1,000 -	-	1,331 -	2,837 -	3,500 -	-	-	-	-	1,200 -	-	1,800 -
Agricultural Economic Development Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	* 660-0052	1977	- (799)	- (168)	- (800)	- (931)	764	400 (500)	1,137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INERA Support Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	* 660-0064	1977	- (400)	-	- (500)	- (450)	800	200 (450)	1,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Sector Study Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	660-0070	1977	- (500)	-	-	- (200)	-	- (300)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Agricultural Tools Production (PVO) Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	660-0075	1977	- (100)	-	-	- (60)	-	- (40)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grain Marketing Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	* 660-0069	1978	-	-	- (860)	- (500)	325	- (300)	415	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Market Support Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	660-0018	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,000)	(2,500)	-	(3,500)
Manioc Outreach Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	* 660-0077	1979	-	-	-	-	660	350	1,390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Detailed project narrative—See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: ZAIRE (GOZ)

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Expenditures	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
Agriculture Marketing Development Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	* 660-0081	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	2,500
SUB-TOTAL Food and Nutrition			(4,196)	(768)	-	(1,097)	(4,472)	(3,238)	(17,429)	(3,500)	-	-	-	-	(1,200)	(4,000)	(4,300)
Maternal Child Health/Family Planning Population Planning Security Supporting Assistance	660-0049	1972	1,776	1,500	-	276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Desired Births Population Planning Security Supporting Assistance	* 660-0072	1979	-	-	-	-	500	250	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL Population Planning			(1,776)	(1,500)	-	(276)	(500)	(250)	(1,500)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Systems Development Health Security Supporting Assistance	660-0057	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Endemic & Communicable Disease Control Health Security Supporting Assistance	* 660-0058	1976	-	-	-	-	500	10	476	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basic Family Health Services Health Security Supporting Assistance	* 660-0067	1979	-	-	-	-	850	500	2,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL Health			-	-	-	-	(1,350)	(510)	(2,626)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Manpower Training Education & Human Resources Security Supporting Assistance	* 660-0068	1978	-	-	-	-	996	400	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-formal Education Staff Development Education & Human Resources Security Supporting Assistance	* 660-0073	1978	-	-	-	-	245	125	305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL Education & Human Resources			-	-	-	-	(1,241)	(525)	(805)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(in thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: LAIKR (G0Z)

Project Title	Project Number	FY of (Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79			
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Expenditures	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
ERTS Selected Development Activities Security Supporting Assistance	660-0071	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			(435)	-	-	(250)	-	(185)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Transport Selected Development Activities Security Supporting Assistance	660-0032	1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	9,490	-	188	-	510	-	-	-
Water Transport Improvements Selected Development Activities Security Supporting Assistance	660-0054	1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	637	-	-	-	-	637	-	-	-
Commodity Import Program Selected Development Activities Security Supporting Assistance	660-0015	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,000)	(4,054)	-	-	-	(5,946)	-	-	-
Commodity Import Program Selected Development Activities Security Supporting Assistance	660-0017	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16,600)	-	-	-	-	(7,000)	-	(2,600)	-
SUB-TOTAL Selected Development Activities			-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,637)	(9,490)	-	(188)	-	(1,147)	-	-	-
Development Assistance	Total		5,972	2,268	-	1,373	6,563	4,123	12,360	14,137	9,490	-	188	-	2,347	4,000	4,300

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

PROGRAM: ZAIRE (GOZ)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE Manioc Outreach		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 660		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,050
NUMBER 660-0077 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To identify maximum yielding, disease and insect tolerant manioc varieties and to design methods of transferring these proven varieties to rural producers.

Background: The most important basic food crop in Zaire is manioc. Manioc provides the major source of calories for the poorer two-third's of the population. Manioc leaves are also a principal source of protein. The manioc crop in recent years has been ravaged by several diseases and insects. As a consequence, per capita production has declined. This could lead to a severe food problem in the near future. This project provides assistance for a continuation and expansion of on-going adaptive research currently being carried out by the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in cooperation with PRONAM - the National Manioc Program which was established by the Government in 1974 in response to declining manioc yields.

Host Country and Other Donors: Since 1974 IITA has been working with PRONAM on an adaptive research program through its internationally supported program. IITA will continue to provide 4 scientists for the main PRONAM research station at M'Vuazi, and is expected to be the source of A.I.D. funded personnel for the substations to be established under this project. The Government contribution will be approximately \$1.1 million in local currency for personnel, facilities, and operating costs for five outreach stations and the M'Vuazi research and training center, and for other support costs of the program.

FY 1979 Program: Activities at the present M'Vuazi station will be continued. Four substations will be established in other major manioc producing areas. Adaptive research, multiplication and extension training will be conducted at each substation. A production economics baseline study on manioc will be conducted throughout Zaire.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries will be the manioc farmers and consumers in the five areas where the stations are located. The project should eventually reach a vast number of the rural poor in every region of Zaire. The results of the project will mean increased production and improved nutritional intake among the poorest segments of Zaire's population. Since the new agronomic packages developed will be economically attractive there should be a positive impact on rural farm income.

Major Outputs: All Years

PRONAM stations established in major manioc producing areas	4
Production economics baseline study	completed
M'Vuazi training center established	completed

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)

	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: Two long-term technicians (24 pm)	130
Training: Short-term participants in Africa (20 pm)	15
Commodities: Laboratory equipment, vehicles, furnishings	500
Other Costs: Local support costs	<u>15</u>
Total	660

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	660	1,390	2,050	

PROGRAM: ZAIRE (GOZ)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE Agriculture Marketing Development Loan		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 4,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,000
NUMBER 660-0081	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To assist the Government of Zaire to develop its agricultural marketing institutions and infrastructure to increase incentives and efficiency thereby stimulating the evacuation and hence production of agricultural commodities.

Background: Food production in Zaire has failed over the last decade to keep pace with needs and the Government has been forced to import increasing quantities of food each year, with a corresponding adverse impact upon Zaire's precarious balance of payments. One of the key constraints to increased agricultural production is the weak, inefficient marketing system. This project, as part of a multi-year program, will assist Zaire to address some major constraints in its agricultural marketing system. Assistance will be provided to improve public and private sector transportation, milling and storage facilities used primarily for grain marketing. These infrastructure improvements will be designed to increase the public sector's marketing capacity and to restructure profit margins so that the private sector will have greater incentive to participate in the evacuation of grain produced by small farmers. Assistance provided under this project will build on and augment the activities commenced in FY 78 under the Grain Marketing and Agriculture Market Support Project.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will provide all local operational and support costs of the several Zairian agencies which will be concerned with this activity. These costs are tentatively estimated to approach the equivalent of \$20.0 million.

FY 1979 Program: The National Cereals Office (ONACER) will begin the establishment of grain collection and storage centers and expansion of the public and private sector transport network in order to increase the production area from which agriculture products are purchased.

Beneficiaries: Improvements in the agricultural marketing system are anticipated to stimulate production with increased cash returns and improved living conditions for the small farmer. The urban citizens of Zaire will benefit from increased supplies of agricultural commodities at lower real prices.

Major Outputs: (All Years)

- Marketing Infrastructure Improvement (grain buying centers, storage facilities, public and private transport and milling facilities)
- Production Increases
 - maize
 - rice
 - other crops
- Increased Farm Income
- Increased Public and Private Sector Efficiency in Grain Collection and Marketing

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Commodities: Vehicles, spare parts, grain storage and handling, milling equipment	4,000
Total	4,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	4,000	-	4,000	

PROGRAM: ZAIRE (GOZ)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE Desired Births		FUNDS Population Planning		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 500		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,000	
NUMBER 660-0072	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82		
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>						

Purpose: To create family planning centers in Zaire to provide family planning services in selected urban and rural areas.

Background: Zaire is unable to meet the needs of its population for educational and medical services, and employment. These problems are expected to worsen as the rapid growth of its population continues. The Government has introduced a program known as Desired Births to make information and services available to its population so that families may have the number of children they want and insure that they are properly spaced and cared for. This project will assist in establishing 80 family planning service outlets at existing health facilities principally through-out rural Zaire.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will provide approximately \$1.0 million in local currency for construction/renovations, in-country training courses, transport, travel and support for logistical/management services.

FY 1979 Program: It is estimated that approximately 20 new family planning service outlets will be established in FY 79. This includes the provision of out-patient family planning (FP) equipment kits and contraceptives in addition to supplying contraceptives for a projected 40,000 continuing acceptors in other areas.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will include 120,000 women in fertile age groups and their families. Reduced birth rates will eventually improve the economic well-being of approximately 850,000 people primarily in poor rural areas.

Major Outputs:

	All Years
New FP Service Outlets	80
Estimated New FP Acceptors	80,000
Estimated Total FP Acceptors	120,000
FP Workers Trained	160

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands) FY 79
Personnel: Short-term consultants (2 pm)	15
Training: Short-term training in Africa (75 pm)	60
Commodities: Contraceptives, out-patient and other equipment	380
Other Costs: International travel, seminars, conferences, workshops	45
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	1,500	2,000	

PROGRAM: ZAIRE (GOZ)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE Basic Family Health Services		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 660-0067		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Security Supporting Assistance p. 209	FY 79 850	LIFE OF PROJECT	3,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To develop a model integrated health services system based upon a geographically oriented system of rural and urban health zones.

Background and Progress to Date: Zaire has no effective system of health care. Serious health problems, which exist throughout the country, drain much of the population's vitality and economic productivity potential. To address this problem the Government has created a system of geographically oriented health zones throughout the nation designed to offer a complete array of necessary services. This project will assist the Government to develop the concept to an operational status in 5 zones. Based on these operational models the Government will subsequently expand operations as resources permit. Although earlier expected to begin in FY 78, project start-up has been deferred to FY 79 as a result of government reorganizations.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will provide \$1.5 million in local currency for Zairian staff support, in-country training and travel, local construction and operating costs.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will begin to assist Zaire in establishing integrated preventive and curative health services in one rural and one urban health zone.

Beneficiaries: The project will provide basic family health services (including child care, family planning, maternity care, communicable disease control, and primary medical care) for about 1,250,000 people in areas that now have little or no health services. Project emphasis is on fertile women and children under age 5. Other segments of the population will also benefit substantially from general health services available close to home.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Zone-level Basic Health Services (zones)	5
Zone Referral Hospitals renovated, equipped and staff trained	5
Community Health Centers established	35
Zairian Staff trained in-country	500
Professional Staff - U.S. training	6
	(\$ thousands)
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: Four long term technicians (48 pm) and short-term consultants (8 pm)	420
Training: Long-term academic participants (24 pm)	25
Commodities: Medical equipment, vehicles, contraceptives and basic drugs	385
Other Costs: Local expenses	<u>20</u>
Total	850

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	850	2,150	3,000	

PROGRAM: ZAIRE (G0Z)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE Nutrition Planning		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 823		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,622
NUMBER 660-0055	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Security Supporting Assistance, p. 203		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To develop a strategy for reducing malnutrition in four selected areas of the country with critical nutrition problems.

Background and Progress to Date: Malnutrition is a serious national health problem in Zaire. Malnutrition related deaths in the 0-5 age group and in pregnant and nursing mothers constitute the major cause of Zaire's high crude mortality rate, estimated to be 20 per 1,000. The problem is both one of nutrient availability and of environmental sanitation and health and nutritional practices. This serious problem is so embedded in the socio-economic environment that a comprehensive and systematic approach must be taken if any significant improvement is to be realized. This project will assist the Government to formulate a national strategy for combatting problems of malnutrition. A framework for planning and implementing programs at the national and community levels will be established based on information generated by the project. As a result of delays and implementation difficulties arising out of governmental reorganizations, the project was redesigned in FY 77 with a substantial reduction in the scale of the project cost. Based on this revised plan, a contract with Tulane University was signed late in 1977. The contractor's technicians will arrive at post early in 1978. A Government central planning group has already been established to direct work under this project and coordinate subsequent nationwide planning.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will provide approximately \$1.0 million in local currency including salaries of Zairian staff, local construction and operating costs and miscellaneous other support costs.

FY 1979 Program: The project will have completed one urban socio-economic study concerning malnutrition problems and begun 3 rural studies as well as have established a network of 6 Nutrition/Health Centers (HC's) to identify on a pilot basis the most effective means of treating malnutrition. The project will also extend its health centers to a second area in another rural section of Zaire.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries will include approximately 500,000 fertile women and 200,000 children under age 5. These beneficiaries are in areas with critical nutrition problems and include the poorest segments of the population.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>FY 77</u> (Cumulative)	<u>All Years</u>
Central Planning Unit	1	1
Nutrition Rehabilitation Centers		4
Community Nutrition/Health Centers		25
Nutrition Socio-Economic Surveys		
Urban		1
Rural		3
Trained Zairian Staff		27

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: 4 long-term technicians (48 pm) and short-term advisors (10 pm)	435
Training: Long-term participants in U.S. (48 pm) and 8 pm of short-term	62
Commodities: Vehicles, equipment and supplies for centers	75
Other Costs: Transportation, conferences, demonstration foods	50
Total	822

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977 *	799	9	790	Tulane University
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	350		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	799	359	440	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	823	-	1,622	

*A portion of prior year funding is SSA.

PROGRAM: ZAIRE (G02)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE Fishing Cooperative Expansion		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 660-0056		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Security Supporting Assistance, p. 201	FY 79 100	LIFE OF PROJECT	500
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To assist the Government to revitalize a local fishing cooperative by introducing improved fishing techniques and improving and increasing services to its members.

Background and Progress to Date: Fish from Lake Tanganyika continue to be a major source of income for people living nearby. The fish have also provided an important source of protein in this remote region of Zaire. The fishing cooperative of Lake Tanganyika needs assistance in management, organization, fishing technology and marketing. Although there have been some delays in hiring a U.S. technical advisor, the government is continuing its project activities. Two U.S. consultants have completed studies on fishing equipment requirements and marketing. In view of the delay in arrival of the U.S. advisor the project will be extended 18 months to provide sufficient time to achieve project objectives.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government is providing approximately \$125,000 in local currency for project support including: materials for the marketing system; construction of boats; a mechanic shop; housing and offices; a research vessel; and office furnishings.

FY 1979 Program: The cooperative will expand its marketing network further up the Ruizizi Plains. Results from the fish research efforts will be applied. The cooperative will begin to expand its membership and its services to fishermen.

Beneficiaries: Traditional fishermen in Uvira and the local population of the Ruizizi Plains will benefit from this project. The cooperative may be expanded to approximately 200 members. The fishermen should benefit by increasing their income by gaining access to more modern fishing equipment and receiving important operating services. The increased fish catch will contribute to increasing protein available for people serviced by the cooperative's marketing system.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Modernized artisanal fishing fleet	
Trimarans (small 3-hull boats)	100
Cooperative marketing system	
selling stations	9
drying stations	22
storage depots	3
Cooperative services for fishermen	
mechanic repair shop	1
fish gear store	1
credit available	

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

Personnel: **One** advisor (15 pm)

	(\$ thousands) FY 79
	100
Total	100

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	400	37	363	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	313		
Estimated through September 30, 1978 *	400	350	50	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	100	-	500	

*All prior year funding is SSA.

PROGRAM: ZAIRE (GOZ)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE Agricultural Economic Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 660-0052			FY 79 764	LIFE OF PROJECT	3,500
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Security Supporting Assistance, p. 204	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To increase the capacity of the Department of Agriculture (DOA) to develop and implement agricultural policy and strategies in the agricultural sector.

Background and Progress to Date: This project is the second phase of an effort to upgrade the planning and management capability of the Zaire DOA. The effort is concerned with upgrading the quality and analytical capacity of the DOA, and with improving the quantity and quality of the data base it works with. Under the auspices of this project and its predecessor, seventeen training courses have been organized for enumerators and 1500 sampling units for data collection have been screened. A data processing unit has been created to code and process results from screening units. In addition all projects under DOA control were catalogued. The U.S. Department of Agriculture team has coordinated Zaire's import requirements for fertilizer and also initiated plans for creating a regional planning system. The advisors provided under this project have been instrumental in preparing Zaire's planned program in fulfilling its role in the recent World Bank sponsored Consultative Group meeting on coordination of external development assistance to Zaire.

Host Country and Other Donors: The government will provide \$3.8 million in local currency for personnel, facilities and other project support costs. Technicians are also being provided by Belgium (1); France (3); and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations (3); to work in the same organization element of the DOA. Their activities complement those of the U.S. project technicians.

FY 1979 Program: The transfer of data processing operations and their management to Zairian staff will be completed. A third group of participants will be selected. The first group of participants returns for thesis research. An A.I.D. financed management/budget

analyst completes his reports recommending improved budget management procedures, and a planning systems analyst will commence work

Beneficiaries: The ultimate beneficiaries are the approximately one million rural poor affected by 36 DOA agricultural projects being served with information and strategies developed from this project. In addition, 55 DOA staff will benefit from training received in the U.S. as do counterparts working with the project advisory personnel team in-country. Other government agencies will benefit from reliable and valid statistics, analyses and planning strategies.

Major Outputs:

	FY 77 (Cumulative)	All Years
Enumerators trained	600	720
Computer technicians trained	11	11
Advanced statistician training	11	25
Advanced economic and management training	17	30
A statistical reporting service created		
Increased capacity to identify and develop projects		
Improved management, budgeting systems introduced		

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
Personnel: Six PASA technicians (72 pm)	FY 79 420
Training: Long-term participants in U.S. (330 pm)	330
Commodities: Vehicles, computer equipment	14
Total	764

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	799	168	631	United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	800	931		
Estimated through September 30, 1978 *	1,599	1,099	500	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	764	1,137	3,500	

*Prior year funding is SSA.

PROGRAM: ZAIRE (GOZ)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE INERA Support		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 660-0064		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Security Supporting Assistance, p. 207 and Advice of Program Change dtd 8/15/77	FY 79 800	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,350	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To develop the institutional capability of the National Agricultural Research Institute (INERA) to conduct effective adaptive research in food crops resulting in the development of production packages useful for small farmers.

Background and Progress to Date: Although approximately 78% of Zaire's people are involved in agriculture, most of whom are living at a subsistence level, Zaire is not self-sufficient in food production. Per capita calorie intake is 75% of the World Health Organization recommended level while protein intake is 50%. Past civil strife has stagnated the production of basic foods which, combined with low budgets for agricultural research, have contributed to the need for the current emphasis on food production and agronomic research. The project which was initiated in late FY 77 will focus chiefly on soybeans, peanuts, beans and corn.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will provide \$2.5 million in local currency for personnel, facilities, and other project support costs over life of project.

FY 1979 Program: The first phase of an assessment of the nation's research activities, facilities, and plans will be completed. A soils laboratory will be fully functioning. The land classification system and soil productivity advisory service will be operational. Food legume research will be underway.

Beneficiaries: The eventual beneficiaries will be Zaire's consumers. Farmers and agri-business will benefit most directly from the project outputs. For example, 8,000 soil tests will be conducted annually by the fourth year in addition to 12 field demonstrations per year, which will result in improved crop yields. Also, INERA staff will benefit from training received.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	FY 77	All Years
	(Cumulative)	
U.S. trained Zairian agricultural scientists	6	11
General & research directors on the job	2	2
Lab technicians trained on the job	3	3
Field crop technicians and soil surveyors trained on the job	3	10
Functioning soils lab		
Soil tests	2,000	12,000
Research in legume packages	2	8
Agricultural research sub-sector assessment		
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>		(\$ thousands)
		FY 79
Personnel: Seven long term technicians (84 pm) and short-term consultant services (7 pm)		620
Training: Long-term U.S. participants (72 pm)		75
Commodities: Agriculture research equipment and chemicals, vehicle and miscellaneous		75
Other Costs: Local support costs		30
	Total	800

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	400	-	400	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	500	450		
Estimated through September 30, 1978*	900	450	450	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	800	1,650	3,350	

*FY 78 and all prior year funding is SSA.

PROGRAM: ZAIRE (GOZ)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE Grain Marketing		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 325		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,600
NUMBER 660-0069	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Security Supporting Assistance, p. 208; Advice of Change to be Transmitted		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To assist in the development of the public and private institutions concerned with marketing grain in Zaire in order to increase the evacuation of small farm production.

Background and Progress to Date: Zaire has a rapidly growing urban population that is increasingly dependent on food imports. The country has been forced to use scarce foreign exchange to make up for the deficit in local production of basic foods such as maize. One of the key constraints to increased maize production is the weak and inefficient marketing system. This project will assist the National Cereals Office (ONACER) to strengthen its own operational capacity to manage national food grain supplies and to revitalize and develop private sector grain marketing. As now designed the project will include several interventions in existing marketing systems in one production area. Major commodity support will be provided under the \$6 million Agriculture Market Support Loan planned for authorization in FY 78. These two projects and the Agricultural Marketing Development Loan contemplated for FY 79 are major elements in a national effort to improve grain marketing.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will provide \$2.0 million in local currency for personnel and operational costs, technical assistance support, training and market research support.

FY 1979 Program: The pilot maize marketing activity will start in the Bandundu Region, about 50 miles northwest of Kinshasa. Approximately 6,000 MT of grain will be bought by the Government and moved through the 4 new collection points to be established in that area. ONACER will begin to apply new management and operational techniques. The Market Research Unit will begin to collect data based upon a new national marketing information system to enable ONACER to closely monitor market behavior and quickly identify problems.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate beneficiaries will be rural farmers and the urban poor. Rural farmers will benefit from improved or new market outlets and higher prices for maize. The first group of farmers to be directly affected will be in the Bandundu region where the pilot maize marketing effort will start. More precise farmer impact will be determined by the project market research unit. The urban poor will benefit directly from increased availability of maize.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Personnel trained in marketing, transportation, finance, grain storage and warehousing	60
Creation of a Market Research Unit in ONACER	1
National radio communications network established regional centers	7
Results from pilot marketing project available	
Corn buying campaign - quantity purchased	15,000 MT (approx)
Vehicle maintenance and repair facility equipped garage	1 (\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: Five long-term technicians (45 pm)	320
Training: Short-term participants (6 pm)	5
Total	<u>325</u>

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978 *	860	500		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	860	500	360	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	325	415	1,600	

*FY 78 funding was SSA.

PROGRAM: ZAIRE (GOZ)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE Endemic and Communicable Disease Control		FUNDS Health		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT	
NUMBER 660-0058		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Security Supporting Assistance, p. 205		FY 79 500	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80		2,356
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81		

Purpose: To strengthen the endemic disease control and monitoring capabilities of the Government of Zaire.

Background and Progress to Date: Although endemic and communicable diseases have in the past been the target of international assistance agencies' efforts in the field of health, progress has been slow and uneven and these diseases still remain as a major health problem in Zaire. The project will concentrate on malaria and measles; each is a major health problem in Zaire. Under the auspices of this project the Government is establishing malaria control for Kinshasa and a contiguous rural area (population coverage about 3.5 million). The baseline data survey for malaria control in Kinshasa began September 1977 and is about 50% completed. Mosquito breeding control activities are underway in 2 zones of Kinshasa covering about 300,000 population. The Government is also establishing a measles control program in the Kinshasa region and 15 other urban areas throughout Zaire (population coverage 4.5 million including immunization of about 500,000 children). Approximately 180,000 have been immunized for measles in Kinshasa. Evaluation of measles coverage has been completed.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will provide \$3.2 million in local currency for commodities, personnel training and operating expenses. The World Health Organization will provide project support for the malaria program valued at \$430,000 for technicians, commodities and training.

FY 1979 Program: Measles immunization programs will be operating in Kinshasa and 10 other urban areas with immunization of at least 350,000 children. A malaria control program will be fully operational in Kinshasa. Unit cost per child immunization for measles to date has been 61¢, based on 180,000 immunizations at a cost of \$110,000. No experience figures for malaria control are yet available but estimated costs are approximately 50¢ per capita per annum.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries from measles immunization are approximately 500,000 children ages 9 to 36 months, mostly urban poor. Malaria control will benefit about 2.5 million people (majority urban poor) in Kinshasa and environs and an additional 1 million in rural areas. Improved health will eventually be reflected in overall economic performance with workers being more productive.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Measles immunization completed	500,000
Cities covered by measles program	16
Population covered by measles program	4.5 million
Population covered by malaria control program	3.5 million
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: One contract and one PASA long-term technician (24 pm) and short-term consultant services (3 pm)	200
Commodities: Measles and malaria supplies/equipment	275
Other Costs: Local expenses	<u>25</u>
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1977	890	98	792
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	490	605	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,380	703	677
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	476	2,356

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENTS
Center for Disease Control (CDC) Personal Services Contract

PROGRAM: ZAIRE (GOZ)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE Development Manpower Training		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 660-0068		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Security Supporting Assistance, p. 206	FY 79	996	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,496
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To assist the Government Planning Service in implementing coordinated personnel training programs in project planning and management.

Background and Progress to Date: Prior to the independence of Zaire (1960) all positions related to the planning and managing of its development were occupied by expatriates. After independence many Zairians who had any university education were placed in positions of authority and responsibility. However, they found themselves dependent on expatriate technical and advisory personnel for the execution of their work. One of A.I.D.'s key human resource objectives in Zaire is to improve the analytical and administrative capacity of governmental units responsible for development. The Planning Service will organize an Inter-Ministerial Working Group, assisted by A.I.D. short-term consultants, to design project activities to train Zairians in the skills required for project planning and management. With the reorganization of the government structures in July 1977, the Planning Service was raised to the rank of Department with the result that the importance of this project on a government-wide basis has also become correspondingly greater. The project is expected to be started in early 1978.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will provide \$1.2 million in local currency for support of trainers while in training status, personnel participating directly as trainers or consultants and required training materials, facilities and equipment. The IBRD and UNDP are jointly supporting a training program providing generalized training in development planning and management which this project will complement.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will support in-country and participant training programs under the supervision of the Inter-Ministerial Working Group. Some participants trained abroad will be

integrated into the in-country training program as instructors.

Beneficiaries: Zairian development planning and management personnel are to be the primary beneficiaries of this project. This project will train Zairians at all levels to help plan and carry out development programs, principally in agricultural and rural development. By the end of the project about 270 Zairians will have been trained to identify, design and/or manage projects which more effectively promote an increase in productivity and well being from the grassroots upwards.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Inter-Ministerial Working Group established.	
Participants trained at advanced level	19
Short-term participants trained in USA and elsewhere in Africa	72
Zairians trained in short-term programs in Zaire	180

	(\$ thousands)
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: Two long-term technicians (24 pm) and 40 pm of short-term consultants	480
Training: Long-term participants in U.S. (288 pm), short-term participants in U.S. (100 pm), and short-term participants in Africa (40 pm)	430
Commodities: Vehicle, office equipment and teaching materials	46
Other Costs: Local expenses	<u>40</u>
Total	996

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,000	800		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,000	800	200	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	996	500	2,496	

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE Nonformal Education Staff Development		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 245		LIFE OF PROJECT 900
NUMBER 660-0073	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Security Supporting Assistance, p. 210	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To increase the capacity of the Lifetime Education Center of the University of Zaire (CIDEP) to train and support those who design, implement, and manage nonformal education activities.

Background and Progress to Date: Zairians are poorly served by their formal education system. Schools are geared to preparing students for the next higher level of education rather than for productive work. In spite of attempted reforms, curriculum and teaching methods continue to be inspired by outmoded models of classical education. Ineffectiveness in the area of specific job related pre-employment training for personnel at all levels is a serious obstacle to Zaire's economic and social development. The absence of functional education for rural people is a critical factor in this situation. Assisted by an A.I.D. consultant, CIDEP conducted a feasibility study of the project. The study recommends that final collaborative project design work be undertaken in a colloquium of CIDEP staff, Government officials and A.I.D. consultants. CIDEP has begun work on the project's final design phase activities. CIDEP has assigned two staff members to form the nucleus of what will become the project's management unit. CIDEP has begun a complementary design activity which will assess the utilization of educational communications technology in Zaire. Completion of project design work is estimated for early 1978. This project will assist the university to develop a program to train and support trainers to be used in non-formal education programs planned for rural areas.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will provide \$300,000 in local currency for services, facilities, and local personnel.

FY 1979 Program: Short-term consultants will help the CIDEP core team, selected from five project points throughout Zaire, to complete the gathering of information and the setting up of a national data bank on grassroots development projects. The consultants will assist with analyzing collected data to plan and initiate training of core teams. Training will include 70 person months experience in other African countries.

Beneficiaries: More than 400 staff members from CIDEP and future project partner organizations will acquire skills which they will use either full or part-time to train and support personnel responsible for the design and implementation of non-formal education components in local development projects for rural poor. The ultimate beneficiaries will be the rural and urban poor who participate in nonformal education projects and activities of CIDEP.

Major Outputs: All Years

Core Team Trained (staff members)	18
CIDEP Staff Trained	380
Nonformal Education Management Unit established at CIDEP	

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79

Personnel: One long-term technician (12 pm) and short-term consultant services (10 pm)	150
Training: Short-term participants in Africa (70 pm)	60
Commodities: Vehicles and office equipment	15
Other Costs: Conferences, workshops	20
Total	245

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978 *	350	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	350	325	25	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	245	305	900	

*FY 78 funding was SSA.

COUNTRY: ZAIRE

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-77	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77
	----- FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT ----- PERIOD							
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977			
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	4.5	5.2	28.7	7.9	48.5			
LOANS.....	-	0.7	22.4	3.5	43.5			
GRANTS.....	4.5	4.5	6.3	4.4	5.0			
A. AID AND PREDECES.....	1.1	1.6	12.6	7.0	20.0			
LOANS.....	-	0.7	10.0	3.5	16.6			
GRANTS.....	1.1	0.9	2.6	3.5	3.4			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)....	-)	-)	12.0)	-)	20.0)			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	0.5	0.4	12.6	*	27.0			
LOANS.....	-	-	12.4	-	26.9			
GRANTS.....	0.5	0.4	0.2	-	0.1			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	12.4	-	26.9			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	-	12.4	-	22.7			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	4.2			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	0.5	0.4	0.2	*	0.1			
E. RELIEF, EC, DEV & WFP.	0.2	0.2	0.2	*	0.1			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	0.3	0.2	-	-	-			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	2.9	3.2	3.5	0.9	1.5			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	2.9	3.2	3.5	0.9	1.5			
PEACE CORPS.....	2.9	3.2	3.5	0.9	1.5			
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	3.9	3.8	19.3	10.2				
LOANS.....	3.5	3.5	19.0	10.0				
GRANTS.....	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2				
A. MAP GRANTS.....	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2				
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	3.5	3.5	19.0	10.0				
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-				
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-				
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-				
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	8.4	9.0	48.0	18.1				
LOANS.....	3.5	4.2	41.4	13.5				
GRANTS.....	4.9	4.8	6.6	4.6				
OTHER US LOANS.....	118.7	56.4	50.6	3.2	19.6			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	113.3	56.4	44.3	-	19.6			
ALL OTHER.....	5.4	-	6.3	3.2				

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

(Millions of Dollars) CP 79-18

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ¹
TOTAL	57.8	0.2	50.6	667.5
IBRD	*	0.2	-	221.7
IPC	-	-	-	0.8
IDA	47.5	-	47.0	192.5
AfDB	6.0	-	-	13.4
UNDP	1.5	-	0.7	36.6
Other UN	0.7	-	2.9	10.1
ERC	2.1	-	-	192.4
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	150.7	132.7	807.9	
Belgium	113.0	94.0	621.2	
France	20.5	23.1	93.0	
Germany	8.8	8.6	40.8	
Canada	4.1	3.4	19.3	
Denmark	1.1	1.3	12.6	
Italy	1.1	0.3	4.9	
Other	2.1	2.0	16.1	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1973-76	
TOTAL	-	-	-	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1964-77	
TOTAL	-	-	100.0	
China	-	-	100.0	
D. MULTILATERAL DEBT RESCHEDULINGS				
	CY 1975	CY 1976	CY 1977	
TOTAL (U.S.)	-	166.0	170.5	
	(-)	(46.0)	(50.5)	

P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

CP 79-03

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Seed Production Center	676-0001	1976	463	100	40	280	-	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Population Planning</u>																	
Ouham Province Rural Health	676-0002	1977	50	4	215	123	-	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Health</u>																	
Ouham Province Rural Health	676-0002	1977	558	26	220	400	-	344	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			1,063	130	475	803	-	605	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: NIGERIA

CP 79-02

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Food Crop Production	620-0798	1971	2,119	2,082	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veterinary Faculty, Ahmadu Bello Univ.	620-0817	1973	4,617	558	-	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Health</u>																	
Family Health Training	620-0789	1973	1,615	184	-	246	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Education and Human Resources</u>																	
Program Grant	620-0818	1973	4,309	2,219	-	1,090	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			12,660	5,043	-	1,487	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Detailed project narrative—See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

Additional Program
Requirements

SHELF PROJECTS* (In thousands of dollars.)

CP 79-04

TITLE	ESTIMATED LENGTH OF PROJECT	ESTIMATED 1ST YEAR COST	PURPOSE
<u>Sahel Programs</u>			
<u>Chad</u> Bongor Irrigated Crop Production	FY 83	1,500	To construct a road/dike 70 kms. long to protect and develop 90,000 hectares of agricultural lands and encourage a potential population settlement of 75,000. The project includes a system of adaptive research, extension, and social services aimed at promoting fullest development of the area and at obtaining results that can be replicated along the Logone River.
<u>Mali</u> Action Ble	FY 81	1,200	Project aims to assist the Government of Mali (GRM) in increasing cereal production in part of the Niger River Basin. Aid to the GRM's Action Ble will include technical assistance in water management, training of extension agents and commodity and operational support for irrigation construction, land levelling, agricultural credit and farm implements.
First Region Pilot Rural Development	FY 81	600	Project aims to prepare an integrated development strategy including economic, social and health planning data to lead to a full-scale integrated development project in Mali's First Region. A.I.D. will provide agricultural, economic and human resources advisors, training and some infrastructure support.
<u>Mauritania</u> Rural Medical Assistance	FY 79	700	To assist the Government of Mauritania (GIRM) strengthen its health planning, management and logistic operation; to assist the GIRM organize a demonstration project in the Sixth Region which will provide basic preventive and curative health services to the rural population in the region and, if successful, can be replicated to other regions of the country at a cost the GIRM can afford.
<u>Niger</u> Irrigated Planning and Training	FY 83	2,000	To strengthen the capacity of the Government of Niger to plan, execute and manage irrigation projects.
<u>Senegal</u> Model Village Agricultural Development	FY 83	500	To promote rural development by expanding upon the experience already gained in the Ronkh village youth agricultural program, while at the same time reducing and reversing outward migration of rural youth.
<u>Upper Volta</u> Rural Progress Fund	FY 81	1,000	To fund an integrated program of rural development interventions in agriculture, livestock, and human resources development.

*Projects identified for implementation if additional funds become available.

SHELF PROJECTS* (In thousands of dollars.)

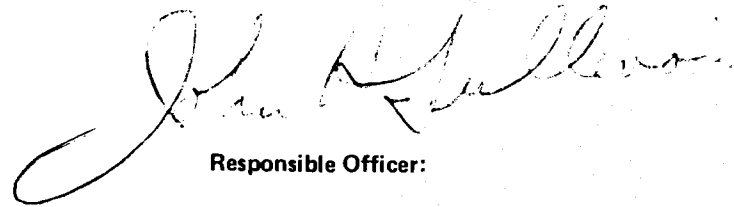
CP 79-04

TITLE	ESTIMATED LENGTH OF PROJECT	ESTIMATED 1ST YEAR COST	PURPOSE
<u>Southern Africa Programs</u>			
<u>Botswana</u> Curriculum Development	FY 83	800	To assist the Government of Botswana in modifying its national curriculum to make the education system more responsive to the country's needs.
<u>Swaziland</u> Rural Vocational Training Center	FY 83	1,000	To provide technical and skills training for school leavers in the rural communities.
<u>Sierra Leone</u> Rural Development Planning	FY 81	565	To strengthen and centralize the planning and coordination of rural development policy and programs.
<u>Sudan</u> Technology Transfer	FY 85	1,000	To assist the Government of Sudan in its long-term planning and priority utilization of modern technology in its national development.
<u>Tanzania</u> School Health Program	FY 84	700	To achieve an institutional capability to provide comprehensive school health services to school-age children as part of the Tanzanian Ministry of Health's overall rural health program.
<u>Zaire</u> Kasai Rural Development	FY 83	1,000	To assist small farmers to increase food production and improve their incomes in the Kasai area of Zaire.

*Projects identified for implementation if additional funds become available.

ASIA REGION

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

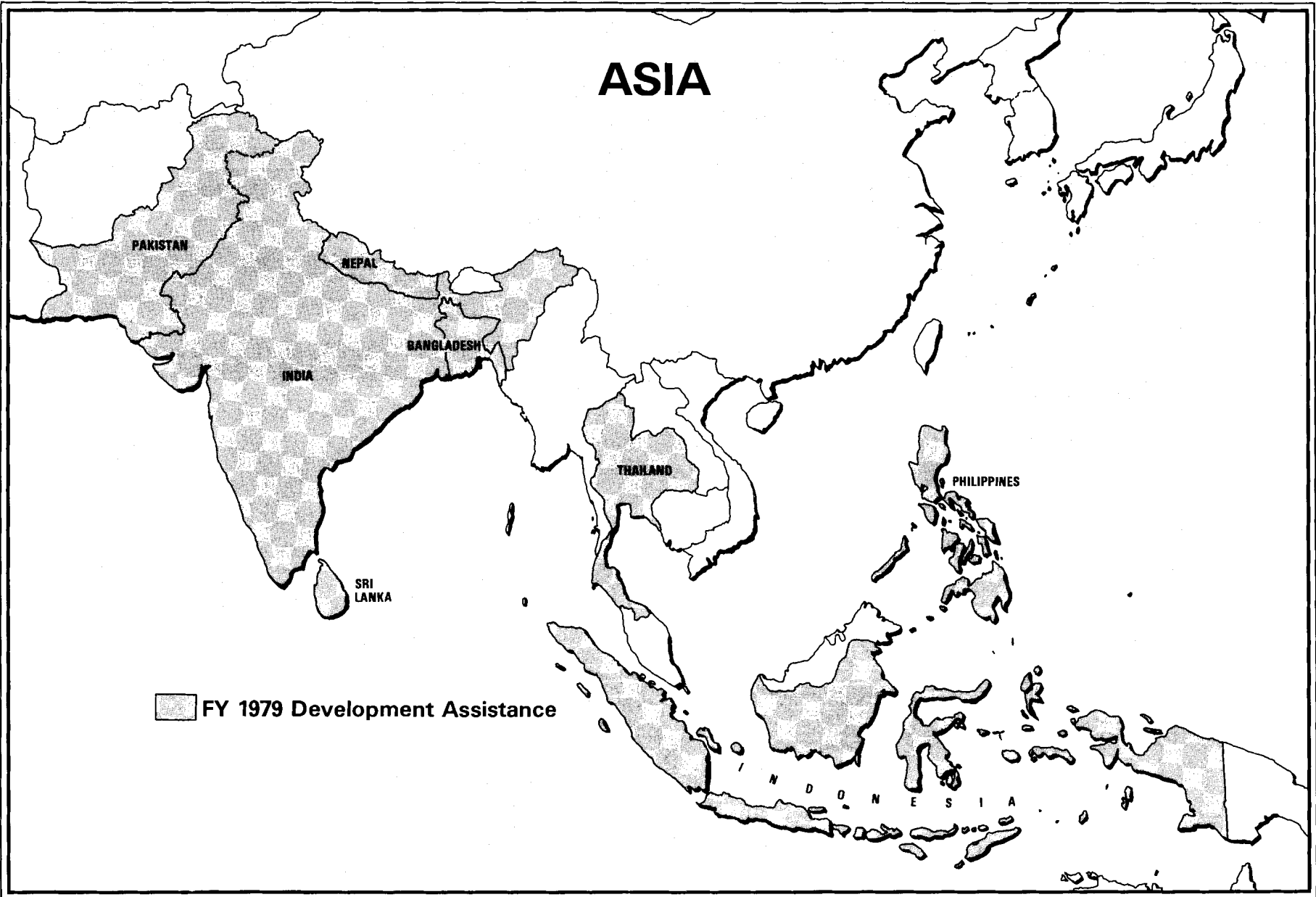
A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "John H. Sullivan".

Responsible Officer:

JOHN H. SULLIVAN
Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Asia

ASIA REGION

ASIA



ASIA REGION - CONTENTS

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Terminating Programs.....	None
Additional Program Requirements.....	None

COUNTRY	ECONOMY GNP per capita (dollars, 1975)	EDUCATION Literacy Rate (Percent)	POPULATION						HEALTH			
			Total (thousands, mid 1977)	Annual Growth Rate (Percent)	Density (Persons per square mile)		Percent in Urban Areas		Percent Labor Force in Agriculture	Number of People per Doctor	Life Expectancy (Years)	Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births
					Pop/Arable Land	Pop/Total Land	1960	1976				
Bangladesh	90	24	83,284	2.7	2258	1490	n.a.	7	90	15,100	46	130
India	140	34	633,858	2.0	926	500	n.a.	21	72	4,200	57	122
Indonesia	220	60	135,000	2.0	1333	200	n.a.	19	61	16,900	48	125
Korea	560	88	37,885	2.2	3988	997	28	47	48	2,200	63	38
Nepal	110	14	13,218	2.3	875	245	n.a.	5	94	37,000	44	152
Pakistan	160	25	74,537	3.0	800	240	n.a.	27	57	4,100	53	113
Phillipines	380	85	45,999	2.9	1073	397	n.a.	36	57	2,700	58	59
Sri Lanka	240	84	14,289	1.7	1546	572	n.a.	24	53	4,000	66	45
Thailand	350	82	43,806	2.2	789	221	12	17	76	8,600	61	22
AID RECIPIENT REGIONAL SUMMARY ²	182	43	1,082 (millions)	2.1	1188	517	13	21	69	6,700	51	112

¹Unless otherwise indicated data are for latest year available as noted in form number CP 79-16.

²Total population is sum of all AID recipient countries. All other values are averages weighted by country populations.

PROGRAM SUMMARY								CP 79-13
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>								
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
1977								
Loans	142,750	99,850	-	25,000	12,900	5,000	-	
Grants ...	103,416	65,791	19,617	5,466	11,258	1,284	-	
Total ..	246,166	165,641	19,617	30,466	24,158	6,284		
1978								
Loans	231,770	128,950	13,000	70,820	5,000	14,000	-	
Grants ...	133,903	81,474	24,126	5,961	16,298	6,044	-	
Total ..	365,673	210,424	37,126	76,781	21,298	20,044		
1979								
Loans	283,795	209,260	9,000	60,535	-	5,000	-	
Grants ...	165,205	100,160	31,609	8,525	10,911	14,000	-	
Total ..	449,000	309,420	40,609	69,060	10,911	19,000		

The eight major A.I.D. assisted countries of Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand contain 56% of the developing world's population.

The United States is interested in the maintenance of Asian political stability and in growing trade and investment relationships. A.I.D. seeks to help alleviate the pervasive poverty of the region through programs which help meet basic human needs, which support economic growth, and which distribute a more equitable share of development benefits.

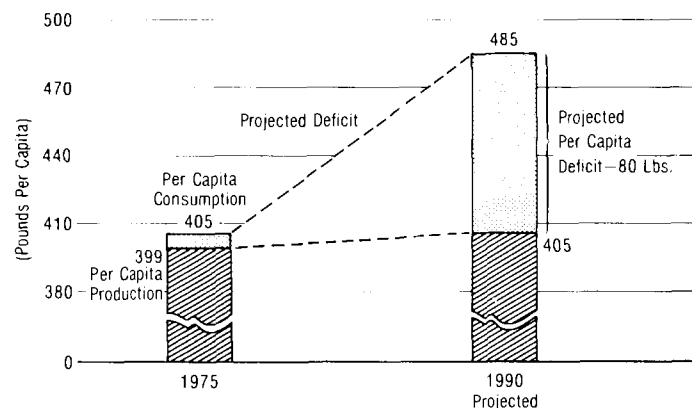
Development Setting

Asia epitomizes the world's two most serious development problems: inadequate food production and rapid population growth. Food production in the region between 1960-75 increased at an average annual rate of 2.5%. This annual increase was not enough to relieve

the area's serious nutritional deficiencies. Surveys of the size of the world's malnutrition problem in 1975 disclosed that 75% of the people who suffer most acutely from malnutrition live in Asia.

Further, if production trends do not improve, there will be a gross foodgrain deficit of 110 million tons in 1990 in the low income countries of the world. Nearly 60% of this deficit will be in the low income A.I.D.-assisted countries of Asia. India with its huge population will account for most of Asia's deficit. The per capita deficit in the region in 1990 is illustrated below.

Per Capita Food Production, Consumption, and Deficit in U.S. - Assisted Countries in Asia: 1975 and projected 1990



Source: International Food Policy Research Institute, November 1977.

With respect to the other major development problem, rapid population growth, the region's growth rate is 2.2% which means a total population of 1.5 billion by 1990 -- a 40% increase over the present population. By contrast, the projected population of the United States in 1990 is 244 million -- a .9% increase.

Since 1960, aggregate economic growth (GNP) has averaged 4.3% annually for the eight developing countries of Asia. Although in Pakistan, the Philippines and

ASIA

Thailand there have been significant increases of 6%, 5.7% and 7.5% respectively, the basic needs of the poor majority are not being met. They do not have sufficient income to produce or purchase adequate supplies of nutritious foods and secure durable shelter. They do not receive fundamental health care. They are not trained in skills which could lift them out of poverty. More vivid indicators of the plight of the Asian people include: a per capita income of \$168 compared to \$742 for all other developing countries; agricultural land per capita of .6 acres compared to 4.2 acres for all other developing countries; and a people/physician ratio of 5,000/1 compared to 2,500/1 for all other developing countries.

The governments of the Asia program countries all have expressed their commitments to equalize the benefits of their countries' growth. Performance in carrying out this commitment has been mixed. The efforts of equity-committed government leaders -- found in every Asian government -- face major constraints. These include vested economic interests which feel threatened by equity-oriented programs; limited budgets; and inadequate numbers of skilled people to plan and implement equity-oriented programs.

A.I.D.'s Goals

A.I.D.'s major assistance goals in Asia are to: (1) help close the projected food and nutrition gap by increasing the average annual growth in foodgrain production to 4.2% by 1990 in the low income, foodgrain deficit countries and to 3% to 5% in the food exporting countries; and (2) help achieve replacement level fertility in the region by the year 2000, i.e., reaching the point at which couples produce an average of two children who survive to adulthood.

Progress to Date

Progress in increasing food production growth rates has been mixed in the three low income, food deficit

countries which must be the principal focuses of efforts to attain the 4.2% growth rate by 1990.

India was a major beneficiary of the Green Revolution and achieved increases (average 2.5% annual growth) in food production that kept pace with population growth during 1960-75. However, the 2.5% rate has not equaled growth in demand and has not satisfied India's minimum nutritional requirements. Food production rose in Indonesia at an annual rate of about 3% in 1960-75 with cereal outputs increasing an average of 4% a year. These growth rates have enabled Indonesia to produce about 90% of its food requirements. However, given the country's population growth, these rates will fall significantly short of meeting minimum nutritional needs and increased demand projected for 1990. In Bangladesh production of major food staples expanded only 1.5% a year during 1960-75; while its population grew 2.4%.

In two other countries, Pakistan and Thailand, average annual production rates during 1960-75 of 6% and 3.9% respectively have outstripped population growth rates. These rates have maintained Thailand's position as the major Asian grain exporter and hold promise that Pakistan could become a wheat exporter if production trends continue.

The progress of family planning programs in Asia varies. A.I.D.-assisted programs in Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines have begun to produce decreases in birth rates but continuing assistance is needed. Basic health and family planning infrastructure is being developed to extend program services in Nepal and Bangladesh. A modest but successful voluntary sterilization campaign was carried out in the latter country in early 1977. In Pakistan the program strategy has been revised to deal more effectively with that country's high population growth rate, the highest in the region.

Other Donor Aid

Aid disbursements to the eight Asia program countries

ASIA

during CY 1975 by all DAC donors totaled \$4.6 billion. Of this amount, \$1 billion was U.S. bilateral aid (including PL 480 food) and \$1.3 billion came from multilateral donors. In another major donor grouping, the OPEC states contributed \$709 million in CY 1975 and almost \$1.4 billion in CY 1976 with Pakistan and Bangladesh being the principal recipients.

Large capital projects and commodity aid have been the traditional means through which other donors have provided assistance. They have concentrated in building infrastructure in order that growth is not inhibited for lack of basic facilities. Through the consultative group mechanism, A.I.D. has been stressing to other donors to give more consideration to the problems of equity in designing new programs. We have seen a perceptible shift as countries in the region increasingly place more emphasis on the equity problem.

A.I.D.'s Overall Strategy

We seek to help the governments of the eight major program countries and, on a regional basis, the newly independent states in the South Pacific to achieve economic growth with equity.

Our strategy emphasis will be to encourage policies and aid programs which (1) improve the small farmer's efficiency of food production; (2) promote integrated rural development through nutrition, health and education outreach activities; (3) strengthen local level participatory institutions; and (4) expand income generating opportunities in rural areas.

An immediate priority will be given to helping solve a development problem of crisis proportions in the region, the resurgence of malaria. In India alone the number of reported cases has risen from less than 150,000 in 1965 to 5.8 million in 1976. We also are developing new programs in alternative energy sources and the protection of the environment, both of which could have profound and long-term impact on Asia's

development process.

FY 1979 Program

The proposed FY 1979 program includes \$449 million for development loans and grants, \$412 million for PL 480 Title I and \$176 million in PL 480 Title II.

Our proposed program will address the regional increased food production goal principally by (1) providing the small farmer with the means (fertilizer, seeds, credit and rural infrastructure) to increase food production and improve marketing and distribution; and (2) using PL 480 to encourage food pricing and other policy reforms in the agricultural sector. The additional incentive provided by the new Title III of PL 480 may be particularly appropriate to programs in Bangladesh and Indonesia. To the extent possible, we will draw upon U.S. universities using the authority provided under Title XII of the FAA in carrying out the program. A Title XII relationship has been initiated in the Philippines. New Title XII activities are being developed for Indonesia and some of the South Pacific states.

We will support the regional replacement level fertility goal through assistance to six national family planning programs where emphasis will be on integrating family planning services with those of basic health care, nutritional supplements and education into an outreach system that serves the rural poor in their own communities.

Additional efforts to advance rural development will center on (1) generating labor intensive employment opportunities for the rural landless, unemployed and underemployed; (2) finding new means to accelerate manpower skills training of particular relevance to the rural poor; (3) launching a concerted regional attack on malaria; and (4) identifying and strengthening institutions to serve as the focal points for increased local participation in development decisions and implementation.

ASIA

We will also undertake experimental programs to control the exploitation of the forests, reduce other forms of environmental degradation and slow the depletion of traditional energy sources.

Funds will be allocated to make maximum use of the planning and implementation capabilities of U.S. and indigenous Private Voluntary Agencies (PVOs) in relatively small-scale people-to-people projects. They will be the principal instrumentalities for carrying out projects in the South Pacific states.

We view ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) as an increasingly important regional organization with major potential for accelerating economic and social development, as well as promoting political stability, in Southeast Asia. Assistance for regional projects channeled through ASEAN will demonstrate our support for this promising organization.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION

REGION: ASIA

(In thousands of dollars)

CP 79 01

COUNTRY	Total			Food and Nutrition			Population Planning			Health			Education and Human Resources Development			Selected Development Activities			Other Programs		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Bangladesh	60,767	64,839	87,000	51,644	53,669	68,600	8,289	9,870	12,600	-	-	2,500	300	-	-	534	1,300	3,300	-	-	-
India	-	60,000	90,000	-	30,000	58,000	-	-	-	-	28,000	32,000	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	42,377	73,470	73,000	25,059	55,854	50,300	3,548	10,866	11,600	500	600	9,400	8,270	5,000	-	5,000	1,150	1,700	-	-	-
Nepal	6,759	12,106	17,000	4,219	8,610	6,734	1,210	1,300	5,000	281	785	2,125	1,049	1,411	3,141	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	52,715	51,805	69,000	33,683	27,590	45,595	177	3,065	3,500	11,500	19,000	19,035	7,355	2,150	870	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	34,877	54,046	55,000	20,522	19,701	40,091	4,005	8,845	5,209	10,250	10,000	3,000	100	500	700	-	15,000	6,000	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	20,900	23,000	25,000	15,900	10,200	25,000	-	-	-	5,000	9,300	-	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	12,563	8,700	13,000	8,705	-	9,800	2,388	3,180	2,700	673	5,520	-	797	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional	15,208	17,707	20,000	5,908	4,800	5,300	-	-	-	2,263	3,576	1,000	6,287	8,737	5,700	750	594	8,000	-	-	-
Total	246,166	365,673	449,000	165,641	110,474	309,420	19,617	37,126	40,609	30,466	76,781	69,060	24,158	21,298	10,911	6,284	20,044	19,000	-	-	-

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: ASIA REGIONAL

CP 79-02

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
Food and Nutrition																	
Private and Voluntary Organizations	* 498-0251	1976	3,236	274	2,500	3,300	-	2,100	-								
Program Development and Support	* 498-0249	1976	3,703	2,145	1,400	2,500	3,000	3,100	3,500								
Remote Sensing for Agriculture	498-0253	1978	-	-	600	100	-	-	-								
Agricultural Development Council	* 498-0257	1979	-	-	a/300	300	300	250	1,650								
ASEAN Regional Development	* 498-0258	1979	-	-	-	-	2,000	1,600	8,000								
Health																	
Private and voluntary Organizations	* 498-0251	1976	901	35	876	1,100	-	600	-								
Cholera Research	498-0020	1959	5,742	5,250	1,900	1,600	-	300	-								
Program Development and Support	* 498-0249	1976	363	320	800	750	1,000	1,000	1,200								
Education and Human Resources Development																	
Private and Voluntary Organizations	* 498-0251	1976	1,653	127	2,231	2,600	-	1,100	-								
Asian Free Labor Union Development (AAFLI)	* 498-0017	1969	15,978	12,604	3,700	3,500	3,700	3,500	-								
Regional Educational Development (SEAMEO)	498-0198	1967	20,004	19,289	1,060	910	-	150	-								
Regional Scholarship Program	498-0246	1975	1,480	1,311	725	650	-	244	-								
Program Development and Support	* 498-0249	1976	567	500	400	400	1,000	1,000	1,100								
AIDSAT Communications in Development	498-0254	1978	-	-	125	75	-	50	-								
Regional Science/Technology and Development	498-0255	1978	-	-	496	150	-	346	-								
Asian Regional Malaria Training Center	* 498-0259	1979	-	-	-	-	1,000	800	6,000								
Selected Development Activities																	
Program Development and Support	* 498-0249	1976	1,766	1,365	400	700	1,000	1,000	1,200								
Private and Voluntary Organizations	* 498-0251	1976	1,192	672	194	500	6,900	4,200	-								
Accelerated Impact Program	* 498-0256	1979	-	-	-	-	100	100	600								
<i>a/ Final year of project 498-0021</i>																	
Total			56,585	43,892	17,707	19,135	20,000	21,440	23,250								

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Agricultural Development Council		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 300		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,950
NUMBER 498-0257	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To improve the professional qualifications of Asians in the agriculturally-related social sciences so that they can provide leadership for equity-oriented agricultural and rural development.

Background: An important factor bearing upon the performance of agriculture in Asia's developing countries is an informed understanding by Asians themselves of the complex economic and social forces which affect agricultural development; the Agricultural Development Council (ADC) was founded in 1953 with the overall single aim of strengthening the professional and leadership capabilities of Asians to deal with the economic and social problems of agricultural and rural development in Asia. From its beginning the ADC has pursued this aim through a spectrum of activities in the agricultural social sciences, including research grants, seminars and publications on rural development problems, fellowships for advanced studies at Asian and non-Asian universities and visiting scholars in Asia. A.I.D. has supported ADC since 1972 with financing for fellowships in the United States through a separate Asia Regional grant project which terminates in FY 1978.

In consultation with A.I.D., ADC is effecting a number of significant changes in its programs which will make ADC even more effective in influencing agricultural development policies and programs in Asia in directions which benefit the village farmer and are supportive of A.I.D.'s mandate. First, the locus of ADC's activities is shifting from the more developed countries of East Asia to the poorer countries of South Asia (Bangladesh, Pakistan and Nepal) and Indonesia. Then, ADC is intensifying its farm-level research to expand the knowledge base of actual socio-economic conditions and rural dwellers' responses to them (this ADC activity is directly responsive to the recent call by the National Academy of Sciences' recent report for research to learn more about the total natural and human environment affecting the world's food

supply system). ADC also is increasing research to learn more about three important rural resource areas which have been neglected previously: irrigation, fisheries and forest economics. Finally, ADC is shifting the focus of its academic fellowship programs away from non-Asian and toward Asian academic institutions.

Host Country and Other Donors: Other donors, particularly Rockefeller and Ford Foundations and the Canadian Government, will provide over 80% of the estimated \$11.8 million required to finance ADC's programs over the proposed five-year life of the A.I.D. project.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will provide a "core grant" to finance up to 20% of ADC's activities. By agreement with ADC, A.I.D.'s financing will be utilized to support training, research and academic activities directly relevant to understanding and improving the lives of the rural inhabitants.

Beneficiaries: The poor majority in the countries in which ADC is active are benefited by ADC's activities in two ways. First, ADC-financed research by indigenous and visiting scholars provides an important, widely-disseminated knowledge base about actual conditions in Asian rural areas which both promotes and is essential for the policy and program initiatives required to improve the living conditions of Asia's poor rural dwellers. Secondly, the Asians supported by ADC's activities are well-trained and, frequently, located strategically in government and university circles after completion of their training. Without such leadership in Asia, effective equity-oriented programs would be virtually impossible.

Major Outputs: Research projects financed, development seminars held, graduate fellowships granted, etc.: FY 79 and all years.

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

FY 79	All Years
300	1,950

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	Agricultural Development Council
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	300	1,650	1,950	

TITLE ASEAN Regional Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 498-0258		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 79 2,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 10,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To assist the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to address common development assistance problems of its five member nations (Indonesia; Malaysia; the Philippines; Singapore; and Thailand) on a regional basis.

Background: ASEAN was founded in 1967 to promote economic cooperation among the nations of Southeast Asia. In 1976 its member states expanded ASEAN's role, including the establishment of a permanent Secretariat. The United States has welcomed this expanded role of a regional organization in Southeast Asia empowered to deal collectively with the common problems of its member nations. ASEAN invited the United States to attend a Ministerial Conference in Manila in September 1977, at which its relationships with the U.S. were further defined and areas for continuing working relationships explored. Among the latter were technical assistance needs in regionally coordinated agricultural planning; crop protection; reforestation and conservation of existing tropical forests; research in alternative sources of energy; transfer of technology; and training in various technical disciplines. Among existing regional institutions, there are those in which A.I.D. played a major role in creating. Several of those are being investigated to see in what degree each might expand in its particular area of expertise to be of special assistance to ASEAN. Exploratory discussions with regional institutions and the ASEAN Working Committee are underway.

ASEAN and Other Donors: The assistance requested of the U.S. is essentially in areas where U.S. technical preeminence is recognized so that A.I.D. will likely be the only other donor participating with ASEAN in these particular activities. It is generally recognized that, among the donor nations affiliating with ASEAN, the U.S. can be most forthcoming in these fields of technical assistance. In addition to the U.S., ASEAN is currently conducting a dialogue with the European Community (EC), Australia, New

Zealand, Canada and Japan. Australia, New Zealand and Canada are developing technical assistance programs. Japan is committed to providing up to \$1 billion in financing for ASEAN industrial projects if they prove economically feasible. The EC has so far concentrated on assisting ASEAN in promoting trade and investment.

FY 1979 Program: Activities in 1979 may include the following: selection of participants for specialized training programs at designated regional institutions; inauguration of programs in agricultural development planning; regional crop protection; forestry conservation; expansion of existing or initiation of new research activities in transfer of technology; appropriate technology; and non-conventional sources of energy.

Beneficiaries: The agriculture and forestry programs will address major problems common to the rural sectors of these five Southeast Asian nations where most of their populations dwell. Improvements in transfer of technology from without and devising more appropriate internal technologies will benefit both the rural and urban populace.

<u>A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Grant: 1,000 person months training in regional institutions	500
Equipment for laboratory and field research	1,000
Library-Instructional materials	<u>500</u>
Total	\$2,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	ASEAN
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,000	8,000	10,000	

TITLE Asia Regional Malaria Training Center		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 7,000	
NUMBER 498-0259	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None	FY 79	FY 83	OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To improve leadership, operational and management capabilities of personnel concerned with programs for control of malaria in Asia.

Background: A major resurgence of malaria in Asia has led to an increased emphasis and effort by the countries concerned, A.I.D., and other donors to combat the disease. To assess the history and status of malaria programs and problems in the region, the Asia Bureau contracted for a malaria strategy study by the American Public Health Association (APHA). The major recommendation of the APHA study team was to establish a regional institution to meet strategic manpower requirements. A regional center will supplement the services of, and provide limited assistance to, existing national malaria training centers. The regional center will sponsor and encourage applied, operational and workshop research and training activities in coordination with national pilot programs. The need for advanced specialized training has been recognized by the World Health Organization (WHO) and will be discussed at a Malaria Coordination Meeting in Geneva in December 1977. It is anticipated that a joint AID/WHO feasibility team will travel to Asian countries and the WHO Regional Offices concerned to explore most appropriate locations for establishment of an Asian Regional Malaria Center.

Host Country and Other Donors: It is anticipated that the selected host country will provide physical facilities and that the programs will be undertaken in conjunction with WHO, national governments and other donors.

FY 1979 Program: FY 79 will be used as a year for detailed planning of seminars, workshops, curriculum, and, if necessary, site selection and improvement.

Beneficiaries: The project beneficiaries are those people living in the Asian region who do not currently have access to preventive or curative malaria programs.

Major Outputs: A training center with facilities, staff and curriculum to meet manpower requirements of the Asian region in combating malaria and other vector borne diseases.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Site improvement, equipment and supplies	400
Staff	200
Participants	250
Research	<u>150</u>
Total	\$1,000

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	World Health Organization
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	6,000	7,000	

PROGRAM: ASIA REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Accelerated Impact Program		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79	100	LIFE OF PROJECT 700
NUMBER 498-0256	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None	FY 79	FY 83	OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: The Accelerated Impact Program's purpose is to encourage and support self-help efforts of local communities in Asia and the South Pacific.

Background: The Accelerated Impact Program is similar in concept to A.I.D.'s Special Self Help Program which has operated since CY 1965 in over 25 African countries and will cover a range of activities. The projects will be responsive to the needs of the villages as expressed by the villagers through their local group. For example, village water wells will be dug, vegetable gardens and village production and marketing projects will be put into operation with Accelerated Impact Program funds. Funds provided for this program will be spent on projects ranging in cost from \$100 to about \$10,000.

The Accelerated Impact Program will utilize Peace Corps Volunteers (PCV) where feasible, to assist in the implementation of these projects. This approach will facilitate the local self-help efforts by combining the PCVs knowledge of local conditions and established working relationships at the village level with AID resources.

Host Country and Other Donors: The major contribution for these self-help activities will be in the form of labor and locally produced materials.

FY 1979 Program: In FY 1979, \$100,000 is requested to administer Accelerated Impact Program activities in Asia and the South Pacific. Particular attention will be given to meeting the basic human needs in rural areas.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be those rural people actively involved in self-help projects.

Major Outputs: All Years

Village wells dug, marketing centers established, vegetable gardens in place.

<u>A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Equipment	
Seeds, tools, cement	
Miscellaneous supplies	<u>100</u>
Total	\$100

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	Peace Corps
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	100	600	700	

TITLE Program Development and Support		FUNDS Various	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 6,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 22,399	
NUMBER 498-0249	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 182			

Purpose: To improve project design, evaluation, program development, and the data base for program planning; to introduce and encourage through training grants new and innovative ideas for economic and social development; and to provide selected grants to regional organizations.

Background and Progress to Date: The Program Development and Support Project was designed to enhance the preparation of bi-lateral projects and provide resources for evaluation. A secondary objective was to support small scope activities of general developmental importance for which funds were not otherwise available.

During the past two years, funds have been used primarily to gather and analyze data to provide the basis for program development activities, project design and evaluations. Training activities have been designed to familiarize key host country persons with the problems and potential of development programs and to involve them as participants in sector strategy studies and project development.

Illustrative examples of the kind of activities which have been funded include:

- assisting in the development, during 1978, of an Asian Regional Malaria Training Center which will help to control malaria in the region;
- support of an environmental specialist for the Philippines to stimulate leadership and expertise in developing an in-country capability sensitive to environmental implications of development projects;
- support for the development of a rural industries project in Bangladesh which will give jobs to the landless and provide a major new thrust to A.I.D.'s rural programs in

that country;

- completion of a number of social soundness analyses, environmental impact statements and other analyses necessary to determine the feasibility of project proposals.

FY 1979 Program: \$6,000,000 is requested to finance project design activities, evaluations, special seminars and studies, and special training activities. Requests for funding assistance have increased as the result of more extensive project design studies such as social soundness analyses, environmental impact statements, women in development studies, etc.

Beneficiaries: Because of the nature of this project, it is difficult to directly attribute the benefits. The project beneficiaries are those people affected by the better definition and design of A.I.D.-financed projects.

Major Outputs:

Improved project design, evaluation, program and sector studies, and seminars and studies
Contributions to regional organizations

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)

	FY 79
Project design	3,000
Evaluation	1,000
Program and sector studies	1,000
Seminars and studies	800
Contributions to regional organizations	200
Total	\$6,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	6,399	4,330	2,069	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	3,000	4,350		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	9,399	8,680	719	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	6,000	7,000	22,399	

TITLE Asian Free Labor Union Development		FUNDS Education and Human Resources	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79	3,700	LIFE OF PROJECT 23,378
NUMBER 498-0017	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 185	FY 69	FY 79	FY 80

Purpose: To establish a capability in free and democratic labor unions to increase the social and economic well-being of both rural and urban workers in Asia and the Middle East.

Background and Progress to Date: During the past year this program continued to improve the strengthen labor movements through the provision of services, training and cooperative movements. In the Philippines, the Asian-American Free Labor Institute (AAFLI) assisted several unions to develop savings programs and credit unions for the eventual formation of low-cost housing cooperatives. A trade union research center, established by AAFLI published 15 position papers on health, rural workers, workers housing and other subjects. In Turkey, a number of health care programs were established for migrant agricultural workers. A cooperative serving 800 rural producers and consumer cooperatives was established in Fiji. Three demonstration health clinics were established as a pilot program in Jakarta. In Korea, union education specialists conducted union-financed rank and file training programs. Six cooperatives and two small sewing training centers were established in rural areas of Indonesia. In Sri Lanka, AAFLI and local unions have been jointly surveying potential community development projects for landless agricultural workers on tea estates.

Host Country and Other Donors: American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations and affiliated unions continue to provide technicians, facilities, services, and some special funds. The participating governments and national labor movements provide personnel and physical facilities in first support of AAFLI's activities in their countries.

FY 1979 Program: \$3,700,000 is requested to continue to finance labor activities in Asia and the Middle East such as the development of educational facilities, cooperatives, health care pro-

grams, and training of leaders and rank and file in arbitration, functions of shop stewards and related matters. The funds also finance the AAFLI U.S. and local staff.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries are the 56,300 union members that have participated in AAFLI-sponsored training programs and from 181 workers health care and cooperative and vocational education projects. The indirect rank and file beneficiaries that have benefited from improved working conditions have not been calculated.

Major Outputs: All Years

Basic Union Education (persons)	27,500
Leadership Training including Occupational Health and Safety, Job Evaluation, Economic Research, etc.	12,500
Arbitration and Grievance	3,600
Special Training Programs for Women Workers	3,500
Cooperative Training	9,200
Workers Health Care (Projects)	56
Cooperative and Vocational/Education Projects	165

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

	<u>FY 79</u>
Education courses in-country	900
Specialized training in-country	750
Community Development and Workers Health Care	800
Cooperatives and Vocational Education	800
Participant Training - program wide (40 to 50 in third countries and the United States)	450
Total	\$3,700

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	15,978	12,604	3,374	Asian Free Labor Union Development
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	3,700	3,500		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	3,700	3,500	3,574	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	3,700	-	23,378	

TITLE Private and Voluntary Organizations		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 6,900		LIFE OF PROJECT 19,683
NUMBER 498-0251 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 183	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 79

Purpose: To support, through private and voluntary organizations, development activities designed to assist directly low income groups in developing countries in Asia.

Background and Progress to Date: During the past two years an increasing number of PVOs have submitted proposals for funding under this project. These proposals have come from such agencies as Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE), Community Development Foundation (CDF), Cooperative League of the United States of America (CLUSA) etc. They include a nonformal education and literacy program for indigenous tribes in Papua New Guinea; a TB eradication program in the Philippines; nonformal education programs in Nepal and Indonesia; integrated rural development activities in Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Fiji; programs to improve agricultural practices and food production in Korea, Thailand, and Philippines; and continuing support to improvement of Cooperatives in Indonesia.

Host Country and Other Donors: Contributions by U.S. and indigenous PVOs, local government and local communities during the first two years of the project, were more than \$11 million or 62% of the total costs of programs undertaken. It is expected that contributions from these same sources for FY 1979 will be approximately \$12 million, equivalent to the total of their first two years' contributions. PVOs have financed, either in kind, services, or with donations from their constituencies, an additional \$11 million.

FY 1979 Program: The FY 1979 program will continue to finance ongoing programs and initiate programs in the fields of nonformal education, improvement of agriculture, integrated rural development and integration of women in development. A total of \$6,900,000 is requested to finance some of the costs of Operational Program Grants (OPGs) for these programs.

Beneficiaries: It is not possible to predict accurately the number of beneficiaries but, by definition, PVOs direct their programs to benefit the urban and rural poor.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
OPG Projects	70
Countries with OPGs	12
Indigenous PVOs receiving OPGs	8
U.S. PVOs receiving OPGs	25

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
OPGs	6,900

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	6,982	1,108	5,874	CARE, CRS, The Asia Foundation, CLUSA 4-H Foundation, Summer Institute of Linguistics, International Human Assistance Programs, YMCA, YWCA.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	5,801	7,500		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	12,783	5,608	4,175	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	6,900	-	19,683	

Bangladesh

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 83,284
 Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 90
 Average 10 yr. GNP annual growth rate...(1965-1974) -1.9%
 Life expectancy(1977) 46 years
 Literacy rate.....(1974) 24% ,Male n.a. ,Female n.a.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1960-1975) 1.5%
 Annual per capita agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1960-1975) -1.2%
 Food production per capita.....(dollars 1976) \$15
 Major subsistence crop..... rice
 % of arable land.....(1975) 82%
 Major cash crop..... jute
 % of arable land.....(1975) 8%
 Major exports.....(1976) jute, jute goods
 Major agricultural exports.....(1976) jute
 Value of all exports
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 347, (75) 307, (76) 401
 Exports to U.S.
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 68, (75) 54, (76) 64
 Major agricultural imports.....(1976) cereals, textile fibers
 Value of all imports
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 1,096, (75) 1,299, (76) 863
 Imports from U.S.
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 238, (75) 382, (76) 117
 Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1974) -749, (75) -992, (76) -462
 Main trading partners... U.S., U.S.S.R., United Kingdom
 Official international reserves,
 gross holdings, last 3 years... (1974) 138, (75) 148, (76) 289

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... (1974) 224, (75) 279, (76) 252
 Total domestic revenues
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 252, (74) 444, (75) 770
 Central government total
 expenditures, last 3 years
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 777, (74) 842, (75) 1,080
 Deficit or surplus
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) -525, (74) -398, (75) -310
 Defense expenditures, last 3 years
 as % of total expenditures..... (1973) 2.9%, (74) 5.6%, (75) 7.4%
 as % of GNP..... (1973) 0.4%, (74) 0.7%, (75) 0.9%
 Service payments on external public
 debt as % of goods and non-factor
 services, latest..... (1975) 17.9%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$303.8 million
 as % of country central government
 expenditures..... 28.1%
 as % of country imports of goods
 and services..... 23.4%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population
 15 years of age and below...(1961) 46% (15/40) 35% (40+) 19%
 Population growth rate....(1970-1971) 2.4% (1976-1977) 2.7%
 Proportion of population in
 urban areas.....(1976) 7% () n.a.
 Proportion of labor force in
 agriculture.....(1975) 90%
 Major causes of mortality...(1970) cholera, tuberculosis, measles,
complicated by malnutrition
 Major causes of morbidity...(1970) cholera, tuberculosis, measles,
complicated by malnutrition
 Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 130
 People per doctor.....(1974) 15,100

BANGLADESH

PROGRAM SUMMARY CP 79-13							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977							
Loans	16,000	16,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	44,767	35,644	8,289	-	300	534	-
Total ..	60,767	51,644	8,289	-	300	534	-
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	64,839	53,669	9,870	-	-	1,300	-
Total ..	64,839	53,669	9,870	-	-	1,300	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	87,000	68,600	12,600	2,500	-	3,300	-
Total ..	87,000	68,600	12,600	2,500	-	3,300	-

Bangladesh is the poorest large country in the world. Except Singapore, it is also the most densely populated. The principal U.S. interest in Bangladesh is to maintain stability on the subcontinent. The objectives of U.S. assistance are primarily humanitarian and developmental. The program's focus has shifted from short-term relief to medium- to long-term development. New efforts are beginning to come to grips with Bangladesh's fundamental development problems.

In FY 1979 our aim will continue to be to increase food production and rural employment, while reducing population growth. A.I.D. will use development assistance and PL 480.

Development Overview

For most Bangladeshis, daily life is a matter of grinding poverty and bare survival. Of the 83 million population, an estimated 40% are unemployed. Agriculture accounts for 90% of employment. The fact that agriculture

cannot absorb the growing labor force lends special urgency to the population problem.

With a 2.7% population growth rate and formidable social cultural and economic constraints to population control, a population of 130-150 million by the year 2000 seems likely. Yet, Bangladesh produces only enough food to feed its present population 10-11 months of the year. In terms of nutritional requirements, 80% already live below the poverty line.

The Bangladesh Government (BDG) has announced ambitious goals of reaching foodgrain self-sufficiency and replacement level fertility by 1985. Bangladesh, however, lacks the financial resources to achieve these goals alone. Further, an undertrained government bureaucracy and general institutional weakness impede progress. To help overcome these obstacles, most donors give Bangladesh a high priority for financial, technical and food aid.

Socio-Economic Performance

Foodgrain production has failed to keep pace with rapid population growth. The country remains heavily dependent on food imports.

Expansion of high yielding variety seeds and related technology could produce foodgrain self-sufficiency. The three most significant factors presently impeding widespread use of new crop varieties are (1) the cost of production compared to the price received for production especially by tenant farmers; (2) availability of fertilizer and water; and (3) the cost and availability of agricultural credit.

Through the self help provisions of PL 480 Title I, A.I.D. has endeavored to promote reform of the BDG's food and agricultural production policies, emphasizing incentive prices to farmers and redirection of private and BDG purchasing power toward domestic production.

BANGLADESH

The BDG has taken a number of important steps; improved procedures for purchasing farmers' harvests; increases in the proportion of wheat - the food of the poor - distributed through the public ration system; simplified, more widely spread fertilizer sales. Supporting these efforts, A.I.D. and other donors finance agricultural credit schemes, fertilizer imports, irrigation programs and agricultural research. A.I.D. is also funding research on the terms of tenure which will provide an improved basis for the agricultural policy decisions affecting production.

In early 1977 the BDG carried out a successful fully voluntary sterilization campaign. The BDG is now planning a larger, longer term effort to meet widespread demand. The BDG has also encouraged women's participation in society outside the home, setting a goal of filling 10% of all public positions with women. The cultural constraints on full and equal participation, however, are enormous.

External Donors

Total aid commitments approximate \$1 billion annually. The World Bank chairs a Bangladesh Aid Group of some 32 official bilateral and multilateral donors. Most give high priority to agriculture and population. Private voluntary organizations are also active. Food aid and food policy measures are a primary focus of aid group discussions. Bangladesh's food storage needs are being addressed by the United Kingdom, Canada, Denmark and the World Bank.

A.I.D. Program Direction

Rapid increases in agricultural production are the key to reduced dependence on food imports, increased rural employment, and improved rural welfare. A.I.D.'s programs provide some of the inputs and infrastructure needed to increase production. PL 480, Title I assistance provides food supplies as the BDG undertakes difficult relief reforms. A food-for-relief works program under Title II generates some 23 million work days of employment. On the other side of the food/population equation, A.I.D. will provide \$8.8 million of centrally funded contraceptives and assist institutions delivering family planning services.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	31	35	38
PASA ^c	2	1	1
Contract	7	102	109
Total	40	138	148
Participants^d			
Noncontract	107	148	128
Contract	13	-	-
Total	120	148	128

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS			
CP 79-08			
(In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	5,250	-	-
Grants	37,260	63,681	77,560
Total A.I.D.	42,510	63,681	77,560
P.L. 480**			
Title I	44,753	47,475	45,900
Title II	17,337	16,577	11,851
Total P.L. 480	62,090	64,052	57,751
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	104,600	127,733	135,311

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

BANGLADESH

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	281	27,899	200	22,000	150	16,100
Rice	55	13,635	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	5	3,219	30	15,045	30	15,000
Non-food	-	-	35*	10,430	35 *	14,800
Title I Total		44,753		47,475		45,900
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		10,034		10,181		10,853
World Food Programs ..		7,303		6,396		998
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		17,337		16,577		11,851
Total P.L. 480		62,090		64,052		57,751

Mission Director Joseph S. Toner

* 000's bales of cotton.

Notes:

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

CP 79-02

PRDGRAM: BANGLADESH

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Expenditures	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Development Services Training	388-0002	1974	1,800	895	-	455	-	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Research	* 388-0003	1976	1,204	41	944	1,016	900	900	344	4,000	22	-	-	-	1,000	-	1,000
Rural Irrigation Works	* 388-0012	1979	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	700	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food for Work	* 388-0017	1976	895	751	425	470	1,200	800	3,301	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Electrification	* 388-0021	1977	-	-	21,000	1,000	13,000	17,000	0	16,000	-	-	-	-	14,000	-	1,000
Small Scale Irrigation II	* 388-0023	1979	-	-	-	-	7,000	2,000	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Scale Irrigation I	388-0019	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,000	-	-	-	-	7,000	-	7,000
Fertilizer Distribution Improvement	* 388-0024	1978	-	-	26,300	20,000	33,000	30,000	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Roads	* 388-0032	1978	-	-	5,000	1,000	10,000	8,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fish Seed Multiplication and Distribution	* 388-0039	1979	-	-	-	-	1,000	500	3,546	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Inputs III	388-0035	1977	27,500	-	-	27,000	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Land and Water Use	* 388-0040	1979	-	-	-	-	500	300	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh Fertilizer Storage	388-0030	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,250	109	-	-	-	3,000	-	2,100
Project Development Grant I	388-0031	TQ	3,000	31	-	1,450	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Credit	388-0025	1977	7,000	-	-	1,700	-	2,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Population Planning</u>																	
Population and Family Planning	* 388-0001	1976	17,789	10,870	9,870	8,103	12,600	9,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Health</u>																	
Family Welfare Centers	* 388-0038	1979	-	-	-	-	2,500	1,500	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>																	
Women in Development	388-0028	1977	300	-	-	200	-	100	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Special Development Activities</u>																	
Private Voluntary Organizations Co-Financing	* 388-0010	1975	1,138	555	350	855	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnaphuli Third Unit	388-0018	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	175	-	-	-	1,000	-	1,325
Ashuganj Fertilizer Plant	388-0016	1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	8,723	-	-	-	12,000	-	20,000
Technical Resources and Project Development	* 388-0027	1978	-	-	950	300	2,800	1,000	462	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Project Studies	388-0008	1974	895	763	-	132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL			61,521	13,906	64,839	63,681	87,000	77,550	34,353	71,750	9,029	-	-	-	38,000	-	32,425

*Detailed project narrative- See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Rural Irrigation Works		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79	2,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 6,000
NUMBER 388-0012	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 31			

Purpose: To expand irrigated crop area by 36,000 acres by assisting labor intensive farm-level irrigation construction programs.

Background: The major potential sources of increased crop production in Bangladesh are increased use of high yielding variety technology and increased winter cropping, both of which are dependent upon irrigation. This project will support development of relatively small (100-200 acre) irrigation subprojects in 30 thanas (counties) through the rural works program. This type and scale of irrigation has proven very effective in Bangladesh as a means of increasing crop production and as a source of dry season employment. Irrigation receives primary emphasis in the Bangladesh Government's (BDG) 100 thana program of intensive infrastructure development. Approximately 60,000 tons of additional wheat and rice production and seven million person-days of employment will result from this project annually. The project will be based on the results of an A.I.D.-financed rural irrigation study. Implementation of this project was deferred from FY 1978 to FY 1979, awaiting completion of this study.

Host Country and Other Donors: The BDG will contribute about \$2 million equivalent in takas to this project. In addition, other donors - the International Development Agency, the Netherlands, Denmark, the Asian Development Bank, and the United Nations Development Program - are actively involved in irrigation activities in other selected thanas.

FY 1979 Program: The \$2.0 million is requested for construction (\$1.3 million) and technical assistance (\$0.7 million). All construction of irrigation systems (subprojects) will be initially financed by the BDG. A.I.D. funds will be granted on a fixed amount reimbursement basis for projects constructed to agreed specifications.

Beneficiaries: The rural irrigation study will provide a screening mechanism to select those subprojects proposed by local government units which benefit small landowning and tenant farmers. Approximately 54,000 tenant and small farmers will be assisted. The A.I.D. supported project cost per family is \$111.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Miles of new or rehabilitated canals	200
Miles of distribution ditches	700
Local user organizations established	200
<u>A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Consultants (70 pm)	700
Reimbursement Construction for 100 projects	<u>1,300</u>
Total	2,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,000	4,000	6,000	

TITLE Small Scale Irrigation II		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 388-0023		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 32		FY 79 7,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 7,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To enable small farmers to buy their own small scale irrigation equipment to produce additional crops, principally rice and wheat.

Background: The lack of reliable, adequate water supply is a principal constraint to year-round crop production in Bangladesh. With the introduction of high yield seeds to the small Bangladeshi farmer, water availability has become particularly critical. Lack of inexpensive, reliable small scale irrigation equipment has been a major constraint to expanded irrigation by small farmers. Over the past several years handpump tubewells have been used increasingly for irrigation by Bangladesh's small farmers, but expanded use has been limited by the lack of credit and by shortage of parts.

This is the second project in a phased effort to address these problems over several years. A \$14 million small scale irrigation loan (Phase I) was signed in September 1976. Implementation of the project and a follow-on project proposed for FY 78 (Phase II) was delayed due to an unexpected shortage of pipe and complicated import policies which could not quickly be changed. This situation has now been resolved and disbursement will begin in FY 78 for initial pump manufacturing and local procurement costs.

If farmer demand for handpumps increases as expected, A.I.D. will support a phase three program in FY 1980.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Bangladesh Government (BDG) is providing \$4.7 million equivalent in taka for credit sales, storage and transportation of pumps. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) has supported a series of projects over the past several years to make handpump tubewells available for irrigation. A.I.D.'s projects have been prepared in close coordination with UNICEF.

FY 1979 Program: Seven million dollars is requested to finance the expansion of handpump production.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries will be the individual farmers and farmer groups which purchase and use the pumps. Benefits will accrue through increased production of foodgrains and other crops. Over 80,000 families will purchase the pumps for cash or under a credit arrangement, at a cost per family of about \$80 in A.I.D. financing over the life of the project.

Major Outputs: All Years

Pumps purchased under Small Farmer Credit Program	50,000
Number of farmers reached by media program	2,000,000
Total sale of handpumps both cash and credit	100,000

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs (\$ thousands)
FY 1979

Foreign exchange costs for importation of materials	4,400
Local costs of fabrication, promotion transportation, storage	2,480
Engineering consultant (12 pm)	<u>120</u>
Total	7,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	7,000	-	7,000	

TITLE Fish Seed Multiplication and Distribution		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT
NUMBER 388-0039		PRIOR REFERENCE None		FY 79 1,000	4,546	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To increase inland fish production in Bangladesh by upgrading selected fish seed multiplication farms (FSMF's) and fish extension activities.

Background: Fish could be an important food supplement for the malnourished population as well as a source of income for rural families. In an effort to increase inland fish production, the Bangladesh Government (BDG) approved a plan in 1976 to strengthen the fisheries extension service. Under this plan, the Directorate of Fisheries was to develop and manage 25 FSMF's covering all 19 districts in Bangladesh. The FSMF's supply fish fry and fingerlings to persons and groups wishing to cultivate fish for home consumption or for sale. This project will concentrate on increasing the fish fry and fingerlings available through 25 FSMF's.

Host Country and Other Donors: The BDG will provide local currency costs for this project. The Asian Development Bank is considering a substantial contribution to develop selected FSMF's. UNICEF is providing \$850,000 to the BDG fisheries extension service. With food for work projects, the BDG, UNICEF, World Food Program and Canada have assisted in reclaiming derelict ponds which can be used for fish production. The United Nations Development Program, The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and Norway are assisting in training and strengthening the organization of BDG agencies concerned with fish production. Denmark is supporting inland fisheries research, and the United Kingdom is providing marketing assistance.

FY 1979 Program: This project will concentrate on increasing fish fry and fingerlings through the FSMF's in 25 locations. A.I.D. support will include commodities for the construction and/or reclamation of fish farms. Breeding and holding tanks, wells, and related water distribution channels will be financed. A.I.D.

will also fund the training of extension workers in the techniques of fish pond culture and demonstration.

Beneficiaries: The project is designed to assure that the major beneficiaries will be the rural poor, who can improve their diets and supplement their incomes through fish culture.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Development of FSMF's for increased breeding and production of fingerlings	25
Construction of FSMF's Distribution and Extension Centers	60

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Construction	300
Equipment and Supplies	200
Training and Training Materials	50
Renovation Ponds and Demonstration	50
Technical Assistance	400
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	3,546	4,546	

TITLE Integrated Land and Water Use		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 500	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,500 (plus capital costs to be determined)	
NUMBER 388-0040	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None	FY 79	FY 83	FY 84

Purpose: To introduce and test in one region of Bangladesh optimum combinations of water use, agricultural inputs and cultivation practices, designed to increase crop yields and reduce costs for small scale farming.

Background: Bangladesh encompasses five general water and soil zones, ranging from areas which are not flooded at all to those which are flooded over six feet every year. To maximize yield, inputs such as seed and fertilizer must be used in combinations appropriate to soil and water conditions. During 1978, A.I.D. will finance a water and related land resources study to develop recommendations for low cost, high yield combinations of water (flood control, drainage, and irrigation techniques), new seed varieties, related inputs and cultivation techniques. This project will assist Bangladeshi organizations to implement the recommendations of the study in key areas of one zone. A.I.D. will provide technical assistance to the Bangladesh institutions cooperating in the project. In addition, A.I.D. will support a portion of the related capital costs, which will be determined once study recommendations are complete and projects areas selected.

This integrated approach will use irrigation and agriculture extension services to improve on-farm crop and water management. It is a significant departure from previous practice in Bangladesh, where water projects have focused primarily on flood control.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Bangladesh Government (BDG) will provide approximately \$350,000 equivalent in takas in FY 1979 and future years for personnel related costs, as well as additional contributions according to the requirements for local cost financing. This new approach could become a model which other donors could also implement in specific areas of the country.

FY 1979 Program: In FY 1979 this project will support Bangladeshi institutions with technical assistance preparing them to implement the water and related land resources study recommendations in key areas of one zone over the life of the project.

Beneficiaries: In the project areas, small farm families will benefit from the addition of second and third annual crops as a result of land brought under irrigation. They will be able to obtain increased yields due to the extension of new technology. The increased production will also raise the demand for labor.

Major Outputs: Integrated land and water resource management systems in target areas; institutions capable of promoting expansion of such systems throughout a zone.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Technical Assistance (50 pm)	<u>500</u>
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	2,000	2,500 (plus capital costs to be determined)	

TITLE Family Welfare Centers		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 388-0038		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 79 2,500	LIFE OF PROJECT 7,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81
				ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82	

Purpose: To make basic health and family planning services accessible to a majority of the rural poor.

Background: Health care in Bangladesh is still largely urban-oriented and curative-based. Some 92% of the population living in the rural areas have little access to modern health services. The Bangladesh Government (BDG) has completed 222 county health complexes out of a projected total of 356. The next step is to build family welfare centers in each of the country's 4,352 unions as an outreach of the county complexes. The union is the lowest level government unit and encompasses an average population of 15,000 people. Each proposed center will include working space for a medical assistant for general health services and for a female family welfare visitor (worker). It will also include living quarters for the welfare visitor. The health and the family planning workers will have an examination room equipped with basic medical instruments and the center will be stocked with contraceptives and simple medicines. The BDG estimates that each center will cost about \$15,250. The total cost will be approximately \$75 million.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Bangladesh Government will provide \$1,525,000 equivalent in takas for the construction of an initial 100 centers, of which 50 are now under construction. The BDG will also provide land start-up costs, maintenance and utilities in connection with all A.I.D. supported construction and will assume all of the recurring cost of staffing. Under the World Bank's (IBRD's) population project, 24 additional centers will be completed during FY 78. IBRD plans for FY 1979-1980 are still under discussion. United Nations Family Planning Association has committed \$300,000 for rental and/or renovation of 500 existing buildings to be used as centers. The Netherlands has agreed to finance 64 new centers, and several other bilateral donors are expressing interest in contributing. During the three-year life of

this project, the BDG, A.I.D. and other donors will spend about \$33 million to build and staff about 2,000 centers.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will fund approximately 75% of the construction cost of 500 centers as well as services of an engineering and management consulting firm over the life of the project. Using the fixed amount reimbursement mechanism, A.I.D. will make its final reimbursement for construction to the BDG only when the centers are completed to specifications, staffed and operational. During FY 1979 A.I.D. will fund the first year's consultant services, some equipment and a portion of the construction.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are rural people, especially fertile women, and children under five. While it is not yet possible to predict accurately the numbers of beneficiaries, the 500 centers will be within reasonable access of approximately 8 million rural people. This would make the cost roughly \$8 per family benefitted.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	(All years)
Centers constructed, equipped and staffed	500
<u>A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Consultants (4 py)	300
Commodities (medical equipment and instruments)	600
Construction	<u>1,600</u>
Total	2,500

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,500	4,500	7,000	

TITLE Agricultural Research		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 900		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,392
NUMBER 388-0003	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 25		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To strengthen the roles of the Agricultural Research Council (ARC) and the Agricultural Research Institute (ARI) in conducting priority research on non-rice food crops and small farm systems.

Background and Progress to Date: In Bangladesh, the ARC serves as a coordinator of all agricultural research activities while the ARI conducts priority research. To date, the overall design work for the Institute research complex has been completed. Contract negotiations for research advisory services to the Institute and the Council will be completed in CY 1977. Since rodents cause an estimated 10% loss in grain production annually, a new component of the project will support research on vertebrate pest control beginning in FY 1978.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Bangladesh Government (BDG) is providing \$8,144,000 equivalent for ARI construction and operating costs and for ARC staff costs. Crop research planned at the Institute will complement the rice research work undertaken at the Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRI).

The Swedish International Development Agency is providing agricultural technical assistance in research on jute; sugar-cane; rice; vegetable and oil seeds production.

The International Development Association of the World Bank has provided \$1.7 million to ARI for post research production under a cereal-seeds project. These funds support construction of housing, offices, laboratory facilities, irrigation system and the purchase of farm and laboratory equipment. The Netherlands Assistance Program has provided \$600,000 to the Agricultural Research Institute for potato research.

FY 1979 Program: In FY 1979, \$641,000 is requested to continue the development of the ARI and ARC. In addition, \$259,000 is requested to finance the establishment of a vertebrate pest research division in the ARI.

Beneficiaries: Research results produced by the ARI will be disseminated through outreach programs specifically for use by small farmers. Both BRRI and ARI will eventually provide the Ministry of Agriculture with fully adapted seed and technology packages for increasing food production.

Major Outputs: All Years

ARI laboratory facilities and farmsite development completed
ARI research results published by ARC
ARI faculty members trained 33
Research extension system established
Establishment of vertebrate pest division
Completion of residential units
Procedures established in ARC to plan research priorities
Farm machinery in place at ARI

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)
FY 79

Technicians and Consultants (112 pm)	460
ARC contract for local research	150
Commodities	3
Training (222 pm)	187
Administrative Costs	<u>100</u>
Total	900

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		
Through September 30, 1977	1,204	41	1,163	International Agricultural Development Service (IADS)	Denver Wildlife Research Center, U.S. Department of Interior
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	944	1,016			
Estimated through September 30, 1978	2,148	1,057	1,091		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	900	344	3,392		

TITLE Food for Work		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79	1,700	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,821
NUMBER 388-0017	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 26		

Purpose: To provide employment for rural landless and under-employed people through labor intensive rural earthwork projects.

Background and Progress to Date: The labor supply in rural Bangladesh exceeds the existing employment opportunities, and many families have neither land to cultivate nor other means of livelihood. The average Food for Work (FFW) laborer holds less than half an acre of land and has an average annual cash income of less than \$25. This project uses both economic assistance and PL 480 Title II food. In FY 1976, through a tripartite arrangement among A.I.D., CARE and the Bangladesh Government (BDG), 531 labor intensive earthwork projects were implemented. A total of 43,000 metric tons (MT) of Title II wheat was used as payment to laborers for construction of canals, flood control and land reclamation embankments, roads and water storage ponds.

In FY 1977, over 1,000 projects were implemented. 66,000 MT of Title II wheat were distributed to roughly 700,000 persons, representing 20 million person days of employment.

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country: \$300,000 equivalent in takas will be paid to CARE for local costs.

Australia and World Food Program: Wheat for other food for work projects.

Canada: \$5 million for FY 1978-80 for construction of small bridges, culverts and sluiceways on food for relief work projects.

FY 1979 Program: Recent evaluation studies by the World Food Program and A.I.D. have shown that the addition of certain permanent structures, e.g., culverts and sluiceways, can

significantly contribute to the development benefits of earthwork projects. A.I.D. is requesting funds for construction of such structures beginning in FY 1979 and for continued support of CARE's monitoring of the FFW projects. The project will also use 100,000 MT of wheat made available under PL 480 Title II.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries are the approximately 7 million rural landless and underemployed who participate each year in FFW projects at a cost of less than \$2.00 per person in A.I.D. funds and Title II wheat. The completed projects will ultimately benefit small cultivators whose land value is increased and crops protected with better water control.

Major Outputs: All Years^{1/2}

FFW projects implemented 6,700
Person-days of work (in millions) 150

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79

Technicians (150 pm) 600
Commodities (office supplies, vehicle parts,
construction materials) 1,100

Total 1,700

Wheat reimbursements (PL 480 Title II) (All Years) 500,000 MT

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	895	751	144	Cooperatives for American Relief Everwhere (CARE)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	425	470		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,320	1,221	99	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,200	3,301	5,821	

TITLE Rural Electrification		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
				FY 79 13,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 50,000	
NUMBER 388-0021	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		FY 78 Asia Programs, p.27		

Purpose: To extend rural electrification at reasonable rates to selected rural areas to energize pumps for small scale irrigation, develop rural industry and provide power for community service facilities.

Background and Progress to Date: The problem of rural unemployment and underemployment is acute in Bangladesh. It was estimated in 1975 that, out of 21.1 million people in the agricultural labor force, 40%, or 8.3 million, were unemployed. The majority of all Bangladeshis initially seek work in the agricultural labor force, but people are increasingly unable to find such employment.

This project will increase employment opportunities in agricultural production because irrigation permits multiple cropping and stimulates growth in agro-processing and related small industry in market towns. Electricity will also improve the efficiency of rural education, health and family planning facilities, by permitting use of facilities at night and providing reliable sources of power for basic equipment, e.g., refrigeration of medicines and sterilization of instruments.

The feasibility study for the project, completed in mid 1977, found that more time would be required to set up the distribution system and organize electric cooperatives than had been estimated earlier. The project will therefore continue through FY 83 rather than reaching completion in 1980 as shown in the FY 78 presentation. A.I.D. support for the project has also been increased over preliminary estimates following the feasibility study's establishment of firmer funding requirements for project components.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Bangladesh Government will provide the equivalent of \$16.7 million, primarily for connection wiring, and for loans to small industries and low income cultivators who could not otherwise afford this service. Other

interested donors are Saudi Arabia and Canada who are considering financing rural electrification at an approximate total cost of up to \$100 million for six thanas (counties).

FY 1979 Program: The \$13 million requested in FY 79 will complete the financing of this project and will fund commodities (\$9 million) and technical assistance, (\$3 million). The remaining \$1 million will provide technical assistance, equipment and training for the Rural Electrification Board (REB) and for the Rural Electric Societies organized in project areas to own, operate and maintain distribution systems.

Beneficiaries: This project will affect 52 rural thanas or 4,373 square miles. It will provide connections to approximately 265,000 agricultural and small industrial consumers. Cost per connection is estimated at \$190 in A.I.D. financing over the life of the project.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Local user groups established	15
REB established/operating	
REB staff trained (in-country)	150
Distribution lines installed (miles)	4,300
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Project construction equipment (poles, lines, transformers and other accessories)	9,000
Construction consultants (384 pm) training and supervision	3,000
Service connections, technical assistance and training for REB and Rural Electric Societies	<u>1,000</u>
Total	13,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	16,000	-	-	Commonwealth Associates
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	21,000	15,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	37,000	15,000	7,000	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	National Rural Electric Cooperatives Association
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	12,000	-	50,000	

TITLE Fertilizer Distribution Improvement		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 33,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 59,300
NUMBER 388-0024	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Asia Programs, p, 33		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To provide fertilizer in sufficient quantity, at a reasonable rate, and on a timely basis so that all farmers have equal access throughout the country.

Background and Progress to Date: Crop yields in Bangladesh are among the lowest in Asia. The lack of adequate and reliable supplies of fertilizer, especially important for cultivation of high yielding varieties, is a major reason for these low yields. The United States has provided fertilizer and technical inputs since 1974.

During 1977, fertilizer use in Bangladesh increased dramatically over even the most optimistic projections. In the next few years, especially until Bangladesh develops a reliable capacity to produce urea domestically, the country will have an increasing need for fertilizer imports and must be able to plan for them systematically on a multi-year basis.

Under the existing supply and distribution system, shortages and disruptions are a recurring problem. They affect small cultivators first and most severely. Bangladesh, therefore, needs assistance in making adequate quantities of fertilizer available throughout the countryside in amounts and locations appropriate to small cultivators.

This project supports the Bangladesh Government's (BDG) efforts to encourage high yielding variety technology and increased fertilizer use. Originally proposed as a one-year effort, it now covers requirements for both FY 1978 and FY 1979. It takes an integrated approach to key constraints hindering fertilizer distribution: 1) It will help meet the continuing fertilizer import requirements at reduced cost by enabling importation of bulk rather than bagged fertilizer. 2) It will assist improvement of the distribution and transportation system as well as provide

additional storage as the quantity of fertilizer used increases. The improvements in the distribution system will be based on results of a pilot project and a major study on fertilizer distribution and use specifically by small farmers. The pilot project is complete and the study is nearing completion.

Host Country and Other Donors: The BDG has budgeted for \$60 million for fertilizer programs in FY 1979 (\$55 million for fertilizer; \$4 million for warehouse construction; and \$1 million for transportation equipment). Saudi Arabia has pledged 200,000 metric tons (MT) of urea during calendar years 1977 and 1978. The United Kingdom is also committed to provide fertilizer in 1978 though levels of assistance have not yet been determined.

FY 1979 Program: \$33 million is requested to support construction of public and possibly private warehouses; distribution and bulk handling facilities, and the financing of fertilizer imports.

Beneficiaries: This project will significantly increase small cultivators' access to fertilizer by providing sufficient quantities of fertilizer and by improving the entire system, through simplified procedures and more widely spread distribution points.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Warehouse capacity	130,000 MT
Annual bulk handling capacity	300,000 MT
Annual fertilizer sales (including U.S. and other donor financed imports, as well as domestic production)	600,000 MT

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

	<u>FY 79</u>
Warehouse capacity	5,000
Bulk handling/distribution	4,000
Fertilizer imports	24,000
Total	33,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	26,300	20,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	26,300	20,000	6,300	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	33,000	-	59,300	

TITLE Rural Roads		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 388-0032		PRIOR REFERENCE		FY 79 10,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 30,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Asia Programs, D. 34		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80
				ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81	

Purpose: To construct and improve rural roads which link small farms to markets and to government and private services in selected project areas.

Background and Progress to Date: The Bangladesh Government (BDG) has selected 100 thanas (counties) for inclusion in an intensive rural works program. This program will use labor-intensive methods to create the infrastructure necessary to increase the production and marketing of agricultural commodities. The BDG believes that rural roads are an urgent priority since Bangladesh has only 4,200 miles of road. Rural villagers face major problems in gaining access to markets, health and family planning services as well as to other types of public and private services. While other major donors will also be involved in supporting the rural works program, the resources required are immense and U.S. assistance is a key component of the effort. Bangladesh is a delta area and subject to periodic flooding with water often over six feet. Construction costs of even minimum standard roads, therefore, are high. Roadbeds through paddy fields must be elevated eight feet with rock and sand transported from outside the construction area. Bridges and culverts are necessary at frequent intervals, as well as embankments up to 20 feet wide. The project will focus on strengthening the planning, design and management capabilities of the Rural Works Program staff as well as on actual road construction in approximately 20 thanas. Its total cost is somewhat reduced to better fit the scope of the 100 thana rural works program.

Host Country and Other Donors: The BDG contribution will total about \$10.0 million equivalent in taka. The World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and a variety of other bilateral donors are planning to fund rural works program activities in thanas not covered under this project.

FY 1979 Program: About 200 miles of tertiary farm to market roads will be under construction in FY 1979. A total of \$10.0 million is requested for: construction (\$8.5 million), bridges and culverts (\$500 thousand), and consultant services to assist community project groups and the Planning and Design Section of the Ministry of Rural Development (\$1 million). The BDG will advance funds for road construction and will be repaid on a fixed amount reimbursable basis upon completion of road construction.

Beneficiaries: Road sites will be selected on the basis of (1) criteria which favor areas with high concentrations of small producers, and (2) the projected social and economic impact on the poor population of the area. Approximately 600,000 farm households will benefit from project roads at a cost of \$50 per household in A.I.D. financing.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u> (miles of road constructed)
Unsurfaced roads	300
Surfaced roads	300
Upgraded roads	150
A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands) <u>FY 79</u>
Road consultants (100 pm)	1,000
Road construction (reimbursement for 200 miles)	8,500
Bridges and culverting	<u>500</u>
Total	10,000

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	5,000	1,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	5,000	1,000	4,000	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	10,000	15,000	30,000	

TITLE Population and Family Planning		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 388-0001		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 79	12,600	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			40,259
PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 29		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80	

Purpose: To establish a functioning national institutional structure providing family planning services, population and family planning information and education to the people of Bangladesh.

Background and Progress to Date: The Bangladesh Government (BDG) has set a goal of replacement level fertility by 1985. The basic strategy is to deliver maternal and child health and family planning services in homes through local field workers and in clinics through paramedics and doctors. Political support for the program is strong. Eighty percent of the field staff are in place, with the balance expected by mid-1978. Subsidized commercial sales of contraceptives through 30,000 retail shops are increasing steadily. Voluntary organizations are active in family planning/health programs, commercial marketing of contraceptives, women's programs, and development of model clinics. Voluntary sterilization services are being expanded. The United States supplies most of Bangladesh's contraceptive needs through this project and has also supported training for improved service delivery and the BDG's initial efforts to provide widespread voluntary sterilization services. The project has been extended for one year to continue support for the BDG's efforts, and funding increased correspondingly. Under a new project to begin after the BDG completes plans for its national sterilization program, A.I.D. will expand assistance for voluntary sterilization in addition to continuing to support the delivery of other family planning services.

Host Country and Other Donors: The BDG is providing \$12 million equivalent in takas for personnel, facilities, operating and maintenance costs, and travel. UNFPA has provided \$10 million for a three-year program ending in CY 1978, for training, population education, consultants, logistics and management systems. IBRD/IDA is providing \$45,700,000 through FY 1980, for construction, salaries, research, evaluation and pilot projects. Both UNFPA and IBRD are considering new projects. The Ford Foundation is

providing \$500,000 per year for research and training.

FY 1979 Program: The \$12.6 million will finance contraceptives, voluntary sterilization services, participant training, U.S. contract consultant services, and project evaluation.

Beneficiaries: Major focus is on rural families and, in particular mothers and children. A.I.D. inputs in FY 79 will provide services to approximately 2.6 million couples, or about 18% of eligible couples, at the rate of \$21.64 per family over a period of five years.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Service delivery sites established (outlets)	30,450
Participants trained: Short-term	95
Long-term	28
Training capability established	
Operations research studies completed	10
Voluntary sterilization clinics operating	500
A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
U.S. Contract Consultant Services	48
Participant Training	75
Commodities (contraceptives/equipment)	1,283
Commodities (oral pills/condoms)	8,844
Voluntary sterilization services	2,300
Project evaluation	<u>50</u>
Total	12,600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	17,789	10,870	6,919	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	9,870	8,103		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	27,659	18,973	8,686	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	12,600	-	40,259	

TITLE Private Voluntary Organizations Co-Financing		FUNDS Special Development Activities		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 500		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,988
NUMBER 388-0010 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 30		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To engage the expertise of U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVO's) and Bangladeshi PVO's in small-scale, mutually funded projects designed to benefit the rural poor.

Background and Progress to Date: CARE, International Voluntary Services (IVS), Community Development Foundation (CDF), and Medical Assistance Program (MAP) are conducting integrated rural development projects which emphasize the development of local cooperative societies and community involvement. The Association of Baptists is experimenting with rice production on reclaimed low-land in a coastal area. The YWCA is training poor women in handicrafts and providing family planning and nutrition information. The CDF supported a Children's Nutrition Research Unit and is doing research on child mortality and morbidity. A.I.D. is encouraging the involvement of Bangladeshi PVO's in similar activities: this project has been extended to meet a continuing need in Bangladesh for grassroots, small scale assistance by Bangladeshi and international PVO's.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Bangladesh Government has contributed a total of \$352,000 equivalent in takas as of April 1977, representing 16% of the total PVO Co-Financing budget for project support.

Other donors are providing assistance as follows during FY 76-77:

IVS volunteer and support staff	\$ 40,000
CARE personnel and project support	211,000
YWCA personnel and project support	19,039
CDF personnel and project support	152,100
MAP personnel, vehicles & equipment	160,000
Association of Baptists personnel and project support	39,108

FY 1979 Program: \$500,000 is requested to continue to support PVO projects in Bangladesh, such as (1) MAP's work in low-cost health services for rural areas, (2) CDF's development of an integrated rural development scheme, (3) CARE's efforts to develop a more effective, financially viable cooperative system, (4) IVS's implementation of an integrated "Package-Program" in agriculture, health care, cooperatives development and functional/education/literacy. Bangladesh PVO projects which are now being reviewed are: Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh has a proposal to develop a fisheries cooperative in a coastal area; Underprivileged Children's Educational Program of primary and vocational education for street boys in Dacca; Academy for Manpower and Agro-Industrial Development's academy and agricultural projects in surrounding Faridpur countryside.

Beneficiaries: All co-financed projects are directed at improving the life and well being of poor Bangladeshis. The projects are directed at a variety of target groups. In particular, improving the relative socio-economic status of poor farm families through cooperative endeavors, upgrading the status of women, and delivering health and family planning services receive primary emphasis.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Number of co-financing projects	15
Number of participating PVOs with co-financing projects	9
A.I.D. Financing Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
Six co-financing projects	<u>FY 79</u>
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,138	555	583	CARE; International Volunteer Services; YWCA; Community Development Foundation; Medical Assistance Program; Association of Baptists and others to be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	350	300		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,488	855	633	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	-	1,988	

PROGRAM: BANGLADESH

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Technical Resources and Project Development		FUNDS Special Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 2,800		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,212
NUMBER 388-0027	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 37-38	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To identify, analyze, and prepare for implementation high priority projects in agriculture, rural development, and closely related sectors.

Background and Progress to Date: Two projects shown separately in the FY 1978 Presentation have been combined to improve links between U.S. supported planning assistance and major feasibility studies. The Government of Bangladesh (BDG) presently lacks the expertise to identify, design and manage development projects successfully, without major donor inputs. A.I.D. has funded studies for rural electrification, rural roads, rural irrigation and rural industries for the BDG. These studies resulted in the development of projects aimed at providing a better life for the rural population. This project will provide the BDG with consultant assistance both in carrying out studies and in developing the capacity to conduct such studies on its own. Technical assistance and training will be provided to selected BDG agencies to establish or improve project development units responsible for project planning and analyses, e.g., the Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Food.

Host Country and Other Donors: The BDG is providing \$356,000 equivalent in takas for local costs of consultants and travel of participant trainees, and salaries of counterpart personnel.

Because of the close and sometimes sensitive relationship between planning and BDG policy decisions, the provision of planning assistance to key BDG organizational units is intentionally shared by several donors. The UNDP is providing planning technical assistance and training. The World Bank is assisting the planning section of the Ministry of Agriculture. Both the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank are funding project feasibility studies.

FY 1979 Program: \$2.8 million to finance technical assistance contracts for major studies, consultant services, training and equipment for two agencies concerned with rural development programs.

Beneficiaries: Small landholders, sharecroppers and agricultural laborers will be the beneficiaries of an improved government capability to design and implement projects leading to growth with equity in agricultural production.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Major project studies	4
Planning and management staffs trained	5
Sector studies	2
Key BDG personnel trained	20

<u>A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Consultants (200 pm)	2,000
Training (20C pm)	400
Equipment (in support of disaster plans)	<u>400</u>
Total	2,800

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	950	300	650	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,800	462	4,212	

COUNTRY: BANGLADESH

(U.S.FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST			TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST		
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	
I.ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	79.8	303.8	209.7	9.5	145.3									
LOANS.....	73.2	297.3	203.5	5.9	81.2									
GRANTS.....	6.6	6.5	6.2	3.6	64.1									
A.AID AND PREDECES.....	28.9	62.0	26.5	9.5	62.2									
LOANS.....	25.0	60.0	22.8	5.9	17.4									
GRANTS.....	3.9	2.0	3.7	3.6	44.8									
(SEC.SUPP.ASSIST.)....	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)									
B.FOOD FOR PEACE.....	50.9	241.8	183.2	-	83.1									
LOANS.....	48.2	237.3	180.7	-	63.8									
GRANTS.....	2.7	4.5	2.5	-	19.3									
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	48.2	237.3	180.7	-	63.8									
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS....	48.2	237.3	180.7	-	63.8									
PAY. IN FOR. CURR....	-	-	-	-	-									
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	2.7	4.5	2.5	-	19.3									
E.RELIEF,EC.DEV & WFP.	2.7	4.5	2.5	-	9.5									
VOL.RELIEF AGENCY....	-	-	-	-	9.8									
C.OTHER ECON. ASSIST...	-	-	-	-	-									
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
PEACE CORPS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-									
II.MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	-	-	-	-	-									
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
A.MAP GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
B.CREDIT SALES-FMS....	-	-	-	-	-									
C.MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
D.TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-	-									
E.OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
III.TOTAL ECON.& MIL....	79.8	303.8	209.7	9.5										
LOANS.....	73.2	297.3	203.5	5.9										
GRANTS.....	6.6	6.5	6.2	3.6										
OTHER US LOANS.....	-	3.3	-	-	-									
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	-	3.3	-	-	-									
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-									

* LESS THAN \$50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TO	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ¹
TOTAL	210.5	-	207.5	1,089.3
IBRD	*	-	-	54.9
IDA	187.1	-	127.0	779.3
ADB	21.6	-	68.5	205.3
UNDP	1.8	-	11.1	16.6
Other UN	-	-	0.9	33.2
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	409.1	267.7	1,201.2	
Germany	69.6	78.4	267.8	
Canada	64.4	48.1	242.4	
Japan	129.6	31.5	228.8	
Sweden	29.1	18.2	104.0	
United Kingdom	31.8	24.8	84.5	
Australia	16.2	7.0	70.2	
Netherlands	26.7	11.8	67.3	
Other	41.7	27.9	136.7	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-76	
TOTAL	61.2	11.0	108.0	
UAE	53.8	3.4	65.6	
Iraq	6.1	5.0	35.1	
Other	1.3	2.6	7.3	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1966-77	
TOTAL	-	-	413.0	
USSR	-	-	300.0	
Eastern Europe	-	-	102.0	
China	-	4	11.0	

^P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only. UAE-United Arab Emirates. An economic cooperation agreement has been signed, but information on the amount extended, if any, is not available.

India

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 633,858

Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 140

Average 10 yr. GNP annual growth rate...(1965-1974) 1.3%

Life expectancy(1973) 51 years

Literacy rate.....(1971) 34% ,Male ,Female 13%

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 2.6%

Annual per capita agricultural production growth rate.....(1955-1975) 0.6%

Food production per capita(dollars 1976) \$17

Major subsistence crop..... rice, wheat

% of arable land.....(1975) 41%

Major cash crop..... sugar

% of arable land.....(1975) 2%

Major exports.....(1974) jute fabric, black tea, sugar

Major agricultural exports.....(1974) jute fabric, black tea, sugar

Value of all exports (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 3,926, (75) 4,298, (76) 5,011

Exports to U.S. (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 560, (75) 548, (76) 708

Major agricultural imports.....(1976) cereals, edible oils

Value of all imports (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 5,046, (75) 6,130, (76) 5,092

Imports from U.S. (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 760, (75) 1,200, (76) 1,135

Trade balance, last 3 years.....(1974) -1120, (75) -1831, (76) -81

Main trading partners... U.S., United Kingdom, U.S.S.R.

Official international reserves, gross holdings, last 3 years...(1974) 1,325, (75) 2,172 (76) 3,746

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years.....(1974) 163, (75) 173, (76) 159

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 8,919, (74) 10,370, (75) 12,897

Central government total expenditures, last 3 years (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 9,565, (74) 11,616, (75) 14,538

Deficit or surplus (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) -646, (74) -1,246, (75) -1,641

Defense expenditures, last 3 years

as % of total expenditures.....(1973) 20.3%, (74) 21.0%, (75) 19.7%

as % of GNP.....(1973) 2.9%, (74) 3.1%, (75) 3.4%

Service payments on external public debt as % of goods and non-factor services, latest.....(1975) 16.3%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$249.4 million

as % of country central government expenditures..... 1.7%

as % of country imports of goods and services..... 4.1%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population 15 years of age and below...(1973) 40% (15/40) 39% (40+) 21%

Population growth rate....(1970-1971) 2.1% (1976-1977) 2.0%

Proportion of population in urban areas.....(1973) 20% (1976) 21%

Proportion of labor force in agriculture.....(1971) 72%

Major causes of mortality...() n.a.

Major causes of morbidity...() n.a.

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1971) 122

People per doctor.....(1973) 4,200

INDIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY								CP 79.13
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>								
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
1977								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1978								
Loans	58,000	30,000	-	28,000	-	-	-	
Grants . . .	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	
Total ..	60,000	30,000	-	28,000	-	2,000	-	
1979								
Loans	90,000	58,000	-	32,000	-	-	-	
Grants . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total ..	90,000	58,000	-	32,000	-	-	-	

FY 1979 Proposed Obligation: \$90,000,000

Half a billion poor people live in India. U.S. interest in the world food/population problem requires concern for India's development. The FY 79 A.I.D. program emphasizes development as well as humanitarian concern for India's poor.

Democratic elections in March 1977 brought restoration of full political liberties in India, and the new government has expressed desires for improved relations with the United States. In response to Congressional initiatives, we are resuming a development assistance program in FY 1978. A.I.D. and PL 480 programs in FYs 1978 and 1979 will support the new government's policies to increase agricultural production and rural employment. A.I.D. will also help India address the critical health problems of wide-spread malnutrition and strong resurgence of malaria.

Development Overview

India's massive and complex development problems are dominated by widespread poverty, unemployment, population growth and food shortages.

- Although India has had record harvests the last two years, its increases in food production have barely outstripped population growth.
- At least a quarter of the population is seriously underfed. Malnutrition is widespread among children.
- Most of the rural population remains beyond the reach of modern medical services. The resurgence of malaria in India, in common with other countries of the region, is a major concern.

Socio-Economic Performance

The government's announced development policy is directed towards increased employment and alleviation of poverty, particularly in rural areas. The government has pledged increased emphasis on meeting the minimum needs of the mass of rural people, particularly through providing potable water supply, market roads, primary education, and rural health and family welfare services. The planned expansion of irrigation and power facilities will provide opportunities for more employment in agriculture and rural industry.

While the new government is still formulating many of its development programs, certain priorities have been set. The national budget for agriculture has increased 54% in 1977. Irrigated land is planned to expand at an annual rate of two million hectares. Fertilizer consumption rose from 2.7 million tons in 1975 to a projected 4.2 million tons in 1977 and further increases are expected based on expanded domestic production. With World Bank assistance, foodgrain storage capacity will be expanded by 3.6 million tons. The United States is exploring with the Indians a program for an additional one million tons to follow up the Bank program. A policy for expanded integrated services

INDIA

in health and family welfare has been established and the central government malaria control budget has been doubled in recent years to over \$100 million. The government's budget has proposed a number of measures to raise revenues to finance these programs in an equitable manner.

External Donors

The United States is a member of the aid to India consortium. The World Bank group is the leading source of external development financing, accounting for \$1.1 billion of planned commitments for major infrastructure projects such as power generation and irrigation, as well as foodgrain storage, agricultural credit and extension. UNFPA, the United Kingdom and Sweden have contributed significantly to family planning. The United Kingdom, West Germany, and Japan finance capital imports; and Canada, fertilizers and vegetable oil. The United States will focus on programs aimed at increasing agricultural production and rural employment and controlling malaria. Projects in rural development, which address the problems of the rural poor, primarily require financing of local costs. The Government of India, while pledging itself to mobilize domestic resources, has asked that donors supplement their efforts with local cost financing.

A.I.D. Program Directions

The A.I.D. program is being initiated in FY 1978 with projects in malaria control, irrigation and a grant for cooperation in science and technology. The FY 1979 program is currently planned to help:

- Combat malaria as part of a regional strategy;
- Expand rural electrification to energize pump sets for irrigation and to promote small scale rural industry.

PL 480 Title I assistance will provide vegetable oil, a basic Indian food staple in chronic short supply.

CP 79-17

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	6	10	14
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-
Total	6	10	14
Participants^d			
Noncontract	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

CP 79-08

RESOURCE FLOWS			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	-	20,750	59,000
Grants	-	150	750
Total A.I.D.	-	20,900	59,750
P.L. 480**			
Title I	41,789	27,800	30,900
Title II	103,930	94,071	99,337
Total P.L. 480	145,719	121,871	130,237
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	145,719	142,771	189,987

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

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P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY						CP 79-14
(In 000MT/\$000)						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	122	15,795	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	38	25,994	60	27,800	70	30,900
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		41,789		27,800		30,900
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		96,894		88,377		92,198
World Food Programs ..		7,036		5,694		7,139
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		103,930		94,071		99,337
Total P.L. 480		145,719		121,871		130,237

PL 480 Title II programs will focus on maternal/child nutrition programs and school feeding, reflecting India's highest priorities. Local currency generated from the in-country sales of Title II vegetable oil will be used to build cooperatives for the production and marketing of edible oil.

Foodgrain Storage

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1977 requests the President to commit up to \$60 million to assist India with foreign exchange costs incurred in construction of grain storage facilities or other food and nutrition purposes. We have explored with the Government of India the possibilities for A.I.D. financing of additional foodgrain storage.

The International Development Association (IDA) agreed in November 1977 to fund an expansion of storage and handling facilities, thus fully occupying the management and

engineering resources of the Food Corporation of India (FCI) from 1978 through late 1980. As construction of the IDA-financed program phases down in late 1980, the FCI will begin to turn its workforce to a follow-on project, which A.I.D. plans to finance in FY 1980.

The GOI has a policy of holding foodgrain buffer stocks of 10 to 12 million tons to prevent wide fluctuations in consumer and producer prices. The past two excellent crop years have built up government foodgrain stocks to over 20 million tons including the buffer stock. Present storage facilities are inadequate to prevent losses due to spoilage, infestation and rodents.

The recent IDA credit will finance half the cost of a \$213 million project for construction of 3.6 million tons of storage by 1981. A gap of 3 to 4 million tons will remain to provide proper storage for the buffer stock. Canada is considering a project for 0.5 million tons of storage.

In FY 1980 A.I.D. plans to finance the foreign exchange costs, estimated at \$9.7 million, and half the local costs of constructing and equipping an additional million tons of bulk flat, silo and conventional bag storage. A.I.D. will also fund related technical assistance. Total project costs are estimated at \$98 million, of which the A.I.D. portion would be \$54 million.

A.I.D. Representative Alfred Bisset

Notes:

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: INDIA

CP 79-02

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Rural Electrification	* 386-0462	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat Medium Irrigation	386-0464	1978 1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	750	58,000	20,000
																	6,000
<u>Health</u>																	
Malaria Control	* 386-0455	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,000	20,000	32,000	33,000
<u>Section 106</u>																	
Application of Science and Technology for Rural Development	386-0465	1978 1/	-	-	2,000	150	-	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/ Planned for 1978 Implementation																	
Total			-	-	2,000	150	-	750	-	-	-	-	-	58,000	20,750	90,000	59,000

*Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

PROGRAM: INDIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Rural Electrification		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 386-0462		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		FY 79	58,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 58,000
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		PRIOR REFERENCE None		ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
				INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	FY 80

Purpose: To extend rural electrification at reasonable rates to backward areas, primarily to energize pumps for increasing small farm agricultural production and to develop rural industry.

Background: This project will increase rural employment, income, and productivity, thus assisting India address her massive rural poverty problems. The Government of India (GOI) established the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) in 1969 as an autonomous body to accelerate rural electrification. Provision of power is a key factor in increasing agricultural productivity and rural employment. Power is used primarily for irrigation pumps, which now number over three million in India, and for rural industry. REC finances electrification sub-projects submitted by State electricity boards after careful review of technical standards, economic and financial viability, and analysis of socio-economic indicators. An area development approach is employed to maximize project impact. To date, REC has sanctioned over 1,600 such sub-projects. About 65% of India's villages are without electricity, comprising 42% of the rural population. Projects for the benefit of poorer areas receive lending on softer terms from the REC.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOI has provided loans and equity contributions to augment REC resources. IDA has extended a credit of \$57 million, now fully committed, for rural electrification projects.

FY 1979 Program: REC estimates that the 200 electrification sub-projects in backward and low income areas will cost \$126 million over three years. Proposed A.I.D. financing of \$58 million, representing 46% of the total estimated project costs, includes about \$9 million for offshore procurement of materials. The balance of A.I.D.'s contribution together with the GOI's contribution of \$68.0 million will be spent for local procurement of materials and services.

Beneficiaries: REC has conducted evaluative studies of similar backward area sub-projects after completion, which confirm that small farmers are the primary beneficiaries.

Major Outputs: (All Years) Completion of 200 local rural electrification projects in economically depressed areas.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Commodities (conductors, transformers, meters, insulators, poles, etc.)	35,770
Construction	15,650
Service Connections	<u>6,580</u>
Total	\$58,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	58,000	-	58,000	

PROGRAM: INDIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Malaria Control		FUNDS Health		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
				FY 79	32,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 96,000
NUMBER 386-0455	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be submitted for FY 78		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To assist India bring malaria under control on a sustained basis.

Background and Progress to Date: India's malaria eradication program in the 1950's and early 60's brought malaria incidence down to less than 100,000 cases and no deaths by the mid-1960's. Since then, however, malaria incidence has risen dramatically, reaching 5.8 million officially reported cases last year. It is expected to reach eight million in 1977. A.I.D.'s assistance will form part of a region-wide strategy to combat the resurgence of malaria, which has been experienced throughout South Asia.

Recognizing that malaria eradication is not feasible in India at present, the Government of India (GOI) in consultation with the World Health Organization (WHO) has adopted a revised strategy for control of malaria. The GOI is making priority allocations of insecticides and drugs to areas of greatest need. In addition to strengthening rural malaria programs, special programs are being instituted for specific seriously-threatened urban areas to prevent reinfestation of surrounding rural areas.

The GOI has increased its budget allocation for the anti-malaria program to more than 70% of the national health budget. Although the country produces a substantial amount of DDT, the supply is inadequate. Only limited quantities of malathion and anti-malaria drugs are available. This A.I.D. project, to be initiated in mid FY 78, provides these critical resources until domestic production facilities are expanded.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOI has allocated \$101 million equivalent for the program in the current year. In addition, state governments are providing substantial budgetary and man-power inputs. UNICEF and WHO have arranged for emergency inputs of some insecticides and anti-malaria drugs during the current

year. UNIDO will finance local production facilities of anti-malarial drugs. WHO provides technical assistance, on request, and some specialized commodities.

FY 1979 Program: The GOI will continue expansion and improvement of the malaria control program outlined in its Modified Plan of Operations, making available to state governments the needed additional quantities of imported insecticides and drugs while continuing to develop and expand domestic production. Safety precautions required for handling of insecticides will be followed at central and state government levels in accordance with international standards.

Beneficiaries: Major beneficiaries are the rural poor in areas most heavily impacted by malaria, especially in the states of Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal.

Major Output: (All Years) Achievement of a sustained malaria control program operating at national and state levels with effective spraying, monitoring and other supporting operations and adequate supplies of insecticides, drugs and other necessary support.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Insecticides (DDT/Malathion)	24,000
Anti-malarial Drugs	<u>8,000</u>
Total	\$32,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	World Health Organization
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	28,000	20,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	28,000	20,000	8,000	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	32,000	36,000	96,000	

COUNTRY: INDIA

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL REPAY- TOTAL LESS LOANS MENTS REPAYMENTS AND AND AND GRANTS INTEREST INTEREST		
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	137.3	249.4	181.5	22.0	2589.9			
LOANS.....	65.6	143.0	78.9	-	2488.6			
GRANTS.....	71.7	106.4	102.6	22.0	101.3			
A. AID AND PREDECS.....	14.6	19.9	-	-	-			
LOANS.....	14.6	19.9	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)....	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	71.2	227.7	181.3	21.9	2589.9			
LOANS.....	-	121.6	78.9	-	2488.6			
GRANTS.....	71.2	106.1	102.4	21.9	101.3			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	121.6	78.9	-	2488.6			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	121.6	78.9	-	24.7			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	2463.9			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	71.2	106.1	102.4	21.9	101.3			
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.	8.2	36.7	12.8	-	8.5			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	63.0	69.4	89.6	21.9	92.8			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	51.5	1.8	0.2	0.1	*			
LOANS.....	51.0	1.5	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	*			
PEACE CORPS.....	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	*			
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	0.2	0.1	0.1	*				
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	0.2	0.1	0.1	*				
A. MAP GRANTS.....	0.2	0.1	0.1	*				
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-	-			
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	137.5	249.5	181.6	22.0				
LOANS.....	65.6	143.0	78.9	-				
GRANTS.....	71.9	106.5	102.7	22.0				
OTHER US LOANS.....	8.6	22.9	1.3	-	-			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	8.6	22.9	1.3	-	-			
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ¹
TOTAL	510.2	80.0	856.4	7,030.4
IBRD	210.2	80.0	269.0	1,992.2
IPC	6.6	-	-	51.5
IDA	684.1	-	622.0	4,732.0
UNDP	9.3	-	5.4	125.5
Other UN	-	-	-	129.2
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Country	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	828.9	773.0	4,505.2	
United Kingdom	151.2	197.5	1,125.8	
Germany	179.6	168.5	991.9	
Japan	144.8	140.0	734.2	
Canada	109.3	67.0	694.5	
Sweden	85.3	58.6	237.5	
Netherlands	58.7	62.2	233.1	
France	39.8	43.1	213.3	
Other	60.2	36.1	274.9	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Country	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1973-76	
TOTAL	203.7	399.5	838.2	
Iran	165.0	350.0	840.0	
Iraq	-	-	110.0	
UAE	38.7	31.6	70.3	
Kuwait	-	17.9	17.9	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ²	CY 1977 ²	CY 1964-77	
TOTAL	-	-	2,430.0	
USSR	-	-	840.0	
Eastern Europe	-	-	1,943.0	
			487.0	
D. MULTILATERAL DEBT RESCHEDULINGS				
	FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977	
TOTAL (U.S.)	167.0 (a)	156.0 (a)	169.0 (a)	

¹ Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only. UAE-United Arab Emirates.
² United States did not participate.

* LESS THAN \$50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

Indonesia

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 135,000

Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 220

Average 10 yr. GNP annual growth rate...(1965-1974) 4.1%

Life expectancy(1970) 48 years

Literacy rate.....(1973) 60% ,Male' n.a. ,Female 26%

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 2.3%

Annual per capita agricultural production growth rate.....(1955-1975) 0.1%

Food production per capita.....(dollars 1976) \$12.28

Major subsistence crop..... rice

 % of arable land.....(1975) 40%

Major cash crop..... rubber

 % of arable land.....(1975) 10%

Major exports.....(1976) crude petroleum, rubber

Major agricultural exports.....(1976) rubber, lumber

Value of all exports (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 7426, (75) 7103, (76) 8546

 Exports to U.S. (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 1688, (75) 2221, (76) 3004

Major agricultural imports.....(1976) cereals

Value of all imports (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 3842, (75) 4770, (76) 5673

 Imports from U.S. (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 531, (75) 810, (76) 1036

Trade balance, last 3 years.....(1974) 3584, (75) 2333, (76) 2874

Main trading partners... U.S., Japan, West Germany

Official international reserves, gross holdings, last 3 years... (1974) 1492, (75) 586, (76) 1499

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... (1974) 205, (75) 244, (76) 292

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 2,354, (74) 4,277, (75) 5,306

Central government total expenditures, last 3 years (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 2,738, (74) 4,692, (75) 6,361

Deficit or surplus (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) -384, (74) -415, (75) -1,055

Defense expenditures, last 3 years

 as % of total expenditures..... (1973) 16.5%, (74) 15.1%, (75) 17.4%

 as % of GNP..... (1973) 2.9%, (74) 2.9%, (75) 3.9%

Service payments on external public debt as % of goods and non-factor services, latest..... (1975) 7.1%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$89.8 million

 as % of country central government expenditures..... 1.4%

 as % of country imports of goods and services..... 1.5%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population 15 years of age and below...() n.a. (15/40) n.a. (40+) n.a.

Population growth rate....(1970-1971) 2.3% (1976-1977) 2.0%

Proportion of population in urban areas.....(1976) 19% () n.a.

Proportion of labor force in agriculture.....(1970) 61%

Major causes of mortality...() n.a.

Major causes of morbidity...() n.a.

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1970) 125

People per doctor.....(1976) 16,900

INDONESIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY								CP 79-13
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>								
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
1977								
Loans	28,900	18,000	-	-	5,900	5,000	-	
Grants	13,477	7,059	3,548	500	2,370	-	-	
Total	42,377	25,059	3,548	500	8,270	5,000	-	
1978								
Loans	61,200	49,200	7,000	-	5,000	-	-	
Grants	12,270	6,654	3,866	600	-	1,150	-	
Total	73,470	55,854	10,866	600	5,000	1,150	-	
1979								
Loans	54,000	40,000	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	
Grants	19,000	10,300	4,600	2,400	-	1,700	-	
Total	73,000	50,300	11,600	9,400	-	1,700	-	

Indonesia, with the fifth largest population in the world, and a per capita income of \$220, is one of the least developed LDCs. It is a mixture of peoples and cultures spread over 3,000 islands. Its size and location make Indonesia a key to the stability of Southeast Asia. It has important raw materials, and it has been a moderating influence among oil producing countries.

The A.I.D. program focuses on three main development problems: an acute shortage of adequately trained people; inadequate agricultural production; and over-population.

Development Overview:

Indonesia's immense economic problems, aggravated by population, geographic dispersion, inadequate infrastructure, and insufficient administrative and technical personnel, are far from solution.

Approximately 65% of the population, or 88 million people, still live at a level that does not provide for basic human needs. Overall agricultural production has increased at an average annual rate of 2.3% in the last decade, barely staying above the population growth rate. During this same period, Indonesia has become the world's largest importer of rice. The average land holding is under two acres, and the number of landless on the heavily populated island of Java is growing at an alarming rate. Although the Government of Indonesia (GOI) has one of the most effective family planning programs in the developing world, having reduced its population growth rate from 2.6% to 2.0% in the past decade, the population will reach 200 million by the year 2000.

In 1973, the U.S. assistance program took the initiative in shifting to projects to improve the plight of Indonesia's vast rural populace. A.I.D. is engaged in a series of interrelated projects to move project design and implementation from the central to local levels of government, create increased employment opportunities at the village level, and develop new methods of increasing the productivity of the rural sector on Indonesia's major islands.

Currently, PL 480 Title I continues to meet critical food shortages and provide local currency for Indonesia's development budget that directly benefit needy people.

Socio-Economic Performance:

The GOI's highest development priority is increasing food production.

By all accounts Indonesia had the most successful family planning program in Southeast Asia during the past decade; her strategy and accomplishments in this field are now used as a model for other nations.

Through various mechanisms including a well run distribution system for foodgrains, Indonesia has reduced its annual rate of inflation from over 20% in 1975 to the

INDONESIA

to the current 9.6%.

The mortality rate among preschool age children and infants is 35%. As in many other sectors, there is inadequate availability of a health delivery system which serves the broad mass of least well-off people. The GOI is trying to improve health services and reduce the rate of child mortality with programs in nutrition, community immunization, and treatment of dehydration resulting from diarrheal diseases.

The GOI must still do much to increase its own domestic revenues to reduce the proportion of its development and operating budget now financed from foreign earnings. Fifty-four percent of the GOI's annual budget is for development expenditures; less than 15% is for military expenditures.

External Donors:

Assistance to Indonesia is coordinated through a 17 nation consortium of which the World Bank, Japan and the United States are the leaders. For 1977, donors have indicated they would provide around \$1.5 billion of concessional assistance. The United States provides about 10% of official development aid to Indonesia. Traditionally, the major donors have focused on basic infrastructure and capital-intensive activities. While there has been a perceptible shift, encouraged by A.I.D., to agricultural, health and educational programs, the emphasis remains on capital projects.

A.I.D. Program Direction:

A.I.D. program emphasis will continue on improving the mechanisms within the GOI by which development planning and assistance can permeate to the village level.

At the same time, a number of labor intensive activities will be continued at the village level on Java and the outer islands as part of the nationwide effort to increase overall productivity and stabilize the rural

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	59	60	62
PASA ^c	-	5	6
Contract	101	108	117
Total	160	173	185
Participants^d			
Noncontract	189	349	151
Contract	26	431	662
Total	215	780	813

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS			
CP 79-08			
(In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	19,520	75,253	84,177
Grants	4,163	16,175	11,122
Total A.I.D.	23,683	91,428	95,299
P.L. 480**			
Title I	125,728	118,200	106,000
Title II	6,644	5,106	6,570
Total P.L. 480	132,372	123,306	112,570
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	156,055	214,734	207,869

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

INDONESIA

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
(In 000MT/\$000)						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	283.5	32,064	182.0	20,200	150.0	16,000
Rice	369.9	93,664	300.0	98,000	300.0	90,000
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		125,728		118,200		106,000
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		2,827		4,259		3,690
World Food Programs ..		3,817		847		2,880
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		6,644		5,106		6,570
Total P.L. 480		132,372		123,306		112,570

sector. U.S. universities will assist in this effort by improving and expanding the now limited cadre of personnel trained in rural development.

New initiatives will be undertaken to extend health and immunization programs to the village level on Java and Bali, and from this experience eventually extend such programs to the outer islands.

The successful population program on Java and Bali will continue, with commodities to permit Indonesia to produce its own oral contraceptives being centrally procured under loan. Based on strategies perfected in these inner islands, the family planning program will be extended to the outer islands.

Mission Director Thomas C. Niblock

Notes:

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: INDONESIA

CP 79-02

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Expenditures	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
Food and Nutrition																	
Assistance to Agriculture	497-0189	1969	2,444	2,071	254	250	-	290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Agricultural Research	497-0198	1971	2,167	1,335	-	324	-	308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Brackish Water Fishery Production	497-0236	1977	217	71	-	74	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kabupaten Planning and Management	497-0237	1977	470	-	-	111	-	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Area Development Project Planning	497-0238	1975	397	260	-	137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Northern Sumatra Regional Planning	* 497-0246	1977	360	-	400	360	800	430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sederhana (Simple) Irrigation II	497-0252	1978	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,200	-	-	-	
Sumatra Agricultural Research	497-0263	1978	2,500	-	-	648	-	864	-	7,000	-	-	-	3,570	-	2,044	
Provincial Area Development Program I	* 497-0264	1977	1,000	-	-	400	1,000	600	-	6,000	-	-	-	900	-	1,800	
Provincial Area Development Program II	* 497-0282	1979	-	-	-	-	1,200	-	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	9,000	-	
Agriculture Development, Planning and Administration	497-0265	1977	1,300	-	-	200	-	400	-	5,000	-	-	-	110	-	2,550	
Rural Electrification I	* 497-0267	1978	-	-	3,000	1,700	3,000	1,200	-	-	-	-	30,000	1,000	-	17,000	
Small Scale Fisheries Development	* 497-0286	1978	-	-	750	500	750	470	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rural Works	497-0240	6/74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,800	640	-	-	1,300	-	1,500	
Rural Works II	* 497-0285	1979	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	
Aceh Road Betterment	497-0241	6/74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,300	1,134	-	6	2,300	-	3,100	
Graduate Agriculture School	* 497-0290	1979	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	
Eastern Island Agriculture Education	* 497-0293	1979	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	
Sederhana Irrigation and Land Development I	497-0242	2/75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,700	1,228	-	2	9,500	-	7,900	
Luwu Area and Transmigration Development	497-0244	6/75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	74	-	-	4,800	-	5,100	
Citanduy Basin Development	497-0245	12/75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,500	219	-	-	3,700	-	2,300	
Citanduy Basin Development II	* 497-0281	1979	-	-	-	-	500	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	16,000	-	
Technical Assistance/Consulting Services	497-0249	12/75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	213	-	-	2,700	-	1,900	
Agriculture Education for Development	497-0260	3/76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,500	-	-	-	1,800	-	1,400	
Population Planning																	
Family Planning Assistance Services	497-0188	1968	39,636	35,069	-	4,567	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,567	-	-	-	
Family Planning Development and Services	* 497-0270	1978	-	-	3,866	3,000	4,600	3,400	16,465	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oral Contraceptives	* 497-0271	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,300	-	-	-	7,000	4,700	7,000 5,800	
Health																	
Health Research and Development	497-0230	1975	862	477	-	133	-	182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Health Training, Research and Development	* 497-0273	1978	-	-	600	400	1,200	780	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Community Immunization	* 497-0253	1979	-	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	-	

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: INDONESIA

CP 79-02

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Expenditures	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Health (cont'd.)</u>																	
Malaria Control	497-0239	6/74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,700	12,209	-	-	-	5,600	5,890	
Rural Sanitation Manpower Development	497-0247	6/74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,800	-	-	-	2,170	2,000		
Surakarta Potable Water	497-0262	9/76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,800	-	-	-	4,700	-		
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>																	
General Participant Training	497-0183	1967	12,105	10,984	-	1,121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Educational Finance	497-0229	1975	425	171	-	164	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Non-Formal Education	497-0234	1975	746	209	-	400	-	137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Professional Resources Development	497-0275	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	780		
Higher Education Development Training	497-0248	6/76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	960	1,030		
Professional Resources Development I	497-0261	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,100	-	-	-	1,300	1,600		
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																	
Voluntary Agency Co-Financing	* 497-0225	1974	942	540	1,250	1,000	1,250	1,150	2,340	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Appropriate and Low-Cost Technology	497-0268	1978	-	-	550	186	-	201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Science and Technology	* 497-0266	1978	-	-	600	500	500	410	400	5,000	-	-	-	950	1,125		
Appropriate Technology Center for Rural Electrification 1/	* 497-0295	1979	-	-	-	-	500	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Semarang Steam Power Station	497-0204	6/71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,700	17,342	-	-	1,600	758		
Ketenger Power Transmission and Distribution	497-0213	6/71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,000	19,199	-	-	1,801	-		
West Java Transmission and Distribution, Phase I	497-0215	6/72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,200	1,352	-	-	5,800	7,300		
West Java Interim Generation	497-0231	2/73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,331	9,439	-	-	1,892	-		
Jagorawi Highway Construction	497-0223	2/73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,000	17,327	-	-	4,500	3,100		
West Java Transmission and Distribution, Phase II	497-0232	8/73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,700	501	-	-	7,600	6,200		
TOTAL			65,571	51,187	12,270	16,175	19,000	11,122	24,705	268,731	80,376	-	16	61,200	75,253	54,000	84,177

1/ Should be shown under Food and Nutrition category

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace, interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Citanduy River Basin Development II		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 16,500	500 Grant	16,000 Loan
					LIFE OF 2,000 Grant PROJECT 18,000 16,000 Loan
NUMBER 497-0281	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None	FY 1979	FY 1982	OF PROJECT FY 1984

Purpose: To increase productivity and income of small farmers through flood prevention, upper watershed management, and erosion and siltation control.

Background: Deforestation, farm land erosion, siltation, and flooding threaten most of Indonesia's major river basins. Since 1972 A.I.D. and the Government of Indonesia (GOI) have cooperated in formulating and carrying out a comprehensive development program in the Citanduy River Basin. The Citanduy I Loan for \$12.5 million signed in 1976 will help prevent flooding and develop irrigation in the lower basin. Citanduy II is a continuation of the 1976 project which, while furthering irrigation development of the flood-protected lowlands, will shift emphasis to erosion control in the upper basin and strengthen the personnel and institutions responsible for basin-wide management.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOI welcomes A.I.D.'s role in the coordinated development of this basin. Given its experience to date, A.I.D. is the most technically qualified donor agency to assist in succeeding stages of this development. The GOI is matching the A.I.D. contribution of \$13.5 million for watershed development and water control, and is also providing \$1.7 million in construction equipment. No other donor has expressed desire or has the in-country staff to work closely with the GOI on the development of Citanduy.

FY 1979 Program: Construction will begin on the Sidareja irrigation system of 16,000 hectares. Upland cropping activities will begin in the most eroded areas of the 12,000 hectare upper watershed area. A.I.D. will grant fund nine person-years of technical assistance (\$500,000) and loan fund irrigation, drainage and watershed development plus longer term technical supervision and studies (\$16,000,000).

Beneficiaries: There will be 560,000 direct beneficiaries, given the ratio of 20 people per unit of arable land (hectare). For the lowland small farmers and laborers irrigation will improve crop production and income, while drainage will improve sanitation and health. For the upland beneficiaries, the program will stabilize and improve agricultural activities resulting in more employment and production. The total project cost of \$30.5 million divided by directly benefitting families is \$353 per family. With the inclusion of indirect beneficiaries, this per family cost drops below \$50.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Upper watershed restoration	12,000 hectares
Double-cropped riceland	16,000 hectares
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Grant: Technical Assistance (9 person years)	500
Loan: Irrigation and Drainage	3,500
Watershed Development	10,000
Construction Equipment	300
Technical Assistance and Studies (27 man-years)	<u>2,200</u>
	16,000
Total	16,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	16,500	1,500	18,000	

PROGRAM: INDONESIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79.05

TITLE Provincial Area Development Program		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 497-0282		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 10,200	1,200 Grant	3,000 Grant
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	9,000 Loan		LIFE OF PROJECT 12,000
PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 197		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83	

Purpose: To improve capabilities of local government within three provinces to undertake rural development activities which impact on the poor; to improve supporting capabilities of central government agencies; and to increase the incomes of the rural poor.

Background: This project expands the initial efforts of the Government of Indonesia (GOI) to further decentralize and supplement its existing rural development program with more basic activities designed to reach the rural poor. It began on a pilot basis in the provinces of Central Java and North Sumatra in FY 1977. This increment further expands this undertaking into three more provinces in FY 1979.

Prospects for successful expansion of this activity are good because of effective performance at the central level in support and coordination of province level activities under the initial project. Significant initiative at the local level is being achieved. The initiative stems from ready acceptance of increased responsibility and authority derived from this decentralized approach to development planning and project implementation.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOI will provide at least \$6.5 million in rupiah for subproject financing, counterpart support, and in-kind contributions. No other donors are involved.

FY 1979 Program: The \$9,000,000 loan requested will fund a large number of pilot sub-projects planned for implementation during FY 1979, all aimed at reaching the rural poor. Technical assistance and training in support of this effort will be provided both at the central and provincial levels from the \$1,200,000 requested in grant funds.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries will be poorer inhabitants of rural areas whose incomes can be increased as a result of the subprojects and local development activities planned and

undertaken by GOI officials in close contact with the beneficiaries. The emphasis is on this group, and on the designing of projects to improve their participation in and benefits from rural development in Indonesia.

Major Outputs: All Years

Trained personnel
Improved administrative procedures for executing rural development
Innovative pilot rural development activities

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Grant: Technical Assistance (15 person years)	900
Training (250 person months)	<u>300</u>
	1,200
Loan: Commodities (pumps, vehicles, supplies, etc.)	750
Subprojects (rural credit, crop testing, minor rural infrastructure, etc.)	<u>8,250</u>
	9,000
Total	10,200

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	10,200	1,800	12,000	

To be selected.

TITLE Rural Works II		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 497-0285		PRIOR REFERENCE		FY 79	LIFE OF PROJECT	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	500 Grant	8,000 Loan	500 Grant 25,000 Loan
		None		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To assist the Government of Indonesia (GOI) to develop and implement a national rural works program which will provide employment for rural under- and unemployed and increase the economic potential in the poorest areas of Indonesia through the creation, rehabilitation, and maintenance of rural infrastructure.

Background: The Rural Works projects is a direct response to increased GOI efforts to improve the economic and social well-being of the rural poor. The \$6.8 million Rural Works I loan (FY 1974) evolved from a successful Food-for-Work program but was limited to food deficit areas. The Rural Works I project focused on providing a cash wage for labor-intensive projects in rural areas where under/unemployment and poverty were most severe. Rural Works II, while continuing with the labor-intensive sub-project approach of Rural Works I, will emphasize to a much greater degree the creation of a durable productive rural infrastructure. The GOI has accepted this shift in emphasis, and A.I.D. has established the technical and advisory capability necessary to support the more complex task of concentrating on rural infrastructure which contribute most to rural productivity. A.I.D. also employs a technical capability in Indonesia to monitor the project activities. The GOI's commitment to Rural Works is manifested by its pre-financing more than \$21.5 million in rupiah equivalent over the past three years to support Rural Works I. Of this amount, only \$8 million was reimbursed by A.I.D., under the Fixed Amount Reimbursement (FAR) method, and by the Netherlands loans.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of the Netherlands (RNG) plans to provide \$5.5 million to expand this activity in collaboration with A.I.D. The RNG will adopt A.I.D. subproject acceptance criteria and reimbursement procedures to ensure close donor coordination. The GOI will continue pre-financing of sub-project activities at a level of \$20 million.

FY 1979 Program: The GOI plans 400 to 500 subprojects in FY 1979 at an average cost of about \$34,000. Ultimately a total of up to 2,000 rural works subprojects are to be completed during the three-year life of the project in 1,000 to 1,500 of the poorest sub-districts in Indonesia. A.I.D. will reimburse up to 50% of the costs of completed subprojects for a total of \$8 million. A.I.D. will also provide \$500,000 in grant funding for continued technical assistance and training support.

Beneficiaries: Rural Works I demonstrated that the poorest benefit most from job opportunities created by rural works projects, since the landless or smallest landholders and under/unemployed are most likely to hire themselves out for wages. It is estimated that 580,000 laborers will benefit directly during construction of the subprojects, with up to 20 million people benefiting directly or indirectly from the completed subprojects. The project cost per family benefited is estimated roughly at \$12.50, of which the A.I.D. contribution is about \$5.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Rural Works subprojects completed	2,000
GOI rural works personnel trained	500
Improved GOI project planning and management capability	

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>(\$ thousands)</u>
	<u>FY 79</u>
Grant: Technical Assistance (6 person-years)	300
Training (in-country courses and seminars)	200
	<u>500</u>
Loan: Subproject Financing (FAR)	8,000
Total	8,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	8,500	17,000	25,500	

TITLE Graduate Agriculture School		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 497-0290		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 79 1,000 Grant 4,000 Loan	LIFE OF PROJECT	5,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To help develop the Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) as a center of excellence to provide well-trained agricultural leaders and university staff members to meet the manpower requirements of Indonesia's agricultural sector.

Background: Presently the Higher Agriculture Education Project through Midwestern University Consortium for International Assistance (MUCIA) is assisting the improvement of IPB and other universities' agriculture programs. With help from this project IPB is establishing itself as a leader in agriculture education in Indonesia, and is regarded by the Government of Indonesia (GOI) and A.I.D. as the cornerstone of efforts to increase the quantity and quality of educated agriculture sector manpower. IPB, with the assistance of the University of Wisconsin, is doing preliminary work for preparation of a Master Development Plan which would establish it as a first-class agriculture university. Separate projects to upgrade other agriculture training institutions are planned which will draw on the improved facilities and trained staff at IPB as a resource.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOI Directorate of Higher Education will provide \$4 million in rupiah equivalents to the project in addition to the \$5 million A.I.D. project. Other donors currently providing assistance to IPB are the Ford Foundation, the British Overseas Council, and the Agricultural Development Council.

FY 1979 Program: Loan funded construction of a library-classroom building will begin; equipment, books and other instruction material will be ordered for the library-classroom building, and specialized laboratory equipment will be ordered (\$4 million). Participants will be selected for training and consultants will begin work on the curriculum funded by the grant (\$1 million).

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries ultimately will be the multitude of poor farmers who will receive improved services and assistance made possible by trained personnel from government agencies and agricultural institutions. Direct beneficiaries are participants trained in agronomy, food and agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

Major Outputs: All Years

- Graduate curricula and programs in fields of agronomy, food processing, agriculture mechanics, forestry and fisheries
- A central library essential for graduate study
- Trained faculty
- A completed library-general classroom core building

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79

Grant: Long-term and short-term advisors -	
20 person years	800
Participant training: 200 person months	200
	<u>1,000</u>
Loan: Library-classroom building	2,000
Equipment for building	1,000
Laboratory equipment	1,000
	<u>4,000</u>
Total	5,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	5,000	-	5,000	

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TITLE Eastern Island Title XII Agriculture Education		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 1,000	Grant 3,000	Loan
NUMBER 497-0293		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,000		
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79
					ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To develop agricultural and sea resources programs which will provide trained manpower for activities increasing productivity and incomes for poor farmers and fishermen in the eastern region of Indonesia.

Background: Indonesian planners recognize development programs must be established on a regional basis because of the size and diversity of the Indonesian archipelago. The Indonesian Government has established an Association of Eastern Island Universities and has designated this Association to play a principal role in the development of Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Maluku and Irian Jaya. This region has rich agricultural and sea resource potential. A.I.D. has been requested to assist the Association in fully developing this potential by helping reorient the curricula of each member university. The curricula will then support food production and community services, through applied agricultural and social research, and practical extension work. The Asia Foundation has provided technical expertise to measure the progress of the Eastern Islands University Association and to upgrade each member university's administrative capability.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Asian Development Bank is expected to approve a \$15 million loan upgrading physical facilities and implementing a master plan developed by Hasanuddin University, the hub institution. The Australian Government will furnish technical assistance to develop Hasanuddin's animal husbandry program. The Ford Foundation also has furnished some technical aid. The Indonesian Government will provide \$1.4 million in rupiah equivalents for commodities and other logistical support.

FY 1979 Program: The technical assistance team, participants for long-term training in the United States and in-country graduate training will be funded by the \$1 million grant. Under the loan

of \$3 million library-instructional materials, laboratory, and equipment for the experimental farm will be ordered.

Beneficiaries: Through the use of improved practices introduced by the local university-trained specialist, the farmers and fishermen of the eastern region will increase their productivity and their incomes and thus be the final beneficiaries of this effort.

Major Outputs:All Years

For each member University;	
- A master plan in operation and an assigned role commensurate with its capabilities	8
- A staff development plan and one tenth of its project related staff trained to an M.A. or Ph.D. level	8
- Curricula and graduate program development	8

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)

	<u>FY 79</u>
Grant: 10 person-years technical assistance	700
200 person-months participant training	200
400 person-months in-country graduate training	<u>100</u>
	1,000
Loan: Library-Instructional Materials	1,000
Laboratory Equipment	1,500
Equipment for the Experimental Farm	<u>500</u>
	3,000
Total	4,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	4,000	-	4,000	

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CP 79.05

TITLE Appropriate Technology Center for Rural Electrification		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 500	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,500	
NUMBER 497-0295	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: Develop a technician training program in rural electric technology to provide the manpower to develop, implement, and maintain a rural electrification system.

Background: The Government of Indonesia (GOI) desires to extend electric services to the rural areas and bring the benefits of electrification to its vast rural populace. Small industries have sprung up and agricultural productivity has increased in the few areas presently serviced by electricity. The GOI realizes that an expanded rural electrification program will require semi-professional manpower development and has requested A.I.D. to assist in the effort through establishment of a non-degree diploma program at Brawijaya University.

Host Country and Other Donors: At the present time the GOI has on-going and planned loans of approximately \$123 million to build a steam-electric power plant and to rehabilitate and expand electric distribution systems in rural areas. There are no other host government or donor plans in the area of rural electric technology education.

FY 1979 Program: \$500,000 is requested in grant funds to finance a contractor to assist in developing the curriculum for electric technologists; and to select and send staff for training, as well as provide commodities.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries of this project will be the multitude of poor villagers ultimately who receive electric service. Their incomes will be increased by the introduction of small scale employment-generating rural industries and expanded agricultural production made possible by the rural electrification system. Graduates of the rural electric technology center will plan, implement, and maintain this system.

Major Outputs:**All Years**

Qualified teaching staff for an electric technology program
 A one year and a three year instructional program keyed to the needs of rural electrification
 An operational university extension service to provide consultants for both rural electrification and development of small scale industries served by electricity

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)

	FY 79
24 person-months Technical Assistance	163
80 person-months participant training	97
7 person-months in region training	7
Commodities	233
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	1,000	1,500	

TITLE Community Immunization		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 497-0253		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 79 1,200 Grant	LIFE OF PROJECT 8,200	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		7,000 Loan		
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To accelerate and expand the national immunization program by supporting the development of a "cold chain" of refrigerated facilities from the point of manufacture to the point of immunization; to increase production of vaccines in-country; and to train personnel in the administration and technical aspects of community immunization.

Background: Detailed plans are underway for the implementation of an effective "cold chain" system nation-wide. Pilot studies have been carried out to establish vaccine efficacy and effective vaccinating schedules to insure the success of the program. Training programs are being developed throughout the nation to re-train existing vaccinators. It is estimated that 70% to 80% of Indonesian children below 12 years of age have already been immunized against smallpox and tuberculosis, but a much smaller percentage are inoculated against other diseases.

Host Country and Other Donors: Government of Indonesia (GOI) contributions will total \$40,000,000 in rupiah over five years. WHO, UNICEF and Japan will continue to support the Community Immunization project with short-term and long-term consultants and equipment.

FY 1979 Program: Immunization against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus (DPT) and tetanus toxoid (TFT) in all provinces will begin. Nation-wide immunizations for smallpox and tuberculosis (BCG) will continue, supported by the A.I.D. funded project totalling \$8,200,000.

Beneficiaries: By the end of 1984 it is expected that at least 80% of all children in Indonesia below the age 12 years will have received adequate immunization against BCG, DPT, and smallpox. In the same period 80% of pregnant women will have received adequate vaccinations against tetanus. These vaccinations will be provided at a cost of approximately \$3.00 per person.

Major Outputs: All Years

- 80% of all Indonesian children below 12 years immunized against BCG, DPT and smallpox
- 80% of all pregnant females immunized against tetanus

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 1979

<u>Grant:</u> Consultants (15 person years)	1,200
<u>Loan:</u> Cold chain, stationary and transit refrigeration equipment	2,850
Training and training supplies	500
Vaccine production	2,450
Transport	750
Supplies	<u>450</u>
	7,000
Total	8,200

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	8,200	-	8,200	

TITLE Northern Sumatra Regional Planning		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 800		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,560
NUMBER 497-0246 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 55		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To establish coordinated provincial and regional planning programs for the development of a region comprising the four northern provinces of Sumatra.

Background and Progress to Date: In response to a request from the Indonesian Government, A.I.D. funded a study in 1974 to develop an approach to: improve the quantity and quality of information for development decision making; and improve the allocation of resources for social and rural infrastructure projects. Following an analysis of the consultant's report, the Government of Indonesia (GOI) established within the country three major development regions, and requested A.I.D. assistance to implement the report's major recommendations pertaining to North Sumatra.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOI has programmed \$525,000 plus \$170,000 of in-kind support for three years to cover the cost of the Indonesian project team members, to construct the project office and the advisor's housing, and to purchase and operate project vehicles.

FY 1979 Program: The project is well into the implementation stage. The Project Team has been in operation for six months and the short-term consultants are fully engaged. Work will focus on the preparation of the regional sections of the GOI's third Five Year Plan and development of an action program for the first year of the plan. Grant funds of \$800,000 are proposed to provide consultants time, staff training, and supplies and equipment.

Beneficiaries: Some 12.5 million people live in rural areas of the North Sumatra Region, of which some 10 million subsist on per capita annual incomes of under \$200. This project seeks to improve the well being of these 10 million people by enabling the provinces to identify and analyze the problems, needs, and desires of the rural dwellers.

Major Outputs:All Years

- Approved regional development plan
- System established for identifying and planning priority projects
- Regional information centers established
- System institutionalized for project monitoring and evaluation
- Plan formulated for long-term workforce development
- Trained planners in the region

20

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)

FY 79

- Consultants--10 person-years
- Commodities--Office supplies and equipment
- Staff development

600

20

180

Total

800

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	360	-	360	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	400	360		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	760	260	400	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	800	-	1,560	

TITLE Provincial Area Development Program I		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 497-0264		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 56	FY 79 1,000 Grant	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,000 Grant 6,000 Loan	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To improve capabilities of local government within the provinces of Central Java and North Sumatra to undertake rural development activities which impact on the poor; to improve supporting capabilities of central government agencies; and to increase the incomes of the rural poor.

Background and Progress to Date: This pilot effort is an attempt by the Government of Indonesia to further decentralize and complement its existing rural development programs with basically non-infrastructure activities designed to reach the rural poor. It began in the provinces of Central Java and North Sumatra with FY 1977 authorization of loan and grant assistance. The former province typifies the overcrowded, land-scarce inner islands, and the latter region is typical of the underpopulated and underutilized outer islands. Significant progress has been made in provincial planning and coordination necessary to support provincial projects. Teams have developed and initiated activities tailored to local conditions in each province. The Central Java program is seeking to reach the rural poor through agricultural activities, the promotion of off-farm employment, rural credit, and local level development schemes. The Aceh, North Sumatra program is helping the rural poor through agricultural production schemes focusing on rice and secondary food crops and other agricultural commodities, and rural handicraft and processing industries.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Indonesia will provide at least \$4,300,000 in rupiah for subproject financing, counterpart support, and in-kind contributions. No other donors are involved with the project.

FY 1979 Program: During FY 1979 the \$1,000,000 in technical assistance will support a large variety of pilot subprojects and training.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries of the project will be poorer inhabitants of rural areas whose incomes will be augmented. These will include some two million rural dwellers within Central Java who are either landless, near landless, or situated on marginally productive soils. Within the Aceh area, these include some 400,000 poor farmers who have not benefited to date from agricultural development. The estimated cost per family benefited will be about \$20.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Trained Personnel (Central Java, Aceh and national level)	45
Agriculturally-related demonstration activities for Central Java	20
Rural enterprises assisted in Central Java	150
Families receiving rural credit in Central Java	170,000
Sub-districts participating in development schemes in Central Java	55
Agriculturally-related demonstration activities in Aceh	23
Rural enterprises assisted in Aceh	50
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Technical Assistance (12 man-years)	800
Training (175 man-months)	<u>200</u>
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	7,000*	-	7,000	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	500		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	7,000*	500	6,500	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	-	8,000	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	*Includes FY 1977 loan authorized 9/16/77 for \$6,000,000; loan agreement not signed o/a 11/15/77

TITLE Rural Electrification I		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 497-0267		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 58	FY 79 3,000 Grant	LIFE OF PROJECT	30,000 Loan 6,000 Grant
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To demonstrate that electrical power can be reliably provided to rural Indonesia at affordable prices, and that it will contribute to productivity and improvement in the quality of life.

Background and Progress to Date: A.I.D. has assisted Indonesia in rural electrification training programs since 1961. In early 1976 the Government of Indonesia (GOI) decided that introducing electric power into rural areas is necessary and timely. A.I.D. was asked to help design a rural electrification program to distribute electricity at a price that large numbers of poor people can afford. Feasibility and pre-feasibility studies were carried out by the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA) with A.I.D. financing.

These studies assisted the GOI to judge the relative merits of accelerating rural electrification through consumer-owned electric cooperatives, through expansion of the existing limited distribution system of the national power company or through some combination of the two approaches. NRECA, under contract, is helping the GOI in the design and organization of rural electric cooperative distribution systems, and in the training of operating personnel.

Host Country and Other Donors: The host country will contribute \$22.7 million in rupiah for local costs. Canada plans to contribute \$15 million for purchase of generators. The Netherlands has also expressed an interest in participating in rural electrification; commitments are not yet firm. As the U.S. program demonstrates the feasibility of this approach, we hope to see the World Bank take a more active role in rural electrification; it currently concentrates on power generation and transmission on Java.

FY 1979 Program: This last tranche of \$3 million in FY 1979 grant funding will provide 180 person months of technical advisory assistance.

Beneficiaries: The one million villagers receiving electricity will be the direct beneficiaries of this project. Of the remaining one million people in the immediate area of the distribution systems, about half will benefit from street lighting and lighting in private and public buildings. All of the two million people in the immediate service areas and some in surrounding areas will benefit from increased economic activity resulting from the electric power provided. The cost will be approximately \$100 per family.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Rural electrical distribution systems in four provinces providing approximately 195,000 connections. The systems will be completed including headquarters sites	10
Operating personnel trained	500
Training program to demonstrate productive uses of electricity	10
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Technical Assistance (15 person years)	1,500
Productive Uses Training	250
A & E Services	<u>1,250</u>
Total	3,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	National Rural Electric Cooperative Association
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	33,000	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	33,000	2,700	30,300	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	3,000	-	36,000	

TITLE Small Scale Fisheries Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 750		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,500
NUMBER 497-0286	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Change to be submitted		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To increase the quantity, quality, and variety of food fish available to poor consumers and provide additional income and employment for small, low-income ocean fishermen and fresh-water fish producers.

Background and Progress to Date: Ninety-seven percent of fishing boats in Indonesia are not motorized, which greatly limits their area of operation. The average catch per unit is half that of other Southeast Asian countries. It is estimated that only 20% of the potential catch is harvested each year. Ice is expensive and meets only 10% of the fishing industry's needs outside Java. Fish ponds are small and yields are among the lowest in the region, producing less than one-third the average yield per hectare in the Philippines. Previous attempts to increase fish production in Indonesia concentrated on a few costly large-scale commercial approaches. This project is seeking to develop viable alternatives for application by the many very poor fishermen and small producers.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Indonesia (GOI) will build the necessary hatcheries, ice plants, demonstration ponds, and floating fish cages necessary for this project. Additionally, the GOI will provide an adequate number of technicians to supervise implementation of project activities. Estimated contributions currently total \$1 million by the GOI.

FY 1979 Program: To continue work started in FY 1978 to construct an ice plant, complete one of three floating fish cages, complete two of five fresh-water shrimp research and demonstration stations, and build a fish hatchery A.I.D. will contribute \$750,000 in grant funds.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will be the owners or operators of small boats; fishermen who do not own boats but share the

catch; small fresh-water pond owners; fish breeders; feed mill operators; laborers who are employed in fisheries operations. Rural and urban consumers will receive major benefits from access to more abundant, reliable sources of fish protein.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
A pilot ice plant	1
A fishery management system & trained personnel	1
Research and demonstration floating fish cages	3
Fresh-water shrimp research and demonstration stations and trained staff	5
An improved hatchery	1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Grant: Equipment for ice plant and research stations	215
Technical Assistance (9 person years)	487
Participants Trained (45 person months)	<u>48</u>
Total	750

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	750	500		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	750	500	250	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	750	-	1,500	

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TITLE Family Planning Development and Services			FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT
				FY 79 4,600	25,245	
NUMBER 497-0270	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 61	FY 78	FY 82	OF PROJECT	
					FY 83	

Purpose: To increase the use of modern, legal contraceptive methods in Indonesia by eligible couples from 18% in 1977 to 48% in 1983.

Background and Progress to Date: This project will provide continued support for clinic and village family planning on Java and Bali, as well as accelerated assistance efforts on 21 Outer Island provinces. Past assistance has consisted of vehicles, medical equipment, research and development, village family planning support, and contraceptives, mostly pills and condoms.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Indonesia (GOI) will provide approximately \$218 million to support the basic family planning program over the life of this project. The IBRD will provide support for construction of family planning training and administrative centers, population education, vehicles, and research through its five year, \$24 million second population project.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. assistance will focus on improving and expanding village family planning programs, especially of Java and Bali, to increase country-wide Family Planning outlets from 2.4 per 1,000 eligible couples in 1977 to 5.4 by 1982. Efforts will also be made to test the feasibility of integrating village health and immunization services with family planning. Grant funding proposed totals \$4,600,000.

Beneficiaries: The major beneficiaries will be poor families in rural areas who, some for the first time, will have access to modern family planning. A.I.D. estimates that by the end of FY 1979, 33% of eligible couples in the country will be using modern contraception through the program. The majority of these women will be illiterate wives of farmers. From 1968 to 1977, the annual average cost per family planning acceptor was \$14.28; the A.I.D.

share of this cost was approximately \$3.85.

Major Outputs:

	FY 77	All Years
- Village Depots	25,000	52,000
- Village Family Planning Groups	20,000	70,000
- Voluntary Sterilization Centers	75	521
- R & D Studies	85	100
- Participants	500	560-575

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Grant: Family Planning Development and Evaluation	1,230
Family Planning Services and Delivery Centers	2,920
Population Policy Studies	50
Training	400
Total	4,600

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	3,866	3,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	3,866	3,000	866	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	4,600	16,779	25,245	

TITLE Oral Contraceptive Loan		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 7,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 40,000
NUMBER 497-0271 GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 62	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To increase the effective use of oral contraceptives and begin transition of funding from the U.S. Government to the Government of Indonesia (GOI) of contraceptive requirements for the National Family Planning Program.

Background and Progress to Date: A.I.D. has provided Indonesia with contraceptives since FY 1968. During this period, prevalence of use on Java/Bali (66% of population) has gone from 0% to 15.2% of eligible couples. Phase I Outer Islands (25% of population) has increased their prevalence from 1% in 1975 to 4.6% of eligible couples in 1977. Fertility has fallen 15% on Java/Bali from the late 1960s to 1976. Among new acceptors, 68.8% on Java/Bali and 69.6% on the Outer Islands take oral contraceptives, while among continuing users the percentages are 58.2 on Java/Bali and 60.9 on the Outer Islands. The project's purpose and goal are being met. The next step is an orderly phase-in of GOI financing while maintaining progress in contraceptive distribution and use.

Host Country and Other Donors: Total program inputs from 1968 to 1977 have been about \$133.3 million with 39% from the GOI, 31% from A.I.D., and 30% from other donors (predominantly IBRD and UNFPA). Total program inputs from FY 1978 to FY 1983 should be about \$327 million with at least 66% from the GOI, 20% (\$65 million) from A.I.D., and 14% from IBRD, UNFPA and other donors.

FY 1979 Program: The FY 1979 program will require 40.8 million cycles of oral contraceptives at a total cost of \$7,000,000 for both raw materials and finished contraceptives.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are primarily poor married women in rural areas and their families. The current number of direct beneficiaries, 2.4 million contraceptive users, is expected to more than double to 5.2 million by 1983. This will benefit over 17 million persons in families practicing family planning,

particularly small children who will have better diets due to spacing and fewer children in households. The cost per family benefited is \$13.67.

Major Outputs: FY 77 All Years

- Doubling of total <u>service outlets</u> (per 1,000 married women of reproductive age) with OCs from	2.4	to	5.0
- Doubling of current OC <u>users</u> (millions) from	2.4	to	5.2
-Production by local manufacturers (million monthly cycles)	10.0	to	216.0

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79

Loan: Commodities (oral contraceptives) 7,000

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	7,300	-	7,300	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	7,000	4,700		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	14,300	4,700	9,600	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	7,000	18,700	40,000	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

PROGRAM: INDONESIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Health Training Research and Development		FUNDS Health		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
				FY 79 1,200	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,000
NUMBER 497-0273	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE		INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 63		FY 78	FY 83
			ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83		

Purpose: To reorganize and strengthen the public health research and planning capability of the Government of Indonesia to make health programs more effective and responsive to the needs of the poor in coverage and quality.

Background and Progress to Date: This project builds on knowledge gained under the Health Research and Development Project (FY 1974-1977) which studied disease control, paramedical training, and public health management. It carries forward studies in health planning, research development, education, nurse training, and immunization. It provides consultant services and training resources to the Ministry of Health to assist meeting the Health Sector goals of the Indonesian Five-Year Development Plan. These goals include improvement of immunization programs, rural sanitation, and health education. The project focuses on institution building and manpower development within the National Institute of Health, Research and Development; the Bureau of Planning; and the Directorate of Health Education of the Indonesian Ministry of Health.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host country--\$8,500,000 in rupiah for support costs. World Health Organization (WHO)--Consultants and 97 person months of fellowships in various health fields. UNICEF--Technical assistance in primary health care. Canada, New Zealand and The Netherlands--Capital and technical assistance in nurse training programs.

FY 1979 Program: \$1,200,000 is requested to finance fellowships for additional participants, fund additional research projects, and provide technical assistance in the design and implementation of various subprojects in the fields of health planning, operational research, health education, and immunization feasibility.

Beneficiaries: The 80% of the Indonesian population living in rural areas will benefit from health delivery systems extended to the village level. It is difficult to number beneficiaries accurately; costs per family benefited would be quite low once research is applied.

Major Outputs:All Years

- Reorganized health personnel system
- Improved health management system
- Redesigned research project approval system
- Staff trained in-service 1,493
- Research projects completed 25

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)

	<u>FY 79</u>
Technical Assistance--long-term advisors (6 man-years) and short-term consultants (3 man-years)	750
Participants (250 man-months)	250
Local Costs--Research grants and in-service training	<u>200</u>
Total	1,200

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	600	400		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	600	400	200	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,200	1,200	3,000	

TITLE Voluntary Agency Co-Financing		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 497-0225		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 53	FY 79	1,250	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,782
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 74	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To increase and improve local-level development efforts in Indonesia by providing financial support for projects planned and implemented by U.S. and Indonesian private voluntary organizations (PVOs). This project directly supports the A.I.D. program emphases on the rural sector and improving the well-being of rural poor.

Background and Progress to Date: This project began in FY 1974 as a pilot effort to assist PVO initiatives in solving local problems primarily through private initiative. A comprehensive project review held in March 1977 confirmed: the desirability and feasibility of cofinancing, and the improvement in the PVOs capability to plan and implement projects at a local level. The review recommended that the project be expanded in FY 1978. The total value of the 42 sub-projects financed to date is \$2,000,000, with the A.I.D. input averaging about 40% of total costs. These sub-projects continue in the fields of nutrition, community and rural development, rural public works, public health, agriculture and animal husbandry, and appropriate technology.

Host Country and Other Donors: At the end of FY 1977, with the conclusion of the pilot project, approximately \$1,200,000 had been contributed (to co-financing sub-projects) by indigenous cooperating PVOs; local development groups; third-country donors; the U.S. PVOs; central and local governments (financial and in-kind); and villagers (financial and in-kind).

FY 1979 Program: \$1,250,000 is requested to continue the expanded project into its second year to provide grants to U.S. and Indonesian PVO sub-projects, concentrating on food and nutrition activities, rural development, and other selected development activities.

Beneficiaries: It is estimated that completed or on-going sub-projects will directly affect the lives of approximately 250,000 rural Indonesians; sub-projects begun over the life of the project will add approximately 400,000 beneficiaries. Twelve of 42 sub-projects launched as of FY 1977 have focused on rural women, primarily mothers with small children. Project costs are approximately \$15 per family benefited.

Major Outputs:	FY 77	All Years
Number of PVO sub-projects:		
initiated	42	102
completed	21	85
Number of Participating PVOs	7	25

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79

Grants to U.S. and Indonesian PVOs primarily for local cost financing of services, equipment, supplies, training and administration. Total 1,250

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	942	540	402	U.S. Private and Voluntary Organizations including: CRS, CWS, CARE, TAF, YMCA, CLUSA.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,250	1,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	2,192	1,540	652	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,250	2,340	5,782	

PROGRAM: INDONESIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Science and Technology Practical Applications for Development		FUNDS Selected Development Activities		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT 6,500		5,000 Loan 1,500 Grant	
NUMBER 497-0266	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE		INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE			
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 196		FY 77	FY 81	OF PROJECT FY 82			

Purpose: To develop an indigenous capacity in selected scientific and technical institutions in Indonesia to plan and conduct research and development activities that will provide the basis for increased productivity and income to improve the quality of life of Indonesia's poor.

Background and Progress to Date: The Indonesian Government (GOI) has created over 150 research, engineering and service institutes to adapt and improvise technology which is most relevant to Indonesia's development. In FY 1977 A.I.D. was requested to assist in strengthening the existing system of institutions. They had been found lacking in capacity to translate goals into workable policies and programs. In cooperation with the GOI Minister of State for Research a project was developed composed of sub-activities dealing with applied research. These sub-projects are designed to enhance institutional capacity to apply science and technology to problems endemic in rural areas. Sub-project areas include alternative energy sources, aquatic resources development, quality control and standards for small labor-intensive industries, and research development policy.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOI will contribute more than \$2 million, in rupiah or in-kind, toward the total cost of this five-year undertaking.

FY 1979 Program: \$500,000 in grant funds are proposed to finance short-term consultant services, and training of participants.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries will be Indonesia's rural poor whose well being will be improved by such activities as: 1) research applied to producing cheaper energy through methane or pyrolytic conversion; 2) providing better weather forecasts to enable fishermen and farmers to increase yields, and 3) creating at least 100,000 new jobs through the creation and expansion of small rural

industries, such as batik and other textile production, clothing, leather and wood crafts, and local building materials.

Major Output: All Years

- Research studies completed 5
- Major scientific and technology policies established 3-5
- Technologies demonstrated 5
- Participants trained abroad 30-80
- Short term in-country training completed 400

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)

Technical Assistance (5 person-years)	400
Participant Training (125 person-months)	100
Total	500

*FY 1977 loan of \$5 million authorized 9/21/77 but not obligated a/o 11/15/77.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	5,000*	-	5,000	- National Academy of Science - Denver Research Institute, University of Denver - U.S. Geological Survey
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	600	500		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	600	500	5,100	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	400	6,500	

COUNTRY: INDONESIA

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-77	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977			
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	90.0	89.8	106.1	54.9	153.4			
LOANS.....	68.0	69.9	89.2	51.2	133.2			
GRANTS.....	22.0	19.9	16.9	3.7	20.2			
A. AID AND PREDECES.....	78.7	43.4	49.6	16.6	42.6			
LOANS.....	68.0	35.1	38.6	14.1	28.9			
GRANTS.....	10.7	8.3	11.0	2.5	13.7			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)....	-	-	-	-	-			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	11.2	46.3	56.5	38.2	110.7			
LOANS.....	-	34.8	50.6	37.1	104.3			
GRANTS.....	11.2	11.5	5.9	1.1	6.4			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	34.8	50.6	37.1	104.3			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	34.8	50.6	37.1	85.3			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	19.0			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	11.2	11.5	5.9	1.1	6.4			
E. RELIEF, EC, DEV & WFP.	9.9	8.7	3.0	0.5	3.7			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	1.3	2.8	2.9	0.6	2.7			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1			
PEACE CORPS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
OTHER.....	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	19.7	21.0	46.0	10.6				
LOANS.....	3.5	5.0	23.1	-				
GRANTS.....	16.2	16.0	22.9	10.6				
A. MAP GRANTS.....	14.0	15.9	14.7	10.6				
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	3.5	5.0	23.1	-				
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-				
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	2.2	0.1	8.2	-				
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-				
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	109.7	110.8	152.1	65.5				
LOANS.....	71.5	74.9	112.3	51.2				
GRANTS.....	38.2	35.9	39.8	14.3				
OTHER US LOANS.....	40.3	211.2	114.4	12.7	8.3			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	40.3	211.2	71.9	-	8.3			
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	42.5	12.7				

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN \$50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER COUNTRIES				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77
TOTAL	580.8	31.4	566.9	2,527.8
IBRD	538.5	30.0	425.0	1,352.0
IFC	1.1	-	1.8	60.4
IDA	-	-	-	561.4
ADB	138.0	1.4	113.7	455.2
UNDP	1.8	-	0.1	58.3
Other UN	1.4	-	6.3	40.5
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	465.5	432.9	2,868.6	
Japan	209.6	218.4	1,254.0	
Germany	56.0	51.0	378.6	
Netherlands	45.7	41.6	376.2	
France	38.7	27.0	203.9	
Australia	33.2	29.5	193.4	
Italy	2.1	10.4	121.1	
Canada	34.1	13.4	72.7	
Other	46.1	41.6	268.7	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1975-76	
TOTAL	-	7.0	7.1	
Saudi Arabia	-	6.9	6.9	
UAE	-	0.1	0.2	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1964-77	
TOTAL	-	-	482.0	
USSR	-	-	114.0	
Eastern Europe	-	-	263.0	
China	-	-	105.0	

^P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only. UAE-United Arab Emirates.

Nepal

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 13,218
 Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 110
 Average 10 yr. GNP annual growth rate...(1964-1975) 0.0%
 Life expectancy(1973) 44 years
 Literacy rate.....(1970) 14% ,Male n.a.,Female n.a.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 4.0%
 Annual per capita agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1963-1974) -1.2%
 Food production per capita(dollars) n.a.
 Major subsistence crop..... rice, corn
 % of arable land.....(1975) 73%
 Major cash crop..... jute
 % of arable land.....(1973) 3%
 Major exports.....(1975) rice, jute, timber
 Major agricultural exports.....(1975) rice, jute, timber
 Value of all exports
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 31, (75) 99, (76) 96.9
 Exports to U.S.
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 2, (75) 1, (76) 2
 Major agricultural imports.....(1975) food
 Value of all imports
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 83, (75) 171, (76) 163
 Imports from U.S.
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 2, (75) 4, (76) 3
 Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1974) -52, (75) -72, (76) -66
 Main trading partners... India
 Official international reserves,
 gross holdings, last 3 years...(1974) 132, (75) 110, (76) 140

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... (1974) 142, (75) 157, (76) 154
 Total domestic revenues
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 58, (74) 76, (75) 99
 Central government total
 expenditures, last 3 years
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 93, (74) 116, (75) 142
 Deficit or surplus
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) -35, (74) -40, (75) -43
 Defense expenditures, last 3 years
 as % of total expenditures..... (1973) 7.0%, (74) 6.6%, (75) 6.5%
 as % of GNP..... (1973) 0.6%, (74) 0.6%, (75) 0.6%
 Service payments on external public
 debt as % of goods and non-factor
 services, latest..... () n.a.

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$4.1 million
 as % of country central government
 expenditures..... 2.9%
 as % of country imports of goods
 and services..... 2.4%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population
 15 years of age and below...() n.a. (15/40) n.a. (40+) n.a.
 Population growth rate....(1970-1971) 2.2% (1976-1977) 2.3%
 Proportion of population in
 urban areas.....(1976) 5.0% ()
 Proportion of labor force in
 agriculture.....(1970) 94%
 Major causes of mortality...() n.a.
 Major causes of morbidity...() n.a.
 Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 152
 People per doctor.....(1973) 37,000

NEPAL

PROGRAM SUMMARY								CP 79-13
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>								
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
1977								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants ...	6,759	4,219	1,210	281	1,049	-	-	
Total ..	6,759	4,219	1,210	281	1,049	-	-	
1978								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants ...	12,106	8,610	1,300	785	1,411	-	-	
Total ..	12,106	8,610	1,300	785	1,411	-	-	
1979								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants ...	17,000	6,734	5,000	2,125	3,141	-	-	
Total ..	17,000	6,734	5,000	2,125	3,141	-	-	

Nepal is one of the world's poorest, most crowded, and least developed countries. Current U.S. interest encompasses both developmental and humanitarian concerns. In FY 1979, we will increase our development assistance grant effort to deal with critical problems of rural development and agricultural production, environmental degradation, and health and population services.

Development Overview

Nepal is the Appalachia of the South Asia region. Location, geography and topography, plus poverty of natural resources are severe development constraints.

Development problems are not susceptible to quick and easy solutions: -- rapid population growth rate of 2.3% yearly; -- severe, poverty-reinforcing environmental degradation; -- low and declining per capita food production and lack of arable land for agricultural expansion; -- underemployment; -- widespread malnutrition and general

poor health; -- general lack of modernizing skills; essential infrastructure, and appropriate technology; and -- a narrow domestic resource base from which to generate growth.

Because of shortages in capital, skills, technology, and productive capacity, development in Nepal is a long-term process. This is apparent when one considers that:

basic human needs are not being met by an economy which only generates an average per capita income of \$110 per year;

Nepal has fewer people trained in technical skills needed for development than there are students enrolled in Michigan State University;

the total annual budget of Nepal is only \$265 million (Washington, D.C. budgets about \$1.0 billion annually).

A.I.D. has helped since 1951 to create many of the primary institutions and systems Nepal needed for the first stage of development. Formal and on-the-job training programs have helped selectively to build up basic skills while U.S. advisors were helping set up and operate primary facilities and service delivery systems in agriculture, health, education and other critical development sectors. Over this period, the Nepalese role in designing and carrying out development activities has evolved from that of minority stockholder to Chairman of the Board.

Socio-Economic Performance

Commitment is strong, but performance is mixed due in large part to serious development constraints noted above. Government economic policies are not a major constraint. Some performance indicators are: -- annual budget expenditure for development is 3,125% greater than in 1960; -- annual revenue is up 1,722% over the same period; -- literacy rate has risen from 1% to 14%; -- three million people in rural areas have access to minimum medical services compared to a few thousand in 1960; -- since 1968

NEPAL

over 500 Family Planning/Maternal and Child Health clinics staffed by 2,000 workers have been opened to serve over 500,000 clients; -- about 50% of children of school age have access to primary education compared to 5% in 1960. On the other hand, agricultural productivity remains stagnant and underemployment continues high in the absence of alternative employment opportunities.

External Donors

The United States is one donor among many helping meet Nepal's development needs. A World Bank-sponsored Aid Group for Nepal, formed in December 1976, serves as a coordinating mechanism for the majority of donors aiding Nepal. Programs of other donors generally are increasing in size. Official development assistance commitments this year will reach \$140 million. India, World Bank, People's Republic of China, UN agencies, the Asian Development Bank and the United States are major donors, followed by the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Switzerland.

A.I.D. Program Directions

Nepalese development strategy and priorities are: curb rapid population growth; halt environmental degradation; increase participation of the people in development; direct resources to more productive development activities benefiting larger segments of the population; and increase the capacity to produce basic necessities.

A.I.D. selectively supports Nepalese programs based on this strategy framework. A.I.D.'s program bolsters Nepalese initiatives to: -- stabilize population growth; -- control and arrest man-made causes of environmental degradation; -- raise per capita food production; -- improve health and nutrition conditions; -- accelerate and expand manpower skills training; -- create alternative employment opportunities for the rural population; and -- create the necessary rural infrastructure and introduce appropriate technology needed for rural development. A.I.D. centrally-funded programs in the field of population planning and services delivery provide additional support to Nepalese family planning outreach programs.

CP 79-17

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^d			
Direct Hire ^b	15	19	20
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	20	21	21
Total	35	40	41
Participants^d			
Noncontract	39	45	104
Contract	19	155	139
Total	58	200	243

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

CP 79-08

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	2,441	8,329	12,432
Total A.I.D.	2,441	8,329	12,432
P.L. 480**			
Title I	894	-	-
Title II	-	2,030	483
Total P.L. 480	894	2,030	483
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	3,335	10,359	12,915

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

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P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
(In 000MT/\$000)						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs ..		894		2,030		483
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		894		2,030		483
Total P.L. 480		894		2,030		483

Mission Director Samuel H. Butterfield

Notes:

Additionally, A.I.D. proposes to use a requested FY 1979 Foreign Currency appropriation of \$400,000 equivalent in Indian rupees to fund skills training at Indian educational and technical institutions for about 300 Nepalese participants. Fields of study will be related to priority development problems being addressed by the A.I.D. program.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: NEPAL

CP 79.03

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authori- zation	Expendi- tures	Authori- zation	Expendi- tures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Institute of Agriculture and Animal Sciences	367-0102	1974	3,196	549	-	650	-	775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Integrated Cereals	* 367-0114	1975	3,231	440	-	1,275	1,770	1,115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Seed Production and Input Storage	367-0118	1978	-	-	5,610	2,000	-	2,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Trail Suspension Bridges	367-0119	1978	-	-	3,000	1,100	-	1,720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rural Area Development - Rapti Zone	* 367-0129	1979	-	-	-	-	2,454	600	15,036	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Resource Conservation and Utilization Phase I	* 367-0132	1979	-	-	-	-	2,500	500	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Population</u>																	
Population and Family Planning	* 367-0096	1968	6,752	5,745	1,300	1,364	2,260	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Population Policy Development	* 367-0130	1979	-	-	-	-	2,740	475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Health</u>																	
Malaria Control	367-0115	1976	130	125	100	82	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Integrated Health Services	* 367-0126	1976	565	138	685	519	2,125	1,106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>																	
Radio Education Teacher Training	* 367-0123	1977	715	-	604	735	1,966	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Education Skills Training	* 367-0124	1976	151	57	557	344	322	258	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Development Administration Training	* 367-0131	1979	-	-	-	-	853	300	1,347	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manpower Development Training	367-0224	1973	452	295	170	180	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Teacher and Materials Utilization and Development	367-0228	1972	1,662	1,563	80	80	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total			16,854	8,912	12,106	8,329	17,000	12,432	19,883	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

*Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Rural Area Development, Rapati Zone		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 367-0129		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 79 2,454	LIFE OF PROJECT 17,500	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To increase production/income levels of rural families in selected areas of the Rapati Zone.

Background: Until recently Nepal's development efforts have been largely concentrated in relatively accessible areas: the Kathmandu Valley, surrounding districts and the country's southern plain. Two-thirds of Nepal's rural population in the mountain regions have not shared in the modest growth and benefits achieved in these other areas. Nepal's latest plan emphasizes balanced regional development to increase the rural population's participation in the development process and to improve the quality of life in remote rural areas. The Rapati Zone, typical of poorer regions, has been selected by the government to receive special attention. The Government initiated some modest development activities in this Zone in agriculture, health and family planning; hill irrigation and education. This project will address various developmental problems in a cross-sectoral integrated approach and is designed to: increase effective demand for local food production; provide income alternatives to the thousands of environmentally disastrous small farms on the steeper mountain slopes; assist Nepal deal with land tenure and water rights problems; and increase national response to local initiatives.

Host Country and Other Donors: Nepal's contribution is approximately \$3 million equivalent in rupees. Other donor activities include the United Nations Children's Fund, World Food Program Food-for-Work projects, the World Bank and Government of India (rural roads construction). The Government of Nepal is seeking active participation of additional donors.

Peace Corps activities in the Zone (village water supply) will be integrated with this project and Peace Corps volunteers will participate in A.I.D.-assisted project activities.

FY 1979 Program: First year funding of U.S. and local contract technical services; commodities; in-country training program, construction of project facilities; and a portion of local costs for training and project support (\$2,454,000).

Beneficiaries: A number of educated Nepalis will benefit through improvement of their professional skills and rural farm families will benefit directly from agricultural improvements in the project area. A large number of villagers will obtain off-farm employment and acquire additional skills to improve their economic status. Since final project design won't be completed until the summer of 1978, we are unable to calculate costs per beneficiary.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Agricultural Assistants trained	2,000
Agricultural extension agents trained	120
Primary and secondary school teachers trained	1,600
Home visiting health workers trained	1,500
Production demonstration plots established	6,000
Off-farm employment jobs created	
-- full time	4,000
-- Part time	8,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Technical Assistance (240 pm)	1,270
Local support costs (logistical support travel, marketing credit fund)	700
Commodities (metal shops, looms, seeds, fertilizer)	384
Construction (work camps, storage buildings)	100
Total	2,454

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,454	15,036	17,500	

TITLE Development Administration Training		FUNDS Education and Human Resources	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 853		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,200
NUMBER 367-0131 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To improve project planning, decision making, evaluation and implementation capabilities within the Government of Nepal.

Background: The shortage of trained managers is a basic constraint to Nepal's development effort. Evaluations by Nepalese planners, the World Bank and individual donors have consistently identified this gap as a key factor affecting the quality and pace of project development and program implementation.

This project is a successor activity to the Manpower Development and Training Project which terminates in FY 1978. That project concentrated on middle-level U.S. and third country training in general management skills. This new training activity will differ from the earlier project in that there will be: (a) a heavier concentration on in-country training, (b) a direct relationship to other A.I.D. projects, and (c) emphasis on training managers for rural-oriented activities. Up to 25% of the candidates selected for training will be women.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Nepal will provide approximately \$300,000 equivalent in rupees for: in-country training facilities; training support services; salaries and per diem for trainees; and a portion of international travel for out-of-country trainees.

The Netherlands, Federal Republic of Germany and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) offer limited training programs in Development Administration which complement the training to be offered under this project.

FY 1979 Program: \$853,000 is requested to finance in-country training programs, participant training costs (largely short-term in the U.S. and third countries), short-term consultants, equipment and a portion of local costs associated with conducting seminars

and training courses.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be about 450 lower middle to upper level personnel engaged in planning, managing and evaluating rural oriented development activities who will be trained under this project. Indirect beneficiaries will be the rural poor, who will benefit from improvements in the Government's administration of development programs.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
a) Administrative and management personnel trained in the U.S. and third countries	175
b) Middle level rural development personnel trained in management	200
c) Trainers for in-country programs (for field personnel)	64

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
In-country training (800 pm)	275
Participant training (324 pm)	450
Short-term consultants (7 pm)	50
Training equipment	53
Materials for local seminars and courses	<u>25</u>
Total	853

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	853	1,347	2,200	

TITLE Resource Conservation and Utilization - Phase I		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 2,500	LIFE OF PROJECT 6,000	
NUMBER 367-0132	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None	FY 79	FY 81	FY 83

Purpose: To develop solutions to human related environmental degradation problems in three or four representative small watershed areas.

Background: In 1975, Nepal created a small Soil and Water Conservation Department in the Ministry of Forestry to promote appropriate land-use practices and control soil erosion. With this initiative, the Government sought solutions to increasingly serious environmental destruction and its effects on people and living conditions in the mountain regions of Nepal. Two-thirds of the population live in the mountainous areas which contain only one-third of Nepal's arable land. Each year Nepal's four major river systems and over 6,000 tributaries sweep away about 240 million cubic meters of soil. Approximately 10,000 square kilometers of land are devoid of vegetation and deteriorating to desert-type conditions. Throughout the mountain regions, forests and underbrush are being destroyed haphazardly to clear steeper land for cultivation; soils continue to lose already meagre nutrients through leaching; landslides are increasingly common and agricultural productivity is decreasing.

The project will consist of two elements: (a) developing a skilled human resource base in the Ministry of Forestry; and (b) testing resource conservation methods in selected areas.

Host Country and Other Donors:

Nepal: Approximately \$3,000,000 equivalent in rupees for a portion of project support costs; trainees' travel, salaries and per diem, land and facilities; and personnel.

Other donors are sponsoring projects in the mountain areas that complement this project: The United Nations Development Fund has three conservation-oriented projects underway. The West German Government is involved in planning an Agricultural Area Develop-

ment project and is also collaborating with the Swiss Government in a small watershed management and soil conservation project.

FY 1979 Program: \$2,500,000 for grants to three U.S. universities under Title XII for field research; training in-country, the U.S. and third countries (short- and long-term); commodities and construction materials.

Beneficiaries: Poor rural families in selected mountain areas will benefit directly from this project, but project design work is not sufficiently advanced to permit a reasonable estimate of cost per beneficiary.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Development of land/water conservation and use techniques	15
Hectares of mountain land made useable for crop production	8,000
Hectares of land under controlled irrigation	5,000
Hectares of irrigated land improved	5,000
Water and erosion control structures built	700
People trained in forestry, soil and water conservation techniques	50
People trained in country in field engineering techniques	150

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Research grants to 3 U.S. universities (126 pm)	1,260
Technical assistance (21 pm)	210
Participant Training (294 pm)	350
Commodities (Construction Materials and Vehicles)	680
Total	2,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,500	3,500	6,000	

TITLE Population Policy Development		FUNDS Population Planning		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 367-0130		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		FY 79 2,740	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,740
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79
		PRIOR REFERENCE None		ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83	

Purpose: To develop a population policy support system and assess determinants of fertility and their relationship to development.

Background: The delivery of family planning services has helped to reduce fertility in Nepal. Yet, there is a strong awareness in the planning and decision making levels of the Government that an accelerated analysis of cultural, social and economic factors bearing on fertility and population growth is essential to formulating more effective development policies. This project will assist Government of Nepal organizations in designing, carrying out and analyzing research on fertility determinants. The Population Policies Coordinating Board (POPCOB) in the National Planning Commission will use the research findings to make recommendations for new laws and policies on factors relating to the impact on/effect of population growth.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host Country: Nepal's contribution is an estimated \$910,000 equivalent in rupees.

Other Donors: No other donor is currently supporting research on determinants of fertility. The United Nations Fund for Population Activity has, however, indicated an interest in providing support to the POPCOB Secretariat, and the International Labour Organization is providing support to a small project in Population Education.

FY 1979 Program: A full-time Population Policy advisor and short-term consultants will: assist POPCOB, various Nepalese organizations and institutions to train their staffs in population research methodology; and help design and undertake an extensive program of Nepal-specific research work. Long- and short-term training programs will be provided in the U.S. and third countries. Research materials, supplies and equipment will be provided to support

training and field research work. A Census Advisor will be financed for a 2-year period to work with the Central Bureau of Statistics in designing, conducting, analyzing and publishing the 1981 national decennial census. (\$2,740,000)

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will be the participants trained in research methodology. Indirect effects will be: an improvement of population information and service delivery at the rural level; and more effective and better integrated rural-oriented development projects at the village/community level

Major Outputs	All Years
Research Studies Completed/Analyzed/ Options identified	31
Nepali social scientists trained in population research design and methodology	12
A.I.D.-Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)	
	FY 79
Advisory services (112 pm)	1,127
Participants (340 pm)	375
Commodities	175
Research Studies	1,063
Total	2,740

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,740	-	2,740	

TITLE Integrated Cereals		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 1,770		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000
NUMBER 367-0114	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 78		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To develop and disseminate appropriate production technology and inputs for major foodgrain crops and related cropping systems.

Background and Progress to Date: This joint effort of A.I.D. and the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Irrigation focuses on Nepal's declining per capita food production and major constraints to agricultural development. On-farm evaluation/research is providing a better understanding of why certain technologies are acceptable, what new technologies offer the best and most cost effective means to increase farm incomes in the Hills, and how to induce farmers to accept new ideas and adopt new practices. To date, five new multicropping research sites for farming systems and crop intensity have been established to serve as basic facilities to be used in the continuation of the project. Variety tests (655) for rice, corn and wheat have been conducted, and 3,500 research and production minikits (seed, fertilizer, and pesticide) have been distributed to farmers. Six International Agricultural Development Service experts and Peace Corps volunteers are working on research, multicropping and extension programs. Twenty nine short-term consultants have worked on these field programs. Six Nepalese have received advanced academic degrees, five are in long-term programs, and 17 have completed short term programs in third countries.

Host Country and Other Donors: Nepal is contributing about \$2.5 million equivalent in rupees over the life of the project. Other donor programs that complement this project are the West German Gandaki Agricultural Development Project, a Swiss-sponsored area development project, two British training projects, a land resettlement effort co-sponsored by the World Bank and Israel, and irrigation and agricultural credit projects sponsored by the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank.

FY 1979 Program: \$1,770,000 will finance the costs of technical personnel, participant training and commodities.

Beneficiaries: This project is designed to directly benefit 50 thousand rural farm families.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Minikits distributed to farmers	50,000
Major seed plants/storage centers functioning	4
Regional/satellite storage and distribution centers operational	4
Personnel trained abroad:	
Academic degree (pm)	720
Non-academic (pm)	456
Personnel trained within Nepal:	
Production specialists	300
Village-level extension agents	1,200
Increased foodgrain yields up to 50%	about 2.5 million metric tons

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Advisory Services (135 pm)	1,350
Participant Training (291 pm)	320
Commodities (fertilizer, pesticide)	100
Total	1,770

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	3,231	440	2,791	International Agricultural Development Service
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	1,275		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	3,231	1,715	1,516	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,770	-	5,000	

TITLE Population and Family Planning		FUNDS Population Planning		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 367-0096		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 79	LIFE OF PROJECT	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		2,260	10,312	
		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 79		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 68	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To increase proficiency in conducting population programs and activities.

Background and Progress to Date: Since 1968 A.I.D. has been assisting the Government of Nepal's Family Planning/Maternal and Child Health (FP/MCH) Project. The FP/MCH Project has made headway in publicizing family planning and in providing services throughout the country. The service network now comprises 505 FP/MCH clinics, and 3 FP/MCH training centres have been established for expanding outreach. Over 168,000 women have become effective users of oral contraceptives and more than 400,000 couples are using other contraceptive methods. Eleven female obstetrician/gynecologists have been trained in laparoscopic sterilization methods and 70 physicians have received vasectomy training. Twelve district-level Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice surveys have been completed and survey findings are being used in program planning, implementation and evaluation. Over 1,700 Family Planning workers have received training in Nepal and an additional 258 workers have undergone training outside of Nepal.

Host Country and Other Donors:

Nepal: \$3.2 million equivalent in rupees for commodities, general FP/MCH support and training.

Other donors provide training (U.S., third countries and in-country) and technical assistance in support of general FP/MCH activities. The donors are: United Nations Fund for Population Activity; Family Planning International Assistance; and the Pathfinder Fund.

FY 1979 Program: The funds requested will finance contraceptives, training, information materials, family planning services

delivery, and evaluation. A trial of subsidized commercial marketing of contraceptives will also be continued.

Beneficiaries: It is estimated that over 1 million people will use contraceptive materials, and that the number of beneficiaries (direct and indirect effects of reduced birth rates) will be greater than the number of acceptors. A.I.D. Life-of-Project inputs per acceptor is about \$10.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
FP/MCH workers trained	2,000
FP/MCH supervisors trained	175
Commercial contraceptive outlets established	300
FP/MCH training centers established	4
Population Institute Established	1
Population Policies Coordinating Board established	1
<u>A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Technical Assistance (35 pm)	280
Participants (60 pm)	60
Commodities (contraceptives)	875
Voluntary surgical contraceptive services	595
Support for increasing the number of government family planning workers	<u>450</u>
Total	2,260

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	6,752	5,745	1,007	University of California, Berkeley
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,300	1,364		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	8,052	7,109	943	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,260	-	10,312	

TITLE Integrated Health Services		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 367-0126		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 81	FY 79 2,125	LIFE OF PROJECT	3,375
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To establish an effective integrated basic health services system.

Background and Progress to Date: Nepal has a target of reaching all of the population with an integrated basic health system by 1985. Currently the integrated service delivery system is providing minimum services in 48 of Nepal's 75 districts (counties). To expand the delivery system and make it more effective, the government is emphasizing improvement of management, training, and supervisory capabilities at all levels.

From 1973 to 1975, A.I.D. assisted the government in a pilot effort in two districts to identify an effective service system to deliver low-cost medical services to the rural population. An effective service delivery model based on the pilot test was adopted in 1976 for installation on a nationwide basis.

One hundred and ninety-seven fully staffed integrated health clinics are providing preventive and minimum curative services to approximately 23% of Nepal's population. Since 1973, approximately 1,052 paramedical personnel have been trained in basic preventive and curative health care. In 1977, four regional seminars in management and four national workshops on training of trainers, budget preparation, management and health planning have been held.

Host Country and Other Donors: Nepal will provide approximately \$14,537,000 equivalent in rupees. Contributions by the World Health Organization (\$1,433,000) and Canada (\$1,142,000) are for advisory services, commodities, and participant training.

Other donors providing supplemental assistance on a case-by-case basis are United Nations Children's Fund; and United Nations Fund

for Population Activity. Private donors assisting are the United Churches Mission to Nepal and the Thomas Dooley Foundation.

FY 1979 Program: Advisory services assistance, long- and short-term participant training, support for expanded preventive health field services and construction of rural health posts and living quarters (\$2,125,000).

Beneficiaries: It is estimated that by 1981, 6 million people, most of whom are the rural poor, will have access to low cost preventive and minimum curative health services. A.I.D.'s Life-of-project cost per acceptor is \$0.56.

Major Outputs: All Years

People have access to integrated delivery system	6,000,000
Integrated health clinics established	509
Existing clinics to be upgraded to integrated service standards	301
Paramedical personnel trained in-country	4,610
Academic training programs in the U.S. and third countries	20

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

	<u>FY 79</u>
Advisory Services (56 pm)	482
Participants (38 pm)	43
Support for Expanded Preventive Health Field Services	600
Construction and/or Renovation of Health Clinics and associated facilities	<u>1,000</u>

Total 2,125

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	565	138	427	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	685	519		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,250	657	593	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,125	-	3,375	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

Management Sciences for Health, Incorporated

TITLE Radio Education Teacher Training		FUNDS Education and Human Resources	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 1,966		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,285
NUMBER 367-0123	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 82	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To create the capacity to provide in-service rural teacher training through radio broadcasts, brief residence instruction and texts/workbooks at a per teacher cost well below present costs.

Background and Progress to Date: Twelve thousand of Nepal's 20,000 rural primary school teachers have not received formal training and Nepal cannot afford to train more than 800 primary school teachers annually. The government, A.I.D. and other donors have conducted joint studies to identify lower-cost options to traditional classroom-based teacher training programs. Radio broadcast programming, supplemented by short residence instruction periods, offered the most reasonable benefit/cost solution and A.I.D. agreed to assist in carrying out a comprehensive in-service teacher training project based on radio broadcast technology and radio programming techniques. Since signing the initial agreement in September 1977, two Nepalese radio engineers have received U.S. training in transmitter installation, operation and maintenance.

In-country training of Nepalese program writers and producers has started under the auspices of the other foreign donors associated with this project. The government has started a two months residence/three months self-study extension program for a limited number of rural primary teachers to test the draft text and work-book materials already prepared.

Host Country and Other Donors:

Nepal will provide approximately \$523,000 equivalent in rupees. UNICEF will provide training and a portion of studio equipment needs and in-country training for program production personnel is financed by the British Council.

FY 1979 Program: Funds requested will be used to complete funding

of: U.S. contract advisors; training costs; equipment requirements; and project supplies/materials (\$1,966,000).

Beneficiaries: Direct project beneficiaries will be about 12,500 primary school teachers, both women and men, trained under this project. Qualitative improvements in primary education will impact on primary school children, their families, and rural communities in the remote areas of Nepal.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
a) Primary School Teachers Trained	12,500
b) Formal Training (pm)	179
c) Text/Workbooks produced and distributed	12,500
d) Radio Programs Broadcast	150

AID Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Advisory Services (50 pm)	554
Training in U.S. Long-term (12 pm)	17
Recording, Transmission, Studio and other Equipment	<u>1,395</u>
Total	1,966

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	715	-	715	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	604	735		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,319	735	584	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,966	-	3,285	

TITLE Education Skills Training		FUNDS Education and Human Resources		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 322		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,030
NUMBER 367-0124	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 83		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To provide Nepalese education specialists with supplemental training in educational planning and program administration skills.

Background and Progress to Date: The shortage of trained personnel is a constraint to Nepal's efforts in planning and administering education programs. Training needs of the Ministry of Education and related agencies were assessed and agreed on by the Government and A.I.D. Advisory services, academic training and seminars will focus on Education Planning (Ministry of Education), and improved program management (Ministry of Education and related agencies). A contract was signed with the University of Connecticut in January 1977 to provide advisory services and conduct training programs which will be responsive to Nepal's shortage of trained personnel.

The first group of six trainees began training in September 1977 and the 1978 training group has been selected. The first series of planning seminars were conducted in Nepal this past summer by a University of Connecticut team of education planning specialists.

Host Country and Other Donors:
Nepal: Approximately \$205,000 (rupee equivalent)

Other Donors: No other donor contributions contemplated.

FY 1979 Program: The \$322,000 will complete project funding and will be used to: fund the training of Nepalese education specialists in U.S. institutions; and finance the costs of annual seminars given in Nepal by U.S. educators.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will be the educators trained through this project. This training will contribute to improvements in conducting and administering education programs

in rural communities. School age children are the ultimate beneficiaries of better run schools and a more effective school system.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
a) Seminars conducted in Nepal	60
b) Training programs	
- Long-term (pm)	480
- Short-term (pm)	180
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 1979</u>
Advisory services (13 pm)	157
Participants (172 pm)	<u>165</u>
Total	322

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	151	57	94	University of Connecticut
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	557	344		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	708	401	307	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	322	-	1,030	

COUNTRY: NEPAL

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

-----U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----

PROGRAM	----- FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT -----					TOTAL REPAY- TOTAL LESS LOANS MENTS REPAYMENTS AND AND AND GRANTS INTEREST INTEREST 1946-77 1946-77 1946-77		
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977			
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	5.1	4.1	4.2	1.6	10.7			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	2.1			
GRANTS.....	5.1	4.1	4.2	1.6	8.6			
A. AID AND PREDECES.....	2.8	2.5	2.8	0.7	6.8			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	2.8	2.5	2.8	0.7	6.8			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)....	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	3.1			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	2.1			
GRANTS.....	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.0			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	2.1			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS....	-	-	-	-	-			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR....	-	-	-	-	2.1			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.0			
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.0			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY....	-	-	-	-	-			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.8			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.8			
PEACE CORPS.....	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.8			
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	*	*	*	*	*			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	*	*	*	*	*			
A. MAP GRANTS.....	*	*	*	*	*			
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	-	-	-	-	-			
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-	-			
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	5.1	4.1	4.2	1.6				
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	5.1	4.1	4.2	1.6				
OTHER US LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			

* LESS THAN \$50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ¹
TOTAL	34.7	16.8	46.0	266.2
IFC	-	-	-	3.1
IDA	34.0	12.0	33.0	111.7
ADB	16.8	4.8	45.5	107.8
UNDP	3.9	-	5.5	33.0
Other UN	-	-	-	10.6
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. O.A.E. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	22.0	14.6	96.3	
United Kingdom	5.1	3.2	36.0	
Germany	10.3	4.4	29.2	
Japan	2.8	2.8	10.2	
Switzerland	2.1	2.0	7.4	
Australia	0.5	0.5	4.4	
Canada	0.1	0.3	3.6	
Other	1.1	1.4	5.5	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1973-76	
TOTAL	0.3	0.1	0.4	
Kuwait	0.3	-	0.3	
Libya	-	0.1	0.1	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ²	CY 1977 ²	CY 1964-77	
TOTAL	a	-	199.0	
USSR	a	-	20.0	
China	-	-	179.0	

¹ Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.

² An economic cooperation agreement has been signed, but information on the amount of aid extended, if any, is not available.

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 74,537
 Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 160
 Average 10 yr. GNP annual growth rate...(1965-1974) 2.5%
 Life expectancy(1973) 53 years
 Literacy rate.....(1975) 25% ,Male n.a. ,Female n.a.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 4.6%
 Annual per capita agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1955-1976) .7%
 Food production per capita.....(dollars 1976) n.a.
 Major subsistence crop..... wheat
 % of arable land.....(1975) 40%
 Major cash crop..... rice, cotton
 % of arable land.....(1975) 27%
 Major exports.....(1976) rice, cotton
 Major agricultural exports.....(1976) rice, cotton
 Value of all exports
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 1,105, (75) 1,049, (76) 1,159
 Exports to U.S.
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 61, (75) 49, (76) 70
 Major agricultural imports.....(1976) cereals
 Value of all imports
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 1,732, (75) 2,151, (76) 2,128
 Imports from U.S.
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 396, (75) 372, (76) 394
 Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1974) -627, (75) -1102, (76) -968
 Main trading partners... U.S., United Kingdom, Japan, West Germany
 Official international reserves,
 gross holdings, last 3 years...(1974) 461, (75) 406, (76) 532

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... (1974) 179, (75) 216, (76) 232
 Total domestic revenues
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 825, (74) 1,191, (75) 1,424
 Central government total
 expenditures, last 3 years
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 1,131, (74) 1,676, (75) 2,578
 Deficit or surplus
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) -306, (74) -485, (75) -1,154
 Defense expenditures, last 3 years
 as % of total expenditures..... (1973) 39.5%, (74) 29.7%, (75) 27.0%
 as % of GNP..... (1973) 6.6%, (74) 5.7%, (75) 6.2%
 Service payments on external public
 debt as % of goods and non-factor
 services, latest..... (1975) 19.1%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$180.9 million
 as % of country central government
 expenditures..... 7.0%
 as % of country imports of goods
 and services..... 8.4%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population
 15 years of age and below...() n.a. (15/40) n.a. (40+) n.a.
 Population growth rate....(1970-1971) 3.0% (1976-1977) 3.0%
 Proportion of population in
 urban areas.....(1972) 26% (1976) 27%
 Proportion of labor force in
 agriculture.....(1970) 57%
 Major causes of mortality...(1973) infective and parasitic diseases, malaria
 Major causes of morbidity...(1973) smallpox, dysentery, tuberculosis
 Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 113
 People per doctor.....(1976) 4,100

PAKISTAN

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
(In thousands of dollars)							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977							
Loans	50,000	33,000	-	10,000	7,000	-	-
Grants ...	2,715	683	177	1,500	355	-	-
Total ..	52,715	33,683	177	11,500	7,355	-	-
1978							
Loans	43,000	24,000	-	19,000	-	-	-
Grants ...	8,805	3,590	3,065	-	2,150	-	-
Total ..	51,805	27,590	3,065	19,000	2,150	-	-
1979							
Loans	61,795	42,760	-	19,035	-	-	-
Grants ...	7,205	2,835	3,500	-	870	-	-
Total ..	69,000	45,595	3,500	19,035	870	-	-

CP 79-13

A principal U.S. interest in South Asia is to maintain regional stability. A secure, independent Pakistan with a developing economy is important in accomplishing this objective. A.I.D.'s strategy is to support the Government of Pakistan (GOP) to bring about tangible improvements in the social and economic conditions of Pakistan's poor.

Our FY 1979 assistance is directed at increasing agricultural production and providing social services and other basic needs to the rural population.

Development Overview

With 75 million people and a per capita income of \$160, Pakistan is a populous and poor country. Low literacy rates (25%), high infant mortality (113 per 1,000), and a high population growth rate (3%) are a consequence of the lack of basic services to the rural population. Pakistan's agri-business and food production is far below its potential. Grain production has recently increased

due to increased fertilizer usage, improved irrigation, high-yielding seed varieties and increased acreage. But a significant portion of basic food consumption needs, such as edible oil, still has to be met by imports. Pakistan's efforts to increase the impact of its development program is hampered by a shortage of trained personnel, inadequate data for decision making, and a cumbersome administrative structure. Inflation, natural disasters and unfavorable crop conditions have also hampered performance. Recent domestic political unrest has aggravated the situation.

Socio-Economic Performance

Pakistan's socio-economic progress has been impeded because of large investments in industrial and infrastructure projects (e.g., steel mills, cement and fertilizer plants). Other problems hinder progress. In population planning, for example, the GOP still is seeking to identify effective ways, consistent with Pakistan's Islamic culture, to reduce high fertility.

Annual development plans are increasingly focusing on programs to improve the status of Pakistan's poor. However, realignment of expenditures to the plans is proving difficult. Although spending for specific programs such as health services has risen rapidly in recent years, a broader effort has been delayed by the necessity to complete industrial and infrastructure investments. In response to the A.I.D. program, however, the GOP recently has agreed to earmark federal funds provided to the provinces for A.I.D.-supported social sector and rural development programs.

External Donors

Pakistan's external assistance requirements remain in the \$1 billion range. Most western assistance to Pakistan comes from the World Bank-sponsored Aid-to-Pakistan Consortium. Eleven consortium countries, including the United States, plus the International Monetary Fund, the Asian Development Bank and the United Nations Development Program, provide about \$600 million yearly. Multilateral

PAKISTAN

donors generally support infrastructure projects in transport, industry and power. Bilateral donors focus on smaller-scale development activities such as health, family planning and agriculture. A.I.D. focuses principally on village-level activities in health delivery systems, primary education, and agriculture.

The Soviet Union and Eastern European communist countries provide about \$55 million annually, much in barter agreements. The People's Republic of China disburses about \$45 million in economic and military assistance every year. Since 1974, the Islamic oil producing countries have provided sizeable assistance of up to \$500 million per year, much of it for budget support.

A.I.D. Program Direction

A.I.D.'s FY 1979 development assistance program is aimed at helping the rural poor by: (a) increasing agricultural productivity; (b) increasing villager access to education, clean water, rural credit and health services, including family planning; and (c) improving the GOP ability to plan and administer its development efforts.

PL 480 Title I imports of edible oil and wheat will continue to support Pakistan's specific commitments to programs and policies designed to increase poor farmer agricultural production incentives. These include maintaining adequate supplies of fertilizer, continuing necessary price incentives for farmers, expanding adaptive research focused on specific agricultural commodities and reducing restrictions on private marketing of farm production.

A.I.D.'s family planning efforts will include provision of centrally funded contraceptives and voluntary sterilization assistance for use in Pakistan's population planning activities.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^d			
Direct Hire ^b	40	38	38
PASA ^c	8	13	12
Contract	12	18	18
Total	60	69	68
Participants^d			
Noncontract	62	105	105
Contract	21	8	16
Total	83	113	121

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS CP 79-08			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	38,460	37,682	74,096
Grants	2,611	3,684	9,884
Total A.I.D.	41,111	41,366	83,980
P.L. 480**			
Title I	51,400	57,600	52,300
Title II	227	1,887	1,133
Total P.L. 480	51,627	59,487	53,433
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	92,738	100,853	137,413

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

PAKISTAN

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
(In 000MT/\$000)						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	121.9	14,400	200	22,000	200	21,400
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	65.6	37,000	80	35,600	70	30,900
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		51,400		57,600		52,300
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		262		264		528
World Food Programs ..		-		1,623		605
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-35		-		-
Title II Total		227		1,887		1,133
Total P.L. 480		51,627		59,487		53,433

Mission Director Richard M. Cashin

Notes:

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

CP 79.03

PROGRAM: PAKISTAN

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initiation/ Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Future Year Obligations	Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Agriculture Research	* 391-0296	1969	1,631	1,190	200	113	240	166	-	7,600	91	-	-	-	1,638	-	1,524
Nutrition Planning and Research	391-0394	1975	276	276	350	107	-	243	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dryland Agricultural Development I	391-0403	1975	617	364	340	305	-	262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vitaminization of Atta (Flour)	* 391-0404	1978	-	-	250	200	1,755	913	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Roads I	391-0409	1977	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	5,600	-	3,100
Rural Electrification	391-0408	1978	-	-	1,000	132	-	388	-	-	-	-	24,000	5,800	-	11,910	
On-Farm Water Management	* 391-0413	1975	1,142	967	450	475	750	600	-	7,500	-	-	-	3,912	12,000	4,187	
Village Level Food Processing	* 391-0417	1976	175	-	300	280	90	275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Improved Crop Estimating	391-0418	TQ	110	24	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Inputs	391-0419	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,000	€4,068	-	748	-	932	-	-
Rural Credit	* 391-0423	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,000	5,500	
Fauji-Agrico Fertilizer	391-0429	1975	50	-	-	50	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	15,000	
Rural Roads II	* 391-0443	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,760	5,000	
<u>Population Planning</u>																	
Population Planning	391-0384	1973	641	541	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expanded Population Planning	391-0393	1973	5,996	5,663	2,565	403	-	2,495	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population Research and Development	* 391-0411	1978	-	-	500	75	300	425	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population Planning (Program Components)	* 391-0434	1979	-	-	-	-	3,200	2,500	26,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Health</u>																	
Rural Clean Water Supply I	391-0406	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	2,000	-	4,000	
Basic Health Services	* 391-0415	1977	1,500	-	-	516	-	516	-	6,000	-	-	-	2,000	7,500	4,750	
Malaria Control	* 391-0424	1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,000	7,822	-	156	7,000	8,000	4,000	
Rural Clean Water Supply II	* 391-0425	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	7,535	6,000	
<u>Education and Human Resources</u>																	
Government Administrative Staff Development	391-0299	1969	1,489	1,278	-	211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institutional Grants	391-0366	1974	240	158	-	40	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Support Communication Center	* 391-0407	1978	-	-	400	112	445	288	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	4,700	
Primary Education	391-0410	1977	-	-	500	179	-	321	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Development Training	* 391-0426	1978	-	-	1,250	300	425	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																	
Technical Services	391-0414	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	1,300	-	1,200
Total			13,867	10,461	8,805	3,684	7,205	9,884	26,800	167,600	71,981	-	904	43,000	37,682	61,795	74,096

*Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace, interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Rural Credit		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 391-0423	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79 9,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 90,000		
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84	

Purpose: To expand available credit resources to establish the institutional framework whereby low-income farmers and small businesses servicing agriculture will have access to credit.

Background: The Government of Pakistan recognizes that the rural agricultural sector is the key to the nation's economic development. Significant advances in agricultural productivity and income will require an effective rural credit system. In the past, farmers who are relatively better off have received a disproportionate amount of available institutional credit. Other than through friends, relatives, and landlords, little or no rural credit has been available to the vast majority of farmers who farm less than 25 acres. They represent nearly 90 percent of all of the farmers in Pakistan.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Pakistan will contribute at least \$30 million equivalent in rupees to this project. At this time no other donors to this specific project are anticipated.

FY 1979 Program: A \$9 million loan is requested to finance partial costs of staff training; provision of transport and facilities; costs for establishing new credit delivery systems; and capital for increasing the lending capacity of lending institutions. A.I.D. and the GOP are planning to undertake a series of pilot activities in selected areas to develop and test new approaches to delivering rural credit.

Beneficiaries: The major direct beneficiaries will be: (1) at least 200,000 farmers, especially low-income farmers, and small rural agricultural businessmen; and (2) rural laborers with increased employment opportunities.

Major Outputs: All Years
Substantially increased credit funds for use of low-income farmers, e.g., at least 200,000 additional farmers using institutional credit. Effective low cost credit delivery systems developed that expand low-income farmer access to credit.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(\$ t thousands)
	FY 79
Institutional development	2,000
Farmer credit	3,500
Agri-business credit	<u>3,500</u>
Total	\$9,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	9,000	81,000	90,000	

TITLE Rural Roads II		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 391-0443		PRIOR REFERENCE None		FY 79 21,760		LIFE OF PROJECT 100,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: Provide all weather access roads in rural areas to enable rural dwellers to take advantage of modern agricultural production inputs and technology, markets, social amenities and job opportunities.

Background: Nearly half of Pakistan's population lives three miles or more from a serviceable road. This isolation is a formidable obstacle to improving the quality of village life and involving the populace in rural development efforts. The Government estimates that about 120,000 miles of rural roads need to be rehabilitated or constructed. A.I.D.'s assistance in building these roads will complement and enhance other A.I.D., GOP, and other donor development efforts in rural Pakistan. The roads will provide improved access to existing markets, services such as health clinics, employment opportunities, and stimulate the establishment of additional marketing areas, contributing to further rural development.

An \$8.0 million loan for a pilot project was authorized in late FY 1977 to finance construction activities over a 3-year period in eight of the country's 60 districts. The Government of Pakistan has completed feasibility studies and is currently in the final stages of selecting roads to be financed under this first loan. Construction activities are scheduled to begin in FY 1978 with all construction under the first loan to be completed in FY 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Pakistan will contribute approximately \$50 million equivalent in rupees to this project. No other donor assistance to this specific project is expected. However, other donors, including the World Food Program, Ford Foundation, World Bank, International Labor Organization, and the United Nations Development Program, are providing or considering providing assistance to the transportation sector.

FY 1979 Program: \$21.8 million is requested to initiate Phase II of the program. Experience gained under Phase I will be used to develop an expanded and improved rural roads program in approximately 15 additional districts. Funding will be handled through Fixed Amount Reimbursement (FAR) procedures.

Beneficiaries: Rural families in all income strata will benefit from the project, but selection criteria for the roads will ensure that a majority of the beneficiaries will be low-income farmers and the rural poor. The actual number of beneficiaries can be better assessed as selection of roads to be improved or built proceeds.

Major Outputs:
Improved rural road network.

All Years
At least 1,600 miles of rural roads constructed or rehabilitated with up to 8,000 additional miles useable through spot improvements and improved maintenance.

Improved management organization for rural roads; objective road selection system; better design, construction and maintenance procedures adopted.

60 districts.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Design and construction of rural roads (loan)	19,725
Commodities (loan)	1,000
Technical services for rural inventories (loan)	800
Advisors (31 pm - grant)	235
Total	<u>21,760</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	21,760	78,240	100,000	

TITLE Population Planning (Program Components)		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 391-0434		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 79 3,200	LIFE OF PROJECT 30,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83
				ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84	

Purpose: To assist the Government of Pakistan to substantially increase the availability and use of effective means of fertility control.

Background: Extensive A.I.D., Pakistan Government and other donor evaluations in the past year have shown that the Expanded Population Planning Project did not lead to significant improvements in contraceptive use. The decision was made to focus A.I.D. support on those program components which experience in Pakistan indicates offer either the most potential (voluntary sterilization), or are necessary preconditions to improved performance (management information systems). As the Government's population plans mature, other potentially effective components will be added.

Host Country and Other Donors: It is estimated that the Government of Pakistan will contribute over \$11 million equivalent in rupees to finance local costs during FY 1979. It is anticipated that other donor contributions may total at least \$4 million, although other donors have not yet made specific commitments.

FY 1979 Program: Depending on an evaluation of the experience in voluntary sterilization (VS) which is being supported in the present project in FY 1978, there will be continuing support to the GOP for expansion of its VS facilities. A long-term advisor and commodity assistance will be provided for improving the management information system. Contraceptives will continue to be supplied.

Beneficiaries: Of a total of about 14 million couples, it is estimated that two-to-three million will be acceptors of some form of contraceptive services provided by this project.

Major Outputs:

Acceptors of voluntary sterilization and consumable contraceptives

All Years
Two to 3 million couples (all methods)

Management information system operating and functional

1

Participants trained (management, population planning, statistics, demography)

65

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)

Upgrading and equipping VS facilities
Advisory and commodity assistance in management information systems
Contraceptives (centrally funded)
Training

FY 79
1,200

200

800

150

Consultant services and commodities (Mission-funded contraceptives, training equipment and supplies, office equipment, advertising/publicity materials), support of other organizations' population activities.

850

Total \$3,200

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	3,200	26,800	30,000	

TITLE Agriculture Research		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 240		LIFE OF PROJECT 9,671
NUMBER 391-0296	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 100		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 69	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To establish a coordinated nationwide agricultural research program.

Background and Progress to Date: Research efforts under this project have resulted in the implementation of three A.I.D.-supported projects: Water Management, Dryland Agriculture Development, and Village Level Food Processing. Project activities have also led to the initiation of national coordinated research programs for wheat, corn, sorghum, millet, rice, forage, and oilseeds, with testing at provincial research institutions, universities, and in farmers' fields. A 1,500 acre National Agricultural Research Center is being constructed and staffed to supplement research done by provincial institutions. The research programs are aided by: advisors from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); training both locally and abroad; and commodities.

Despite accomplishments, some of the targets have not been met. Project reviews indicated that the Agricultural Research Council (ARC) has limited management and administrative competency and that greater emphasis is needed in these areas. Consequently, the GOP and A.I.D. redesigned the project to minimize these project weaknesses. More emphasis is placed on improving management and administrative procedures. Project implementation will also be improved by the consolidation of research programs and a greater emphasis on establishing linkages between research and extension activities. Improved salary structures, logistical support, administrative and evaluation procedures are expected to further improve ARC's performance.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Pakistan is contributing \$6.9 million equivalent in rupees. Other donors are contributing funds to agricultural research programs, including Ford Foundation's support to Agricultural Research Council programs (\$270,000) and the World Bank Seed program (\$20 million).

FY 1979 Program: \$240,000 will be used to finance the services of USDA advisors (commodity procurement, research management, live-stock management, oilseed, and fiscal management).

Beneficiaries: The Agricultural Research Center will concentrate on feed crops for Pakistan's rainfed sections primarily in the Punjab and Northwest Frontier. These areas are characterized by relatively low yields, small farm size and low family income. Latest available information indicates there are approximately 870,000 farms in the rainfed sections of the two provinces, which represent potential beneficiaries. Many of Pakistan's low-income farmers should benefit from the research carried out by ARC.

Major Outputs:	FY 79	All Years
Research programs approved and implemented	5	10
Trained participants	2	102
National Research Center and housing completed (%)	20	50

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)	
	FY 79	
Advisors (40 pm)	240	
Total		\$240

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES U.S. Department of Agriculture.
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	9,231	1,281	7,950	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	200	1,751		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	9,431	3,032	6,399	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	240	-	9,671	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

TITLE Vitaminization of Atta (Flour)		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 391-0404		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 98	FY 79 1,755	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,005	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To improve the health of nutritionally vulnerable groups by fortifying flour with B vitamins and iron.

Background: Surveys indicate that 50% of Pakistan's population suffers from deficiencies in B vitamins and iron. Deficiencies are more serious in urban areas than in rural areas. This project seeks to reduce these deficiencies by fortifying whole wheat flour milled in 98 mills and distributed through ration shops. The equipping of the mills is phased over 3 years, with approximately 10 mills brought into operation in the first year (FY 1978), 50 during the second year (FY 1979), and 38 during the third year (FY 1980). Pakistan's poor rely on wheat for most of their calories and protein, and the sale of fortified wheat through ration shops in urban areas will improve the nutritional level of those Pakistanis with the most serious deficiencies.

Host Country and Other Donors: Pakistan will contribute \$961,000 (dollars and rupee equivalent). There are no contributions from other donors.

FY 1979 Program: Approximately 50 mills will be equipped and will begin operations, for a total of 60 mills equipped and operating by the end of FY 1979. A publicity and nutrition education campaign will be undertaken in areas where fortified flour is being distributed. A consultant will also be provided to assess the feasibility of producing vitamin-mineral premixes in Pakistan. Short-term consultants will be provided for the equipment and vitamin-mineral premix components of this project.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries will be about 20 million low-income urban people, at a cost of roughly U.S. 10 cents per person. Within this group are the most nutritionally vulnerable groups, including pre-school age children and mothers.

Major Outputs:

Mills equipped with vitamin-mineral feeders.
Monitoring of fortification process
Studies

Publicity and nutrition education

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:

Short-term consultants (equipment and nutritional advisors)
Premix feeder equipment
Vitamin-mineral premix

All Years

98
Established.
Storage and feasibility of local manufacture of vitamin-mineral premix completed.
Nutritional impact study completed.
Completed.

(\$ thousands)
FY 79

Total \$1,755

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	250	200		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	250	200	50	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,755	-	2,005	

TITLE On-Farm Water Management		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 391-0413		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 79 12,750	Grant - 750	LIFE OF PROJECT 21,842
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Loan -12,000		
		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 103		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To establish public and private sector capability to plan and deliver on-farm water management services (improvement of irrigation watercourses, precise leveling of farmland, and improvement of crop and water management practices) targeted to small and medium size farmers.

Background and Progress to Date: With 30 million acres of farmland drawing water from the Indus River and its four major tributaries, Pakistan has one of the world's largest and most complex irrigation systems. This project responds to the Government of Pakistan's increasing concerns about the necessity to improve the system's efficiency and it addresses problems encountered in the system. These include watercourse conveyance losses, water usage on fields not prepared for irrigation and farm practices not geared to using irrigation. Project activities include land leveling, improvement of irrigation watercourses, institution building, design of land leveling implements, and improvement of crop and water management practices.

When the initial On-Farm Water Management Loan Agreement was signed early in U.S. FY 1977, A.I.D. had anticipated that the grant technical assistance provided by the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) could be phased out by mid-1978. However, implementation of the program, including recruitment and training of Pakistani staff, has proceeded slower than planned. As a result, we have provided for an additional 2-1/2 years of SCS assistance. A limited number of watercourses were improved late in FY 1977, and research has been started to identify methods which will encourage farmers to participate in the program and to collaborate in user associations centered around a particular watercourse.

The Water Management Project, which was a grant project with the same project purpose as this activity, has now been consolidated with this project to facilitate project administration.

Host Country and Other Donors: Pakistan's contribution to this project will be about \$17 million equivalent in rupees. Other donors, including the World Bank and the British Government, have expressed interest in providing assistance to the Government's efforts in water management, but specific commitments have not been made.

FY 1979 Program: We are proposing a \$12 million loan in FY 1979 which will reimburse the Government on a fixed amount reimbursement basis for agreed on improvements to watercourses and land leveling. \$750,000 is also proposed for continued technical assistance from the SCS.

Beneficiaries: A minimum of 65,000 low-income farm families will benefit from this project. Efforts have been taken to assure that project efforts will focus on farmers with less than 25 acres of land.

Major Outputs:	FY 77	All Years
Trained personnel	101	1,600
Number of acres leveled	1,150	320,000
Number of farms improved	230	64,000
Watercourses improved (units)	5	1,170
Water user organizations established	6	1,100
Contractors selected	3	112
Equipment pools established	32	334

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands) FY 79
Land leveling (loan)	8,000
Watercourse lining (loan)	4,000
Technical services (grant 90 pm)	680
Participant training (grant 60 pm)	70
Total	12,750

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES U.S. Department of Agriculture (Soil Conservation Service).
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	8,642	967	7,675	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	450	4,387		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	9,092	5,354	3,738	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	12,750	-	21,842	

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TITLE Basic Health Services		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 391-0415		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 109	FY 79 7,500	LIFE OF PROJECT 15,000	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY79	
		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To establish a functioning, integrated rural health system.

Beneficiaries: Two to four million rural people will have access to basic health services.

Background and Progress to Date: Most of Pakistan's rural population (roughly 50 million people) receive little or no modern health care. This project is designed to support Government efforts to extend preventive and curative medical services to half of the rural population by 1984. The health services system will consist of 36, three-part health delivery complexes (rural health center, basic health unit, village health services) throughout the country with each complex servicing 50-to-100,000 people. A.I.D. financing is basically for technical assistance, health worker training, and construction costs.

A federal level Basic Health Services Committee has been established, Medical Care Extender (MEDEX) advisors are in Pakistan and plans have been made at the provincial level for implementation.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Pakistan's contribution is expected to be \$10 million equivalent in rupees. The World Health Organization and the United Nations Development Program are providing two advisors and the Canadian Government is considering the financing of additional professional and technical consultants.

FY 1979 Program: Training of mid-level and community health workers, construction and renovation of rural health facilities will continue in FY 1979. It is estimated that each Integrated Rural Health Center will cost \$180,000. Training costs for Middle-level Health Workers and Community Health Workers are estimated at \$1,200 and \$300 respectively.

Major Outputs:	FY 77	All Years
Training Units		
Federal	1	1
Provincial	-	36
Trained Personnel		
Instructors	-	108
Mid-level health workers	-	810
Community health workers	-	1,350
Managers (personnel, drugs and medical equipment supplies, financial, health administrators)	-	325
Integrated Rural Health Complexes	-	36
<u>A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:</u>		(\$ thousands)
Technical assistance (training, management) (90 pm)		FY 79 675
Training (health workers, instructors, managers)		525
Construction (Rural Health Complexes)		6,300
		Total \$7,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	7,500	-	7,500	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	2,516		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	7,500	2,516	4,984	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	7,500	-	15,000	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

MEDEX Consortium: University of Hawaii, University of Washington and University of Utah.

TITLE Malaria Control		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 391-0424		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 4,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 35,000	
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80
		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 107			

Purpose: To reduce the incidence of malaria in Pakistan to a level of five cases per 10,000 people.

Background and Progress to Date: In 1976 the Government embarked on a five year \$100 million campaign to reduce the incidence of malaria. Due to subsequent inclusion of an urban malaria spraying program, the project life was increased to six years. A.I.D.'s contribution was estimated at \$35 million in loan assistance (for 60% of the foreign exchange costs) and \$25.3 million in U.S. owned Mondale rupees. To date, loans totalling \$24 million have been authorized.

Organizations responsible for implementing this program are fully operational, and extensive spraying operations were completed in both 1976 and 1977. Though malathion toxicity problems prevented some spraying activities in 1976, spraying operations in 1977 emphasized safe spraying procedures and no serious cases of toxicity were encountered. Plans for an urban Malaria Control program and a Malaria Research Center, to be implemented in 1978, were approved by the Government of Pakistan.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOP is contributing approximately \$35 million equivalent in rupees. Other donors include the World Health Organization and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. They are supplying technical advisors, anti-malaria drugs and vehicles.

FY 1979 Program: The Government will continue spraying efforts to control malaria. A.I.D. support will be used to reimburse the Government for 60% of the foreign exchange cost for purchase of insecticides (\$2,500/ton) and spraying equipment with spare parts (\$75/unit).

Beneficiaries: Studies completed prior to inclusion of the urban

area component of this project indicate that as many as 67 million fewer cases of malaria will occur during the life of this project than would have occurred in the absence of project activities. Inclusion of an urban malaria control program raises the total number of beneficiaries significantly higher.

Major Outputs: (Thousands) FY 77 All Years

Structures sprayed (cumulative figure for all years includes repeat spraying of some structures)	8,200	22,150
Population protected by spraying	47,560	76,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)

	FY 79
Commodities (Insecticides, handsprayers, spare parts)	Total \$4,000

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	24,000	7,822	16,178	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	7,000	8,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	31,000	15,822	15,178	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	4,000	-	35,000	

TITLE Village Level Food Processing		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 391-0417		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79	LIFE OF PROJECT 565	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Asia Program, p. 104	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To identify, develop, and test feasible methods to improve small-scale sugarcane, oilseed, and rice bran processing and to demonstrate the commercial feasibility of the improved technology.

Background and Progress to Date: Traditional technology and old and ineffectively operated equipment is used widely in Pakistan's rural areas to process sugarcane, oilseed, and rice bran. This results in low extraction rates of sucrose and oil. Relocating in modern urban plants would improve extraction rates, but the higher costs related to transportation, distribution and expected village unemployment outweigh the advantages to such an approach. This project will develop alternative approaches to improve processing procedures and extraction rates in rural areas with increases in rural food supplies, rural incomes, and rural employment.

Pakistan's Appropriate Technology Development Organization will coordinate, guide, monitor, and evaluate project activities conducted by the Denver Research Institute (DRI) and other government entities.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Pakistan will contribute \$235,000 equivalent in rupees. Contributions from other donors are not expected.

FY 1979 Program: Prototype equipment identified and procured in FY 1978 will be tested, evaluated, and modified for use in rural Pakistan.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of this project will be the thousands of small sugarcane growers-cum-processors who adopt the technology developed under this project. Similarly, village oil pressmen will benefit from the adoption of more efficient oilseed processing technology. To the extent that introducing more

efficient processing technology results in increased production and lower prices, consumers, both rural and urban, will also benefit.

Major Outputs:

Socio-economic feasibility study	<u>All Years</u>
Commercially produced equipment sold and in operation (units):	1
Sugarcane	200
Oilseed	100
Rice bran	8

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Advisors (local engineering and design services - 8 pm)	65
Commodities (processing equipment)	<u>25</u>
Total	\$90

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	175	-	175	Denver Research Institute (DRI)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	300	280		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	475	280	195	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	90	-	565	

TITLE Population Research and Development		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 391-0411		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Asia Programs. p. 106	FY 79 300	LIFE OF PROJECT 800	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: Selectively enlist the support of major employers, village organizations, public and private research organizations, and enlightened citizens in the development and implementation of well-planned, innovative programs to encourage small families.

Background and Progress to Date: Substantial efforts have been made in Pakistan by both the Government of Pakistan and A.I.D. to reduce fertility through family planning services. However, there have been no significant demographic changes that can be attributed to these efforts. In order for Pakistan to achieve meaningful reductions in family size, this project will support research and pilot activities to find effective ways to encourage family planning practices. This includes using various groups and institutions in providing contraceptives and in broad scale population planning.

Host Country and Other Donors: Pakistan is contributing \$400,000 equivalent in rupees. The Ford Foundation is contributing \$25,000 to population research and development activities. The German Government and the United Nations Family Planning Association are considering support to the project.

FY 1979 Program: Major activities are: (a) support of the Population Planning Division's efforts to test different approaches in household contraceptive distribution; (b) provision of family planning services through other agencies and institutions; and (c) experimentation in integrating health and family planning services delivery. Emphasis will be given to the Planning Commission's support of research on the determinants of fertility.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries will be those couples in Pakistan whose decision to limit their fertility will lead to materially improved living standards.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Completed research activities	25-35
Conferences/seminars	12
Research activity summaries	25-35
<u>A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Research and development grants	246
Printing and data processing	13
Conferences and consultants	<u>41</u>
Total	\$300

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	500	75		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	500	75	425	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	300	-	800	

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TITLE Rural Clean Water Supply II (Village Water Systems)		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 391-0425		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79	LIFE OF PROJECT	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY78 Asia Programs, p. 112	7,535	\$26,750	
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE FY 84
CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To increase the availability of convenient water supplies in rural areas of Pakistan and to improve the quality of the water used by inhabitants for drinking, washing and bathing.

Background and Progress to Date: World Health Organization studies have reported that 87% of the rural population of Pakistan lack reasonable access to safe water. The unsanitary conditions which result are a major source of infectious disease. The Government of Pakistan recognizes the severity of this problem and plans a major investment in rural clean water supply and drainage programs as part of its Fifth Plan.

A.I.D. plans to assist the GOP in its efforts in rural water supply with two very closely related projects: Rural Clean Water Supply I, emphasizing handpumps; and Rural Clean Water Supply II, emphasizing village water systems. Project preparation activities for Phase II (village water systems) is still in the preliminary stages.

A total of \$12 million is expected to be authorized in FY 1978 for these two activities, with \$8 million for handpumps and \$4 million for village water systems.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOP contributions to this project will be approximately \$9 million equivalent in rupees. The World Health Organization will fund sectoral studies on water supply and sewerage systems and needs.

FY 1979 Program: \$7,535,000 is requested for FY 1979 to finance the installation of new village water and drainage systems in rural Pakistan, as well as a program to train water systems operators in the maintenance of piped systems and other specialized water works equipment. Because of their low per capita cost for installation/maintenance, handpumps are the preferred method for

rural clean water supplies. However, in those areas where hand-pumps are not feasible, the U.S. will help finance other schemes.

Beneficiaries: About 8 million rural inhabitants of small population centers, or about 15% of the present rural population of Pakistan. These people belong to the poorest income groups and are highly vulnerable to water-borne diseases. Rural women, who draw water for rural households, will benefit significantly from more conveniently located water sources.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Piped water systems	214
Village drainage systems	214
Water works operators training centers	3
A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(\$ t thousands)
	<u>FY 1979</u>
Village water systems	5,000
Drainage systems	2,240
Training centers	<u>295</u>
Total	\$7,535

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	None
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	4,000	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	4,000	-	4,000	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	7,535	15,215	26,750	

TITLE Development Support Communication Center		FUNDS Education and Human Resources	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 391-0407		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 110	FY 79 445	LIFE OF PROJECT 845	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	

Purpose: To improve and expand the use of mass media in the support of development programs in rural areas.

Background: The Government of Pakistan recognizes the need to provide relevant information on a variety of development subjects including food and nutrition, health, family planning, agriculture and basic education for the rural population. Efforts to date have relied principally on extension field worker programs initiated by individual ministries with sporadic use of mass media. These efforts, however, have been uncoordinated and have had a limited effect on the target audience. In order to take advantage of the high rate of radio ownership among the rural population, the Government of Pakistan, with assistance from A.I.D., is establishing a Development Support Communication Center. The center will develop mass media campaigns emphasizing radio messages and will coordinate efforts to motivate rural audiences to adopt modern practices.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Pakistan will contribute \$920,000 equivalent in rupees for salaries, campaign costs, and other local costs. Contributions from other donors are not expected.

FY 1979 Program: Establishment of the Development Support Communication Center is scheduled to be completed in FY 1979. Selected staff members from the center will undergo training to improve their capability to design and implement effective communication campaigns. In addition, the first mass media campaigns will be developed and broadcast through the Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation.

Beneficiaries: The more effective communication campaigns produced as a result of this project will provide information to millions of rural Pakistani citizens designed to improve significantly their economic and personal well being.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Development Support Communication Center established	1
Regional media education centers established	8
Development message campaigns	6
Personnel trained	10
<u>A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 1979</u>
Advisors (communications media: long-term, 14 pm; short-term, 18 pm)	230
Training (long-term, 5 people, communications research and evaluation, technology, script preparation)	85
Transportation and materials for production, design, survey research and library reference	110
Research and evaluation	<u>20</u>
Total	\$445

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	400	112		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	400	112	288	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	445	-	845	

PROGRAM: PAKISTAN

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Development Training		FUNDS Education and Human Resources	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 425		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,675
NUMBER 391-0426	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 114	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To upgrade the technical and managerial expertise of Pakistanis who are directly involved in the planning and implementation of Pakistan's priority social and economic development programs.

Background: There is a shortage in Pakistan of trained technicians and managers who are needed to design, implement, and evaluate development programs. The country's capacity to train a cadre of technicians and managers is not adequate and must be augmented by training participants overseas (in the U.S. and third countries) and bringing qualified trainers to the country to conduct special courses. This project will provide long-term and short-term training to key federal and provincial government male and female personnel who are essential to planning and implementing vital development projects.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Pakistan's contribution will be \$889,000 for international transportation of participants and their salaries while in training. Many of the other donors in Pakistan also have training programs. Some of the major ones are the United Nations Development Program, the British Council, Colombo Plan, West Germany, and Australia.

FY 1979 Program: In FY 1979 up to 20 participants will be sent for long-term training in the U.S. or third countries, up to 20 for short-term programs, and up to 20 will receive in-country training. Training areas include food production and nutrition, health and population planning, public administration, management of small businesses and human resources development with major emphasis on rural primary education.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries of this project will be the 180 participants whose skills have been expanded and improved. The secondary beneficiaries will be the people in rural and urban areas who benefit from the Government's development programs.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Long-term participants	6
Short-term participants	60
Participants trained in-country	<u>60</u>

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Long-term participants (20)	320
Short-term participants (20)	100
Consultants and materials for in-country training	<u>5</u>
Total	\$425

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977				
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,250	300		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,250	300	950	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	425	-	1,675	

None

COUNTRY: PAKISTAN

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

-----U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----

PROGRAM	----- FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT ----- PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-77			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77			TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77		
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	101.8	180.9	203.3	64.4	289.3									
LOANS.....	83.0	139.5	192.0	56.5	284.6									
GRANTS.....	18.8	41.4	11.3	7.9	4.7									
A. AID AND PREDECES.....	58.4	96.0	106.3	31.3	71.0									
LOANS.....	50.6	60.0	97.2	29.9	68.3									
GRANTS.....	7.8	36.0	9.1	1.4	2.7									
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)....	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)									
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	42.5	84.9	96.9	33.1	218.3									
LOANS.....	32.4	79.5	94.8	26.6	216.3									
GRANTS.....	10.1	5.4	2.1	6.5	2.0									
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	32.4	79.5	94.8	26.6	216.3									
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	32.4	79.5	94.8	26.6	35.3									
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	181.0									
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	10.1	5.4	2.1	6.5	2.0									
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.	9.5	5.3	1.2	6.4	1.7									
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.3									
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	0.9	*	0.1	-	-									
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
GRANTS.....	0.9	*	0.1	-	-									
PEACE CORPS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
OTHER.....	0.9	*	0.1	-	-									
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	-									
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
GRANTS.....	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	-									
A. MAP GRANTS.....	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	-									
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-	-									
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-									
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	102.0	181.2	203.6	64.5	-									
LOANS.....	83.0	139.5	192.0	56.5	-									
GRANTS.....	19.0	41.7	11.6	8.0	-									
OTHER US LOANS.....	33.7	-	37.5	8.5	-									
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	0.2	-	13.4	6.7	-									
ALL OTHER.....	33.5	-	24.1	1.8	-									

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77
TOTAL	319.1	39.0	163.2	2,090.7
IBRD	50.4	25.0	45.0	792.1
IPC	2.2	-	-	22.8
IDA	107.7	14.0	80.0	750.0
ADB	144.0	-	37.7	401.0
UNDP	4.6	-	0.5	69.0
Other UN	10.2	-	-	55.8
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL BRDS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1966-76
TOTAL	308.6	292.2	-	1,644.0
Germany	99.8	48.4	-	462.3
Japan	43.6	73.4	-	322.9
Canada	64.6	36.3	-	267.6
United Kingdom	14.6	35.8	-	184.6
Italy	16.5	13.6	-	100.7
France	18.1	28.6	-	66.6
Sweden	4.6	2.4	-	40.3
Other	46.8	53.7	-	199.0
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1973-76
TOTAL	421.2	821.3	-	1,589.1
Iran	187.2	300.0	-	737.2
Saudi Arabia	74.8	514.8	-	618.0
UAE	83.6	3.5	-	116.2
Libya	67.6	3.0	-	100.7
Other	8.0	-	-	17.0
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1966-77	
TOTAL	10.0	-	1,141.0	
USSR	-	-	652.0	
Eastern Europe	10.0	-	84.0	
China	-	-	405.0	
D. MULTILATERAL DEBT RESCHEDULINGS				
	FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977	
TOTAL	171.6	180.3	125.3	
(U.S.)	(49.8)	(53.1)	(44.2)	

^P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only. UAE-United Arab Emirates.

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BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 45,999
 Per capita GNP(dollars, 1976) 400
 Average 10 yr. GNP annual growth rate...(1965-1974) 2.7%
 Life expectancy(1973) 58 years
 Literacy rate.....(1973) 85% ,Male n.a. ,Female 70%

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 4.1%
 Annual per capita agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1955-1975) 1.0%
 Food production per capita.....(dollars 1976) \$35
 Major subsistence crop..... rice
 % of arable land.....(1975) 30%
 Major cash crop..... coconuts
 % of arable land.....(1975) 20%
 Major exports.....(1976) sugar, coconuts, copper
 Major agricultural exports.....(1976) sugar, coconuts, wood
 Value of all exports
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 2671, (75) 2259, (76) 2511
 Exports to U.S.
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 1084, (75) 754, (76) 883
 Major agricultural imports.....(1976) cereals, manufactured fertilizer
 Value of all imports
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 3468, (75) 3762, (76) 3950
 Imports from U.S.
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 747, (75) 831, (76) 819
 Trade balance, last 3 years.....(1974) -797, (75) -1503, (76) -1439
 Main trading partners... U.S., Japan
 Official international reserves,
 gross holdings, last 3 years...(1974) 1504, (75) 1358, (76) 1640

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years.....(1974) 188, (75) 203, (76) 216
 Total domestic revenues
 (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 1,037, (74) 1,956, (75) 2,317
 Central government total
 expenditures, last 3 years
 (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 1,153, (74) 1,918, (75) 2,557
 Deficit or surplus
 (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) -116, (74) 38, (75) -240
 Defense expenditures, last 3 years
 as % of total expenditures.....(1973) 14.5%, (74) 12.8%, (75) 14.1%
 as % of GNP.....(1973) 1.7%, (74) 1.8%, (75) 2.3%
 Service payments on external public
 debt as % of goods and non-factor
 services, latest.....(1975) 7.6%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$68.5 million
 as % of country central government
 expenditures..... 2.7%
 as % of country imports of goods
 and services..... 1.8%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population
 15 years of age and below...(1972) 43% (15/40) 40% (40+) 18%
 Population growth rate....(1971-1972) 2.9% (1976-1977) 2.9%
 Proportion of population in
 urban areas.....(1972) 35% (1976) 36%
 Proportion of labor force in
 agriculture.....(1973) 51%
 Major causes of mortality...(1969) influenza, tuberculosis, gastroenteritis
 Major causes of morbidity...(1969) bronchitis, gastroenteritis, influenza
 Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1974) 59
 People per doctor.....(1973) 2,700

PHILIPPINES

PROGRAM SUMMARY								CP 79-13
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>								
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
1977								
Loans	20,250	10,250	-	10,000	-	-	-	
Grants ...	14,627	10,272	4,005	250	100	-	-	
Total ..	34,877	20,522	4,005	10,250	100	---	-	
1978								
Loans	44,750	15,750	6,000	9,000	-	14,000	-	
Grants ...	9,296	3,951	2,845	1,000	500	1,000	-	
Total ..	54,046	19,701	8,845	10,000	500	15,000	-	
1979								
Loans	46,000	36,500	2,000	2,500	-	5,000	-	
Grants ...	9,000	3,591	3,209	500	700	1,000	-	
Total ..	55,000	40,091	5,209	3,000	700	6,000	-	

The long and close association between the Philippines and the United States gives us a particular interest in supporting their effort to achieve economic and social growth. There are political, strategic and economic considerations which enhance our desire to see that the Philippine development experience is successful.

A.I.D.'s focus is to help the Government of the Philippines (GOP) reduce the population growth rate and increase agricultural productivity and food availability.

Development Overview

The Philippines, with an average annual real GNP growth rate of about 6%, is one of the faster developing LDCs. Per capita GNP is \$400. Impressive as these economic statistics are, they mask the development problems affecting the vast majority of the Filipino people:

- 75% of rural people have incomes of \$200 or less;
- Since 1945 the Philippine population has doubled and at the current rate will double again by 2000;
- New agricultural land is no longer available;
- Agricultural productivity is low with the average production of paddy per hectare still under 2 m.t.;
- Pests, poor post-harvest handling techniques and antiquated marketing system reduce availability of food to the consumer;
- The cereals gap for 1985 is estimated at 1.8 million tons or 17% of requirements;
- The Philippines need a half-million new jobs annually just to maintain the current understated unemployment rate of 5%;
- 30% of all preschool children are malnourished;
- Natural disasters and environmental degradation intensify the development problem.

Socio-Economic Performance

Income inequities are a continuing problem with the lowest 20% of the Philippine population receiving only 5.5% of the income. However, steps are being taken to address this imbalance. For example, from 1974 through 1977 the Philippines allocated nearly 60% of its total government budget for economic and social development programs to benefit the rural poor. This ratio will increase to nearly 70% over the next five years. Concurrently, the ratio of local government to total budgetary expenditures for economic and social development programs will expand from around 9% during 1974-77 to

PHILIPPINES

21% by 1982. The GOP has also initiated a progressive real property tax program which will mobilize more revenue in the rural areas for the rural areas.

Government services directly benefitting the poor segments of Philippine society include:

- a politically and financially supported family planning program;
- a nationwide effort to identify and alleviate malnutrition problems among preschool children and pregnant and lactating mothers;
- credit and other services have been made available to roughly 7% of the small corn and rice producers;
- free public education through grade school for males and females with enrollment of about 10 million;
- encouragement of popular participation in the development process through rural electric cooperatives, irrigation user associations, and agricultural cooperatives;
- strengthening of local government's capacity to identify and respond to the needs of the poor. Provisional titles or equitable leasehold agreements for about 60% of the rice and corn farmers have been provided under the Land Reform Program.

External Donors

Twenty-seven percent of the development budget is financed by concessional assistance. Seventy percent is from the IBRD and Asian Development Bank, 17% from the United States, and 9% from Japan. Other donors have concentrated on major infrastructure

CP 79-17			
PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	63	48	48
PASA ^c	3	-	-
Contract	57	23	44
Total	123	71	92
Participants^d			
Noncontract	121	311	180
Contract	12	53	31
Total	133	364	211
^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year. ^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977. ^c Participating agency technicians. ^d Programmed during the fiscal year.			

CP 79-08			
RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	20,500	69,307	57,021
Grants	13,600	10,788	9,801
Total A.I.D.	34,100	80,095	66,822
P.L. 480**			
Title I	12,500	13,300	19,200
Title II	37,212	28,274	27,721
Total P.L. 480	49,712	41,574	46,921
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	83,812	121,669	113,743
[*] A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures. ^{**} P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

PHILIPPINES

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	35	5,800	35	8,000
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	20	1,900
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	2.7	12,500	25	7,500	30	9,300
Title I Total		12,500		13,300		19,200
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		21,998		27,650		27,065
World Food Programs ..		187		624		656
Gov't-to-Gov't.		15,027		-		-
Title II Total		37,212		28,274		27,721
Total P.L. 480		49,712		41,574		46,921

PL 480 Title II resources augmented by dollar funds will be used to support outreach projects bringing population, health, and nutrition benefits to millions in remote rural areas.

Mission Director Peter M. Cody

Notes:

projects, such as national highway construction and hydroelectric facilities.

A.I.D. Program Directions

A.I.D.'s programs are designed to support the GOP's efforts to provide services to the rural poor. In agriculture, emphasis will continue on increasing the incomes of low income rice and corn farmers through small-scale irrigation, crop protection, and cooperatives' development programs. Some of the problems of the landless and unemployed will be dealt with through programs in fresh-water fisheries development and reforestation. These programs offer work and eventually economic security to the rural unemployed including slash-and-burn farmers, squatters, and fisherman.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: Philippines

CP 79-02

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Local Development	492-0256	1974	4,966	4,564	890	925	-	367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and Nutrition	492-0252	1974	1,599	1,168	564	635	-	360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agrarian Reform	492-0257	1974	2,017	1,666	366	425	-	302	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Farmer Income and Production	492-0259	1975	1,095	982	-	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aquaculture Research and Extension	492-0266	1975	664	573	221	300	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bicol River Basin Development	492-0260	1974	2,159	1,526	-	500	-	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Electrification	492-0248	1972	2,563	2,459	-	104	-	-	-	77,726	53,482	-	-	8,400	21,000	-	11,000
Integrated Agricultural Production and Marketing	492-0302	1977	6,830	611	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libmanan-Cabusao Integrated Area Development	492-0275	1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500	34	-	-	-	2,000	-	1,400
Bicol Secondary and Feeder Roads	492-0310	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	2	-	-	-	2,000	-	2,500
Bicol Integrated Area Development II	492-0310	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	612	-	-	750	1,388	-	1,000
Consulting Services III	492-0282	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	525	-	-	-	1,100	-	375
Consulting Services IV	* 492-0287	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	750
Agricultural Research I	492-0280	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	1	-	-	-	3,000	-	1,500
Agricultural Research II	* 492-0286	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	500
Rural Roads	492-0272	1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	2,029	-	-	-	8,000	-	4,000
Rural Roads II	* 492-0297	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	2,500
Bicol Integrated Rural Development	* 492-0303	1978	-	-	900	570	854	700	930	-	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	-
Bicol Integrated Area Development III	* 492-0289	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,600	-
National Nutrition Outreach	* 492-0320	1979	-	-	-	-	1,000	800	4,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agro-Forestation	* 492-0305	1979	-	-	-	-	270	175	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,500	300
Freshwater Fisheries Development	* 492-0322	1979	-	-	-	-	400	175	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fund for Local Government	* 492-0318	1979	-	-	-	-	300	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	5,000
Cooperative Marketing	* 492-0300	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,600	500	4,400	1,500
Rural Service Centers	* 492-0304	1978	-	-	490	382	417	412	224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Scale Irrigation	* 492-0274	1976	764	451	520	515	350	-	400	6,500	138	-	-	3,000	3,750	5,000	6,000
Crop Protection	492-0288	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	1,500
<u>Population Planning</u>																	
Population Planning	492-0220	1967	32,462	31,470	-	992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population Planning II	* 492-0277	1977	2,991	5	2,845	3,827	3,209	4,200	9,791	-	-	-	-	6,000	6,000	2,000	2,000
<u>Health</u>																	
Provincial Waterworks	492-0263	1973	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	7,404	-	-	-	6,000	-	1,596
Local Water Development II	* 492-0309	1976	-	-	500	425	500	525	-	20,000	353	-	-	-	3,500	-	5,700
Barangay Water	492-0291	1978	-	-	184	100	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panay Unified Services for Health	492-0312	1978	-	-	316	100	-	216	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	1,000	-	1,000
Bicol Integrated Health	* 492-0319	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	2,000	-	2,000
															2,500	400	

*Detailed project narrative- See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace, interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM:

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>																	
General Participant Training	492-0237	1968	508	453	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Participant Training II	* 492-0308	1978	-	-	100	55	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bayanihan Barrio Schools	* 492-0293	1978	-	-	400	100	600	375	285	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																	
Tiwi Geothermal	492-0262	1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,073	3,004	-	-	-	69	-	-
Economic and Social Impact Analysis/ Women in Development	* 492-0295	1978	-	-	1,000	720	1,000	890	500	-	-	-	-	5,000	3,000	5,000	4,500
Non-Conventional Energy	* 492-0294	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	4,000	-	-
Real Property Tax Administration	492-0288	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL			58,868	46,178	9,296	10,788	9,000	9,801	17,630	168,799	67,584	-	-	44,750	69,307	46,000	57,021

*Detailed project narrative-See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Agricultural Research II		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 492-0286		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Asia Programs p. 142	FY 79 5,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 10,000	
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To increase national and regional agricultural research capabilities and related outreach activities to serve the needs of small farmers producing key food commodities.

Background and Progress to Date: The GOP has established Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research (PCARR) as the approving/monitoring agency for all GOP-funded research in agricultural, forestry and fisheries. They have identified a national network of 16 research centers to consolidate and coordinate research throughout the country. A loan for \$5 million, signed December 23, 1975, was to assist in upgrading facilities and personnel at four regional centers. Implementation is well underway.

This loan will assist in upgrading facilities and personnel at six additional centers. It is designed to continue the development of an indigenous research capability to provide improved technological packages and is essential for supporting the GOP goals of achieving food self-sufficiency, improved nutrition and conservation of basic natural resources.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOP has increased budgetary support for agricultural research development from \$80,000 equivalent in pesos in 1973 to \$6.9 million equivalent in pesos in 1977. The GOP planned support for the 5-year life of this project is \$20 million equivalent in pesos. No other external donor support is anticipated.

FY 1979 Program: During FY 1979 an estimated \$2 million of equipment will be procured, 46 participants will enter training, 32 PM of consultant services will be obtained and \$2.5 million will be used to upgrade research facilities.

Beneficiaries: It is not possible to make precise predictions of beneficiary numbers from enhancing the indigenous research capacity of the Philippines. The research results will be made available through the agricultural extension service and other means to an estimated 750,000 farmers (3.75 million farm people). Cost per family will run \$14.00 per farm family.

Major Outputs: Life of Project: 238 research staff trained long term; 215 research staff trained short term; and the facilities of six agricultural research centers constructed and/or upgraded and equipped.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79

Consultants	150
Training	350
Construction and/or upgrading of six centers	2,500
Equipment for Research Centers	<u>2,000</u>
Total	\$5,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	5,000	5,000	10,000	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

TITLE Bicol Integrated Area Development III (Rinconada)		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 2,500	LIFE OF PROJECT 23,000	
NUMBER 429-0289	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 1978 Asia Programs, p. 138	FY 79	FY 80	OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: (1) To design and construct flood control systems, irrigation and drainage systems and access roads within the Rinconada project area, and improve water storage for affected downstream areas. (2) To increase GOP agricultural and fisheries extension activities, and improve farmers organizations.

Background and Progress to Date: As a major component of the Bicol River Basin Development Program, this project proposes to finance several interrelated activities (flood control, water storage, irrigation, extension, road construction, watershed protection) within a 76,500 hectare area. It is the key project for flood control and water storage for several other downstream projects being considered by the IBRD and ADB. The Rinconada feasibility study, jointly financed by the GOP and A.I.D. commenced in October 1977, will be completed in mid-1978. A mid-study review of the project is scheduled in the Philippines in January-February 1978 to assess preliminary analysis of the proposed diversion channel component and to schedule design and construction phases for each major component of the integrated project. The Bureau of Public Works has completed the survey and test drilling for the Lake Bato-Pantao Bay diversion channel for incorporation into the feasibility study.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOP will contribute \$17,000,000 equivalent in pesos for construction, agricultural and fishery support services, and watershed protection. There is possibility of partial IBRD or ADB financing of dollar infrastructure costs.

FY 1979 Program: \$2,500,000 is requested to finance part of the costs of designing water control works and access roads.

Beneficiaries: The targeted beneficiaries, primarily small rice farmers, are the 147,000 families who live in the mid-flood plain of the basin and who reside in the downstream areas to be

affected by project construction. The nature of the benefit to be received will be year-round irrigation and improved water management practices, and reduced flood damage to property. The estimated A.I.D. cost per family is \$156.

Major Outputs: Major outputs of this project will consist of the following: (1) regulation of Lakes Bato, Buhi, and Baao; (2) Rehabilitation and improvement of existing irrigation and drainage facilities; (3) 118 kilometers of roads constructed and/or improved; (4) watershed protection measures; and, if technically and economically feasible, (5) the Lake Bato-Pantao Bay Division.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Design	2,500
Total	\$2,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be determined.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,500	20,500	23,000	

TITLE Agro Forestation		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 492-0305		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 79 5,770	270 Grant 5,500 Loan	LIFE OF PROJECT 6,520
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		PRIOR REFERENCE None		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To develop improved agricultural-forestry production systems for hilly-land farmers, and thereby increase hilly-land farmer incomes consistent with protecting the eco-systems of hill-lands and the lower reaches of watersheds.

Background: Population pressures and scarcity of arable lowlands have forced cultural minorities and marginal farmers to extend slash and burn cultivation to steep slopes of hilly-lands and forest areas. This has caused damage to the watersheds ecosystems, as evidenced by accelerating erosion, decreased tree fertility and flooding. It is estimated that slash and burn cultivation practiced by about one million hillside farmers and commercial lumbering (which the GOP is trying to regulate) has denuded about six million hectares of forest, or 35% of the once-forested lands in the Philippines. About 4 million hectares of these lands are within critical watersheds and require immediate reforestation.

This project is designed to demonstrate to the poor hillside farmers how their livelihood and cultivation practices can be improved through the use of appropriate technologies which; (1) increase crop and tree production by more suitable interplanting and rotation practices; (2) improve conservation by soil and water management; (3) upgrade land and pasture use management; and (4) provide fuel wood as a relatively inexpensive energy source and raw materials for increased cottage industry output.

The project will also support the GOP's efforts to explore alternative energy sources, check denudation, preserve natural resources, and expand programs to increase farm income and off-farm employment opportunities of disadvantage hillside farmers.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOP will provide approximately \$6,000,000 equivalent in pesos to finance administrative support, infrastructure and media development, survey equipment and vehicles.

FY 1979 Program: Initial pilot activities will be undertaken in five watershed areas and include tests, demonstrations, surveys and studies.

Beneficiaries: Direct project beneficiaries are subsistence rural minority groups who cultivate the steep slopes. Approximately 8,250 hillside farmers will be directly involved in all phases of project development to bring about 20,500 hectares of denuded land under reforestation and improved management. In the long run, another 8,000 families in the lower reaches of the watersheds, consumers of fire wood and wood products, will also benefit. Projects costs for the pilot effort are estimated at \$400 per farm family.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Agro-Forestation Prototype Systems Demonstrations	55
Hillside Families Participating	8,250
Re-Forestation (Ha)	20,470
Extension Cadre Trained	411

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Grant: Project Monitoring (24 person months) and support	65
Survey, Planning and Mapping Operations	24
Research and Training Support	181
Total	270
Loan: Survey, Planning, Research and Mapping Operations	884
Agro-Forestation System Development	4,462
Education and Training Support	154
Total	\$5,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	5,770	750	6,520	

TITLE Fund for Local Government		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT
			FY 79 5,300	Loan-5,000 Grant-300	10,300
NUMBER 492-0318	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None	FY 79	FY 80	FY 82

Purpose: To facilitate more timely implementation of social and economic development projects by local governments; to improve delivery of local government services to those most in need; to improve efficiency of fiscal management, revenue collections and resource allocation by local governments.

Background: Local governments in the Philippines lack a central source of credit to finance local development activities. Commercial banks and government-sponsored credit sources do not normally lend to local governments because they prefer rapid turnover of capital at higher rates of interest than local governments can afford. While it has been a central focus of A.I.D. strategy to encourage local governments to assume greater responsibility for developing and implementing projects which answer the needs of the local population, a major constraint has been a lack of local financial resources. Many provinces participating in the provincial development program, for example, have not been able to participate fully in the program because they cannot secure short-term credit to begin reimbursable projects. The primary purpose of the fund will be to make low interest credit available to local governments for selected development projects contributing to improving the life of the poor in rural areas and small municipalities. In so doing, attention will be given to local fiscal management, resource allocations, and tax efforts.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOP will contribute approximately \$7 million (peso equivalent) to the project fund, while an additional \$16 million (peso equivalent) from various other special funds normally allocated to the Department of Local Government and Community Development will also be deposited in the fund. No other donor financing is anticipated.

FY 1979 Program: The first year will be spent in organizing the fund's activities, establishing loan criteria and instituting

processes for project review and approval.

Beneficiaries: As individual projects are approved for funding, the beneficiaries will be defined in terms of the projects themselves. At this time, it is not possible to provide a cost estimate per family since the number of municipalities which will use the fund is not yet established. Many women are in positions of authority, (including governor) at the local and regional levels. They will plan an important role in the planning of appropriate projects.

Major Outputs: In the first year, a 10-15 man staff, an organization, loan criteria, and operations manuals. Approximately 50 projects should result from the first year of operation.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Loan: Capital for Fund	5,000
Grant: Consultants	<u>300</u>
Total	\$5,300

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	5,300	5,000	10,300	

TITLE National Nutrition Outreach		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 492-0320		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 79 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,150	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To strengthen the capacity of the GOP to plan, implement, and evaluate a national nutrition program with a strong family food production component.

Background: The malnutrition problem in the Philippines is a major social and economic development deterrent. Since 1970, the government, private, and international assistance organizations have mobilized resources and organized efforts to combat the malnutrition problem. Through food aid (PL 480 Title II), infants, malnourished children (0-14 yrs), and pregnant or lactating mothers in primarily low-income families have improved their nutritional status. Locally prepared nutritious food packages have been developed to supplement the external food aid. A national survey has been completed to locate the malnourished and define areas of highest priority for program concentration. A 5-year plan has been developed to overcome malnutrition.

The National Nutrition Outreach Project proposes to strengthen further the GOP capacity to carry out these activities effectively and to support a nutrition-oriented food production program in home, community and school gardens which will lessen the requirements for external food aid.

Host Country and Other Donors: The estimated total GOP contribution is \$188 million equivalent and includes personnel and related costs as well as food production and processing material. An extensive network of civic clubs and church organizations have indicated willingness to assist in addressing malnutrition and related social problems more aggressively. UNICEF proposes to provide \$1.38 million during the life of the project.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will continue to assist the GOP strengthen its capacity to manage and coordinate existing

programs to reach families directly in their homes. Support will be initiated for a greatly expanded vegetable seed production program serving target families, thereby reducing prevalence of severe and moderate malnutrition and reducing reliance upon food donations 60% during project life.

Beneficiaries: Immediate beneficiaries are the families of malnourished children. An estimated 9 million of the poorest will benefit: 2.3 million pre-schoolers, 4 million school children and 2.7 million pregnant or lactating mothers. Project cost per household benefitted is \$1.17.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Expanded Vegetable Seed Production and Processing Capability	Nationwide
Functioning Nutrition Program at Village Level	Nationwide
Nutrition Monitoring System	Nationwide
Supplemental Food Programs	9 million recipients
Vegetable Garden Program	4.4 million households

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Advisory Services to National Nutrition Council for Management, Supervision, Implementation	200
Vegetable Seed Production, Processing	300
Project Management	100
Vehicles, Clinical Scales, Seed Processing Equipment, Production Equipment	100
Training in Management Information Systems	50
Training in Seed Processing	50
Project Evaluation, Research and Local Training	200
Total	<u>\$1,000</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	4,150	5,150	

TITLE Freshwater Fisheries Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79	400	LIFE OF PROJECT
					1,400
NUMBER 492-0322	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None	FY 79	FY 81	OF PROJECT
					FY 82

Purpose: To increase freshwater aquaculture production and consumption, increase small farmer and small fish producer incomes, and improve nutrition of Filipino poor.

Background and Progress to Date: For the past seven years, A.I.D. has assisted the GOP in developing aquaculture research and extension capabilities to alleviate nutritional problems, especially in the low income groups where fish is the least expensive and the single most important source of animal protein. A.I.D.'s assistance has helped establish fisheries research and extension capabilities and as a result brackish-water fisheries production has increased significantly. Although research has been directed at both fresh and brackish-water systems, the extension program focused on the brackish-water programs. There is essentially no freshwater fisheries extension program in the Philippines.

Due to the country's overall protein deficit and the potential in freshwater ponds and in irrigated paddies for fish production there is renewed government interest in mobilizing fisheries resources. A shortage of seedlings and a shortage of trained extension workers are the most serious impediments to increasing the availability of freshwater fish. The next steps are to assist the GOP construct seedling production and extension training facilities, train extension workers and extend technologies to farmers.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOP has acquired a 21-hectare construction site valued at \$33,333, agreed to utilize \$3.3 million of PL 480 Title I funds for constructing facilities, and has agreed to provide needed manpower and total support by the end of the project in 1981.

FY 1979 Program: The hatchery and associated infrastructure will be constructed by the GOP during January-September 1978 at a cost of \$666,000 peso equivalent. During FY 1979, A.I.D. will provide 14 pm of technical assistance to train hatchery managers and extension workers at a cost of \$75,000; provide \$184,000 to train participants in the U.S. for a total 126 pm; and provide \$141,000 to purchase hatchery commodities.

Beneficiaries: At the end of the project about 58,000 people or 10,000 low income, rural families, especially families of small rice/fish farmers and fish farmers, will benefit from improved nutrition and increased income at a cost of \$140/family or slightly more than \$24 per individual.

Major Outputs: All years - one freshwater fish hatchery/extension training center completed and equipped; 26 participants (extension workers) trained; 50 fish farmers trained; technology extended to 10,000 farmers; 10,000 tons of fish produced.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Fisheries Production and Management	
Advisory Services (14 pm)	75
Training & Laboratory Equipment/ and Supplies	141
Technical and Extension Training	
126 PM	<u>184</u>
Total	\$400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	400	1,000	1,400	

TITLE Bicol Integrated Health		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 492-0319		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 79 2,500	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,500	
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To create an effective rural health services delivery system largely funded from and supported by local resources and institutions and improve sanitary environment and household water supplies in 400 rural villages.

Background: The GOP's Bicol River Basin Development Program was established in 1973 to focus development resources on a specific geographic area using an integrated area development approach. The Bicol River Basin Coordinating Committee has identified health services, and water and environmental sanitation as major priorities for development.

This project pursues, within the Bicol River Basin framework, four key people intensive areas of A.I.D. assistance: (1) population/family planning with integrated health and nutrition; (2) rural development; (3) rural industry and infrastructure, including domestic water facilities, and (4) increased participation in the development process. Four hundred village health aides will be locally recruited, receive training to perform essential health, nutrition and family planning function and be deployed to provide services at doorstep level. The health aides will coordinate their activity with other outreach workers such as those under the GOP's population program.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOP will provide \$2,839,000 equivalent in pesos. Other donor contributions are not contemplated.

FY 1979 Program: The \$2,500,000 loan will finance foreign exchange costs to support costs of the project and to provide imported commodities.

Beneficiaries: The project beneficiaries will be of approximately 400,000 residents of the 400 rural villages. Surveys show 80

percent of these people are living in abject poverty in one of the poorer regions of the Philippines, and where basic social services are almost non-existent within the least developed Barangays. The cost per family that will benefit from this project is estimated to be \$36.25.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Barangay health aides recruited and trained	400
First aid, drug and nutrition kits distributed	400
Village drugstores established	400
Household water sealed latrines constructed	32,000
Small Barangay water facilities constructed	1,576
Households assisted to improve water supplies	2,000
Drainage ditches constructed	-
Provincial hospital rehabilitation units expanded	3
Family Planning campaign completed	-
Barangay Health stations constructed	9
Rural health centers renovated	7
Provincial laboratory facilities upgraded	-
Rural improvement clubs organized	-
Permanent training center organized and utilized	-

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

Consultants
Imported commodities

(\$ thousands)
FY 79

Total \$2,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,500	-	2,500	

To be selected.

PROGRAM: PHILIPPINES

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Consulting Services IV		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 492-0287		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 76 Asia Programs p. 59	FY 79 2,000	LIFE OF PROJECT	2,000
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To finance pre-feasibility, feasibility, sectoral and market studies and consulting services directly related to development projects primarily in rural areas.

Background/Progress to Date: In the overall process of development planning, the Government of the Philippines (GOP) has a continuing need for expert technical and managerial assistance appraising the feasibility of various investment alternatives and in establishing priorities among viable alternatives. There is general agreement among donors that one of the most serious constraints to foreign participation in development efforts is the lack of adequately studied potential projects. In the past, A.I.D. has responded to this need with three feasibility loans, the most recent of which a \$2,000,000 loan signed on March 11, 1976, is now almost fully committed. Previous loans have resulted in the Philippines undertaking major development efforts in power development and rural electrification, potable water systems and irrigation for increased food production. These efforts have been funded by both A.I.D. and other donors. The Consulting Services IV loan, like its predecessors, will finance the foreign exchange cost of prefeasibility and feasibility studies.

Host Country and Other Donors: The three previous feasibility study loans show that foreign exchange costs are approximately 50 percent of the total cost of doing a study. All local currency expenses will be paid by the GOP and are estimated to be \$2 million equivalent in pesos.

FY 1979 Program: A total of \$2.0 million is proposed to finance the foreign exchange costs of American consultants. The studies will be proposed by the GOP from a list of high priority activities, and reviewed and approved by A.I.D. Studies eligible for

financing will be concentrated in food and nutrition, health, education and human resources development. It is expected the funds will be committed within 24 months. At estimated 1978-80 prices these funds will finance approximately 200 work months.

Beneficiaries: There is an understanding with the GOP that projects proposed for study under this loan must concentrate on activities that are expected to contribute, through resulting projects, in partial alleviation of some of the problems of the rural poor. Because of the nature of the loan, it is not possible to identify the potential beneficiaries nor estimate cost until the projects to be studied have been selected and a decision has been made to implement the proposed project.

Major Outputs: (All Years) Completed studies 8-15

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Consultants (200 person months)	2,000
Total	\$2,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,000	-	2,000	

TITLE Small Scale Irrigation		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79	Grant 350 Loan 5,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 18,134
NUMBER 492-0274	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 134	FY 76	FY 81	FY 81

Purpose: To increase small farmer incomes, increase rural employment opportunities, increase local participation in development, and train and organize small farmers to operate and maintain self-owned irrigation systems.

Background and Progress to Date: This loan and grant project supports the farm systems development corporation (FSDC) at the national level and Irrigator's Service Association (ISA's) at the village level. FSDC's program mobilizes development resources and credit for construction of small scale irrigation systems and acquisition of farm equipment. Each ISA receives technical and financial services from government and private agencies and has the authority to borrow for project construction and equipment; it is also responsible for collection of fees, operation, management and maintenance of the subproject and, to the FSDC, for loan repayment. ISA's, comprising 50 to 75 farmers and averaging 100 hectares in size, serve as centers of information, skills development, training, and other cooperative endeavors geared toward bolstering the income and productivity of their members. FSDC has organized 405 ISA's and installed pumpsets in 262 irrigation systems with a design area of 30,470 hectares.

A.I.D. program support began in FY 1976. The \$6.5 million Small Scale Irrigation loan agreement signed in July 1975, provided funds for basic commodities and services and reimbursed up to 50 percent of local currency costs of installing irrigation systems and farm support facilities. Previous grant agreements provided \$791,000 for technical assistance, participant training, and selected commodities to facilitate achievement of project objectives.

Host Country and Other Donors: During the initial year of lending operation, FSDC approved the partial financing of 389 projects totaling \$5.2 million Pesos. Loan releases by FSDC to individual ISA's (\$3.1 million pesos) were disbursed in 29

provinces. In mid-1976, the program was expanded to include loans for farm equipment, and constituted 5 percent of the total loans approved.

FY 1979 Program: The FY 79 \$350,000 grant is to partially finance participant training and technical services in irrigation, water management, and operations. The \$5 million loan will finance selected commodities and irrigation systems and farm support systems on a reimbursable basis.

Beneficiaries: Small farm families that produce rice (primary target group), labor families (the secondary target group), and the national economic structure. The estimated A.I.D. cost per primary family is \$275.00.

Major Outputs:

ISA's organized and mobilized	All years - 3,000
Farm Equipment pools established	All years - 2,500

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)
FY 79

Grant:

Consultants (30 PM)	300
Selected Commodities	10
Participant Training	10
Invitational Travel	5
	<u>350</u>

Loan:

Irrigation Systems	3,300
Farm Support Systems	700
Selected Commodities	<u>1,000</u>

Total \$5,350

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	7,264	589	6,675	Camp, Dresser, McKee International, Inc.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	5,120	4,265		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	12,384	4,854	7,530	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	5,350	5,400	18,134	

TITLE Rural Roads Project II		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 492-0297		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 140	FY 79 7,500	LIFE OF PROJECT 24,000	
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80
			ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT		FY 81

Purpose: To make lower cost transportation available to the rural poor and provide greater access to the rural service centers and market towns for marketing, social services, education and recreational facilities.

Background and Progress to Date: The current deficiency in rural road linkages is estimated by the GOP at 125,000 kms. Under the Rural Roads I Project 28 provinces received extensive training in the planning, budgeting, designing and construction of infrastructure projects including roads and bridges. To date they have completed or have under construction 300 kms of roads and 3,000 lin. m. of bridging. By the end of the Rural Roads I project, 500 kms of roads and 5,000 lin. m. of bridges will be completed.

Six provinces and five cities have been selected as participants in the Rural Roads II program and selected personnel underwent orientation and introductory training in October 1977. Sixteen additional provinces and ten cities will have participated in the project in 1981.

Design work and initiation of construction for the first 200 kms of roads and 200 lin. m. of bridges is planned for FY 1978.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOP will contribute approximately \$19.7 million for construction and A&E. Of this about \$11.5 million will come from provincial and local governments for construction overhead and maintenance costs. The Asian Development Bank has scheduled construction of up to 850 kms of feeder road in Mindanao with work to begin in 1978. A second smaller feeder road undertaking in Luzon is to be underway in 1979. The World Bank has included a feeder road component in its most recent highways package and is considering utilization of the USAID/DLGCD system for implementation, tentatively set at

\$15 million.

FY 1979 Program: An estimated 250 kms of road and 2300 lin. m. of bridges will be under construction at cost of about \$35,000 per km and \$3,000 per lin. m. (at 1977 prices).

Beneficiaries: Poor rural families receive the bulk of benefits from rural roads in the form of access to markets and services, participation in the national economy and saved transport costs. Approximately 910,000 rural poor with per capita incomes under \$150 live in the areas where roads will be built. The cost per family benefited is approximately \$26.37.

Major Outputs: Construction of 650 kms of all-weather roads and 6000 lin. m. of bridges in agricultural areas.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Construction	<u>7,500</u>
Total	\$7,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	None
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	7,500	16,500	24,000	

TITLE Cooperative Marketing		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 492-0300		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 141	FY 79 4,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 6,000	
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To establish viable, vertically integrated small farmer cooperative systems encompassing marketing, finance, and production.

Background and Progress to Date: There are an estimated two million rice and corn farmers in the Philippines, including one million who farm 25 hectares or less. The objective of the Government of the Philippines is to give them the opportunity to become independent, cooperating farmers with access to credit, improved technology and profitable marketing channels. Since 1973, over 19,500 village level farmer associations representing some 935,000 small farmers have been established and are federating to form larger organizations known as Area Marketing Cooperatives (AMC). These area cooperatives promise to be more responsive to small farmers' production, supply and marketing needs than the large-scale cooperative program of the 1950s.

Cooperative Rural Banks have also been organized to meet the production credit requirements of farmer members. Collectively, the farmer members have already generated more than \$9 million in cooperative savings. This project, to be initiated in late FY 1978, provides funds to enable the rural banks to increase lending to targeted area cooperatives. These cooperatives make loans to individual members and thereby improve their ability to acquire necessary inputs to apply improved technology in boosting production of food. These AMCs are to be supported by a strong central system for cooperative finance, developed under the project, and a base of functioning farmer associations served by a central cooperative marketing system.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of the Philippines will provide some \$7.6 million in peso equivalents over the life of project for local costs.

FY 1979 Program: \$4,000,000 is requested to finance two long-term advisors plus short-term consultants to assist the second group of five AMCs and three cooperative rural banks in areas of cooperative management development and to finance sub-loans to be extended through cooperative rural banks to the five AMCs.

Beneficiaries: The project beneficiaries are 90,000 farm families belonging to village-level associations and federated with Area Marketing Cooperative -- are among the poorest groups in the Philippines. Project cost per family benefited would be \$67 or \$11.50 per person.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Area Marketing Cooperatives Receiving Loans	15
Additional Cooperative Rural Banks Operational	8
Training of Cooperative Management and Staff (person months of training)	37

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 1979</u>
Advisory Assistance (108 person months)	260
Commodities	55
Credit	<u>3,685</u>
Total	\$4,000

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	2,000	500		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	2,000	500	1,500	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	4,000	-	6,000	

TITLE Bicol Integrated Rural Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 854			LIFE OF PROJECT 2,684
NUMBER 492-0303	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 136				

Purpose: To facilitate other external donor and GOP development project financing and private sector investment in the economically depressed Bicol region.

Background and Progress to Date: The GOP Bicol River Basin Development Program was established in 1973 to focus development resources on a specific geographic area utilizing the integrated area development (IAD) approach. The initial institutional development phase (FY 74-77) resulted in the establishment of the Bicol River Basin Coordinating Committee (BRBCC) and its management arm, the Bicol River Basin Program Office (BRBPO). These entities have the responsibility for initial planning, coordinating and evaluating of major sub-regional and integrated area development activities. An evaluation of this previous A.I.D. assisted project confirmed that the Bicol Program now has the institutional base necessary to develop project packages for external donor financing which will also accelerate implementation of ongoing loan projects and stimulate private investment in the region. Presently the BRBCC and BRBPO are involved in implementing a rural roads project under a previous A.I.D. loan and the development of three major IAD project feasibility studies with investment potential of up to \$80 million. The Bicol Integrated Rural Development Project, initiated in FY 78, will support these efforts to improve the socio-economic status of the poor in the Bicol River Basin Program area.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOP inputs for studies and project development, participant travel and operations total \$5,742,000 in pesos. Other donors are expected to finance the major IAD infrastructure projects.

FY 79 Program: \$854,000 is requested to finance essential technical consultants and institutions under host country contracts to assist in (1) the identification, design, feasibility

analysis and documentation of public and private sector projects, and (2) coordinate implementation and evaluation of ongoing A.I.D. supported loan projects in the area.

Beneficiaries: An estimated 300,000 families will be direct beneficiaries of the investment projects which are facilitated in design and implementation by this project. The projects will concentrate on provision of basic social and rural infrastructure resulting in better irrigation, road access, farmers organizations, extension services, etc. -- activities of high priority for most of the small farmer beneficiary group. The cost of the present A.I.D. technical grant is \$9.63 per family over the life of the project.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Major Projects ready for Financing	10
Pre-feasibility Studies for Private Sector Investment	12
Participants Trained (7 M.S., 20 Non-degree)	27
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Survey/Analysis and Evaluation	120
Consultants for Project Packaging	220
Training and Commodity Support	220
Other Technical Assistance	<u>294</u>
Total	\$854

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	900	570	330	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	900	570	330	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	854	930	2,684	

TITLE Rural Service Centers		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 492-0304		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Asia Programs p. 137	FY 79	417	LIFE OF PROJECT 1131
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To create in each of 15 selected market towns the administrative capacity to more effectively serve the socio/economic needs of the most disadvantaged citizens within their service areas.

Background/Progress to Date: The managerial capacity of the market town to service the needs of its population, especially the disadvantaged, is limited. This project is designed to create an administrative mechanism with the capacity to serve the populations needs. The administrative organization to implement the project will be modeled on that of the Provincial Development Assistance Project which emphasizes improved management and development training.

A program will be developed by which small-scale social development projects can be undertaken more collaboratively between the governments of the market towns and the intended beneficiaries. Popular participation is an essential ingredient to insure the socio/economic needs of the disadvantaged are considered by decision makers.

The Department of Local Government and Community Development (DLGCD) in 1977 allocated \$670,000 equivalent in pesos to begin project planning and implementation measures in the first five market towns. The DLGCD has authorized 10 staff positions to provide consultative services to participating market towns and has conducted training sessions for Mayors, other officials, and local technicians.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOP will contribute \$4.4 million equivalent in pesos for acquisition of excess property, motor pool improvements, training, and some reimbursable funding for small-scale projects. Consultant assistance to market towns will be provided by DLGCD. No other donor participation is

anticipated.

FY 1979 Program: By the end of FY 79, social action plans of 10 market towns in the project will be under implementation. Projects in each of these market towns will be extending basic services and employment opportunities to approximately 7,300 disadvantaged families. During FY 79, the final five participating market towns will be assisted in developing their social action plans and attendant logistical support including management procedures, equipment pools, and personnel systems.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 13,400 families will receive some benefit due to added employment (900-1000) jobs being generated by project activities) to be served by several local subprojects simultaneously. While actual cost per family will vary, it probably will average \$126.67.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Social action development plans	15
Local equipment pools constructed or improved	15
Trained city technical staff	75-100

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Consultants and Training	364
Equipment Acquisition	<u>53</u>
Total	\$417

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	490	382	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	490	382	108	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	417	224	1131	

TITLE Population Planning II		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 5,209	Loan 2,000 Grant 3,209	LIFE OF PROJECT 26,836
NUMBER 492-0277	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 135			

Purpose: To assist the Government of the Philippines in reducing the Philippine population growth rate by one tenth of one percent per year during the period 1977-1981.

Background and Progress to Date: The Philippine Population Commission embarked on a greatly expanded and revamped family planning service program when national family planning outreach workers and supervisors were deployed as local government employees, replacing part-time, town-based, family planning motivators. Outreach workers are given transportation support to cover distant rural areas. Each outreach worker is establishing an average of 10 village or neighborhood supply points providing free condoms and pills to new and continuing users. Volunteers manning these supply points also make referrals to rural health units for clinical methods. Six other activities complement the outreach project: A major expansion of voluntary surgical contraception services in government and private hospitals; information, education and communication; contraceptive logistics; demographic measurement; training; and operations research. Contraceptives are to be provided under a FY 1978 \$6 million loan. Progress is being measured in terms of a reduction in population growth rate of .1 pct. per year and an increase in prevalence of contraceptive use from 24% in 1976 to 35% in 1980.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOP share of project costs is budgeted to increase from 40% in FY 1977 to 68% by FY 1980 with the Philippine public and private contribution reaching \$10,589,000 equivalent in pesos in FY 1978 and \$11,979,000 equivalent in pesos in FY 1979. UNFPA, FPIA, Ford Foundation, and the Population Council will donate \$1,100,000 in both FY 1978 and FY 1979.

FY 1979 Program: \$3,209 million is requested to finance expansion of family planning services to rural areas not previously reached, as well as training, demographic studies, information and educa-

tion activities and voluntary contraception services.

Beneficiaries: Neighborhood contraceptive distribution is expected to be of greatest benefit to the rural poor. Couples benefiting from free family planning services are expected to reach the 2 million mark by 1980, at a project cost of \$12.00 per family reached.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Outreach workers trained/deployed	3,761
Local Supply Points created	54,365
Active Contraceptive users	2,084,000
Voluntary Surgical Contraception Procedures Performed	297,000
<u>A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Grant:	
Outreach Services	2,150
Voluntary Surgical Contraception Services	417
Logistics Systems Development	190
Training	60
Demographic measurement	229
Operational Research Studies	38
Information/Education/Communication	75
Program Support	<u>50</u>
	3,209
Loan:	
Commodities	<u>2,000</u>
	Total \$5,209

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	2,991	5	2,000	Population Council of New York
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	8,845	3,827		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	11,836	4,818	7,018	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	5,209	9,791	26,836	

TITLE Local Water Development II		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 492-0309		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 77 Asia Programs, p. 142	FY 79 500	LIFE OF PROJECT	21,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To continue institutional development of national and local water utilities.

Background and Progress to Date: The Philippines suffers one of the highest incidences of water-borne diseases in Asia. The Government of the Philippines has established a national institution, the Local Water Utility Administration (LWUA), to assist local water districts in providing potable water to combat this health problem. Since LWUA started operations in September 1973, 44 independent water districts have been formed, and 14 others are in the process of formation.

Through previous loans and grants for construction and technical assistance, A.I.D. has assisted the LWUA in establishing five comprehensive water systems, improved and/or established 25-35 small water-works systems, and developed a national and local institutional capacity to continue a potable water program. Under the present project, a \$20 million A.I.D. loan provides for engineering design and reimbursement of construction costs of water districts eligible for water system development or upgrading. Work is proceeding on 10 systems with disbursements of \$240,000 as of 9/30/77. The grant portion of this project finances consultancies in institutional development and management of local water districts.

Host Country and Other Donors: The IBRD has made a \$18.8 million loan to the GOP to finance five systems, which were identified as eligible for assistance through feasibility studies funded by an A.I.D. consulting services loan. The ADB is also financing five systems at a cost of \$16.8 million. Both banks have expressed an interest in financing additional systems identified by A.I.D.-financed studies. The GOP is providing all local currency costs under the grant portion of the project, and is absorbing those local costs not reimbursed by the A.I.D. loan. The latter could

amount to 50% of the total project cost.

FY 1979 Program: The \$500,000 grant is to finance continuation of technical advisory services for management and institutional development of LWUA and local water districts.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries will be the 21,050 families that obtain potable water from one of the LWUA assisted water districts. The A.I.D. cost per family is \$99.76.

Major Outputs: 25-35 water districts organized and water systems constructed/improved. Since project operations did not actually commence until FY 1977, no achieved outputs can be reported for that fiscal year.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Consultants (80 pm)	\$500

Total	\$500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	20,000	240	19,760	James M. Montgomery, Incorporated
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	500	4,300		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	20,500	4,540	15,960	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	-	21,000	

TITLE Bayanihan Barangay Schools		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79	600	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,285
NUMBER 492-0293	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Asia Programs p. 145	FY 78	FY 80	OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To provide basic education services for primary school children, out-of-school youth, and adults in rural villages (Barangays).

Background and Progress to Date: Over five million children and youths between the ages of 7 and 20 are outside of the traditional education system. This project will reach a portion of this out-of-school segment. The GOP concern with the problem is evidenced by the recent creation of a new office, at Undersecretary level, for nonformal education and out-of-school youth in the Department of Education and Culture. This office is charged with responsibility for developing programs to more fully educate these young people for productive roles in Philippine society. This project will reach out to rural children, youth, and adults with programs designed for rural communities. A modified in-school program based upon community needs, aspirations, and resources will be implemented. For out-of-school youth, use of innovative and integrated learning opportunities will be developed over the life of the project to ensure maximum community participation and relevance to attain improved living conditions. Both non-formal and formal types of basic education programs will be offered emphasizing education fundamentals fully integrated with health, family planning, food and nutrition, work attitudes, citizenship, and national culture. Older age groups will pursue basically non-formal education programs that foster strengthened rural communities. Beginning in FY 1978 grant funds were used for rural education delivery system development in selected Barangays, the production of innovative and integrated learning materials, and the training of staff and non-professional educators for each community.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOP will provide a total of \$3 million equivalent in pesos for personnel and facility costs.

FY 79 Program: For FY 79 \$600,000 in grant funding is requested to finance technical services, education materials, development and production, and support costs.

Beneficiaries: The target group of beneficiaries is 82,000 persons from both in-school and out-of-school age groups located in 300 rural Barangays. Since the project will focus on basic community education efforts, it will benefit a broad segment of the poor majority at a cost of \$52.26 per family.

Major Outputs: All Years

Modified Education Program in place for	
54,000 in-school children	54,000
Education Program for 22,000 out-of-school youth, ages 14-20	22,000
Education Program for 6,000 out-of-school adults	6,000
Community learning centers	300

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79

Contract Personnel Support	216
Preparation of Education Materials	100
Project Monitoring and Management	164
Logistical Support	<u>120</u>
Total	\$600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	400	100	300	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	400	100	300	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	600	3,285	4,285	

TITLE Participant Training II		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 100		LIFE OF PROJECT 300
NUMBER 492-0308 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 146	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To increase the amount of trained GOP manpower resources in selected disciplines devoted to GOP development priorities.

Background: This project assists the GOP to meet specialized training requests in fields consistent with the congressional directives. The specialized training helps lay the institutional groundwork within various government agencies for dealing with problems which constrain economic and social advancement of the disadvantaged. A significant multiplier effect is evident as returned participants disseminate newly acquired knowledge and skills, both in the carrying out of job responsibilities as well as in the conducting of formal or informal training sessions within their respective organizations. The types of training financed under the project include: economic development and planning; employment and income distribution; environmental aspects of development assistance; health; integration of women into national economies; intermediate technology; labor; human resources planning and development; nonformal education; nutrition; rural development; science and technology; urbanization and the urban poor.

Host Country and Other Donors: The total GOP contribution for participant travel, salaries and allowances will be approximately \$312,000 equivalent in pesos. Other donor contributions are not contemplated.

FY 1979 Program: A total of 90 person-months of training is planned for 24 participants. Long-term academic training will be provided in the U.S. and third countries, at an estimated unit cost of \$4,166 per course of instruction.

Beneficiaries: The intended and ultimate beneficiaries are those elements of society directly dependent upon a highly motivated

competent government staffed with well-trained officers sensitive to the needs of the poorest members of the conomic and social order. This project provides training to those government officials who possess the leadership and authority to translate economic theory and social perspectives into the resolution of basic developmental problems, including those most seriously affecting the poor.

Major Outputs: All years: A total of 75 persons trained in short-term non-academic courses.

<u>A.I.D.-Financed Inputs :</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
5 academic training programs	60
19 non-academic training programs	<u>40</u>
	Total \$100

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	100	25		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	100	25	75	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	100	100	300	

TITLE Nonconventional Energy		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 5,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 10,000	
NUMBER 492-0294	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Asia Programs p. 200			

Purpose: To develop and apply nonconventional energy sources for use in rural areas.

Background: Ninety-five percent of the fuel currently utilized in the Philippines is imported oil. This situation is causing a serious deterioration in the country's balance of payments. While petroleum is expected to remain the major source of energy through the end of this century, it is urgent that alternative energy sources be developed, particularly for rural areas. The Government of the Philippines has established a Department of Energy (DOE) with broad responsibility for the development of both new energy sources and conservation programs to ensure the most efficient use of all energy. While the DOE will focus on continued development petroleum hydro, and geothermal resources, similar attention will be given to nonconventional and renewable resources will also demand their attention. A specific division of the DOE is charged with the responsibility of exploring the possibility of utilizing existing technologies in nonconventional areas to supply a portion of the country's energy needs. Non-conventional energy sources are particularly adaptable to rural areas.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOP will seek to obtain research and training grants from other international agencies such as the UNDP and UNESCO and/or private foundations. While the funding level proposed under the A.I.D. loan will be adequate to support the project during the initial four years, a continuation of the program, which is deemed essential to the full realization of the benefits anticipated, will require commitments from other donors. The GOP contribution to the initial project is estimated at \$3.67 million equivalent in pesos.

FY 1979 Program: A total of \$5 million is requested to finance the foreign exchange costs of procurement of special

equipment and instruments for the development of prototype cooling, heating and drying units utilizing solar distillation units; development of the Photovoltaic system for use in communications; construction of bio-gas and bio-conversion units; development of a small scale generating plant to be fueled from an energy plantation; further study of wind and ocean thermal gradients; consulting services and training.

Beneficiaries: Since this project concentrates on development and testing of small-scale prototypes, the actual number of beneficiaries affected will be relatively small. At this time, it is not known how many prototypes will be put into operation and in which areas, thus making it impossible to calculate a per family cost. The ultimate beneficiaries will be those rural residents living outside the existing electricity grids and/or individuals for whom use of conventional energy is either too expensive or inappropriate for certain tasks.

Major Outputs: Small-Scale Prototype units and pilot projects utilizing energy from renewable resources.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Consulting Services	75
Participant Training	50
Commodities	4,875
Total	\$5,000

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	5,000	500	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	5,000	500	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	5,000	-	10,000	

TITLE Economic and Social Impact Analysis/WID		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT	2,500
NUMBER 492-0295	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 1978 Asia Programs, p. 147			

Purpose: To improve the measurement of economic progress, social change, and the impact of development projects, including effects on Filipino women.

Background and Progress to Date: The GOP has a well-developed, long-term planning system that articulates the overall goals and objectives of its development efforts and establishes a framework for allocating resources on an individual project basis. The individual projects contain specific goals and objectives related to those of the long-term plan. The GOP has developed adequate means to measure the achievement of its overall economic development goals, but lacks suitable means to measure the achievement of its social goals, including the extent to which women are participating in and benefiting from the development process. It has also established adequate means for monitoring the progress of individual projects with respect to targeted inputs and outputs, but lacks suitable means for determining the impact of individual projects in relation to the country's long-term development goals. The development of more effective quantitative means to measure social progress and the contributions of individual projects to the well-being of the Philippine people is considered to be the next step in the GOP's efforts to improve its overall planning system. The development of better progress and impact indicators is doubly urgent in the case of A.I.D.-financed projects, the overall thrusts of which are geared towards accelerating the rate at which the benefits of development accrue to the poorer elements of the society.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOP will provide \$1,944,000 equivalent in pesos as its contribution to the project. Financial support from other donors is not anticipated.

FY 1979 Program: Continued development of conceptual framework for economic/social indicator system; assessment of statistical systems; design and implementation of modified and new survey methods.

Beneficiaries: The project is focused on improvement of the planning and design of development projects of major benefit to the rural poor with some emphasis on quantifying the impact projects have on the integration of women in the development process.

Major Outputs: For all years, a series of studies, field tests, and training seminars aimed at institutionalizing various methodologies for defining and measure economic progress and social change.

<u>A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Design of National Surveys	250
Data Analyses and Selected Impact Studies	400
Progress/Impact Measurement	200
Women in Development Impact Quantification	100
Training	<u>50</u>
Total	\$1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,000	720	280	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,000	720	280	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	500	2,500	

COUNTRY: PHILIPPINES

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

-----U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----

PROGRAM	----- FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT -----				1977	TOTAL	REPAY-	TOTAL LESS
	1974	1975	1976	TQ		LOANS	MENTS	REPAYMENTS
						AND	AND	
					GRANTS	INTEREST	INTEREST	
					1946-77	1946-77	1946-77	
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	63.6	68.5	75.7	10.4	98.6			
LOANS.....	37.4	45.0	47.0	-	45.2			
GRANTS.....	26.2	23.5	28.7	10.4	53.4			
A. AID AND PREDECES.....	44.5	55.3	54.3	7.2	34.9			
LOANS.....	34.0	45.0	47.0	-	20.3			
GRANTS.....	10.5	10.3	7.3	7.2	14.6			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.).....	(0.5)	(0.3)	(-)	(-)	(-)			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	16.0	10.8	19.0	2.4	61.9			
LOANS.....	3.4	-	-	-	24.9			
GRANTS.....	12.6	10.8	19.0	2.4	37.0			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	3.4	-	-	-	24.9			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	3.4	-	-	-	11.9			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	13.0			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	12.6	10.8	19.0	2.4	37.0			
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.	4.4	0.5	-	0.1	15.7			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	8.2	10.3	19.0	2.3	21.3			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST.....	3.1	2.4	2.4	0.8	1.8			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	3.1	2.4	2.4	0.8	1.8			
PEACE CORPS.....	2.7	2.1	2.3	0.8	1.8			
OTHER.....	0.4	0.3	0.1	*	*			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	27.0	36.3	24.0	21.6				
LOANS.....	8.6	14.0	-	17.4				
GRANTS.....	18.4	22.3	24.0	4.2				
A. MAP GRANTS.....	16.0	21.0	19.4	4.2				
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS.....	8.6	14.0	-	17.4				
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-				
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK.....	2.4	1.3	4.6	-				
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-				
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL.....	90.6	104.8	99.7	32.0				
LOANS.....	46.0	59.0	47.0	17.4				
GRANTS.....	44.6	45.8	52.7	14.6				
OTHER US LOANS.....	19.2	24.9	329.0	10.2	-			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	9.5	9.9	295.8	0.6	-			
ALL OTHER.....	9.7	15.0	33.2	9.6				

* LESS THAN \$50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

ECONOMIC PROGRAM OF OTHER DONORS				
(Millions of Dollars)				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77
TOTAL	406.4	23.5	479.3	1,288.4
IBRD	244.7	23.5	317.5	1,227.5
IFC	2.8	-	7.3	85.8
IDA	-	-	-	32.2
ADB	155.2	-	150.0	583.3
UNDP	3.7	-	0.4	39.1
Other UN	-	-	4.1	20.5
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1966-76
TOTAL	98.7	103.7	663.7	
Japan	72.1	78.2	567.6	
Germany	9.1	8.2	34.0	
Australia	8.1	5.4	23.5	
New Zealand	4.6	3.3	9.4	
Denmark	1.7	0.9	8.7	
Netherlands	2.0	2.8	8.7	
Other	1.1	4.9	11.8	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1966-76
TOTAL	-	-	*	*
Kuwait	-	-	*	*
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1966-77	
TOTAL	5	-	36.0	
Eastern Europe	5	-	36.0	

P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 14,289
 Per capita GNP(dollars, 1976) 150
 Average 10 yr. GNP annual growth rate...(1965-1974) 2.0%
 Life expectancy(1973) 66 years
 Literacy rate.....(1974) 84% ,Male n.a. ,Female 64%

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 2.4%
 Annual per capita agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1955-1975) -0.5%
 Food production per capita.....(dollars 1976) \$7
 Major subsistence crop..... rice
 % of arable land.....(1975) 30%
 Major cash crop..... tea, rubber, coconuts
 % of arable land.....(1975) n.a.
 Major exports.....(1976) tea, rubber, coconuts
 Major agricultural exports.....(1976) tea, rubber, coconuts
 Value of all exports
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 527, (75) 563, (76) 568
 Exports to U.S.
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 41, (75) 40 (76) 43
 Major agricultural imports.....(1974) cereals, manufactured fertilizer
 Value of all imports
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 719, (75) 822, (76) 573
 Imports from U.S.
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 23, (75) 38, (76) 37
 Trade balance, last 3 years.....(1974) 192, (75) -259, (76) -5
 Main trading partners... China, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan
 Official international reserves,
 gross holdings, last 3 years...(1974) 78, (75) 58, (76) 92

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years.....(1974) 134, (75) 143, (76) 145
 Total domestic revenues
 (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 520, (74) 616, (75) 648
 Central government total
 expenditures, last 3 years
 (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 624, (74) 788, (75) 963
 Deficit or surplus
 (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) -154, (74) -172, (75) -315
 Defense expenditures, last 3 years
 as % of total expenditures.....(1973) 3.1%, (74) 3.1%, (75) 2.2%
 as % of GNP.....(1973) 0.8%, (74) 0.8%, (75) 0.6%
 Service payments on external public
 debt as % of goods and non-factor
 services, latest.....(1975) 20.3%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$38.5 million
 as % of country central government
 expenditures..... 4.0%
 as % of country imports of goods
 and services..... 4.7%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population
 15 years of age and below...(1963) 41% (15/40) 38% (40+) 21%
 Population growth rate....(1971-1972) 2.2% (1976-1977) 1.7%
 Proportion of population in
 urban areas.....(1973) 23% (1976) 24%
 Proportion of labor force in
 agriculture.....(1976) 53%
 Major causes of mortality...() n.a.
 Major causes of morbidity...() n.a.
 Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1974) 45
 People per doctor.....(1973) 4,000

SRI LANKA

PROGRAM SUMMARY CP 79-12							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977							
Loans	20,100	15,100	-	5,000	-	-	-
Grants ...	800	800	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	20,900	15,900	-	5,000	-	-	-
1978							
Loans	19,300	10,000	-	9,300	-	-	-
Grants ...	3,700	200	-	-	3,500	-	-
Total ..	23,000	10,200	-	9,300	3,500	-	-
1979							
Loans	23,500	23,500	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-

Sri Lanka is a democracy with a record of adherence to free elections, social equity, and individual rights. It is also a very poor country with critical development needs. U.S. interests are to assist Sri Lanka accelerate growth while maintaining its democratic social structure. The A.I.D. program is developmental as well as humanitarian. Since food deficits are chronic, our goal is to increase agricultural production, reduce malnutrition, and expand employment. In FY 1979, as in other years, we plan to utilize both development assistance and PL 480.

Development Overview

Sri Lanka suffers from low growth rates, widespread unemployment, and chronic food deficits.

GNP has grown only about 2.7% a year in real terms since 1970. About one million persons, more than 20% of the work force, are unemployed. Externally, the oil crisis and declining terms of trade increased Sri Lanka's

deficits and retarded economic growth. Internally, heavy expenditures on welfare reduced savings and investment. Drought in 1975 and 1976 aggravated the problem. Food production has grown only about one percent per year in real terms since 1970 and Sri Lanka has to import about half its foodgrains.

The national elections in July 1977 brought a new government to power with a mandate to tackle the country's economic problems and accelerate growth. This government has introduced long-overdue measures to realign exchange rates, stimulate domestic savings and investment, restrain welfare expenditures and attract foreign private investment. As a result, the IMF, IBRD and other donors are expected to provide major increases in aid in support of the far-reaching reforms.

The new government has also reaffirmed that agriculture and rural development remain the country's highest development priorities. They have increased the procurement price of rice to give farmers improved incentives. The government is improving paddy drying, storage and distribution facilities, in part through an A.I.D. financed loan. They are also increasing the role of the private sector in the rice trade and hope to generate increased employment in the rural sector.

Socio-Economic Performance

Sri Lanka is committed to growth with equity and has:

- achieved an 84% literacy rate, the highest in South Asia;
- increased life expectancy to 66 years and lowered death and infant mortality rates to levels comparable to higher income societies;
- decreased population growth rate from 2.8% in 1950 to 1.7% today;
- achieved a modest redistribution of income, with the income of the bottom 40% growing faster than the economy as a whole.

SRI LANKA

External Donors

The World Bank is the chairman of the Aid Group to Sri Lanka of 13 members. Sri Lanka also receives aid from Russia and China, other socialist countries and from several OPEC countries. In 1977 total development assistance disbursements to Sri Lanka were expected to be about \$166 million, of which the United States supplied \$41.0 million or 24.7%. The United States and other donors are increasing their aid in response to the government's economic reforms.

Aid Group members, including the United States, have concentrated assistance to Sri Lanka in the agriculture sector. The United States is collaborating with the IBRD, Canada, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands on providing technical and commodity assistance to the government for the completion of the Mahaweli Ganga irrigation system and settlement scheme, the largest development project in the country. A.I.D. is also working jointly with the United Kingdom, Canada and the Netherlands to support the government's campaign to combat malaria which affects 10% of the population.

A.I.D. Program Direction

U.S. assistance primarily supports Sri Lanka's agricultural development program. The government gives irrigation top priority, and A.I.D. is helping draw up a ten-year plan. A.I.D. is also supporting a major effort to accelerate irrigation schemes and to discover more efficient water use through research.

Rice harvests increased in 1977 due in part to improved weather, increased irrigation and greater use of fertilizer. To support this trend, A.I.D. will help increase the availability of inputs through a loan.

P.L. 480 Title I wheat flour remains critical to the poorer segments of society who rely on the government's subsidized food distribution system. To alleviate malnutrition problems among pre-school and school children and pregnant and lactating mothers, the United States will

CP 79-17			
PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	5	7	12
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	4	4	5
Total	9	11	17
Participants^d			
Noncontract	4	13	13
Contract	2	-	-
Total	6	13	13
^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year. ^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977. ^c Participating agency technicians. ^d Programmed during the fiscal year.			

CP 79-08			
RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	-	17,700	22,700
Grants	-	1,500	3,800
Total A.I.D.	-	19,200	26,500
P.L. 480**			
Title I	36,281	31,400	16,800
Title II	3,729	3,881	4,660
Total P.L. 480	40,010	35,281	21,460
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	40,010	54,481	47,960
[*] A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures. ^{**} P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.			

SRI LANKA

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	200	31,357	266	31,400	133	16,800
Rice	21	4,924	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		36,281		31,400		16,800
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		3,473		3,273		4,115
World Food Programs ..		256		608		545
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		3,729		3,881		4,660
Total P.L. 480		40,010		35,281		21,460

continue to supply Title II food commodities through the CARE administered program which reaches more than one million recipients with nutritional food supplements.

A.I.D. Representative Thomas Arndt

Notes:

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: SRI LANKA

CP 79-03

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Rice Research	383-0040	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,800	-	-	-	-	1,200	-	1,000
Paddy Storage and Processing	383-0041	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,400	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	3,000
Mahaweli Ganga Irrigation and Area Development	383-0042	1977	800	-	-	500	-	300	-	5,200	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	500
Agriculture Base Mapping	383-0045	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	2,000
Amparai Irrigation and Area Development I (Rambukkan Oya)	383-0046	1978	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,300	-	-	2,000
Agricultural Inputs	383-0051	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,700	3,700	-	-
Amparai Irrigation and Area Development II (Maha Oya)	* 383-0050	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	2,000
Agricultural Inputs II	* 383-0053	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	7,000
Samanthurai Agriculture Intensification	* 383-0054	1979	-	-	-	-	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	1,200
Paddy Storage and Processing II	* 383-0052	1979	-	-	-	-	1,000	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	1,000
<u>Health</u>																	
Malaria Control	383-0043	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	9,300	4,000	-	3,000
<u>Education and Human Resources</u>																	
Post Graduate Institute of Agriculture	383-0049	1978	-	-	3,500	1,000	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			800	-	3,700	1,500	1,500	3,800	-	23,900	-	-	-	19,300	17,700	23,500	22,700

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Amparai Irrigation and Area Development - II (Maha Oya)		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT
NUMBER 383-0050		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79	7,000	7,000
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85
NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To increase agricultural production along the Maha Oya River in Amparai District.

Background: In an effort to increase food production and employment, the Government of Sri Lanka (GSL) is carrying out a rural development program to bring irrigation and settlement to the underpopulated areas of the dry zone of Sri Lanka. This area encompasses 80% of Sri Lanka's land. A.I.D. is already supporting two major projects of this type: The Mahaweli Ganga and Amparai Irrigation - I (Rambukkan Oya) projects.

This proposed Amparai Irrigation and Area Development - II project will bring 7,500 acres under production of rice and other crops in Amparai District. It is part of a program to turn the south-east dry zone area into a major center of economic activity and expanded employment. This effort also supports Sri Lanka's objective of becoming more self-reliant in food production.

In addition to the physical and social infrastructure to be established, the government is strengthening its agriculture extension services and making credit and farm inputs like fertilizer available to enable farmers to become more productive.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GSL will contribute the equivalent of \$2.4 million in rupees toward the local costs of this project. Other donors, including the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and Australia are considering financing irrigation/settlement projects in the same region. Canada is assisting the government in long-term planning for the region.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will provide a loan of \$7 million for construction equipment and a portion of the local costs of civil works construction and social infrastructure, e.g., - health, education, and cooperatives facilities.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are poor farmers currently in the project area, landless farmers who will be resettled in the project, and workers who will be employed in schools, hospitals, and small commercial activities in the area. The total number of families who will directly benefit is estimated to be 4,600, for a per family A.I.D. investment of \$1,522.

Major Outputs: (All Years)

- Earth Dam; holding 63,000 acre feet of water
- Main Canal; 23 miles
- Distribution canals
- Feeder roads
- Community centers, schools, markets
- Hospital and health centers
- Land under production; 7,500 acres

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Equipment	4,000
Construction	1,000
Social Infrastructure	<u>2,000</u>
Total	\$7,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977				To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978				
Estimated through September 30, 1978				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	7,000	-	7,000	

TITLE Paddy Storage and Processing - II		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 383-0052		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 79 8,000	7,000 Loan 1,000 Grant	LIFE OF PROJECT 8,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: Increase the effectiveness of Sri Lanka's rice procurement, storage, processing and distribution system.

Background: Domestic rice production in Sri Lanka has grown 4 percent a year since 1950 and in 1977 was a record 80 million bushels. However, domestic production is still 25 million bushels short of consumption requirements. The Government of Sri Lanka (GSL) has identified the nations' rice marketing system as a serious problem inhibiting rice production and a priority area for investment.

A.I.D. is currently funding a project directed at improving the effectiveness and capacity of some private millers and the Government's Paddy Marketing Board (PMB). The PMB is the agency responsible for procurement and processing of paddy for the GSL.

The government has recently increased the guaranteed price for paddy. With projected increases in the availability of production inputs and an increase in irrigated land, rice production is expected to increase as much as 35% by 1982. This will mean a requirement of increased storage facilities for 12 million bushels of rice. This project will provide additional investment in the GSL's effort to improve the entire paddy procurement, storage, processing, and distribution system.

The GSL will attempt to accomplish three objectives: 1) increase expansion of the private sector's capacity for storage and processing of paddy; 2) improve distribution of rice to the general consumer; and 3) implement the new guaranteed price scheme and buffer stock program.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GSL and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) are supporting a research and training center to identify improved milling practices and train government and private rice mill operators in their use. FAO assistance will terminate by the end of 1978. The GSL's total investment in the

training center and related activities is estimated at \$19.5 million of which \$11.5 million is for this project.

FY 1979 Program: With partial financing from A.I.D., the GSL will provide soft loans to private millers to expand storage capacity and install modern mills and dryers. Training will be provided by GSL staff and U.S. contract technicians to private millers in mill operations and paddy procurement procedures, including the use of moisture meters. To improve the PMB's ability to procure paddy and the Food Commission's ability to distribute rice to the consumer, a fleet of trucks will be financed by A.I.D.

Project Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries of this project will be the more than 500,000 small paddy farmers that now have a marketable production surplus. The poor will also benefit through more stable prices in times of scarcity.

Major Outputs: (All Years)

- Storage for 12 million bushels of paddy and 3 million bushels of rice
- Improved private milling capacity
- Road transport capacity for shipment of 6,000 tons of rice
- Quality control facilities
- Trained personnel

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Construction of storage facilities and rice mills	2,500
Equipment and transport vehicles	4,500
Training and technical assistance	<u>1,000</u>
Total	\$ 8,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977				To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978				
Estimated through September 30, 1978				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	8,000	-	8,000	

PROGRAM: SRI LANKA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Agricultural Inputs - II		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 7,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 7,000	
NUMBER 383-0053	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None	FY 79	FY 79	FY 80

Purpose: To increase food production.

Background: Self-sufficiency in rice production is an objective of the Government of Sri Lanka (GSL). Currently, the country produces about half of its total food requirements and 70% of its rice needs.

To help the GSL in meeting its rice requirements, A.I.D. is assisting with programs in irrigation, rice research, agricultural education, and rice storage and processing. Additionally, the GSL is attempting to improve agriculture extension services, marketing mechanisms and credit availabilities. Sufficient availability, timely access and proper application of fertilizer are essential components of the total program.

The development of new agricultural lands and favorable pricing of fertilizer have spurred fertilizer use. Fertilizer requirements are expected to increase from 210,500 metric tons (MT) in 1976 to an estimated 420,000 MT in 1979. Sri Lanka does not produce fertilizer, and its import bill for 1979 is estimated at \$45 million.

A German-Sri Lanka team has recommended an improved distribution system which will improve access to and effective use of fertilizer. The GSL has decided, for example, to license private dealers to distribute fertilizer to supplement government distribution.

The country's total estimated 1979 fertilizer requirements are 420,000 metric tons. Given the economy's demands on limited foreign exchange, these fertilizer requirements cannot be met without external assistance.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GSL will finance \$27 million of its \$45 million fertilizer need. Canada is expected to finance 88,000 tons of potash valued at \$7.5 million and Japan will supply 44,000 MT of ammonia sulphate worth about \$3.5 million.

FY 1979 Program: The \$7 million loan proposed in this project will finance about 50,000 tons of fertilizer, which when applied in conjunction with other inputs and technology, will significantly increase food production.

Beneficiaries: In Sri Lanka the average farm is slightly larger than one acre. The overwhelming majority of farmers receive fertilizer through government and private distribution channels. A.I.D.-financed fertilizer will be distributed to the small farmer to increase his production of rice and other crops and ultimately raise rural farm income.

Major Outputs: (All Years)

Availability of fertilizer to small farmers
Increased agricultural production
Foreign exchange savings

<u>A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Fertilizer imports, primarily urea	<u>7,000</u>
Total	\$7,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	7,000	-	7,000	

TITLE Samanthurai Agriculture Intensification Project		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,000
NUMBER 383-0054		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 3,000	2,500 Loan/500 Grant	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79
					ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To increase agricultural production in the 14,300 acre Samanthurai project area.

Background: The Government of Sri Lanka (GSL) recognizes that irrigation alone does not guarantee maximum agricultural production. From lessons learned in the past, the GSL is now convinced that maximum production depends on: 1) improved on-farm land and water management practices and 2) the availability of a full-range of services and farm inputs to the farmer. These include agricultural extension, credit, fertilizer, and marketing facilities.

In addition to opening up new irrigated lands, the GSL intends to invest in five existing irrigated areas. The 14,300 acre Samanthurai project is one of the areas where further investment could increase paddy production as much as 35%.

Host Country and Other Donors: Of the \$4 million project total costs, the GSL will contribute \$1 million equivalent primarily for local construction costs. They will also finance credit, fertilizer and agricultural extension services. Although no other donors are participating, the United Kingdom is involved in two similar agriculture intensification schemes.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. financing will concentrate on improving land and water management and infrastructure through the provision of land leveling equipment and technical services. A.I.D. will also finance part of the construction of warehouses, roads, and irrigation canals in the project area.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries are the 4,500 farm families in the Samanthurai project area. With increased paddy yields of 35% each family may gain a net income increase of up to \$100 per year. Average A.I.D. investment per direct beneficiary family is \$667.

Major Outputs: (All Years)

- Extension services improved
- Farm inputs system improved
- Farmers trained in land and water management
- Farm marketing system improved
- Paddy land graded and shaped; 14,300 acres
- Water control structures and distribution channels improved
- Farm to market roads improved

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)

	FY 79
Technical assistance (7 pys)	500
Commodities (for water course rehabilitation and on-farm land improvement)	1,200
Construction (warehouse, roads, water course and distribution channel rehabilitation)	1,300
Total	\$ 3,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977				To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978				
Estimated through September 30, 1978				
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	3,000	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
	3,000		3,000	

COUNTRY, SRI LANKA

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

-----U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL REPAY- TOTAL LESS LOANS MENTS REPAYMENTS AND AND AND GRANTS INTEREST INTEREST 1946-77 1946-77 1946-77		
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977			
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	8.5	38.5	35.7	1.5	73.7			
LOANS.....	5.9	33.1	31.6	-	68.9			
GRANTS.....	2.6	5.4	4.1	1.5	4.8			
A. AID AND PREDECS.....	-	8.6	9.6	-	20.9			
LOANS.....	-	8.6	9.6	-	20.1			
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	0.8			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)....	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	8.5	29.9	26.1	1.5	52.8			
LOANS.....	5.9	24.5	22.0	-	48.8			
GRANTS.....	2.6	5.4	4.1	1.5	4.0			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	5.9	24.5	22.0	-	48.8			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	5.9	24.5	22.0	-	39.9			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	8.9			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	2.6	5.4	4.1	1.5	4.0			
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.	-	2.1	0.2	0.4	0.6			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	2.6	3.3	3.9	1.1	3.4			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	-	-	-	-	-			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
PEACE CORPS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	*	-	-	-	-			
LOANS.....	*	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	*	-	-	-	-			
A. MAP GRANTS.....	*	-	-	-	-			
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	-	-	-	-	-			
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-	-			
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	8.5	38.5	35.7	1.5				
LOANS.....	5.9	33.1	31.6	-				
GRANTS.....	2.6	5.4	4.1	1.5				
OTHER US LOANS.....	7.5	-	-	-	-			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
ALL OTHER.....	7.5	-	-	-	-			

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

(Million of Dollars)

CP 79-18

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER HONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
TOTAL	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ¹
TOTAL	56.7	-	69.3	332.8
IBRD	-	-	-	73.4
IDA	25.0	-	41.2	120.3
ADB	30.0	-	22.5	93.1
UNDP	1.7	-	4.9	39.1
Other UN	-	-	0.7	6.9
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1975	CY 1976	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	84.3	76.5	397.5	
Germany	20.4	14.4	94.1	
Japan	18.0	12.8	77.6	
United Kingdom	6.0	9.8	70.0	
Canada	9.4	13.1	58.9	
Sweden	9.3	9.0	28.1	
Australia	9.0	2.5	22.9	
Other	12.2	14.9	45.9	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1975	CY 1976	CY 1973-76	
TOTAL	23.0	12.0	35.0	
Iraq	20.0	-	20.0	
UAE	-	12.0	12.0	
Kuwait	3.0	-	3.0	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS ENTERED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
TOTAL	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1966-77	
TOTAL	3.0	-	226.0	
USSR	-	-	95.0	
Eastern Europe	-	-	73.0	
China	3.0	-	158.0	

^P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only. UAE-United Arab Emirates.

* LESS THAN \$50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 43,806
 Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 350
 Average 10 yr. GNP annual growth rate...(1965-1974) 4.3%
 Life expectancy(1973) 61 years
 Literacy rate.....(1973) 82% ,Male n.a. ,Female 56%

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 5.0%
 Annual per capita agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1955-1975) 1.5%
 Food production per capita(dollars 1976) \$23
 Major subsistence crop..... rice
 % of arable land.....(1975) 48%
 Major cash crop..... corn, sugar
 % of arable land.....(1975) 10%
 Major exports.....(1976) rice, tapioca, sugar
 Major agricultural exports.....(1976) rice, tapioca, sugar
 Value of all exports
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 2,444, (75) 2,208, (76) 2,980
 Exports to U.S.
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 184, (75) 217, (76) 276
 Major agricultural imports.....(1976) textile fiber, manufactured fertilizer
 Value of all imports
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 3,143, (75) 3,300, (76) 3,585
 Imports from U.S.
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 369, (75) 357, (76) 347
 Trade balance, last 3 years.....(1974) -699, (75) -1071, (76) -605
 Main trading partners... Japan, U.S., Singapore
 Official international reserves,
 gross holdings, last 3 years... (1974) 1,858, (75) 1,775, (76) 1,853

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years.....(1974) 146, (75) 152, (76) 158
 Total domestic revenues
 (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 1,301, (74) 1,907, (75) 1,923
 Central government total
 expenditures, last 3 years
 (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 1,579, (74) 1,750, (75) 2,181
 Deficit or surplus
 (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) -278, (74) 157, (75) -258
 Defense expenditures, last 3 years
 as % of total expenditures.....(1973) 18.4%, (74) 20.2%, (75) 17.1%
 as % of GNP.....(1973) 2.7%, (74) 2.7%, (75) 2.6%
 Service payments on external public
 debt as % of goods and non-factor
 services, latest.....(1975) 2.6%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$6.7 million
 as % of country central government
 expenditures..... 0.3%
 as % of country imports of goods
 and services..... 0.2%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population
 15 years of age and below... (1960) 43% (15/40) 38% (40+) 18%
 Population growth rate....(1971-1972) 3.2% (1976-1977) 2.2%
 Proportion of population in
 urban areas.....(1976) 17% () n.a.
 Proportion of labor force in
 agriculture.....(1970) 72%
 Major causes of mortality...(1970) ill defined symptoms, infant diseases
 Major causes of morbidity...(1970)pregnancy complications, infectious dis.
 Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 22
 People per doctor.....(1973) 8,600

THAILAND

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
(In thousands of dollars)							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977							
Loans	7,500	7,500	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	5,063	1,205	2,388	673	797	-	-
Total ..	12,563	8,705	2,388	673	797	-	-
1978							
Loans	5,520	-	-	5,520	-	-	-
Grants . . .	3,180	-	3,180	-	-	-	-
Total ..	8,700	-	3,180	5,520	-	-	-
1979							
Loans	8,500	8,500	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	4,500	1,300	2,700	-	500	-	-
Total ..	13,000	9,800	2,700	-	500	-	-

U.S. interests in Thailand are to support the growth of a free, stable and economically progressive nation and to strengthen mutually beneficial trade and investment opportunities to the United States and other countries. Thailand is a moderating influence in Third World councils.

The A.I.D. program is humanitarian and developmental and is designed to benefit directly Thailand's poorest inhabitants. This program will focus primarily on improvement of the lives of the landless, marginal farmers and hill tribes. Supporting activities include national health and family planning programs.

Development Overview

Thailand is predominantly an agrarian nation characterized by severe regional and rural-urban income disparities. More than one-third of its 44 million people have an income of \$153 per year, compared to \$937 in Bangkok and a national average of \$350. Adequate health care is

accessible to only 25% of the population. Nationally there is one doctor for every 8,600 people; the corresponding ratio in rural areas is 1:31,000 persons. While literacy is reported to be 82%, this is probably overstated as less than half of eligible students go beyond the fourth year. Teachers are reluctant to serve in rural areas, a problem especially acute in hill tribe areas. Over 700,000 rural families are either landless or squatters. Paddy yields are among the lowest in the rice-producing world. The Thai farmer is receptive to change, but problems of low productivity of land, ineffective extension services and unfavorable prices for agricultural products have resulted in poor agricultural performance. Rural unemployment, underemployment and farm tenancy are growing concerns. While assisting in several agricultural projects, for the past two years A.I.D.'s program has emphasized family planning.

Socio-Economic Performance

The present government has reaffirmed the general development policies of preceding governments and has publicly announced its plans to redress income disparities and improve agricultural performance through decentralized planning and promotion of regional development of rural based industries, intensification of land use, and diversification of agriculture.

The Thai bureaucracy traditionally has been highly compartmentalized and has found it difficult to deliver adequate services to the rural poor. While highly trained, it has been Bangkok-oriented. Investment has been concentrated in the Bangkok area and in the central plains, while the rest of the nation has been neglected.

The Thai government capacity to deliver services in rural areas has been further strained by a substantial influx of Indochinese refugees. Yet Thailand has been the only country in the region to accept large numbers of refugees. Thai women have recently been given full equality under the law, and female participation in the labor force is the highest in Asia.

THAILAND

External Donors

Thailand, in addition to doubling government expenditures for rural development, relies on increased foreign borrowing--\$800 million per year in new commitments. The IBRD and the ADB will provide up to \$400 million. Japan will provide up to \$100 million annually while Germany, Australia and Canada will provide significant assistance on concessional terms. Thailand and the other donors consider A.I.D.'s assistance critical in developing and implementing a broad-based integrated rural development program.

A.I.D. Program Direction

A.I.D. will work with the Thai in building the capability and confidence of the technical organizations to undertake projects which will directly impact on disadvantaged groups and engage the participation of those groups in the developmental process. A.I.D. will provide assistance for: (1) specific integrated area projects targeted to assist landless and marginal farmers, including hill tribes; priority will be given to areas where opium is grown; and (2) health, family planning, and nutrition activities with major beneficiaries being rural women and children. Centrally-funded contraceptives and voluntary sterilization services will be provided in support of the family planning program.

Mission Director Charles L. Gladson

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	16	18	18
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	33	14	27
Total	49	32	45
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	66	232	198
Contract	4	-	-
Total	70	232	198

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS			
CP 79-08			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	2,644	6,601	7,888
Grants	2,665	5,790	3,885
Total A.I.D.	5,309	12,391	11,773
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
Total P.L. 480	-	-	-
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	5,309	12,391	11,773

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

CP 79-02

PROGRAM: THAILAND

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Expenditures	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Special Training for National Development	493-0173	1976	2,304	1,998	-	286	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transfer of Technology and Management Skills	493-0274	1976	715	196	-	519	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Program Development and Support	493-0275	1976	458	107	-	195	-	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Agricultural Extension Outreach	493-0280	1977	500	149	-	200	-	151	-	3,000	-	-	-	1,200	-	1,350	
Highland Integrated Rural Development	* 493-0294	1979	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Agricultural Development	493-0268	6/73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	3,641	-	59	970	-	389	
Rainfed Agriculture (Edible Oils)	* 493-0298	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	
Seed Development	493-0270	8/75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,700	-	-	-	1,300	-	1,100	
Sericulture Settlements	493-0271	6/76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,600	163	-	-	900	-	1,286	
Land Settlement	* 493-0289	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	
Lam Nam Oon On-Farm Development	493-0272	1977	100	-	-	68	-	32	-	4,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	1,840	
Rainfed Crop Development	* 493-0292	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	
<u>Population Planning</u>																	
Population Planning	* 493-0283	1976	6,780	3,969	3,180	3,544	2,700	2,447	3,947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Health</u>																	
Special Training for National Development	493-0173	1976	34	24	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transfer of Technology and Management Skills	493-0274	1976	1,008	17	-	380	-	475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rural Primary Health	493-0291	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,250	-	-	1,723	
<u>Education and Human Research</u>																	
Special Training for National Development	493-0173	1976	485	467	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transfer of Technology and Management Skills	493-0274	1976	1,777	75	-	570	-	604	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Non-Formal Vocational Education	* 493-0295	1979	-	-	-	-	500	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Special Development Activities</u>																	
Project Development	493-0267	2/73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	1,069	-	-	731	-	200	
TOTAL			14,161	7,002	3,180	5,790	4,500	3,885	5,747	20,800	4,873	-	59	5,250	6,601	8,500	7,888

*Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace, interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Land Settlement		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
				FY 79	4,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,000
NUMBER 493-0289	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83	
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Continuing <input type="checkbox"/>	None			

Purpose: To provide landless farmers with sufficient land from which to earn a decent living, and to provide the social and physical services necessary to improve living standards.

Background: The Department of Public Welfare (PWD) of the Royal Thai Government (RTG) has 56 Land Settlements throughout the country where land is provided to landless farmers. A typical settlement is divided into community areas each containing 500 to 800 families. The land allocated, at least 2½ hectares per family, will vary depending on soil and other conditions.

Thirty-seven of these Settlements still have unallocated land available. The 37 Settlements are presently inhabited by 78,339 legal settlement families and 80,973 squatter families. Once the squatters are legalized, which will require some re-allocation of land, space remains for approximately 5,000 new families. PWD estimates 108 new community areas, an average of three per Settlement, will be needed. Ten have been selected for an accelerated five-year program which will be carried out in two phases. The first phase will: survey and lay out farm and home lots; clear land; give legal rights to squatters now living within the Settlements; and issue land certificates. The second phase entails construction of a service complex; site road improvement; provide and staff education and health facilities; provide potable water and electric power; construct a village center and warehouse facilities; provide for agricultural demonstration areas with accompanying extension services; and production credit for farmers.

Host Country and Other Donors: PWD will coordinate with other RTG agencies to provide the essential economic and social service such as education and health facilities, credit and agricultural extension services to make the settlement viable. PWD will also construct a community center, offices and housing for settlement

staff. Thailand's contribution in FY 1978 will be \$21 million in baht equivalent for this project; it will be increased in FY 1979, actual amount currently not known. ADB, IBRD, Thai-German Aid, and the Netherlands are involved in aspects of Settlement activities related to previously settled families.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. loan funds (\$ 4 million) will provide for developing 10 settlement areas and extending social, economic and agricultural services to landless people. Assistance will be directed to about 40 community areas. At least one community area will be started in each settlement area the first year, with others following in the second and third years. The allocation of surrounding land and issuance of land certificates will be coupled with establishment of community areas.

Beneficiaries: 41,000 landless families; costs for the 40 community areas, excluding value of the land, are estimated at \$15 million or \$365 per family; A.I.D.'s pro rate costs are approximately \$100 per family.

Major Outputs: Land allocated, 40 community areas established and services provided by completion of the project.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Farmland, community site, and road development	1,950
Health, nutrition services and potable water supply	1,170
Coop facilities and education services	880
Total	\$4,000

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	4,000	-	4,000	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

TITLE Rainfed Crop Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79	4,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,000
NUMBER 493-0292	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None	FY 79	FY 79	OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To increase the incomes of poor farmers through the introduction of soil improvement and modern rainfed crop production programs in rural Thailand.

Background: The project area suitable for rainfed cropping includes one-third of Thailand's total land area and 33% of the population. The annual per capita income is the lowest in the country. Of the population 80% are farmers and 97% of all farmland cultivated is under single-cropping rainfed conditions. Low farm productivity is a major reason for low income. The Royal Thai Government (RTG) has recognized the problem and is doing extensive agricultural research on water management, soil fertility, cropping systems, models, etc. Khon Kaen University and the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives Regional Agricultural Research Center at Tha Phra are presently doing research in the areas of agricultural cropping and soil improvement. Outside assistance is being provided by the UN/FAO/Kalasin project and the IBRD/Rural Development Project.

Host Country and Other Donors: Proposed RTG funding of \$4 million for the five-year project will provide for extending soil improvement practices and improved cropping as well as salaries and related financing for RTG technical and administrative staff and equipment. Presently a major input is the \$4.35 million five-year IBRD upland crop improvement research program begun in FY 1977. The major focus is on soil improvement practices, evolution of better upland cropping systems and seed multiplication on specific rainfed crops.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. proposes \$4 million of which \$1.9 million will go for storage construction, road improvement, farmer training, and consultant services and \$2.1 million to the Bank of Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives (BAAC) for production credit.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries are 12,000 farmers. Each is expected to assist and train 20 neighboring farmers on the new cropping system both within and outside the immediate pilot project area. An estimated 240,000 poor farm families will be reached by the new technology. The cost is approximately \$33 per family; A.I.D. pro rata cost is approximately \$16.50 per family benefited.

Major Outputs: Pilot farmers selected; soil improvement techniques, cropping patterns, construction, farmers' training and road network program in process and the rainfed cropping project completed.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands) FY 79
Upland crop agronomist and marketing consultant (3 person years)	200
Improvement of 15 km of farm to market roads at 16 project sites	720
Development of 16 farm produce and input storage facilities	640
Training for 12,000 farmers in pilot project area	316
Credit for purchase of production inputs for 12,000 farmers, including fertilizer, seed, machinery, insecticide services and storage	<u>2,124</u>
Total	\$4,000

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	4,000	-	4,000	

TITLE Highland Integrated Rural Development (Mae Chaem Watershed)		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 493-0294		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		FY 79 1,300	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,200
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81
PRIOR REFERENCE None				ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82	

Purpose: To introduce a stabilized agricultural system in a selected watershed which would assist disadvantaged hilltribes to participate directly in, and receive the benefits from the national economy, and also reverse environmental deterioration in the project area.

Background: Thailand's northern hilltribes represent a uniquely disadvantaged population; a majority of the estimated 500,000 inhabitants practice a highly destructive swidden (slash-and-burn) agriculture which leads to loss of forests and creates watershed deterioration. A substantial number of families engage in illicit opium cultivation, which serves as their principal means of livelihood. Hilltribe living standards are among the lowest in Thailand; in some districts cash income for cultivation other than opium averages \$25 per capita. Royal Thai Government (RTG) health, education and agricultural services are virtually non-existent.

A recently approved RTG Master Plan will introduce, initially in a single watershed area (Mae Chaem), a comprehensive development program centered on crop diversification; agricultural extension and reforestation; and provision of basic social services. Intentions are to stabilize agriculture, recover lost forest cover, reverse watershed damage, and reduce opium cultivation. Integrated rural development techniques refined in Mae Chaem will later be extended to other watersheds.

Host Country and Other Donors: The RTG has proposed a \$44 million development program for the hilltribe region. \$3.8 million will be used for Mae Chaem and will support site and socio-economic surveys, improved social services (such as roads and trails, local irrigation, village well systems), and administrative costs. The United Nations (UN) has provided \$750,000 in continuation of its crop experimentation and extension work. The IBRD is considering assistance to several RTG agencies active in highland

crop research, reforestation and land-use planning. Project technology will draw from previous and on-going crop and highland research undertaken by the RTG and other donors.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. grant funding of \$1,300,000 will support certain base-line land-classification studies, land-use and socio-economic surveys; marketing research, agricultural and skills training for hilltribes; technical advisory services to ten implementing RTG agencies.

Beneficiaries: Poor, remote, culturally distinct (from lowland Thai) hilltribe families in the 300 km² Mae Chaem catchment area, inhabitants of approximately a dozen highland villages.

Major Outputs: All years: Preliminary sociological studies for project villages and follow-up evaluation systems; marketing analyses, physical and social infrastructure in place; successful crop varieties installed, initial extension personnel deployed and farmers trained. Reforestation program established, diversification of cropping systems substantially increased, sedentary upland agriculture gaining acceptance.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Consultants (sociologists, market analysts, wood industry)	150
Training (extension specialists/hilltribe leaders)	100
Supplemental construction equipment and vehicles for project site development	200
Site and socio-economic surveys, construction of school and health centers, land clearing and village center preparation	<u>750</u>
TOTAL	\$1,300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,300	900	2,200	

PROGRAM: THAILAND

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Rainfed Agriculture (Edible oils)		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 500		LIFE OF PROJECT 500
NUMBER 493-0298	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To demonstrate to poor farmer target group the income increasing potential of a modern integrated agricultural production, processing and marketing enterprise.

Background: The northeastern area of Thailand comprising one-third of its population and land area, has the country's lowest per capita income. An estimated 70% of the population is engaged in rainfed agriculture. Low soil fertility, uneven rainfall, and traditional farming practices contribute to low productivity and marginal income for most farmers.

The Royal Thai Government (RTG), aware of these needs, has sponsored research on water management, soil fertility, cropping systems and plant varieties; complementary efforts have been undertaken by the FAO, and by the IBRD in its Rural Development Project. Research indicates that peanut cultivation and processing have good economic potential, and cultivation provides soil building benefits.

While peanuts have been grown in parts of Thailand, improved technology is now available for extension to farmers. Future market demand for vegetable oils looks promising. The Community Development Division (CDD) of the RTG Ministry of Interior will extend and promote wider use of available peanut cultivation and processing technology. Secondly, it will strengthen the present marketing system. Three thousand farmers will be trained by CDD in cooperative organization and management, peanut cultivation and marketing techniques. Cooperative Marketing Centers will be established to supply seed and other production inputs. Centers will buy, store and market peanut crops. Finally, a small scale, modern cooperatively run oil mill will be established to process the increased peanut supply. The project will initially entail 2,500 hectares of land, and it will complement A.I.D.-funded projects in Seed Development and Extension Outreach.

Host Country and Other Donors: The RTG will contribute approximately half of the project costs. The IBRD and Canada, through similar rainfed research efforts, will also contribute to the project.

Beneficiaries: 3,000 poor families in two or more districts in rural Thailand. Emulation of the pilot project can assist thousands of peanut producers in other suitable areas. A.I.D.-funded project cost is approximately \$166 per family.

Major Outputs: One district level co-op oil mill, one co-op seed and input supply center and 20 to 30 co-op buying, storage and processing centers. Twenty to 30 farmer groups will be established, and 3,000 farmers will have received training in improved peanut culture. By project completion date, 3,600 tons of unshelled peanuts will be grown and marketed annually (2,500 tons producing 630 tons of oil and 750 tons of oil cake); 1,100 tons of peanuts will be marketed whole.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Credit, seed/fertilizer/equipment	100
Preparation/construction/improvement of site	
feeder roads	50
Construction/equipment, one oil mill	200
Construction/equipment, one central supply center	70
Construction of 20 to 30 small coop marketing centers	<u>80</u>
Total	\$500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977		-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	-	500	

TITLE Non-Formal Vocational Education		FUNDS Education & Human Resources	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 500	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,400	
NUMBER 493-0295	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To increase the productivity of disadvantaged farmers in rural settlement areas through agricultural training and the diversification of job skills.

Background: A crucial aspect of the A.I.D. program is a concentrated effort to improve agricultural production, and thus the livelihood, of farmers in impoverished areas of rural Thailand. This can be done through introduction of improved cropping patterns utilized in rainfed agriculture. In addition, A.I.D. will be concerned with the resettlement of landless poor in settlements established by the Royal Thailand Government (RTG). Such programs necessitate the acquisition of new skills which in turn require access to job skill training for both men and women. Women are especially significant due to the fact that in the percentage of women participating in the total labor force Thailand ranks highest in Asia.

The RTG has established only minimal training facilities for inhabitants of settlement areas; these facilities must be expanded if the skills improvement component of A.I.D.-assisted RTG projects are to be met. This project will expand and improve instructional programs and provide equipment for non-formal vocational education centers. It further provides for a system to extend such services to target areas through the use of A.I.D. equipped mobile extension units, field courses and demonstrations.

Host Country and Other Donors: Thailand will match A.I.D. project funding and will provide physical facilities, project management, instructors, and operational costs.

FY 1979 Program: The A.I.D. grant of \$500,000 will: provide consultant services to assist in planning the non-formal training courses and equipping mobile extension units; procure demonstration and teaching equipment; provide for retraining of some staff

members of RTG institutions; initiate the first training cycles in the Settlement Training Center.

Beneficiaries: Participants in A.I.D.'s Settlement and Rainfed Agriculture Programs. They consist of poor families, and unemployed and underemployed inhabitants in the impact areas. Their average income is the lowest in Thailand.

Major Outputs: All Years

- A training center will be equipped and functioning. It will produce 800 graduates annually 1
- Communities extended services of training center by mobile units, annually 50

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79

Consultants (4 person years)	150
Demonstration/teaching equipment/mobile units	200
Rural development training for training staff at Settlement Training Center/Extension Services	<u>150</u>
Total	\$500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	900	1,400

TITLE Population Planning		FUNDS Population	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 493-0283		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Asia Programs, p. 173	FY 79	2,700	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: Support Thai Government (RTG) plan to reduce annual rate of population growth from 2.55% to 2.1% or less by 1982.

Background and Progress to Date: Family Planning (FP) services were made available in RTG facilities in 1970. By 1977, F P services were offered in all 5,600 RTG rural health clinics and provincial hospitals. In 1970, the crude birth rate was 42/1000; by January 1976, it was 35/1000. This indicates that the end-of-project target of 30 births per 1,000 population will be met or exceeded.

Host Country and Other Donors: The National Family Planning Program (NFPP) budget increased from \$1.5 million in FY 1976 to \$3.8 million in FY 1978, and calls for \$5.3 million in FY 1979. Annual support is also provided by the International Planned Parenthood Federation (\$600,000), Association for Voluntary Sterilization (\$150,000) and the Family Planning International Assistance (\$400,000). The UN Fund for Population Activities is continuing yearly support of \$1.2 million, and in FY 1977 provided an additional \$600,000 for oral contraceptives. Japan is providing 30 mobile units. The RTG is now negotiating an IBRD/IDA credit involving a multi-donor integrated rural health project (\$66 million) which has a strong FP component.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will continue to support the Voluntary Surgical Contraception (VSC) program, local training, and provision of oral contraceptives (OCs). The RTG will provide institutional support for VSC services performed on up to 100,000 acceptors; A.I.D. will partially reimburse institutions for client hospital overhead costs, rural health unit VSC services.

Funding will also provide: (1) contraceptives for 308,000 users; (2) training for 240 midwives, and 2,900 local medics and midwives; (3) research and evaluation to measure client satisfaction with services received; monitor continuation

rates for various contraceptive methods; improve delivery of F P services and program management; (4) expand information, education and communication (IE&C) services to rural areas.

Beneficiaries: Rural families, especially married women of reproductive age. It is estimated that 750,000 new acceptors, plus 1,770,000 continuing acceptors will be serviced by the NFPP program. Thus A.I.D. costs are roughly \$1.19 per family.

Major Outputs: All Years

Part-time F P workers trained	4,000
Mobile F P units established	71
IUD service centers established	800
New contraceptive acceptors	4,100,000
Continuing contraceptive acceptors	1,830,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 1979

Oral contraceptives	522
VSC services	1,800
Local training	148
Research	100
IE&C rural expansion	<u>130</u>

Total \$2,700

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	6,780	3,969	2,811	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	3,180	3,544		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	9,960	7,513	2,447	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,700	3,947	16,607	

COUNTRY: THAILAND

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

-----U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS		
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1946-77	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	15.1	6.7	16.0	1.3	20.7			
LOANS.....	-	-	6.3	-	11.2			
GRANTS.....	15.1	6.7	9.7	1.3	9.5			
A. AID AND PREDECS....	7.1	4.1	12.9	0.9	12.6			
LOANS.....	-	-	6.3	-	7.5			
GRANTS.....	7.1	4.1	6.6	0.9	5.1			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)...	5.1	-	-	-	-			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	-	*	-	-	3.7			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	3.7			
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	3.7			
REPAY. IN S-LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	3.7			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	-	*	-	-	-			
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.	-	*	-	-	-			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	-	-	-	-	-			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST...	8.0	2.6	3.1	0.4	4.4			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	8.0	2.6	3.1	0.4	4.4			
PEACE CORPS.....	1.8	1.7	1.4	0.4	0.8			
OTHER.....	6.2	0.9	1.7	*	3.6			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	37.2	42.5	65.4	38.1	-			
LOANS.....	-	8.0	-	36.7	-			
GRANTS.....	37.2	34.5	65.4	1.4	-			
A. MAP GRANTS.....	32.5	30.1	17.3	1.4	-			
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	-	8.0	-	36.7	-			
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
D. TRAN-FXCESS STOCK...	4.7	4.4	48.1	-	-			
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	52.3	49.2	81.4	39.4	20.7			
LOANS.....	-	8.0	6.3	36.7	11.2			
GRANTS.....	52.3	41.2	75.1	2.7	9.5			
OTHER US LOANS.....	7.9	3.3	38.1	0.5	1.9			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	7.9	3.3	38.1	0.2	1.9			
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	0.3	-			

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

(Millions of Dollars)

CP 79-18

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DOBORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77
TOTAL	270.1	81.0	209.9	1,482.7
IBRD	147.2	81.0	158.0	998.4
IFC	10.0	-	3.0	35.8
IDA	-	-	-	32.0
ADB	112.1	-	47.0	355.8
UNDP	0.8	-	0.1	42.0
Other UN	-	-	1.8	18.7
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	70.0	71.8	356.4	
Japan	46.4	48.3	192.1	
Germany	10.3	10.5	57.1	
Australia	5.5	6.4	36.6	
United Kingdom	3.7	1.0	18.8	
France	-	-	12.7	
Other	6.1	5.6	37.1	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1973-76	
TOTAL	*	75.6	75.6	
Saudi Arabia	-	75.6	75.6	
Kuwait	*	-	*	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1966-77	
TOTAL	-	-	-	

P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.

* LESS THAN \$50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

Terminating Programs

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 37,885

Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 560

Average 10 yr. GNP annual growth rate...(1965-1974) 8.7%

Life expectancy(1973) 63 years

Literacy rate.....(1973) 88% ,Male n.a. ,Female 58%

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural production growth rate.....(1955-1975) 3.7%

Annual per capita agricultural production growth rate.....(1955-1975) 1.0%

Food production per capita(dollars 1976) \$49.23

Major subsistence crop..... rice, barley

 % of arable land.....(1975) 65%

Major cash crop..... tobacco

 % of arable land.....(1975) 4%

Major exports.....(1976) textiles and clothing

Major agricultural exports.....() n.a.

Value of all exports (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 4,461, (75) 5,081, (76) 7,715

Exports to U.S. (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 1,445, (75) 1,416, (76) 2,404

Major agricultural imports.....(1974) cereals, textile, fiber

Value of all imports (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 6,844, (75) 7,274, (76) 8,774

Imports from U.S. (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 1,546, (75) 1,762, (76) 2,015

Trade balance, last 3 years.....(1974) 2,383, (75) -2193, (76) -1058

Main trading partners... U.S., Japan

Official international reserves, gross holdings, last 3 years... (1974) 1,056, (75) 1,550, (76) 2,960

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... (1974) 160, (75) 202, (76) 233

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 1,365, (74) 2,092, (75) 3,112

Central government total expenditures, last 3 years (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 1,552, (74) 2,162, (75) 3,326

Deficit or surplus (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) -187, (74) -70, (75) -214

Defense expenditures, last 3 years

 as % of total expenditures..... (1973) 24.4%, (74) 28.4%, (75) 28.8%

 as % of GNP..... (1973) 3.7%, (74) 4.4%, (75) 5.1%

Service payments on external public debt as % of goods and non-factor services, latest..... (1975) 11.6%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$36.7 million

 as % of country central government expenditures..... 1.1%

 as % of country imports of goods and services..... 0.5%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population 15 years of age and below...(1970) 40% (15/40) 39% (40+) 21%

Population growth rate....(1970-1971) 2.3% (1976-1977) 2.2%

Proportion of population in urban areas.....(1972) 41% (1976) 47%

Proportion of labor force in agriculture.....(1972) 48%

Major causes of mortality...(1972) tuberculosis, typhoid fever, encephalitis

Major causes of morbidity...(1972) tuberculosis, typhoid fever, encephalitis

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1975) 38

People per doctor.....(1973) 2,200

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: KOREA

CP 79-02

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorizations	Expenditures	Authorizations	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Agricultural Research Project	489-0705	12/73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	1,395	-	18	-	1,682	-	1,012
Irrigation Construction	489-0706	5/74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,700	23,976	-	630	-	314	-	1,410
<u>Health</u>																	
Chong Gye Chun Sewage Treatment	489-0657	3/74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,638	2,324	-	66	-	314	-	-
Health Demonstration Project	489-0710	6/75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	264	-	-	-	472	-	1,264
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>																	
Korea Advanced Institute of Science	489-0689	6/71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	5,661	-	180	-	339	-	-
Elementary Middle School Pilot Project	489-0696	4/72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	2,250	-	80	-	250	-	-
Seoul National University Project	489-0709	5/75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	478	-	3	-	712	-	860
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																	
Second Transmission and Distribution Project	489-0663	5/67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,637	10,501	-	508	-	136	-	-
Standards Research Institute	489-0711	9/75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	322	-	-	-	239	-	1,584
TOTAL										67,475	47,171	-	1,485	-	4,458	-	6,130

*Detailed project narrative—See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace, interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

KOREA

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	419.3	45,619	200.0	22,000	350.0	37,500
Rice	61.3	11,796	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	150.0	14,400	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	6.3	10,417	75.0	22,350	60.0	18,500
Title I Total		67,832		58,750		56,000
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs ..		-		-		-
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		-		-		-
Total P.L. 480		67,832		58,750		56,000

A.I.D. Representative Dennis P. Barrett

Notes:

RESOURCE FLOWS CP 79-08			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
<i>A.I.D.*</i>			
Loans	19,160	4,458	6,130
Grants	740	-	-
Total A.I.D.	19,900	4,458	6,130
<i>P.L. 480**</i>			
Title I	67,832	58,750	56,000
Title II	-	-	-
Total P.L. 480	67,832	58,750	56,000
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	87,732	63,208	62,130

**A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

NO ADDITIONAL PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS AS OF THIS SUBMISSION

**Additional Program
Requirements**

LATIN AMERICA REGION

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Responsible Officer:


ABELARDO L. VALDEZ
Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Latin America

LATIN AMERICA REGION

LATIN AMERICA

 FY 1979 Development Assistance

HONDURAS
GUATEMALA
EL SALVADOR
COSTA RICA
PANAMA
NICARAGUA
JAMAICA
HAITI
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
GUYANA
ECUADOR
PERU
BOLIVIA
PARAGUAY



LATIN AMERICA REGION - CONTENTS

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DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE
REGION: LATIN AMERICA

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA
REGIONAL SUMMARY¹

CP 79-19

COUNTRY	ECONOMY GNP per capita (dollars, 1975)	EDUCATION Literacy Rate (Percent)	POPULATION						HEALTH			
			Total (thousands, mid 1977)	Annual Growth Rate (Percent)	Density (Persons per square mile)		Percent in Urban Areas		Percent Labor Force in Agriculture	Number of People per Doctor	Life Expectancy (Years)	Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births
					Pop/Arable Land	Pop/Total Land	1960	1976				
Bolivia	360	35	5,950	2.8	50	14	30	37	58	2,100	47	108
Costa Rica	960	89	2,050	2.0	250	102	33	40	36	1,400	69	38
Dominican Republic	720	68	4,980	3.1	524	262	30	44	44	1,870	58	90
Ecuador	590	74	7,130	2.9	282	65	36	42	54	2,800	52	70
El Salvador	460	57	4,390	3.1	857	549	38	40	41	4,200	58	58
Guatemala	570	46	6,260	3.0	621	149	31	35	57	4,500	52	80
Guyana	540	80	822	2.2	66	9.9	29	34	30	3,500	62	42
Haiti	190	11	5,270	2.1	904	479	14	21	77	9,300	50	149
Honduras	360	57	3,430	3.3	307	80	22	28	57	3,500	54	117
Jamaica	1,110	82	2,080	1.0	1,182	520	29	45	27	3,700	65	23
Nicaragua	730	57	2,330	2.6	222	47	39	48	46	1,500	53	100
AID RECIPIENT REGIONAL SUMMARY ²												

¹Unless otherwise indicated data are for latest year available as noted in form number CP 79-16.

²Total population is sum of all AID recipient countries. All other values are averages weighted by country populations.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA
 REGIONAL SUMMARY¹

COUNTRY	ECONOMY	EDUCATION	POPULATION						HEALTH			
	GNP per capita (dollars, 1975)	Literacy Rate (Percent)	Total (thousands, mid 1977)	Annual Growth Rate (Percent)	Density (Persons per square mile)		Percent in Urban Areas		Percent Labor Force in Agriculture	Number of People per Doctor	Life Expectancy (Years)	Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births
					Pop/Arable Land	Pop/Total Land	1960	1976				
Panama	1,290	82	1,763	2.6	264	61	41	51	38	1,360	66	44
Paraguay	580	70	2,790	2.6	46	18	36	37	49	1,800	62	65
Peru	760	50	16,420	2.9	144	33	47	57	41	1,700	58	110
AID RECIPIENT REGIONAL SUMMARY ²	618	54	65,665	2.5	379	154	34	42	47	3,070	56	91

¹Unless otherwise indicated data are for latest year available as noted in form number CP 79-16.

²Total population is sum of all AID recipient countries. All other values are averages weighted by country populations.

LATIN AMERICA

PROGRAM SUMMARY								CP 79-13
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>								
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
1977								
Loans	106,600	82,800	-	4,000	19,800	-	-	
Grants	65,935	26,646	7,645	10,561	16,173	3,896	3,852	
Total	175,373	109,446	7,645	14,561	35,973	3,896	3,852	
1978								
Loans	154,400	135,900	-	-	7,500	11,000	-	
Grants	68,256	26,209	4,970	8,584	17,244	11,249	-	
Total	222,656	162,109	4,970	8,584	24,744	22,249	-	
1979								
Loans	144,800	102,200	-	19,200	9,200	14,200	-	
Grants	100,200	36,795	14,035	7,085	22,290	19,995	-	
Total	245,000	138,995	14,035	26,285	31,490	34,195	-	

United States interest in Latin America and the Caribbean is based on close economic, cultural, political and security ties, characterized by growing interdependence. While U.S. trade and investment are major stimulants for growth, the A.I.D. program provides a complementary emphasis on equity in recipient countries. New programs for the Caribbean recognize that this area of political, cultural, and economic diversity on our third border can become an element of strength in the Hemisphere, if developed, or a source of instability, if ignored.

Growing ties and interdependence are reflected in the 16 million citizens of Hispanic descent now living in the United States, making us the fourth largest Spanish-speaking nation in the Hemisphere. By the end of the century, Hispanic Americans are expected to constitute our largest minority group.

Interdependence is also reflected in the strong trade relationships we share. The Region provides many impor-

tant resources we import -- bauxite, oil, copper, tin, coffee, sugar, cocoa, and iron ore. U.S. imports from the Region have grown from \$5 billion to \$17 billion in the last eight years. Between 1968 and 1976, U.S. exports to the Region also tripled. U.S. exports to the Region now exceed exports to all the rest of the developing world combined. U.S. private investment is \$23.5 billion, or 81% of our total investment in the developing world.

Sound development programs successfully carried out can vastly increase these productive interchanges.

We propose for FY 1979, in cooperation with other donors, Development Loans and Grants (\$245.m), P.L. 480 (\$89.2m), and Housing Investment Guarantees (\$82.m).

Development Setting:

There are, however, serious problems. In 1977 the U.S. experienced a \$3 billion decline in our trade balance with the Region. The major causes were higher coffee prices, increased petroleum imports, and reduced U.S. exports. Our trade deficits with Mexico, Peru, Jamaica and Guyana, for example, reflected their reduced imports of our capital goods due to their economic difficulties.

One of the most visible impacts on the U.S. of economic difficulties in the Region is the increasing flow of undocumented workers -- both from Mexico and from most of the other countries as well. For the United States, such workers are an insistent reminder that the long-term solutions of the problems they represent lie in the development of their own countries.

The Region continues to struggle with problems of poverty; its poor remain the majority of the population. Increased national income does not filter to the bottom 40% of the population. Unemployment typically exceeds 25%. The rural majority, except for a thin veneer of commercial agriculture, still farm and live as they have

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for generations -- primitively and in poverty. Many escape to swell the already miserable urban slums but both rural and urban families are growing at an average annual growth rate of 2.7%, so there is little relief from poverty on either the farm or in the city.

While the GDP of Latin America and the Caribbean has increased in recent years at an impressive annual rate of 4.5% to 5%, this growth has not benefited the great majority. Half of the Region's population of over 300 million has an average income of less than \$125 a year; the poorest third, only \$70 a year. The poorest 50% of the Region's population eats only 12% of its meat and buys only 13% of the clothing produced. Uneven economic growth has thus created islands of development in a sea of poverty. Where emphasis has been placed on increasing and diversifying production, it has not been focused on the small producer, either rural or urban, the gains thus accruing to the already affluent. Population increases have cancelled out much of the gain that could have been made by the poorest half.

The major constraints to rapid, balanced, and equitable development are:

1. Population growth.
2. Rural-urban migration.
3. Inadequate incentives for private investment.
4. Inadequate family size farm; too many landless peasants.
5. Inadequate public investment in small farm agriculture and in rural education and health.
6. Trade structures dependent on a few primary commodities.
7. Development policies aimed at growth alone, inadequately focused on equitable income distribution.

In addition to poverty, environmental problems have emerged, notably failure to manage water resources to prevent waste and pollution, soil erosion and forest depletion. The Region's governments lack the financial, technical, managerial and institutional capacity for coping with these problems. Rapid increases in petroleum prices affecting much of the Region have emphasized the need to develop alternative energy sources and improve conservation.

A.I.D. Strategy:

United States objectives in the Region are, in concert with the IBRD, IDB, UN, and OAS, to assist the countries of the Region to develop policies, programs, and institutional capacities leading to:

1. Elimination of absolute poverty by the end of the century;
2. Increased respect for and protection of Human Rights; and
3. Development of national capacities for:
 - (a) bringing poor rural families fully into the money economy of equitable terms;
 - (b) promoting employment in rural industries;
 - (c) improved land tenure patterns;
 - (d) promoting new markets for small farm production; and
 - (e) increasing urban jobs.
4. More adequate food supplies as well as urban and rural shelter solutions.

U.S. assistance has acted and will continue to act as a catalyst in helping countries to establish policies and

LATIN AMERICA

programs that orient development strategies toward meeting the basic human needs of their poor. It will increasingly do so in cooperation with the other, larger, donor agencies.

A.I.D.'s resources are small compared to those of the International Banks. But its ability to help design and carry out problem solving projects is unique. A.I.D.'s Missions focus on projects seeking answers to the poverty problem: What can be done to incorporate the poor, both rural and urban, into the processes of growth? A.I.D.'s small projects, integrating research, technical assistance, participant training, and modest capital inputs, matched by the host country, show the way for larger projects, financed with the greater resources of the International Financial Institutions (IFI's). This pattern is notably reflected in the complementary programs of A.I.D. and the IFIs in the Central American countries. In these efforts A.I.D. draws on a wide range of U.S. scientific expertise and promotes collaboration with Latin America's own best scientists, many of them trained in the United States. Our efforts dovetail with the IFI's financing of the essential large scale projects that either multiply or complement A.I.D.'s pilot efforts in rural development and poverty alleviation. IFI's have been especially active in planning major programs of rural roads, irrigation, rural industries, rural electrification, rural education and health, and integrated regional rural development.

A.I.D. will concentrate particular efforts on the Caribbean whose problems are acute. The Caribbean nations are characterized by the small scale of their economies, some of the highest unemployment rates in the Hemisphere, stagnant agricultural sectors, and sprawling urban slums. Some have severe balance of payments and budgetary problems. A substantial percentage of illegal immigration to the United States originates in the Caribbean. A.I.D. assistance strategy for the Caribbean will concentrate on:

1. Revitalization of agriculture, improving nutrition, creating employment, and increasing rural incomes.
2. Expansion of employment for the urban poor.

3. Encouragement of regional cooperation to overcome the inefficiencies of small-scale economies.

4. Modernization of educational systems and of non-formal, practical education.

5. Low-cost health delivery systems, including family planning services.

6. Low-cost housing schemes.

FY 1979 Program:

Of the budget proposed for FY 1979 (\$245 million, Development Loans and Grants; \$89.2 million, P.L. 480; and \$82 million, H.I.G., 62% will be devoted to integrated rural development programs.

Rural primary and non-formal education will absorb 13%, and the extension of low-cost rural health delivery systems and family planning programs 16%.

The Caribbean will receive some 36% of A.I.D. loan and grant funds proposed for the Region for FY 1979. New initiatives in the area include increased assistance to Guyana, Jamaica, and Haiti, and regional projects serving multiple mini-states, to be administered through regional agencies.

Throughout the Hemisphere, private and voluntary organizations (PVOs), including in particular local PVOs, will be involved to a greater extent than ever before. They are uniquely equipped to impact directly on the poor and will be particularly valuable in implementing pilot projects which have potential for national replication (\$10 million is proposed for support of PVO programs in FY 1979 compared with \$5 million in FY 1978 and \$4 million in FY 1977).

Greater involvement of U.S. universities in rural development will be pushed under Title XII arrangements.

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The weight of A.I.D.'s development effort in FY 1979, beyond the Caribbean, is concentrated on the least developed countries (Bolivia, Honduras, and El Salvador). The full range of A.I.D. development tools and resources will be applied, consistent with these countries' absorptive capacity and the complementary roles of other donors.

A.I.D. will also continue to cooperate economically with the other countries of Latin America referred to as "less poor" because their annual GNP per capita levels exceed \$500. Such averages mask the realities of the still extensive poverty in these "middle income" countries. Here too, income disparities remain severe, with the majority of the people living below the poverty line. In fact, of the 150 million poorest Latin Americans whose incomes fall below \$125 per capita, over two-thirds live in these "less poor" countries.

A.I.D. proposes to cooperate with these countries in helping them develop the policy, program, and institutional capacities to meet two major goals:

(1) To provide basic human needs to the poorest sectors of their economies. We thus propose to deal with poverty where poverty is...where the poor people are -- irrespective of the country's "average" per capita income; and

(2) To deal with such "second generation" problems as environmental wastage and pollution, science and technology development, natural resources conservation, alternative energy sources, and other special problems peculiar to the precarious stage of development these countries have now reached.

Thirty-five million dollars are included for Regional Projects. These projects address problems common to most countries of the Hemisphere. They permit A.I.D. to experiment with new methods; involve U.S. private organizations in development assistance; provide scholarships in fields not normally covered under bilateral programs; provide A.I.D. Missions with experts for special studies; and strengthen regional development organizations.

No funds are programmed in FY 1979 for Brazil, Colombia, or Uruguay because we are phasing down concessional assistance to these countries and the pipelines remain sufficient. Means for continuing long-term science and technology exchanges with these countries as well as with other more advanced countries of the region are currently being studied. Chile has declined further concessional aid. In the case of Ecuador, the phase-down considered earlier is being reappraised. A.I.D. may later propose continuing assistance to Ecuador in FY 1979.

Underlying all A.I.D. assistance programming are concerns about key national performance standards, the facts about which can moderate, increase, or delay earlier planned U.S. assistance. These performance standards include:

(1) Degree of national commitment to: (a) Respect of Human Rights; (b) meeting basic human needs; and (c) involving women in development.

(2) National implementation capability.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION

(In thousands of dollars)

REGION: LATIN AMERICA

CP 79-01

COUNTRY	Total			Food and Nutrition			Population Planning			Health			Education and Human Resources Development			Selected Development Activities			Other Programs		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Bolivia	35,190	24,683	28,900	19,403	22,683	21,185	-	-	-	4,253	300	5,445	11,486	1,625	1,970	48	75	300	-	-	-
Brazil	424	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	424	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	100	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	717	-	-	108	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	369	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	5,764	7,095	12,550	5,500	250	8,000	214	295	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	6,550	4,050	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	565	10,590	12,600	270	10,325	335	-	-	-	177	125	7,000	68	90	5,090	50	50	175	-	-	-
El Salvador	2,334	6,633	6,417	854	4,814	200	763	950	990	-	652	450	231	-	4,400	486	217	377	-	-	-
Guatemala	13,845	17,406	11,210	4,269	16,360	5,817	290	300	360	107	156	4,523	5,480	400	300	49	190	210	3,650	-	-
Guyana	6,297	6,810	8,090	6,200	6,710	5,090	-	-	-	-	-	2,900	-	-	-	97	100	100	-	-	-
Haiti	20,723	15,340	16,886	11,477	5,855	8,970	670	975	1,400	8,300	5,075	1,000	-	677	3,036	74	2,758	2,480	202	-	-
Honduras	7,143	19,085	20,992	6,541	16,890	18,847	288	230	350	120	375	425	-	660	740	194	930	630	-	-	-
Jamaica*	17,157	640	21,817	13,961	-	20,480	686	640	950	-	-	97	2,460	-	240	50	-	50	-	-	-
Nicaragua	1,012	15,985	5,460	-	7,222	4,270	643	500	650	299	190	-	-	7,990	380	70	83	160	-	-	-
Panama	13,034	20,818	16,055	9,700	20,000	15,000	449	475	505	-	-	-	2,840	293	500	45	50	50	-	-	-
Paraguay	1,041	11,414	8,137	410	10,606	6,909	301	400	550	-	-	-	282	358	457	48	50	221	-	-	-
Peru	16,961	22,876	17,338	15,665	21,785	12,325	193	205	780	-	-	-	1,054	836	1,321	49	50	2,912	-	-	-
Uruguay	121	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	-	25	25	-	-	-	-
Caribbean Regional	6,946	16,900	22,398	6,900	11,100	2,493	-	-	-	-	-	2,260	-	675	845	46	5,125	16,800	-	-	-
Central America Regional	2,749	1,087	865	2,241	500	480	-	-	-	-	-	-	508	587	385	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America Regional	23,250	25,269	35,285	5,896	7,009	8,594	2,908	-	7,000	1,305	1,711	2,185	10,675	10,553	11,826	2,466	5,996	5,680	-	-	-
Total	175,373	222,656	245,000	100,446	162,109	138,995	7,645	4,970	14,035	14,561	8,584	26,285	35,973	24,744	31,490	3,896	22,249	34,195	3,852	-	-

LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL

PROGRAM SUMMARY								CP 79-12
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>								
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
1977								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants . . .	23,250	5,896	2,908	1,305	10,675	2,466	-	
Total ..	23,250	5,896	2,908	1,305	10,675	2,466	-	
1978								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants . . .	25,269	7,009	-	1,711	10,553	5,996	-	
Total ..	25,269	7,009	-	1,711	10,553	5,996	-	
1979								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants . . .	35,285	8,594	7,000	2,185	11,826	5,680	-	
Total ..	35,285	8,594	7,000	2,185	11,826	5,680	-	

RESOURCE FLOWS				CP 79-08
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>				
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)	
A.I.D.*				
Loans	-	6,500	3,500	
Grants	17,127	26,780	30,671	
Total A.I.D.	17,127	33,280	34,171	
P.L. 480**				
Title I	-	-	-	
Title II	-	-	-	
Total P.L. 480	-	-	-	
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	17,127	33,280	34,171	

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
 **P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

CP 79-02

PROGRAM: LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**									
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures	
Food and Nutrition																		
Latin American Confederation of Credit Unions (COLAC)	598-0005	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000**	500	-	-	-	1,000	-	1,500
Cooperative Training in Puerto Rico	598-0077	1954	1,748	1,688	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooperative Development	598-0116	1973	5,026	4,788	-	238	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sector Analysis Support	598-0554	1974	2,365	2,019	253	546	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IGAD/LAC	598-0575	1977	125	69	74	116	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LA Crop Insurance System	* 598-0579	1978	-	-	475	475	630	630	690	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remote Sensing	* 598-0580	1978	-	-	100	75	285	200	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High Elevation Farming System	* 598-0583	1979	-	-	-	-	125	125	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vertebrate Pest Control	* 598-0584	1979	-	-	-	-	599	325	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Research Project on Extension Information System	* 598-0585	1979	-	-	-	-	890	390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Socio Economic Criteria for Agricultural Research	* 598-0586	1979	-	-	-	-	80	80	575	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operational Program Grant	* 598-0577	1975	3,277	1,781	2,024	1,725	2,750	2,175	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Program Development and Support	* 598-0000	1969	6,270	4,806	4,083	3,450	3,235	3,625	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population																		
Family Planning Initiatives	* 598-0661	1979	-	-	-	-	7,000	5,000	18,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population Training Services	598-0438	1972	12,288	10,419	-	1,869	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inter-American Dialogue Center	598-0985	1972	5,534	5,363	-	171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health																		
Sector Analysis Support	598-0554	1974	434	366	-	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operational Program Support	* 598-0577	1975	1,089	321	861	750	1,450	1,025	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Program Development and Support	* 598-0000	1969	1,449	1,043	850	775	735	825	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education and Human Resources																		
Development																		
Regional Technical Aids Center (RTAC)	598-0005	1957	18,110	18,109	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free Labor Development (AIFLD)	* 598-0101	1962	49,562	44,939	6,615	6,100	6,820	6,500	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin American Scholarship Program of American Universities (LASPAU)	598-0453	1966	21,606	19,286	242	2,562	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basic Village Education	598-0551	1972	1,732	1,577	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sector Analysis Support	598-0554	1973	1,520	1,283	-	237	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Experimental Radio Education	* 598-0556	1978	-	-	200	125	250	210	421	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radio Schools of Latin America	598-0558	1976	590	222	200	359	-	209	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economics of Education Studies (ECIEL)	598-0567	1976	210	197	155	168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Based Learning Resources Centers	598-0573	1976	215	170	200	245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational Media for Integration of Women	* 598-0574	1978	-	-	200	145	500	360	145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home Instruction Early Intervention Methodology	598-0582	1978	-	-	200	150	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operational Program Grants	* 598-0577	1975	1,469	942	749	650	1,050	875	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Training for Development	* 598-0588	1979	-	-	-	-	850	650	3,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education Research Networks	* 598-0589	1978	-	-	-	-	424	375	1,236	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

CP 79-03

PROGRAM: LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77			Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
Program Development and Support Communication and Technology Application	* 598-0000	1969	3,002	2,672	1,492	1,150	1,032	975	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	* 598-0581	1978	-	-	300	300	900	150	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																	
Andean Development Corporation	598-0004	1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	3,709	-	86	-	5,500	-	2,000
Partners of the Americas (NAPA)	* 598-0436	1965	5,639	5,442	350	360	550	345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants and Seminars	* 598-0044	1965	3,852	3,498	500	475	500	500	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Science and Technology Information Transfer	* 598-0572	1977	250	250	250	250	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Role of Law in Social Change in Latin America	598-0576	1976	110	80	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operational Program Grants	* 598-0577	1975	1,066	618	1,366	875	1,750	1,325	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solidarios	* 598-0587	1978	-	-	2,500	950	1,500	2,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Human Rights	* 598-0591	1978	-	-	300	200	300	350	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Program Development and Support	* 598-0000	1969	2,257	1,593	730	975	830	880	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			150,795	133,541	25,269	26,780	35,285	30,671	28,267	19,000	4,209	-	86	-	6,500	-	3,500

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE High Elevation Farming Systems		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 598-0583		PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	FY 79	125	LIFE OF PROJECT 500
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To improve the capability of national agricultural research entities in Latin America to generate and diffuse technological innovation in intensive production systems for small farm agriculture at high elevations.

Background: Subsistence-type farmers cultivating small and often steep and eroded plots in high altitude areas of Latin America constitute a major portion of the A.I.D. target group in various Latin American countries.

The need to address small farmer farming systems as a whole has been recognized by the agricultural research institutions addressing the problems and alternatives facing this target group. The farming systems approach is important because of (a) the fragile eco-systems of these high altitude areas, (b) the complex nature of the farm management practices employed, and (c) the generally strong socio-cultural influences which affect decision-making by these small farmers. Moreover, study methods vary widely and lack uniformity. Some only give cursory attention to the individual goals, aspirations, and present capabilities of the small farmer.

It is believed that U.S. agricultural, sociological, and economic expertise can make a major contribution in developing multidisciplinary methodological approaches which can be employed by the various national and regional research entities working in the high elevation small farmer research area.

Host Country and Other Donors: The national and regional entities engaged in high altitude small farmer research will be the focus of this project. Two such entities - one in Central America and one in South America - will be selected to test and refine alternative data collection and analytical approaches during the last two years of the project.

FY 1979 Program: A three year project for a total of \$500,000 will be initiated in FY 1979 to identify and evaluate methodological approaches for high elevation small farm systems research as well as means of introducing and transferring technological innovations to the high elevation small farmer group.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries of this project will be (a) national and regional Latin American institutions engaged in high elevation farming systems research and (b) high elevation small farmers in such countries as Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Guatemala.

Major Outputs: All years: major outputs are expected to be (a) a set of integrated, multidisciplinary methodological approaches to farm systems research which is geared to the needs and capabilities of small farmers in high elevation areas of Latin America and (b) distribution of and education in the use of these methodological approaches for Latin American personnel engaged in high altitude farming systems research.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Field Surveys and Development of Farming Systems Guidelines Materials	100
Workshops, Publication and Distribution of Materials	<u>25</u>
Total	125

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES To be determined.
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	125	375	500	

TITLE Vertebrate Pest Control		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 598-0584		PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	FY 79	599	LIFE OF PROJECT 799
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To develop technologies which can be used by participating countries to reduce farm crop losses caused by rodents and other vertebrate pests.

Background: Despite current A.I.D., other donor, and host country supported efforts, crop losses in Latin America continue to account for 10% to 30% of total food production. Damage done by vertebrate pests (both rodents and birds) which feed upon or otherwise damage crops both in the field and in storage is a principal cause of these losses. The small Latin American farmer who stores up to 50% of his total grain production for family use is particularly susceptible to these losses.

The Denver Wildlife Research Center (DWRC) of the U.S. Department of Interior has developed the basic vertebrate control technology which, through cooperative adaptive trials, can be used to substantially reduce food crop losses in Latin America.

Host Country and Other Donors: Several Latin American countries have established units for pest control as they have identified problems and technology. However, these programs are rated as ineffective because of problems in adapting the technologies. In order to facilitate the adaptation of potentially useful technology of vertebrate pest control this project will involve the scientists from the Denver Wildlife Research Institute, an organization which is eminently qualified in this field. This project will enable DWRC scientists to collaborate with selected LDC scientists and adapt pest control technology for more rapid dissemination in the Latin American countries.

FY 1979 Program: Two regional field units - one in Central America and one in the southern part of South America - will be established to serve as adaptive research and outreach points to develop and extend vertebrate pest control technology to cooperating host country agencies within the respective geographic zones. A third field unit to serve the Caribbean Zone is under consideration.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries will be primarily small Latin American farmers who presently lose a sizeable portion of their produce to noxious birds and rodents.

Major Outputs: All years: cost-effective, safe vertebrate pest control measures employed by host country pest control agencies.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Operation of Adaptive Research Units	255
Resident DWRC Technicians - 4 PY	200
Consultant Services - 12 PM	60
Research Support	19
Equipment and Supplies	<u>65</u>
Total	599

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	Denver Wildlife Research Center of the U.S. Department of the Interior
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	599	200	799	

TITLE Research Project on Extension Information Systems		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 890	LIFE OF PROJECT 890	
NUMBER 598-0585	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None	FY 79	FY 79	FY 81

Purpose: To improve project design by analyzing previous experiences in agricultural extension to identify the most effective and efficient methods for delivery of extension information.

Background: Within A.I.D. and other donor programs of integrated rural development and agricultural production improvement there have been numerous approaches utilized for extension technology transfer. Systematic analysis of these various approaches and resultant performance in different settings could improve future project design and implementation.

The proposed project will: (a) define performance parameters of various techniques and methods of technology transfer used in past and present A.I.D. projects or other donor projects, (b) identify critical preconditions for development of successful technology transfer programs based on definitions previously determined, and (c) develop suggested guidelines for planning and implementing technology transfer components of rural and agricultural development programs. Specific studies will include: alternative systems of extension in connection with research activities; alternative extension methods used in production improvement projects; comprehensive analysis of costs and benefits for various communication techniques such as community meetings, printed materials, audio-visuals and radio; and the effectiveness of extension conducted in conjunction with credit services.

Host Country and Other Donors: Project design and field testing will be coordinated with interested donors. Host country participation will be solicited in conducting country studies.

FY 1979 Program: A central research group will be organized to carry out this project. This group will study the best possible manner of successful technology transfer to small farmers. Guidelines for project design will then be formulated and prepared for field testing in FY 1980 and FY 1981 in five countries to be selected.

Beneficiaries: Small Latin American farmers will be the primary beneficiaries of the more efficient extension systems resulting from this project.

Major Outputs: All years: appropriate guidelines for planning and implementing technology transfer components of rural/agricultural development programs.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Central Research Unit of Contracting Institutions	250
Country Studies (5) - each to consist of 5 PM staff time, survey program contracts, and workshops	640
Total	<u>890</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be determined.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	890	-	890	

TITLE Socio-Economic Criteria for Agricultural Research		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 598-0586		PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	FY 79	80	LIFE OF PROJECT 655
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To determine the extent to which socio-economic criteria should guide agricultural research in Latin America for the benefit of small farmers.

Background: Technological practices developed by national and international agricultural research centers generally can be applied to both small-scale and large-scale farming units with no differences in relationships between inputs and outputs. In practice, these technologies often benefit primarily the large farmer. Small farmers tend to avoid risks which may be associated with new crops or new practices and lack equal access to institutional services. To date no clear directions have emerged for revising research criteria to bias research efforts deliberately toward small farmers.

There exists the need to make operationally oriented judgments concerning the extent to which socio-economic criteria such as local values, customs and economic conditions should guide small farmer-oriented agricultural research. The intent of this project is to integrate and articulate the state of existing knowledge on this subject for use by policy makers and researchers in reaching program decisions.

A major question to be addressed by this project is that small farmers in Latin America are best characterized not as product or profit maximizers but rather as producers who keep per unit cash farm expenditures at a minimum. If this generally can be proven, the consequences are far-reaching. The advisability of a proposed technological alternative can be evaluated in straight-forward fashion to provide an early indication of whether small farmer adoption is in fact likely.

Host Country and Other Donors: Since the project's guideline materials will be primarily used by International Agricultural Research Centers and Latin American national research and extension agencies, their participation will be encouraged to as large an extent as possible in the project itself.

FY 1979 Program: The principal activities of the first year will be: a) formal analysis of the implications of existing knowledge both to spell out those criteria for which there is a relative degree of consensus, and to identify criteria which require further clarification and/or analysis; and b) preparation of a workshop to acquaint a broad spectrum of Latin American researchers and development personnel with these preliminary conclusions and to encourage them to react and provide guidance for the work during the remainder of the project.

Beneficiaries: The project is designed so that the benefits of agricultural research activities can be captured by Latin American small farmers. Returns to agricultural research are generally recognized to be high. If concrete guidelines can be formalized to structure and channel these returns to benefit small farmers, the potential payoff of this project is high.

Major Outputs: All years: formal analysis of implications of existing knowledge; a workshop of Latin American researchers and development personnel; quantitative analysis of existing primary data; surveys of small farmers in three Latin American countries; and a multicountry seminar and intensive workshops.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Bibliography Collection/Tabulation	30
Report Preparation and Multicountry Workshops	50
Total	80

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES To be determined.
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	80	575	655	

TITLE Family Planning Initiatives		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 598-0661		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 79 7,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 25,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To respond to initiatives of L.A. countries where A.I.D. has no bilateral population program to help reduce their rapid population growth through providing the means to plan and implement projects which will contribute to lowering birth rates.

Background: L.A. countries are increasingly recognizing the threat to their development and to the health and welfare of their people which rapid population growth poses. A number of countries have already shown considerable interest in the population problem and have taken steps on their own to deal with it, including countries with the largest populations. Opportunities exist for A.I.D. to respond to these new initiatives and thus make it possible to continue the momentum toward reduced birth rates.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries would contribute to these programs. Activities of other donors such as the U.N. Fund for Population Activities will be coordinated with these A.I.D. programs.

FY 1979 Program: The FY 1979 proposed program will provide a comprehensive family planning mix in countries where support is provided for activities including expansion of delivery systems, fertility and contraceptive prevalence surveys, community-based distribution and commercial retail sales systems, training for program administrators, nurse-midwives and paramedic health care specialists, and other programs which impact on fertility. Activities outlined above may be provided either through existing international population programs or new contractors.

Beneficiaries: The major beneficiaries of this project will be the poor fertile-age couples who do not now have access to family planning services.

Major Outputs:

Effective national population programs and institutional capability supported
 Training programs developed
 Data collection and analysis undertaken

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)
 FY 79

Technical Services	2,000
Commodities	1,000
Training and Information	3,400
Evaluation	400
Other Costs	200
Total	7,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	7,000	18,000	25,000	

TITLE Training for Development		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 850		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,000	
NUMBER 598-0588	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	Latin American Programs, p. 328	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To broaden knowledge and understanding of basic development issues of personnel involved in economic development.

Background: An important aspect of U.S. assistance to Latin America over the past years is the large number of leaders in the public and private sector who received training in the United States. However, most of A.I.D.'s past training efforts were tied to specific A.I.D. projects, and did not provide the scope from which decision makers working in critical development disciplines could benefit. There exists a dearth of well-trained public sector managers and technicians to cope with existing development needs. One program that has been successful in meeting some of these training needs is the A.I.D.-supported Latin American Scholarship Program of American Universities (LASPAU) under which university professors were trained, thereby strengthening the universities' capacity to assist in development. LASPAU has provided over 2,000 scholarships to persons in Latin American and Caribbean institutions and 80% of the graduates have returned to their sponsoring institutions.

This project will utilize A.I.D. and LASPAU institutional capacity to work with other U.S. and Latin American institutions in organizing and carrying out training programs for individuals in government and educational institutions primarily those which plan and implement programs with impact on the poor. Programs will be offered from non-academic through masters level as determined by training needs. Studies will also be carried out to determine and offer needed training programs for rural leaders in the resolution of development problems. Selected Latin American and U.S. institutions will also be encouraged to offer specialized long-term programs that relate to development priorities.

Host Country and Other Donors: A.I.D. funding will provide

approximately 65% of the total costs for scholarships. Host countries, students and participating U.S. institutions will share the remainder of the expenses.

FY 1979 Program: Sixty-five scholars will be selected to begin their programs in FY 1979. A survey of Latin American educators and training institutions will be carried out to determine those suitable for participation in third country training programs. Two short-term training programs focusing on specific development problems will be carried out in Latin America by U.S. and third country specialists.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will be the 500 persons trained who will help to resolve development problems. The resultant beneficiaries will be the poor, who will be served by better designed and better implemented development programs.

Major Outputs: All years: Five hundred persons provided short and long term training in priority development areas. Twelve to fourteen host country education and training institutions strengthened and capable of providing training in development-related areas. A Latin American training guide identifying quality training institutions.

A.I.D Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Consultants (two PY)	110
Participant Training	600
In-country Training	<u>140</u>
TOTAL	850

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	LASPAU and others to be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	850	3,150	4,000	

TITLE Education Research Networks		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 598-0589		PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	FY 79	LIFE OF PROJECT	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		424	1,660	
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To improve the quantity and quality of research information on educational efficiency available to decision makers.

Background: There is a need for increased in-depth research to provide better bases for the design of education projects focusing on the poor majority. Problems of illiteracy, lack of access to schooling, irrelevant curricula, and the excessively high failure, repetition and drop-out rates, common to much of Latin America, are most serious among the rural poor. Despite increased attention to education in recent years by host-country governments these and similar problems have persisted. The basic causes must be investigated and programs based on research results have to be designed. This project seeks (1) to encourage and direct the research efforts of individuals, (2) to help develop and direct research efforts of one or more networks of research institutions, (3) to disseminate research results, and (4) to contribute the training of more researchers in the field of education and human resources.

Host Country and Other Donors: Collaboration by the IDB,* Ford Foundation, OAS,** and other agencies is under consideration. Existing LDC research organizations are expected to provide support, primarily in personnel and facilities.

FY 79 Program: During the first year the project will support continuing research efforts by the Program for Joint Studies on Latin American Economic Integration (ECIEL), an existing network which has been supported jointly by A.I.D., the Ford Foundation, the IDB, and other agencies. ECIEL is carrying out studies on rural schools and alternative technologies, teacher training and its effect on student achievement, and selected aspects of the drop-out/repetition pattern.

*Inter-American Development Bank
**Organization of American States

In addition, funds for the strengthening of one or more additional research institutions are provided. Of the \$424,000 requested for FY 79, \$374,000 will be in support of research efforts by ECIEL and \$50,000 to support the development of new networks.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will be the researchers and research agencies involved in the project. LDC decision makers and ultimately the poor will benefit from the primary research on the inefficiencies and inequities of the education system.

Major Outputs: All years: One to three research networks in operation; twelve to fifteen research studies completed including the design of pilot projects; training of 25 researchers; dissemination of research results; four seminars on research.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Consultants (3 ECIEL studies) (30 pms)	299
Network formation and training	50
Other costs (surveys, computer processing)	75
TOTAL	424

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	ECIEL (Program for Joint Studies on Latin American Economic Integration) and other(s) to be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	424	1,236	
		Estimated Total Cost	1,660

TITLE Consultants and Seminars		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 500		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER 598-0044	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 65	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Latin America Programs, P. 338			

Purpose: To provide short-term technical expertise, prepare studies and conduct seminars on developmental subjects underlying the A.I.D. project planning process.

Background: Activities carried out to date include efforts dealing with basic program development, information exchange, development planning, and special evaluations on a region-wide basis. In addition, a variety of special studies and in-depth reviews, designed to further knowledge of the development processes and to identify potentially useful and promising courses of action, have been undertaken. The FY 1977 program included, a) support for a workshop on rural development in Colombia and a PAHO conference in Panama, b) contract services for the development of the Educational Media for Integration of Women project, c) short-term contracts for specific project and program needs, and d) support for a four day seminar on year-round education and research centers.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries, international organizations and other groups normally contribute counterparts and on occasion funds in support of specific activities.

FY 1979 Program: Provision of advisors to assist A.I.D. technical and planning personnel in analyzing past and present experience and programs in key sectors; identification of most effective efforts in specific environs; and the formulation of recommendations for future development planning. A number of development seminars and conferences of Latin American and Caribbean regional interest will be scheduled.

Beneficiaries: The project due to its research and study-oriented nature does not reach the poor majority directly. Results

*Pan American Health Organization

of the studies however, are making the project planning process more realistic and thus indirectly benefit the project target groups.

Major Outputs: All years--seminars, conferences, special evaluations and sector strategies.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (in thousands)

	FY 79
Short-term consultants and analysts (300)	350
Seminar and conference support costs	100
Preparation, reproduction and dissemination of reports	50
Total	500

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	3,852	3,498	354	Various
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	500	475		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	4,352	3,973	379	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	Continuing	Continuing	

PROGRAM: LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Partners of the Americas		FUNDS Selected Development Projects	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 550		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER 598-0436	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin American Programs, p. 337	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 65	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				
	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To accomplish A.I.D.'s development goals through support to and utilization of private citizen volunteers through the Partners of the Americas (NAPA) and affiliated state partnerships; and to help NAPA reach the point where it can function effectively after A.I.D. assistance is withdrawn.

Background: The National Association of the Partners of the Americas (NAPA) coordinates, supports, and provides administrative services to individual State Partners programs in the United States which are paired with similar organizations in Latin America. The principal objectives of the partnerships are to increase private sector participation in the development process, develop self-help efforts, strengthen local community organizations, and establish lasting friendships among the peoples of the United States and Latin America. NAPA supplies technical guidance and direction to strengthen the partnerships as effective organizations capable of planning and implementing programs in priority development fields (health, education, agriculture, etc.). The Partners program at the present time includes forty-eight partnerships in 43 U.S. states and the District of Columbia working with their counterparts in 20 Latin American and Caribbean countries.

NAPA increased its non-A.I.D. funding level from 31% in 1975 to 40% in 1976 and 50% in 1977. NAPA staff and program were re-directed to emphasize development type projects, and assist State Partners to improve program planning, increase local funding and expand membership.

Host Country and Other Donors: U.S. and Latin America Partnerships now contribute commodities, equipment and services in-kind valued in excess of \$16 million annually. Contributions from private sources such as foundations and corporations for program

support exceed \$200,000. An additional \$175,000 are estimated for grants from government organizations other than A.I.D.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will continue to support NAPA efforts to improve Partners development programs both in the U.S. and Latin America and to develop sources of program support outside of A.I.D.

Beneficiaries: Rural and Urban poor in 20 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean through volunteer self-help programs, principally in agriculture, community development, education and health. Of these 20, five Partnerships are active in 17 states of Mexico and six Caribbean countries.

Major Outputs: Strengthening of the capacity of 48 U.S. and Latin Partnerships to design and carry out self-help programs in the A.I.D. priority areas of agriculture, community development, education and health. In addition, there will be continued expansion of the program through the establishment of two new partnerships.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Program Services	\$ 218
Volunteer Travel	190
New Initiatives	40
Administrative Costs	102
Total	\$ 550

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	5,639	5,529	110	National Association of the Partners of the Alliance, Inc. (NAPA)*
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	550	560		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	6,189	6,089	170	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	550	Continuing	Continuing	

TITLE Science and Technology Information Transfer		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 598-0572		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	FY 79 250	LIFE OF PROJECT 750	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Latin America Programs, p. 340	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 79

Purpose: To improve Latin American access to scientific and technical documents resulting from U.S. Government investment in research and development, and to improve Latin American access to appropriate technology information resulting from worldwide research and development.

Background: The project responds to expressed interest for increased access to U.S. technical information. Under a joint effort begun in 1974 between A.I.D. and the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) of the Department of Commerce, distribution centers for technical information were set up in twelve Latin American countries. Training was provided to agents in securing and transferring technical information from public domain and other sources. The current project has been expanded to include seven new countries and one regional center in Central America. An additional component of this project is the expansion of services to include information on "appropriate technology", that is, processes and methods which are labor-intensive, low-energy consuming and compatible with local values, and which can be established, operated and maintained locally, making maximum use of local resources and skills.

Host Country and Other Donors: Public and private host country institutions (agent representatives) provide personnel and facilities.

FY 1979 Program: Five new service centers will be established; the NTIS newsletter will be published and distributed quarterly; approximately 10,000 copies of "AMTID" (Application of Modern Technology to International Development) will be issued monthly; three training courses and three in-country seminars will be held; 30,000 document orders will be filled; field visits by NTIS staff will be made and case studies compiled on end use of information.

Beneficiaries: The initial beneficiaries will be the agent representatives, who receive subsidies on information transferred by NTIS. It is anticipated that, with the new emphasis on appropriate technology, the ultimate beneficiaries increasingly will be the rural and urban poor who are served by government and Private Voluntary Organizations.

Major Outputs: All years: at least 15 functioning distribution centers by 1979; increased flow of information from NTIS (150,000 documents), particularly in the area of appropriate technology; staffs of 15 cooperating agencies trained in information transfer techniques; at least 10 documented case studies on improvement of economic and social conditions in host countries directly attributable to NTIS-supplied information.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Consultants (15 PM)	75
Participant training	17
Commodities (materials and visual aids)	18
Marketing and promotion	140
TOTAL	<u>250</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	
Through September 30, 1977	250	250	National Technical Information Service (NTIS) of the Department of Commerce
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	250	250	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	500	500	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	250	-	Estimated Total Cost 750

TITLE SOLIDARIOS DEVELOPMENT FUND		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 1,500		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,000
NUMBER 598-0587	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Notification to Congress			

Purpose: To provide SOLIDARIOS, a consortium of national development foundations in Latin America, with seed capital for channeling funds to grass-roots organizations of low-income groups for a broad range of development projects.

Background: National Development Foundations (NDFs) are among the strongest and most experienced non-government development institutions in Latin America. They reach and are of benefit to the lowest income groups in both urban and rural areas. Thirteen of these NDFs, located in Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador (2), El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, and Trinidad/Tobago, have formed a consortium called SOLIDARIOS to consolidate their efforts in fund raising and innovative program planning. To assist NDFs and their members carry out local development initiatives, SOLIDARIOS plans to establish a hemispheric private development fund to be capitalized through grants and loans from international agencies as well as through the private sectors of the various countries. A.I.D. is helping SOLIDARIOS to initiate this project. In FY 1978 A.I.D. plans to provide a capital grant for the initial capitalization of the fund. With the grant, SOLIDARIOS expects to demonstrate to the various international lenders that it can act effectively as a viable development finance institution, and provide for the capitalization of member development foundations through which funds will be directed to the lowest income groups in Latin America.

Host Country and Other Donors: The private sectors of these countries have contributed capital of approximately \$15 million to the NDFs. SOLIDARIOS also plans to request a loan from the Inter-American Development Bank's (IDB), Social Progress Trust Fund (SPTF) through which excess local currencies in selected countries would be available for lending to NDFs. A.I.D. would

complement the SPTF loan by providing dollars for those countries where local currencies would not be available through the SPTF.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will provide a capital grant from which SOLIDARIOS expects to make project and program loans of between \$50,000 and \$250,000 each to its members.

Beneficiaries: Community and rural organizations composed of low-income families will be eligible for loans from the SOLIDARIOS fund. These organizations include market credit unions, farmers cooperatives, rural small industry, community housing and potable water improvement associations, as well as educational credit institutions and consumer groups.

Major Outputs: All Years: Ten to fifteen subloans per year made by SOLIDARIOS to the NDFs for funding of projects to the rural poor. As other NDFs become affiliated with SOLIDARIOS, they also will be eligible for borrowing from the fund. Technical assistance will be made available to develop the capacities of the NDFs in project design and planning. Independent evaluations of the activities will also be carried out.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Seed capital grant	1,400
Technical assistance	100

Total	1,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	2,500	950		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	2,500	950	1,550	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,500	-	4,000	

TITLE Human Rights Initiatives		FUNDS Selected Development Problems	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 598-0591		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 79	300	LIFE OF PROJECT 900
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To support regional initiatives which seek to expand enjoyment of political, social and economic rights by the urban and rural poor.

Background: Beginning in FY 1976, A.I.D.'s "New Initiatives in Human Rights" program focused the Agency's attention on finding ways to promote greater observance of human rights in A.I.D. recipient countries. A number of countries in Latin America and the Caribbean have initiated projects aimed at helping the poor to obtain information on and access to rights and protections to which they are legally entitled; stimulating greater participation by the poor in decision-making; and fostering more equitable distribution of land, wealth and other resources. Other programs seek to assist disadvantaged groups who suffer special forms of discrimination or neglect, such as ethnic populations and women, to overcome economic, educational or cultural deterrents to exercising their social, economic, political and civil rights. To complement these continuing bilateral efforts and to further human rights objectives on a region-wide basis, a three-year program of diversified activities will be introduced in FY 1978. The regional program will facilitate communication and cooperation with public and private international organizations working to promote human rights throughout the Hemisphere. It provides opportunities to bring together the talents and experience of experts from many countries for mutual benefit, and to develop new and more effective ways of addressing human rights concerns through pilot or experimental programs. Activities in FY 1978 include establishment of a clearinghouse for collection and exchange of information on public interest law throughout Latin America and the Caribbean; a regional workshop to relate human rights concerns to development; and assistance to national civic action volunteer organizations to expand their activities in civic education and in research into legal discrimination.

Host Country and Other Donors: Public and private host country institutions and public and private international organizations will provide personnel, facilities and in-kind services.

FY 1979 Program: It is anticipated that the public interest law and civic action organizations projects will continue. Opportunities to carry out other activities designed to advance human rights objectives will continuously be sought.

Beneficiaries: It is not possible to estimate the numbers of people who will benefit from this project. The objective is to influence governments as well as private institutions and individuals to expand the observance of universally accepted standards of human rights to all people in the region. It is expected, however, that the activities carried out under this project will be directed particularly toward those who are most disadvantaged or oppressed.

Major Outputs: All Years: Clearinghouse staffed and operational civic education programs expanded to rural populations; simple instructional materials prepared, reproduced and distributed.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Clearinghouse (research, reproduction, postage, travel, administrative costs)	75
Civic Education Organizations (seminars, travel, reproduction, equipment)	80
Other research costs	50
Seminars	60
Consultants (7 pms)	<u>35</u>
Total	300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	300	200		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	300	200		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	300	300	900	

TITLE Latin American Crop Insurance Systems		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 630	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,795	
NUMBER 598-0579	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 325	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: (a) The development of national level crop insurance programs which service Latin American small-farmer needs, and (b) study the feasibility of an internationally financed inter-country crop reinsurance mechanism for Latin America.

Background: Modern, technical agricultural systems use higher levels of inputs and are heavily dependent upon continuous credit availability. They are at the constant mercy of catastrophic crop failure. Although some modern farming technologies are of a risk-reducing nature (e.g., irrigation), on balance the risks to the individual farmer in employing modern technologies are higher as compared to traditional technologies. Insurance can reduce these risks and protect against the economic consequences of crop failures.

Based upon completed pre-feasibility work, this project will initially support three new national pilot, small farmer crop-insurance programs for a period of three years (most likely in Bolivia, Paraguay and Panama). These projects will demonstrate the institutional feasibility of small farmer crop-insurance programs in developing nations, and also provide an opportunity to measure their economic impact. The project is expected to lay the ground-work for a regional reinsurance pool which should lead to the success of the Latin American crop credit insurance program.

Host Country and Other Donors: The countries selected for pilot projects will provide 25% or more of project costs.

FY 1979 Program:

Organize research staff and carry out the first study projects. Major activities will include negotiation of project agreements with countries; development of data base and preparation of insurance contracts and operating policies; training of lending officers and farm leaders; and first pilot level insurance written.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries are small farmers who will benefit from crop-credit insurance programs operated in their respective countries. Lessons learned are expected to benefit other A.I.D. recipient countries.

Major Outputs: All years: (a) successful operation of 3 pilot crop-credit insurance programs, (b) 2-3 additional programs in other Latin American countries, and (c) technical, legal, and financial analyses for establishment of reinsurance systems.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Combined Costs of Three Country Programs	480
Research Team (6 mos)	30
Consultants (6 mos)	30
Project Director Costs (1 yr)	60
Contingencies and Inflation	<u>30</u>
Total	630

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	The possibility of contracting with a U.S. University(s) will be explored.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	475	475		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	475	475		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	630	690	1,795	

TITLE Remote Sensing		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 598-0580		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 79 285	LIFE OF PROJECT 760	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
Latin America Programs, p. 326				INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78		

Purpose: To provide selected Latin American countries with imagery from various remote-sensing satellites for the development of an in-country or regional capability for photo and imagery interpretation to be used in natural resources and land use planning and analysis.

Background: The project was initiated to foster development by using benefits derived from remote sensing. This technology will be used: 1) to develop agriculture and general resource inventories; 2) for exploration and seasonal measurement of water resources; 3) to provide interpretation equipment, cost of imagery and digital tapes for technology development in host countries; and 4) to provide overseas training for host-country participants and travel of U.S. experts from U.S. universities, U.S. institutes, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Department of Agriculture, and the U.S. Geological Survey. During FY 1978, \$250,000 was transferred to the A.I.D. Mission in Costa Rica for a Remote Sensing Pilot Project. The Costa Rica project will provide a unique opportunity to demonstrate to Costa Rica and other countries of the hemisphere the operational utility of aircraft and satellite remote-sensing technology for resource and other assessments, including watershed analysis, land use studies, and urban and rural planning.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries are expected to provide counterpart personnel, facilities, and project support costs. Direct contributions by other donors are not anticipated.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of the results obtained from this project will be economic planners. Better national planning is ultimately expected to further the economic development process.

Major Outputs: All years: Six major outputs are anticipated: agricultural crop statistics; cartographic and resource maps; hydrological surveys; environmental analysis; and trained remote sensing specialists.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)

	FY 79
U.S. Experts	75
Workshops and Seminars	75
Interpretation Equipment	30
Training Materials	20
Imagery Procurement	15
Digital Interpretations	70
Total	285

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	--	--	--	U.S. universities (U.S. institutes) National Aeronautics and Space Administration U.S. Geological Survey Department of Agriculture
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	100	75		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	100	75	25	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	285	375	760	

TITLE Private Voluntary Agency Operational Program Grants		FUNDS Various	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 598-0577		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	FY 79 7,000	LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Latin America Programs, P. 343	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To mobilize the expertise of Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs), including local PVOs, in pursuing A.I.D. goals through innovative development projects.

Background: Through Operational Program Grants (OPGs), A.I.D. has utilized the expertise of PVOs in reaching the poor majority in Latin America. A.I.D. has supported overseas programs planned and carried out by these PVOs with minimum A.I.D. involvement and supervision, in the fields of rural development, education, health and nutrition, consistent with A.I.D. development strategy for each country. OPGs represent a means for A.I.D. to utilize PVO general expertise and specific experience acquired within individual developing countries to reach the poor majority, particularly where unit costs are low and the prospects for replication excellent. A.I.D. seeks to strengthen local institutions and provide them the organizational means to carry forward effectively the local activities developed once the OPG is completed. A.I.D. is also emphasizing PVO projects that can reach significant numbers of people and can be institutionalized with national or other non-A.I.D. resources. In FY 1977, A.I.D. delegated to field missions the authority to approve all PVO projects with life-of-project funding not exceeding \$500,000.

Host Country and Other Donors: In every OPG, A.I.D. - provided funds may not exceed 75% of the resources devoted to the project. In many cases, A.I.D. funds represent less than half of the total project costs, some with the remainder covered by one or more PVOs (often a U.S. PVO cooperating with a local PVO), and frequently, the host government.

FY 1979 Program: In FY 1979 one-half of proposed OPG funds will be channelled to local PVOs in our effort to strengthen them and

stimulate their greater involvement in local development efforts. Projects will focus on rural areas and small communities, primarily in the fields of agriculture, health, education, and small enterprise development.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries of OPG projects are almost exclusively the rural and urban poor of Latin America and the Caribbean. PVOs, local PVOs in particular expand their knowledge and institutional capability for greater direct involvement in the development process.

Major Outputs: During FY 1977 potable village water projects were implemented in Bolivia, Guatemala, Haiti and Peru; a rural mobile health clinic project was started in Bolivia; a low-cost health delivery system initiated in Nicaragua; a leprosy control program planned in Guyana; and a non-formal education project carried out in rural Honduras. In Colombia projects to promote rural development and to test high lysine corn and small farmer risk sharing schemes were carried out; rural development projects were also implemented in Costa Rica, Chile, Haiti, and Honduras.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Food and Nutrition	2,750
Health	1,450
Education and Human Resources Development	1,050
Selected Development Activities	1,750
Total	7,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	6,901	3,662	-	Various U.S. and local private and voluntary organizations. (Catholic Relief Service, CARE, etc.)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	5,000	4,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	11,901	7,662	4,239	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	7,000	Continuing	Continuing	

TITLE Program Development and Support		FUNDS Various	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 598-0000 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, P. 342	FY 79 5,630	LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 69	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To provide A.I.D. Missions in Latin America a source upon which to draw to finance program development costs for new loan and grant projects.

Background: Funds have been used for the preparation of sector assessments, project designs and analyses, and to a lesser extent for project evaluations and special studies. Funds have also been used for participant training related to improving local project development capabilities, and to accommodate host government requests for technical assistance in priority areas of particular interest to the United States. During FY 1978 a major increase in the Program Development and Support budget is planned for Haiti to undertake studies of the rural poor including the potential benefits of assistance initiatives in agricultural research and reforestation. Projects will be developed in Environmental Preservation, Integrated Community Development, Rural Small Enterprises Development, and other areas which will directly benefit the rural poor. An increase is also planned for Guyana to obtain more information about the rural poor, to update the agricultural sector assessment, and to develop projects in agriculture and health. In addition to project development activities, other studies being carried out include education sector assessments in the Dominican Republic and Paraguay; an urban sector assessment in Costa Rica; as well as agriculture, health, and education surveys and an agricultural sector assessment in the English-speaking Caribbean.

Host Country and Other Donors: Other donors are not normally directly involved in A.I.D.'s Program Development and Support activities. Host country involvement is encouraged and such activities as sector assessments often become joint A.I.D.-host country efforts which develop information and help to establish

priorities for both parties. However, no minimum host-country contribution is required under this project.

FY 1979 Program: Project funds will be utilized primarily for short-term consultants to prepare sector assessments; feasibility studies; project design activities; and economic, social and environmental analyses in the functional areas. Much of the funding will be used to develop the FY 1980 program for which specific projects have not yet been identified. To a lesser extent, funds will finance participant training, evaluations, and contractor costs related to the support of loan-project implementation.

Beneficiaries: While this project normally does not directly benefit the poorest majority, it provides essential funding to develop projects which do have this effect.

Major Outputs: The major output will be the projects which are developed by the A.I.D. Missions in Latin America for FY 1979 and FY 1980, as well as the assessments, analyses and studies which support the development of these projects.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Food and Nutrition	3,235
Health	735
Education and Human Resources Development	1,032
Selected Development Activities	830
Total	5,832

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	12,978	10,114	2,864	Various
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	7,155	6,350		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	20,133	16,464	3,669	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	5,832	Continuing	Continuing	

TITLE Free Labor Development (AIFLD)		FUNDS Education and Human Resources	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 598-0101		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	FY 79	6,820	LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Latin American Programs, P.327	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 62	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To strengthen free and independent democratic labor movements in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Background: The project is being carried out through a contract with the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD) and seeks to improve union leadership at all levels through a variety of educational and social development projects. Within the broad framework of human rights, particular emphasis is placed on advancing the rights of free trade unions and the individual rights of their members. Activities are currently carried out through national programs in 13 countries; two sub-regional programs (Caribbean and Central America); a regional Agrarian Union Development program (AUDS) for poor farmers and farm workers; a Union-to-Union program, carried out by International Trade Secretariats (ITS); assistance to the Inter-American Regional Workers Organization (ORIT); and advanced training in the United States.

Host Country and Other Donors: The AFL-CIO and U.S. business firms contribute some \$275,000 annually to the program. Unions in host countries contribute portions of instructor salaries, travel and related costs. International Trade Secretariats provide personnel, program and overhead costs varying from 20% to 50% of total costs of the "Union-to-Union" program.

FY 1979 Program: Overseas programs will continue in 13 countries, the Caribbean and Central America and may be expanded to other countries. The AUDS program is expected to reach additional countries throughout the Region. While training in the United States will continue, particular emphasis will be placed on the involvement of women in special and mixed courses.

Beneficiaries: Rank and file members as well as actual and potential leaders of the trade union movement in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Major Outputs: By the end of FY 1979 about 375,000 trade unionists will have attended training courses in their countries. Advanced training will have been provided to some 2,900 trade union leaders at the AIFLD facility in Front Royal, Virginia. Academic training in the United States will have been provided to 220 potential leaders, while thousands of union members will have benefitted from 65 social development projects totalling \$1.3 million.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)

	FY 79
Overseas Country Programs	2,400
U.S. Training Programs	910
Union-to-Union	800
AUDS Program	520
Regional Programs	430
ORIT	100
U.S. personnel and administrative costs	1,660
Total	6,820

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	49,562	44,939	4,623	American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	6,615	6,100		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	56,177	51,039	5,138	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	6,820	Continuing	Continuing	

TITLE Experimental Radio Education		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 250		LIFE OF PROJECT 871
NUMBER 598-0556	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Latin American Programs, p. 329		

Purpose: To extend and improve radio instruction, particularly in English-speaking Caribbean countries.

Background: Over the past several years A.I.D. has implemented bilateral projects with host countries to maximize the use of radio in non-formal education and training programs. This project will utilize successful elements of these programs, with particular focus on testing radio education programs for primary and some secondary level students. The project was due to begin on a pilot basis in Jamaica in FY 1977. However, because of a Government of Jamaica (GOJ) commitment to the development of a new education plan, host country personnel were unable to refine the methodologies and procedures for project implementation. Activities are now scheduled to begin in March 1978.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOJ and the University of the West Indies will provide staff and facilities for the project.

FY 1979 Program: During FY 1979 radio programs developed in FY 1978 will be tested in several primary schools throughout Jamaica. Plans will be developed for similar programs in the Eastern Caribbean islands. Training will be provided to instructors in the islands in the use of radios in the classroom.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries will be rural primary and secondary students in Jamaica and the Eastern Caribbean islands. It is estimated that eventually over 5,000 students will be reached by this project.

Major Outputs: All Years: Four series of radio lessons in four subject matter areas will be tested. A manual for radio instruction will be published. Thirty specialists and instructors will be

trained in the development of radio education programs and instruction techniques.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Consultants (2½ yrs)	150
Commodities	35
Participants	12
Other Costs	53

TOTAL	250

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	200	125	75	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	250	421	871	

TITLE Educational Media for Integration of Women		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT	
NUMBER 598-0574		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 79 500		845	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78		ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	
		Latin America Programs, p. 335		FY 78		FY 79	
						ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80	

Purpose: To design and test educational media programs to educate and motivate women from low-income families to increase their potential as contributing members of society.

Background: In its concern to develop methods to integrate Latin American women into development activities, A.I.D. has been examining the use of communications media to reach women living in both urban and rural poverty. In the first stage of project development, A.I.D. initiated (with funds provided under "Consultants and Seminars" Project Number 598-0044) an inventory of existing media programs aimed at specific target groups to determine the most successful approaches for conveying information to low-income women and encouraging their participation in planning the improvement of their own lives. The second stage will examine the effectiveness of different types of media (radio, tape-slide, television, print) and different formats (television novels, spot radio announcements, magazines) in reaching female target audiences. Messages to be examined will include both technical information and self-improvement. The inventory will help A.I.D. and women's groups to design and test a media program that is both utilitarian and culturally acceptable, and which may be used with minimal adaptation in most Latin American countries.

This project was proposed for FY 1978 obligation. However, preliminary project development work was not completed, consequently, implementation will begin in FY 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: Rural and community development program personnel will participate in the design and experimental implementation of this program. Where the broadcast medium is to be tested, cost of radio or television time will be with host country institutions.

FY 1979 Program: The pilot programs which will be developed

during FY 1978 will be field-tested in FY 1979. Target audiences will include low income women in urban and rural areas. Seminars will be held for Latin American participants, as well as A.I.D. mission personnel active in projects that include or can be extended to include women, and for appropriate individuals involved in the development of training or communications programs. The dissemination of the results of this experimental media project will be accomplished through these seminars and through direct visits to the project site.

Beneficiaries: All Latin American women of the lower income groups, rural and urban, will be potential target audiences of the pilot project.

Major Outputs: All Years: An inventory of various media usages in Latin America leading to one or more model media programs tested for their acceptability and utility for low-income women of Latin America. Approximately 25 persons trained in utilizing media in non-formal education programs for women.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Consultants (four PY)	240
Materials and equipment	120
Media Time	100
Evaluation and Seminars	40

Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-
Estimated through September 30, 1978	200	145	55
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	145	845

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
Human Resource Management Washington, D.C.

TITLE Communications and Technology Applications		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
				FY 79	900	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,000
NUMBER 598-0581	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Latin American Programs, p. 336				

Purpose: To train key LDC personnel in the implementation of development and communications programs. To conduct demonstration pilot programs utilizing communication media to meet the educational and informational requirement of the rural and urban poor in the field of agriculture, health, nutrition, etc.

Background: This project is an outgrowth of the Agency for International Development's communications satellite series (AIDSAT) of demonstrations in August 1976, which were carried out in 27 countries including eight in Latin America. It encompasses pilot and demonstration programs and training in several countries.

The project will utilize a variety of communication methods including, where appropriate, satellites with emphasis on expanded coverage of A.I.D.'s target groups. Radio and television may be used by education and development institutions for field support and training of rural extension workers and for instruction in areas such as nutrition and agriculture.

Host Country and Other Donors: Recipient countries will continue to support the project by financing international travel and related costs of personnel, and by providing counterpart personnel, facilities and support costs.

FY 1979 Program: Demonstrations of computer utilization and video/audio satellite communications will continue in FY 1979. Use of media will be expanded and application in country and regional programs will be supported. Applications and uses of SVNCOM IV, a satellite to be launched in 1978, will be studied.

Beneficiaries: The principal users are educational and development agencies. Ultimately, the urban and rural poor will benefit from the extended media coverage made possible by this project.

Major Outputs: All years: Two or more communication demonstrations and two pilot studies completed. Forty-five host country personnel trained in at least four seminars with materials developed for use in other Latin American LDCs.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Consultants (40 PM)	200
Demonstrations and Seminars	300
Training	200
Program material	100
Computer	100
	—
TOTAL	900

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	300	300		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	900	2,800	4,000	

CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977							
Loans	6,500	6,500	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	446	400	-	-	-	46	-
Total	6,946	6,900	-	-	-	46	-
1978							
Loans	14,500	10,000	-	-	-	4,500	-
Grants	2,400	1,100	-	-	675	625	-
Total	16,900	11,100	-	-	675	5,125	-
1979							
Loans	7,500	-	-	-	-	7,500	-
Grants	14,898	2,493	-	2,260	845	9,300	-
Total	22,398	2,493	-	2,260	845	16,800	-

CP 79-13

The Caribbean is a microcosm of the developing world located on our doorstep. Our efforts to assist this area will be a visible test of our interest and ability in addressing problems of the developing world generally.

The Caribbean contains the largest group of democratic countries in the developing world. Our history and our future are interlocked with these small states. We share common human rights values and ethnic ties. U.S. economic interdependence with the region in terms of investment (over \$4.5 billion) and trade, including strategic goods, is substantial and weighs heavily on the economic and social fabric of these states. All are committed to seeking an improved quality of life for their people. And all are on a critical transitional course--from colonial or troubled pasts to new national identities with open and progressive societies. In each, the balance between growth with equity and economic chaos is fragile. The outcome will be determined by a combination of national policy commitment and external support.

The U.S. Government has actively encouraged the creation of a Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development (CGCED). This Group, composed of recipient governments, bilateral donors and multilateral institutions, will provide an overall framework for analyzing development problems, promoting appropriate economic policies, fostering regional cooperation, and determining assistance priorities for the region.

U.S. assistance to the Caribbean is provided through bilateral programs for Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and Guyana and the Caribbean Regional program, which has focused on the small states of the English-speaking Caribbean and on strengthening Commonwealth Caribbean integration. In addition, for FY 1979 two new regional initiatives are proposed in conjunction with the CGCED which will involve all the countries in the Caribbean.

Development Overview

The countries of the Caribbean differ in size, resources and stages of development but have basically common economic and social problems--high rates of unemployment, insufficient food production, growing rural to urban migration, and shortages of trained personnel. Many have serious balance of payments problems.

Agricultural production lags far behind needs due to structural constraints such as inadequate infrastructure, restricted access to production inputs, poor marketing facilities and uncertain transportation systems. Improvements are also required in agricultural credit, extension, and research. Substantial net out-migration has tempered population growth but increasingly population pressures exacerbate the already high rates of unemployment. Education systems are plagued by the low level of teaching skills, especially in rural areas, and limited secondary education opportunities.

Socio-Economic Performance

The Governments of the Commonwealth Caribbean have adopted a Food Plan which will encourage labor-intensive

CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

production of food crops. Efforts to reduce infant mortality are being undertaken through programs to counter malnutrition, gastroenteritis, and poor sanitation. Population programs have been established in most countries. A program to modernize tax systems is being developed in the Eastern Caribbean. The Governments are actively seeking assistance to address employment problems.

External Donors

The United Kingdom and Canada are principal bilateral donors in the English-speaking Caribbean, although Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela are becoming increasingly active. The Caribbean Development Bank, the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank are primary sources of multilateral assistance.

A.I.D. Program Direction

A.I.D. assistance aims to revitalize agriculture in order to increase food production and improve nutrition and to assure access by the poor to basic education and health services. New initiatives are also planned in conjunction with the CGCED to address two critical problems of all Caribbean countries: employment and economic fragmentation.

We propose a comprehensive approach to development of productive employment by stimulating expansion of labor-intensive enterprises. High rates of unemployment and underemployment, ranging from 15% to 40% in most Caribbean countries, result in poverty, deprivation of basic human needs and the potential for political unrest. Moreover, present rates of production do not generate adequate revenues to finance essential social services for the poor.

Major attention is also proposed to support the economic cooperation of Caribbean countries. The development of common services in agriculture, health, education, transportation and other fields must be expanded to improve efficiency, reduce operating costs and more effectively utilize the limited pool of talent in these states.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	4	8	10
PASA ^c	-	1	1
Contract	-	-	-
Total	4	9	11
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	-	20	40
Contract	-	-	-
Total	-	20	40

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	6,571	13,975	13,675
Grants	305	1,247	6,820
Total A.I.D.	6,876	15,222	20,495
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
Total P.L. 480	-	-	-
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	6,876	15,222	20,495

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

A.I.D. AFFAIRS OFFICER Thomas R. Stuman

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

CP 79 02

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
Food and Nutrition																	
LAAD Agribusiness Development	538-0005	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	1,150	-	-	-	1,500	-	1,500
Integrated Agricultural Development	538-0006	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	500	-	3,000
Food Crop Production	* 538-0007	76	519	197	325	263	338	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Agribusiness Development	* 538-0010	77	225	-	125	100	100	200	-	6,500	-	-	-	-	425	-	1,050
Small Farmer Commodity Systems	* 538-0012	78	-	-	300	90	225	300	125	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	1,000
Caribbean Agri-technology Del. Syst's	* 538-0015	79	-	-	-	-	650	200	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Improved Agricultural Extension	* 538-0017	79	-	-	-	-	700	120	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caribbean Regional Nutrition	* 538-0022	78	-	-	350	230	460	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health																	
Basic Health Management Training	* 538-0019	79	-	-	-	-	840	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Water Supply & Sanitation	* 538-0020	79	-	-	-	-	1,000	500	920	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Continuing Education for Hlth Pers'l	* 538-0027	79	-	-	-	-	420	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education & Human Resources Developm't																	
Integrated Regional Development	538-0004	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,500	20	-	-	-	3,000	-	4,000
Improved Tax Administration	* 538-0011	78	-	-	225	187	403	250	780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Development Training	* 538-0014	78	-	-	450	120	442	300	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected Development Activities																	
Housing Program Assistance	538-0001	73	540	518	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caribbean Development - Housing	538-0002	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,400	4,830	-	67	-	3,450	-	120
Caribbean Development II	538-0003	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	4,995	-	106	-	5,000	-	2,005
Special Development Activities	* 538-0005	72	160	112	75	75	150	150	cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment Investment Promotion	* 538-0013	78	-	-	250	100	500	550	750	-	-	-	-	4,500	100	-	1,000
Caribbean Institutional Development	* 538-0016	78	-	-	300	60	550	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caribbean Productive Emp. Generation	* 538-0025	79	-	-	-	-	3,100	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	-
Caribbean Economic Cooperation	* 538-0026	79	-	-	-	-	5,000	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL			1,444	827	2,400	1,247	14,898	6,820	4,425	51,400	10,995	-	173	14,500	13,975	7,500	13,675

*Detailed project narrative-See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Caribbean Agri-Technology Development Systems		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 650		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,100
NUMBER 538-0015	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: Develop and demonstrate intensive farming systems that will increase small farmer productivity and income.

Background: It is recognized that the small farmers of the Caribbean Region have been farming under unfavorable conditions with unimproved seed, inadequate fertilizers and pesticides, poor cultural practices and lack of credit and other supporting services. One of the basic problems faced by the institutions involved in improving the productivity of these small farmers is the difficulty of disseminating knowledge about and promoting the use of new technologies, crops, seeds, and other inputs.

As part of the ongoing grant project #538-0007 (Food Crop Production), A.I.D. is assisting the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI) in carrying out pilot programs of adaptive research and related extension and training activities. This project will address the dissemination problem through the development of pilot delivery systems, to consist of a nucleus demonstration farm managed by an agricultural scientist and serving satellite farm units. The program and plans of the nucleus farm unit and its satellites will be development by a committee consisting of the involved farmers, extension workers, and CARDI personnel. The farms will serve as an applied research demonstration center and will provide training and supervision to the participating farmers and assure provision of necessary inputs and credit.

Host Country and Other Donors: Local governments will contribute land valued at \$300,000. The total costs of the program are estimated at \$1,780,000 for a five-year period.

FY 1979 Program: In FY 1979, nucleus agricultural stations for the several pilot delivery systems will be established and core staff will be put in place.

Beneficiaries: The primary target group will be the residents of farm units with 5 to 25 acres in the areas surrounding the nucleus demonstration farms. It is expected that a replicable model will be established which eventually will serve small farmers in other areas as well.

Major Outputs: All years: The project will establish pilot delivery systems in several LDC islands, each directed by an agricultural production specialist and serving the small farmers in the surrounding area.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Staff Support	350
Commodities	250
Credit Fund	50
Total	650

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	650	450	1,100	

TITLE Improved Agricultural Extension		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
				FY 79	700	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,700
NUMBER 538-0017	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To improve the effectiveness of the extension services provided to small farmers in the Eastern Caribbean.

Background: On-farm credit, rural marketing, and infrastructure development are being addressed under various loan programs with the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). At the same time, the Caribbean Agriculture Research and Development Institution (CARDI), with A.I.D. support, is conducting research which is expected to result in new technologies, crops, materials and practices for increasing small farm productivity in the English-speaking Caribbean countries and territories. Meanwhile, a constraint to the effectiveness of these programs is the weakness of the island extension services that are provided by agricultural ministries, commodity associations and supervised credit institutions. Present weaknesses are poorly trained field officers, excessive numbers of farmers per officer (500 to 1), inadequate transportation and poor managerial and supervision methods. This proposed project will provide (1) an extension advisor for one year to each extension service along with material inputs to assist in improving planning and management, and (2) staff to assist the University of the West Indies (UWI) and CARDI to jointly develop a three-year program of short-term courses (one to six weeks) for extension field workers. Information from CDB credit programs and CARDI and UWI research programs will be programmed into the courses.

Host Country and Other Donors: A.I.D. will fund the technical assistance advisors to the extension services and the extra staff and training materials for the training courses over a four-year period, with UWI assuming these costs for continuing the program when this project is finished. Island governments will finance travel, per diem, and salaries of extension officer students.

FY 1979 Program: The estimated cost of the project is \$950,000, of which the A.I.D. contribution is proposed at \$700,000 to provide staff and materials to plan and establish the training courses, and to strengthen the management of eight extension institutions.

Beneficiaries: The work of the extension services will be directed to small farmers (less than 25 acres).

Major Outputs: All Years: (1) develop a system for integrating CARDI and UWI research outputs with CDB credit programs into short-term training courses for extension agents; (2) hold 20 short-term training courses with estimated attendance of approximately 250 extension agents; and (3) strengthen the management of eight extension services.

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

	FY 79
Extension Department Expansion	200
Training Programs	300
Extension Advisors (20 pm)	100
UWI/CARDI Staff Development	100
Total	700

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	700	1,000	1,700	

To be selected.

TITLE Basic Health Management Training		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 538-0019		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 79 840	LIFE OF PROJECT	840
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To assist in the development of adequately trained manpower to improve the management of health services of the islands of the Eastern Caribbean through upgrading and expansion of the skills of Ministry of Health employees and the training of community health aides.

Background: The delivery of health services in the Caribbean region suffers from several deficiencies in management, planning and logistics. This deficiency is exacerbated by the traditional pattern of emigration followed by all categories of trained people from the lesser developed islands to the U.K., Canada and the United States. In the administrative areas as well as the delivery area, there is a lack of trained staff which greatly inhibits the provision of services to the population. Inefficient and ineffective services, seriously dilute the health status of the population and consume governmental budget resources without providing adequate care. The proposed project will address these problems with two types of training programs: (1) the establishment of a program of short (1 to 2 month) courses in each island focussing on the principal management problems of that island. Areas that are likely to be topics for training: program planning, personnel administration, supply and logistics, equipment and facilities maintenance, reporting and record keeping, financial management, budgeting and evaluation. (2) Expansion of the UNDP program to train community health aides.

Host Country and Other Donors: The recipient governments will finance \$370,000 of the total estimated cost of \$1,210,000. UNDP will continue major support for community aide programs.

FY 1979 Program: The program will provide for a contracted institution to develop and conduct short courses, equipment, training aids, and audio-visual materials; and basic supplies for the community health aides.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries of this project will be the recipients of improved public health services. Many of these recipients are vulnerable groups of pregnant and lactating females and children under age five. Estimated cost per person \$1.25.

Major Outputs: All years: Outputs will be training provided to 60 administrators, 788 nurses, 300 auxiliary nurses, 263 public health inspectors, 8 health educators, and 200 community health aides.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Advisor Services (120 pm)	600
Commodities (teaching materials)	90
Student Travel and Subsistence	<u>150</u>
Total	840

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	840	-	840	

TITLE Community Water Supply and Sanitation		FUNDS Health		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 1,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,920	
NUMBER 538-0020	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To improve health condition in the Eastern Caribbean through the extension and improved maintenance of potable water supply and sanitary sewage disposal systems.

Background: In the Eastern Caribbean, many communities have unreliable or unprotected sources of water and unsanitary methods of waste disposal. These situations contribute significantly to the incidence of gastroenteritis, parasites, scabies, and other diseases, especially among children of the area, and create the potential for serious health consequences. The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and Canada are currently providing assistance in management of water systems and Canada has provided capital funds for expansion of potable water systems. Further assistance is required, however, to meet the existing needs. This project would complement Canadian and PAHO efforts by providing training for public utilities personnel, funding for rural community water and sewerage activities, financing for feasibility studies, technical assistance in rate structures, and other policy issues, and funding for small rural water and sanitary sewage disposal systems.

Host Country and Other Donors: As noted above, Canada and PAHO are providing assistance in selected geographic and technical areas, as is the United Kingdom on a lesser scale. The Caribbean Development Bank has participated in providing local cost support in conjunction with Canadian loans in this sector. Recipient governments are also expected to make capital and technical contributions within their limited resources availabilities.

FY 79 Program: AID will provide initial funding in FY 1979 for a five year program of extension and upgrading of potable water supply and sewerage systems. Included will be training for technical and administrative personnel, technical assistance, and financial assistance for studies and pilot physical facilities.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries of this program will be those generally poor and frequently rural persons now without adequate access to potable water supplies or those who are totally lacking in sanitary sewage disposal. The benefits will be measurable in terms of reduced disease incidences and in terms of improved quality of life.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Persons with improved water supply	250,000
Persons provided with sanitary sewerage	100,000
Technical personnel trained	80
Feasibility studies completed	5

AID Financial Inputs (FY 79): (\$ thousands)

	<u>FY 79</u>
Training	200
Technical assistance (30 pm)	150
Studies	300
Pilot Projects	<u>350</u>
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	None
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	920	1,920	

PROGRAM: CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Continuing Education for Health Personnel		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79	420	LIFE OF PROJECT 420
NUMBER 538-0027	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None	FY 79	FY 79	FY 81

Purpose: To strengthen the technical skills of the existing nursing and medical staff who provide primary care in the islands of the Eastern Caribbean.

Background: The principal providers of primary and preventive care in the Caribbean are nursing personnel. They staff health posts and clinics and provide home care, particularly in midwifery. Over 65% of the population of this area is under fifteen years of age and therefore the majority of services are focused on maternal-child health. In 1972 the maternal death rate in the region ranged between 4 and 17 per 10,000 live births. Complications of pregnancy and child birth are among the main causes of morbidity. Infectious diseases, gastroenteritis, malnutrition, accidents and respiratory ailments are among the largest contributors to illness and death in young children. A major constraint on improving delivery of such services has been the type of training provided nurses and physicians. Nursing training takes place in hospitals with nurses acting as assistants to physicians. This often serves to restrict the type of care that first line health personnel provide.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host country governments will release staff to attend courses on a rotating basis and pay their salaries while in training. The UNDP manpower training school will provide assistance in curriculum design and instruction. The Government of Barbados will provide lecture halls and practical learning facilities.

FY 1979 Program: Project funding will be through the regional office of the Pan American Health Organization. AID funds will provide technical assistance in conducting short term courses, teaching materials and training fellowships. Courses will focus on administration, midwifery, pediatric nursing skills and health education.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 300,000 persons will benefit directly from improved health services in the several islands, at an approximate cost of \$1.50 per person.

Major Outputs: All Years

Nursing Personnel trained	100
Medical Personnel trained	20

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79

Technical Assistance (36 pm)	340
Teaching Materials	80
Total	420

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	Pan American Health Organization
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	420	-	420	

TITLE Caribbean Productive Employment Generation		FUNDS Selected Development Activities		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 538-0025		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 79 Loan 7,500 Grant 3,100		LIFE OF PROJECT Loan 7,500 Grant 3,100
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		PRIOR REFERENCE None		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To strengthen the institutional capacity and provide financial support for the development of productive employment opportunities throughout the Caribbean in order to comprehensively address widespread unemployment and expand the revenue base for financing of essential social services for the poor.

Background: Without access to remunerative, productive employment, the satisfaction by the poor of other basic human needs-- food, health, education and shelter are severely constricted, if not impossible. Throughout the Caribbean today, high rates of unemployment and underemployment, ranging from 15% to 40%, constitute a major development problem and create the potential for social and political unrest. Agriculture alone cannot be expected to absorb the expanding labor force. A viable strategy for development that is concerned with human needs must emphasize the use of these human resources to increase production and in turn provide for a more equal distribution of income and wider participation in economic activities. A comprehensive approach for stimulating labor-intensive industry and services is planned in conjunction with the Caribbean Group for Cooperation and Economic Development (CGCED). This approach includes the systematic evaluation of capital and technical assistance for the following: Policy studies to establish the optimum climate for creation of labor-intensive enterprises and for mobilizing private resources; expanding the technical and financial resources, capacity of intermediate development finance institutions, both public and private within the region; strengthening indigenous managerial and technical manpower resources; product and market research and development; feasibility studies and enterprise development profiles; investment capital for new or expanding enterprises which are labor-intensive, maximize the use of raw materials or meet regional marketing requirements.

Host Country and Other Donors: The generation of productive employment is viewed by both recipients and donors as the number one development priority for Caribbean countries and is expected to receive primary attention by the CGCED. Studies to be undertaken in conjunction with CGCED efforts will result in a coordinated strategy for addressing employment problems both on a regional and individual country basis. Financing for such studies and for implementing the employment strategy is expected to be provided by a number of donors in addition to the U.S. Moreover, participating industries and host countries will be expected to contribute equitably to these ends. U.S. support for productive employment generation, as proposed herein, will be in accord with agreements to be reached within the CGCED framework.

FY 1979 Program: Grants totalling \$3.1 million will be provided for studies, technical assistance and training. Loans totalling \$7.5 million for investment financing.

Major Outputs: All years: Two major outputs. Improved institutional capacity and investment climate for promoting labor-intensive industries on a self-sustaining basis. The second is in terms of new job opportunities created for the poor. It is anticipated that 4-5000 new permanent jobs in industry will be created as a direct, initial result of this project.

Beneficiaries: Low-skilled, under and unemployed workers, especially young adults under 25.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Loans	7,000
Policy studies (10 studies)	500
Technical assistance (100 pm)	1,300
Training (200 trainees)	400
Product and marketing development	400
Feasibility studies (20 studies)	<u>500</u>
Grants	Total 3,100

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-		
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	L 7,500 G 3,100	-	L 7,500 G 3,100	To be selected.	

TITLE Caribbean Economic Cooperation		FUNDS Special Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79	Grant 5,000	LIFE OF PROJECT Grant 5,000
NUMBER 538-0026	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To promote economic cooperation among the countries of the Caribbean in order to achieve economies of scale and enhance their development potential.

Background: The development of Caribbean countries is severely hindered by their small size, miniscule markets, limited arable land, poor natural resources endowment, special transportation requirements, and limited sources of government revenues. The establishment of common government services wherever feasible and the design of their economies to make them more complementary rather than competitive, will ease this difficult task. The problem of fragmentation is particularly acute among the mini-states of the Eastern Caribbean. Limited cooperation among these entities has already been initiated in such areas as higher education, scientific research, and transportation. These efforts require broadening and strengthening. Similarly, a degree of economic coordination is underway among all the English-speaking states through the Caribbean Common Market arrangement (CARICOM). Collaboration between Haiti and the Dominican Republic on matters of common concern, such as endemic diseases, and on development and environmental preservation of border areas is highly desirable. Lastly, economic coordination among all these countries would result in economies of scale, expanded markets and improved quality of life for their citizens. To realize these substantial benefits, A.I.D. proposes to support: The improvement of common government services among the least developed states of the Eastern Caribbean; the strengthening of CARICOM arrangements and capacity; studies of regional transportation needs, and other potential joint efforts; and financing for high priority regional cooperation investment programs.

Host Country and Other Donors: The particular constraints to development of island economies is becoming increasingly recognized. The Caribbean Group for Coordination in Economic Development (CGCED) is expected to give special attention to regional cooperation modes which can alleviate these constraints. Financing

for necessary studies, common service mechanisms, and regional investment schemes is expected to be provided by many of the donor members of the CGCED, in addition to the United States. U.S. support for economic cooperation will be in accord with agreements reached within the CGCED framework.

FY 1979 Program: Grants totalling \$5 million will be provided to: Co-finance a regional cooperation fund to be administered by the Caribbean Development Bank which will support the establishment of common services in the Eastern Caribbean and finance the execution of economic cooperation studies; provide technical assistance to the CDB and CARICOM to enhance their capacities to facilitate regional cooperation; and finance studies of other regional problems and projects.

Beneficiaries: This activity will benefit all of the people in the Caribbean. As it aims to achieve economies of scale in the productive sectors and to reduce costs of government services through shared administration it can reasonably be expected to benefit most the poor in these countries through the creation of jobs and the extension of social services.

Major Outputs: All Years: Outputs will be measurable by reduced unit costs of government services, increased regional trade, reduced unit costs of production, reduced transport costs, reduced costs of food and consumer goods and similar measures.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
CDB Common Services Fund	3,000
CDB and CARICOM institutional development, including studies	1,400
Other studies and technical assistance	600
Total	5,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	DG 5,000	-	DG 5,000	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

TITLE Food Crop Production		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 338		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,182	
NUMBER 538-0007	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Latin America Programs, p. 297			

Purpose: To improve the quality and availability of food crop technology by providing continuing support to the Caribbean Agricultural Research Development Institute (CARDI) and to further the capability of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) to design and implement integrated agricultural development loan programs benefitting the entire Commonwealth Caribbean.

Background: CARDI is a regional institution engaged in applied agricultural research, extension and demonstration activities designed to promote a selected number of improved food cropping systems for small farmers. CARDI has strong ties with the University of the West Indies (UWI) in Trinidad and with other international agricultural centers. In addition to its activities in Trinidad, CARDI has received A.I.D. assistance to establish outreach demonstration centers in three LDCs (St. Kitts, St. Lucia, and Belize) to support individual island efforts to increase food production. The CDB, on the other hand, has established a good over-all record as a development bank, but needs additional skills and manpower to design agricultural loan projects for small farm agriculture, especially in the LDCs. Substantial pre-investment studies are required to be responsive to the individual island needs in the Commonwealth Caribbean.

Host Country and Other Donor Contributions: The Commonwealth Caribbean countries contribute approximately \$100,000 annually to the administration of CARDI. The states of St. Kitts, St. Lucia, and Belize provided the land for research centers and contribute maintenance support and counterpart staff at each site.

FY 1979 Program: In FY 1979 this project will continue to support both the CARDI Research Outreach Program as well as the CDB activities for pre-investment studies. Six wet season research projects will be carried out with accompanying extension programs.

Six training courses for cooperating farmers will be held, and three training courses for government officials will be implemented.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 9,700 farm families located within the project area will benefit from this activity through research information and accompanying extension programs over the life of the project. If research results are indeed diffused and eventually adopted by the target population, the standard of living will be significantly improved.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Research sites: Belize, St. Kitts, St. Lucia	3
Food crop production studies	18

<u>A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Commodities for three research stations	160
West Indian Agriculture Advisors	70
Local Support	60
Short Term Technical Advisors	48
Total	338

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	519	197	322	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	325	263		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	844	460	384	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	338	-	1,182	

PROGRAM: CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Regional Agribusiness Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 100			LIFE OF PROJECT Grant 450 Loan 6,500
NUMBER 538-0010	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Latin America Program, p. 295					

Purpose: The purpose of this project is to increase the capacity of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and the country institutions which become eligible for financing under this project to promote, develop, finance and implement agribusiness and labor-intensive enterprises largely based on local production of small farmers.

Background: There are a considerable number of constraints to increasing production and income of small farmers in the Eastern Caribbean and Belize. The absence of food processing industries, of equipment rental and servicing firms, and the lack of an efficient market structure all contribute to limiting production. To address some of the basic problems of the region, this project will attempt to increase agribusiness investment through the Regional and National development finance institutions. Three types of enterprises will be eligible: those that expand and/or stabilize the market for small-farmer production, those that reduce the cost of small farmer production, and those that increase employment opportunities for rural workers. \$225,000 was provided to the CDB in FY 1977. A loan for \$6,500,000 was also authorized and loan signing is expected in early FY 1978.

Host Country and Other Donors: The individual countries and Associated States of the Commonwealth Caribbean and other members of the CDB such as the United Kingdom and Canada provide the main source of funding for the Bank's activities making possible its expanded participation in regional agribusiness activities.

FY 1979 Program: In FY 1979, a last tranche of \$100,000 in grant funds will be obligated to fund, under the auspices of the CDB, adaptive research on agribusiness technologies appropriate to resource base and markets. Funds obligated under the loan will be utilized to establish an Agribusiness Development Fund which will finance loan and equity investments in agribusiness and

labor-intensive enterprises selected on the basis of their potential beneficial impact on the small farmers and rural poor of the eligible countries.

Beneficiaries: The producers of agricultural commodities will be the most direct beneficiaries of the project in that modern processing technology will be made available to them. Indirect beneficiaries will be the consumers. Marketing constraints will be eased and production risks will diminish throughout the English-speaking Caribbean.

Major Outputs: All Years

Research activities on agribusiness technology suitable to island agriculture

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79

Grant financing of technical assistance to agribusiness enterprises	100
Total	100

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES	
	Obligations		Expenditures			
Through September 30, 1977	225		- 0 -		G 225	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	L 6,500	G 125	G 100	L 425		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	L 6,500	G 350	G 100	L 425	G 250	L 6,075
			Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	100		-		G 450	L 6,500

To be selected.

TITLE Small Farmer Commodity Systems		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 225		LIFE OF PROJECT G-650; L-10,000
NUMBER 538-0012	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 298		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To assist in the development and implementation of regional commodity production and marketing systems based on increased production of the small farm sub-sector, in keeping with the goals of the Caribbean Food Program.

Background: The market for small farm production in the English-speaking Caribbean is restricted by the small size and geographic dispersion of the island territories. The project is designed to assist the Caribbean Development Bank and the Caribbean Food Corporation in developing and operating regional small farmer commodity production and marketing systems. The project will also address improvement of irrigation facilities, provision of agricultural credit, land sale guarantees, and production service centers. In FY 1977, \$242,000 in technical support funds were obligated to carry out project design and development studies to prepare the project for obligation in FY 78. It is estimated that the total cost of this project will be \$14,030,000. A.I.D. is providing \$10,000,000 in loan funds in FY 1978 and \$650,000 in grant funds to be obligated over 3 years.

Host Country and Other Donors: The governments will provide \$520,000 for establishment of an integrated storage/transport system and production service centers. \$2,610,000 will be provided from other donors and private businesses.

FY 1979 Program: The FY 1979 program will continue technical assistance for small farmer irrigation systems and production service centers. It is envisioned that the service centers will provide, in FY 1979, approximately \$800,000 in credit from the A.I.D. loan to small farmers. A.I.D. funds will be channeled through the Caribbean Development Bank which will also contribute \$250,000 of its own resources and dispense funds to territorial governments who will implement the project.

Beneficiaries: Benefits of this project will accrue directly to the rural population, and indirectly to the total population of the Eastern Caribbean. It is envisioned that the successful implementation of all segments of this project will significantly improve the standards of living of the rural population in the English-speaking states of the Eastern Caribbean.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Small Scale Irrigation Systems (acres)	1,000
Production Service Centers	20
Production Credit/Land Sale Credits approved (\$000s)	2,500
Integrated Storage Transport Systems	2
Land Tenure Studies	10
Production Marketing Training (persons)	25

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Grants:	
Technical Assistance	175
Training	25
Land Tenure Studies	25
Total	<u>225</u>

Loans (Obligated FY 78):	
Small Scale Irrigation	1,100
Production Credit Land Sale Guaranty Fund	2,800
Production Service Centers	2,200
Integrated Storage Transport System	3,900
Total	<u>10,000</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	L-10,000 G-300	90		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	L-10,000 G-300	90	210	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	225	125	L-10,000 G-650	

PROGRAM: CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Caribbean Regional Nutrition		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 538-0022		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 79 480	LIFE OF PROJECT	830
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To increase the provision of technical services to the LDCs in the English-speaking Commonwealth Caribbean in designing, implementing, and evaluating regional and country-specific food and nutrition policies and programs and to foster regional cooperation and initiative by strengthening the administrative and technical capability of the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute (CFNI).

Background: The nutritional situation of the Caribbean area is not as critical as that of other areas of the developing world. Nutritional deficiencies that do exist, however, have an important impact in raising certain age-specific mortality rates, which, in general, are lower than those of most LDCs. Many of the governments of the region have recognized these problems. Policies and programs are needed to address them but the expertise available to each country is very small. The matter is further complicated by the fact that while the problems are similar, the method of implementing food and nutrition programs may differ significantly from one island to another. The major objective of this project is to assist the territories of the region in addressing their own food and nutrition problems by increasing the technical administrative and logistical support to the CFNI to enable it to expand provision of technical services to the countries of the region.

Host Country and Other Donors: The countries of the Commonwealth Caribbean support the administration of the CFNI with contributions amounting to \$150,000 per year. CFNI is a part of the Pan American Health Organization and is part of that organization's regular budget.

FY 79 Program: This project will provide support for training courses, development of educational materials, investigative

studies and additional staff and technical consultants.

Beneficiaries: This project will directly benefit the LDCs of the region in strengthening their administrative and technical capability to deal with their own problems and will indirectly benefit the populations of the individual territories.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Training courses (3 months each)	6
Technical group meetings	4
Capability to develop educational materials (By end of project)	20
Investigative studies (to be developed)	20

<u>A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Training	160
Educational materials	130
Investigative studies	40
Staff and technical consultants (30 pm)	<u>150</u>
Total	480

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	None
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	350	230		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	350	230	70	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	480	-	830	

TITLE Improved Tax Administration		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 538-0011		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, p.300	FY 79	403	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,408
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To upgrade the tax administration capacity of the LDCs of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) countries in order to facilitate the collection of additional tax revenues.

Background: The LDCs have increasing budget problems which prevent them from meeting their operating costs for basic social and economic services in agriculture, education and health. Through this project, A.I.D. will help increase their capacity to generate public revenues. The project will assist in establishing modernized systems for auditing, collections and taxpayer registrations by providing technical advice and training. The project would be supportive of proposed regional common services which would increase the efficiency of public administration in the LDCs.

Host Country and Other Donors: The CARICOM and Eastern Caribbean common market Secretariats and the CARICOM countries such as Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad will participate in the training activities through in-kind contributions, will contribute \$908,000 towards funding the project. The Canadian International Development Agency, the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation, the United Nations Development Fund and the European Development Fund have agreed to support the project with in-kind contributions totalling \$287,000.

FY 79 Program: A.I.D. will provide technical assistance, training and a small commodity input to be administered under a U.S. Internal Revenue Service Participating Agency Services Agreement (PASA).

Beneficiaries: The ability of governments to generate revenues is directly related to the quality and quantity of public services extended to a country's citizenry. By upgrading the

LDCs tax administration and increasing revenues, resources will be made available for improved public services.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Managerial and Technical Personnel Trained	100
Graduation from Executive Training Course	16
Top Staff of Regional Tax Assistance Groups Trained	8
Installation of Systems for Audit, Collection and Taxpayers Registries (eight LDCs)	8

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79

Two long-term PASA Experts for 12 p/m each	272
and short-term PASA Consultants for 12 p/m	126
Participants	5
Commodities (calculators, locked filing cabinets, library materials)	5
Total	403

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	United States Internal Revenue Service
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	225	187		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	225	187	142	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	403	780	1,408	

TITLE Regional Development Training		FUNDS Education and Human Resource Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 538-0014		PRIOR REFERENCE FY '78 Latin America Programs, p. 295	FY 79	442	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	1,292
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82		

Purpose: To develop an institutional capacity within the LDCs to implement and integrate a manpower information system and to carry out regional and local manpower training.

Background: Severe unemployment and underemployment (ranging up to 40%) exists within the less developed states of the Commonwealth Caribbean. A shortage of managerial and technical personnel at all levels limits the potential for organizing and running small businesses, cooperatives and other productive enterprises. Moreover, large numbers of personnel lack employable skills. A study undertaken by A.I.D. in October 1976 highlights the lack of an internal mechanism in the LDCs to determine the extent of manpower shortages and how they can be identified and met by existing human resources or institutions. A.I.D., therefore, will assist in the development of a manpower information system and support training on regional and local level.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host country governments will contribute a total of \$1,444,000 in support of this project.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will provide a long-term manpower training specialist to assist a Regional Human Resources Unit in organizing the initial data collection and analysis systems, to help design local state manpower units, and to help establish a regional common services manpower training structure. A.I.D. will finance training in selected host-country institutions, and in the United States.

Beneficiaries: This project will directly benefit the public and private administrative systems of the participating countries and territories by upgrading their personnel systems, introducing analytical skills, and reducing bureaucratic inefficiency.

Indirect benefits will accrue to the population of the islands in that more efficient administration will expedite services to the people, at lower costs.

Major Outputs: All Years

Trainees

Management Level	240
Skilled Workers	400
Semi-skilled Workers	1,200

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

	<u>FY 79</u>
A.I.D. Sponsored Training	335
12 p/m of a contract manpower/training specialist	33
12 p/m of a local hire Director/Manpower Unit	12
Administrative support to island manpower offices	40
Total	420

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	--	--	--	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	450	120		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	450	120	180	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	442	400	1,292	

TITLE Special Development Activities		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 150	LIFE OF PROJECT	1,285
NUMBER 538-0005	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Latin America Programs, p.302	FY 72	FY 85	FY 85

Purpose: To support small-scale development projects in Barbados, Grenada, and the Associated States in the West Indies through small A.I.D. grants for self-help impact projects which meet local economic and social needs and promote community organization and participation.

Background: There are many small development opportunities which cannot be effectively mounted without external financial assistance. The Special Development Activities fund is designed to provide ready funds, not to exceed \$5,000 per project, to small scale, self-help efforts. Activities developed under this project are initiated by communities, cooperatives and other organizations. Peace Corps volunteers frequently assist in organizing community groups in self-help projects that result in requests for Special Development Activities (SDA) support. Although requests for SDA activities occasionally come from small municipalities, the host country governments are expected to participate in individual projects. Administrative assistance is occasionally provided by Ministries of Public Works, Education or Agriculture. Private businesses contribute materials and recipients of SDA grants are expected to contribute at least 25% of the project's total cost. Project activities have been carried out in Barbados, St. Kitts, Dominica, Antigua, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. Examples of activities include: audio-visual equipment for youth vocational training and adult education programs in St. Vincent; equipment and tools for schools and cooperatives in St. Kitts and Dominica; assistance in the purchase of a truck to help a Dominica village training center collect raw materials, and to produce and market wooden utensils, grass mats, sandals and similar items; assistance to a cooperative in Dominica in expanding operations of a packing plant where locally-grown fruits and vegetables are graded and boxed, and assistance to a regional conservation association to carry out environmental programs throughout the islands.

Host Country and Other Donors: Community organizations are expected to contribute up to half of the costs of each individual project.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. and Peace Corps staffs are making special efforts to relate grants to activities that are complementary to A.I.D.'s development policies.

Beneficiaries: SDA projects generally are limited in funding to \$5,000 and are directed towards community projects at the grass roots level.

Major Outputs: All years: It is not now possible to define major outputs to this program. Each project will determine its own outputs as they are developed.

<u>A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Self-help grants	150
Total	<u>150</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	160	112		None
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	75	75		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	235	187	48	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	150	600	1,285	

TITLE Employment Investment Promotion *		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 Grant 500			LIFE OF PROJECT Grant 1,500 Loan 4,500
NUMBER 538-0013	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Latin America Programs, p. 303 *				

Purpose: Develop institutional capacity within the Caribbean for the identification, development, dissemination and promotion of technologies and policies appropriate to the resource base of the region.

Background: Development in the Caribbean has been characterized by a dualism. Within both agriculture and industry, the two major productive sectors in the Caribbean, two distinguishable patterns of development can be identified. The first pattern generally linked to foreign inputs and export markets, is associated with large scale agriculture and industry and is based on modern capital-intensive technologies. The second pattern generally linked to domestic inputs and markets, is associated with small scale agriculture and industry and is based on more traditional labor-intensive technologies. In general, while growth has been concentrated in the first mode, that growth has failed to generate sufficient numbers of jobs which the rapid growth in the work force demands. The result is structural unemployment, i.e., an oversupply of labor in the more modern sector, accompanied by a lack of employment opportunities in the traditional agricultural sector. To address this problem, the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) will establish a Research and Development Fund which will finance: a) resource evaluation studies to discern new applications for the area raw materials, b) product and process development, including pilot plants, for processing indigenous materials with appropriate technology, and c) process adaptation studies for the design of small scale plants based on adapted technology.

Host Country and Other Donors: The CDB, using its own staff, will undertake direction of technological research in cooperation with the University of the West Indies and other regional institutions.

FY 1979 Program: Building on the FY 1978 loan and grant, \$500,000 will be provided to support the studies outlined above as well as the strengthening of staff capacity within the CDB and regional institutions for sustained evaluation and application of appropriate technology in regional development.

Beneficiaries: Small farmer families, unskilled workers, and semi-skilled personnel will benefit from this activity through jobs created, new implements and techniques available to them, and new markets.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years (est.)</u>
Resource Evaluation Studies	50
New Products Developed	25
New Processing Technologies	25
Technologies Adapted	20
New Industries Established	50

(Outputs are in process or being quantified in conjunction with project development).

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Grants	
Studies (30)	300
Staff Development (40 persons)	<u>200</u>
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977				To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	L-4,500 G-250	L-100, G-100		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	L-4,500 G-250	L-100, G-100	L-4,400 G-150	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	G-500	750	L-4,500, G-1,500	

* NOTE: Project formerly titled: Appropriate Technology Development

TITLE Caribbean Institutional Development		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 538-0016		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 79	550	LIFE OF PROJECT 850
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To establish the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) as a principal source of technical assistance to the LDCs of the Caribbean Region and the institutions serving them.

Background: The CDB, established in 1970 as a regional development finance institution for the Caribbean region, is fast becoming the major lender to the region. CDB has mobilized \$159,000,000 from outside resources and approved over \$126,000,000 for agriculture, industry, infrastructure, housing, tourism and student loans. Although funding resources are relatively high, a major constraint exists in the LDCs to effectively use these resources due to a limited absorptive capacity. This is caused by a shortage of administrative and technical personnel. The project will address the problem by providing technical assistance to help overcome the lack of skills and talent in the LDCs which is impeding prompt and efficient utilization of the limited internal and external resources available to the islands. In FY 78, a multilateral regional technical assistance fund will be established and be administered by the CDB. This fund will finance non-reimbursable technical assistance to the LDCs and their institutions for project development and implementation and for other development purposes. It is expected that the A.I.D. grant will be supplemented by grants from other donors and where fund resources are utilized to strengthen the CDB's capacity, the CDB will be expected to contribute at least 25% of the costs.

Host Country and Other Donors: Of the \$159 million capitalization of the CDB, \$101 million or 64% has been subscribed by the 18 Commonwealth Caribbean nations, territories and colonies. The balance has been financed by Canada and the United Kingdom.

FY 1979 Program: In FY 79, A.I.D. will continue to assist the CDB with a grant of \$550,000 to enable the Bank to improve administration and expand technical assistance.

Beneficiaries: The CDB is a major channel of A.I.D. and other capital resources directed to the poor of the Caribbean region. By assisting LDC governments to plan, design, and implement projects which would utilize available funding resources, those resources can be more effectively utilized in carrying out development programs targeted at the poorest majority.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Technical advisors	50
Approved LDC loans	100
50% increase in CDB loan disbursement rate	By end of project
Improved CDB capacity for providing T.A.	By end of project

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
General development	100
Project development	180
Project implementation	120
Institutional development	<u>150</u>
Total	550

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	300	60	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	300	60	240	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	550	-	850	

Central American
Regional Program (ROCAP)

CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL PROGRAM (ROCAP)

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	2,749	2,241	-	-	508	-	-
Total . . .	2,749	2,241	-	-	508	-	-
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	1,087	500	-	-	587	-	-
Total . . .	1,087	500	-	-	587	-	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	865	480	-	-	385	-	-
Total . . .	865	480	-	-	385	-	-

CP 79-12

The United States supports Central American integration as an instrument for helping Central America accelerate the development of its economic, social and political life. A.I.D. helps further Central America's regional cooperation and the goals of integration through programs which: strengthen regional integration institutions; improve understanding of the benefits of integration, especially in areas related to food production and the poor majority; support regional development programs.

Development Overview

Studies done by the Brookings Institution show integration policies, manifested in the Central American Common Market (CACM), have already created cumulative benefits of some \$3 billion in trade and 110,000 new jobs. Despite this dramatic improvement, however, the region continues to confront major development challenges: substantial rural unemployment exists, ranging from an estimated 15% to 30% among the five countries; income distribution is highly skewed; the 1976 median annual per capita income of the

lower 50% of the region's population was about \$150, compared with \$580 for the total population; malnutrition is widespread with the incidence among children below five ranging from 57% to 82% in the five republics; and the population growth rate is very high; by the year 2000 the region's population will double to 35.8 million.

Most Central Americans (73%) live in towns under 10,000. The region's rural sectors are particularly needy. By the year 2000, the rural population will more than double, compounding developmental problems of inadequate income and employment and basic food shortages. A.I.D. programs seek to modify policies and practices which hinder regional agricultural development and trade, and impede rural sector development. Autarkic policies designed to make each republic self-sufficient in basic grains have been counter-productive, contributing to high consumer prices, deficit and surplus problems, and heavy financial losses by national grain stabilization institutes. Increased Central American agricultural trade in grains and other products could yield important benefits, including foreign exchange savings, more efficient production based on specialization within the region according to comparative advantage, better management of regional surpluses and deficits, and employment opportunities. Most significantly, it would benefit the poor majority through lower prices to consumers and greater returns to rural workers.

Another constraint to regional development is the slow movement toward restructuring the common market, although some progress is evident since El Salvador and Honduras have agreed to a mediated settlement of the 1969 war. Further, the agriculture and finance ministers of the region will by early 1978 have jointly met (for the first time in 14 years) to consider proposals for opening the benefits of integration to the rural sector. They will consider alternative ways to remove existing barriers to intraregional agricultural trade, including strengthening services provided by regional institutions in grades and standards, border sanitation, and agricultural information exchange.

CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL PROGRAM (ROCAP)

Socio-Economic Performance

Central America has in the past responded positively to A.I.D.'s new directions through regional approaches. For example, programs in housing and agro-industry have sparked increased attention by the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) and the Latin American Agribusiness Development Corporation (LAAD) to the problems of the poor majority. CABEI has created a new social fund, and has shifted its housing program emphasis to benefit lower income groups. Research by the Tropical Agricultural Research Center (CATIE) has been refocused on the special needs of small farmers. The agriculture ministers have directed the integration movement secretariat (SIECA) to produce a detailed profile of the region's rural poor. Through a renewed and continuing commitment to a regional approach to the problems of the agricultural sector, Central America will be able to do much more to assist the poor majority.

External Donors

International donors acknowledge the impact integration could have on accelerating development in the region. However, their approach, with the exception of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), is to work through bilateral programs in each country. The IDB has worked to strengthen regional institutions with grants to SIECA and with loans to CABEI for regional projects.

A.I.D. Program Direction

A.I.D.'s major effort in FY 1979 will be to encourage expanded intra-regional agricultural trade, considering projects which further the commitments each country has made to eliminating impediments to intra-regional trade. In addition, A.I.D. programs through the region's nutrition institute will continue to assist the republics to combat their nutrition problems. Support will continue for an experimental region-wide approach to technology transfer and adaptation. A.I.D. will also help with the preparation and dissemination of integration policy studies, emphasizing the rural sector.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel ^a	22	12	12
Direct Hire ^b	4	4	4
PASA ^c	9	6	6
Contract			
Total	35	22	22
Participants ^d	3	15	15
Noncontract	-	-	-
Contract			
Total	3	15	15

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS CP 79-08			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	4,971	19,325	8,363
Grants	2,245	2,575	1,356
Total A.I.D.	7,216	21,900	9,719
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
Total P.L. 480	-	-	-
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	7,216	21,900	9,719

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL PROGRAM (ROCAP)

MISSION DIRECTOR Harry Ackerman

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: CENTRAL AMERICA REGIONAL PROGRAM (ROCAP)

CP 79-03

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
LAAD Agribusiness Development	596-0015	6/75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000**	4,525	-	63	-	475	-	-
Regional Rural Agribusiness	596-0016	9/76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000**	-	-	-	-	1,750	-	3,000
Agricultural Research and Information Systems	596-0048	1975	1,703	985	-	560	-	158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soil Fertility	596-0053	1975	700	477	-	223	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Farmer Cropping Systems	596-0064	1975	1,567	635	-	600	-	282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition Programs	* 596-0065	1976	780	456	500	456	480	510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Education & Human Resources Development</u>																	
SIEGA Institutional Assistance	* 596-0040	1972	2,112	2,038	387	436	175	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer of Technology	* 596-0066	1976	310	168	200	242	210	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Sector Management	596-0067	1976	150	95	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																	
CABEI - Tourism Infrastructure	596-0013	2/73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,350	-	-	-	-	7,600	-	4,400
CABEI - Highway Infrastructure	596-0014	2/73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	14,537	-	351	-	9,500	-	963
Export Institution Development	596-0033	1970	2,645	2,643	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Tourism Expansion	596-0034	1970	456	455	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			10,423	8,002	1,087	2,575	865	1,356	-	58,350	19,062	-	414	-	19,325	-	8,363

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Nutrition Programs		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (in thousands of dollars) FY 79 480		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,760	
NUMBER 596-0065	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76 76		ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Latin America Programs, p. 312					

Purpose: To support the Nutrition Institute of Central America and Panama (INCAP) in assisting Guatemala (G), El Salvador (S), Honduras (H), Nicaragua (N), Costa Rica (CR), and Panama (P) to establish technical-administrative structures capable of analyzing nutritional problems, selecting appropriate interventions, implementing the interventions, and evaluating their effectiveness.

Background: This project supports the Central American integration strategy and especially those efforts of benefit to the poor majority. INCAP has identified appropriate objectives for each country and has planned projects to reach those objectives. Among these are nutrition planning, nutrition surveillance systems, sugar fortification, salt iodization, and national nutrition evaluations. Principal recipients of INCAP's technical assistance have been Honduras, Nicaragua and Guatemala. All of INCAP's earthquake-damaged buildings in Guatemala have been restored.

Host Country and Other Donors: The value of INCAP's contribution over the life of the project is estimated at \$145,000. The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the Kellogg Foundation are providing financial contributions of \$362,000 and \$335,000 respectively.

FY 1979 Program: INCAP will jointly develop and implement, with the participating countries, further needed nutrition interventions. A.I.D. and PAHO will provide financial support for INCAP's experts. Panama and El Salvador will receive particular emphasis in FY 1979.

Beneficiaries: While this activity is developing the capacities of the six participating countries, the ultimate beneficiaries of improved nutrition planning, project development and implementation are the poor in each of the countries affected. Special target groups include lactating women and rural school and pre-school-aged children.

Major Outputs:	Cumulative	
	FY 77	All Years
Develop/strengthen public concern for nutrition problems in the country	C, S, H, N, CR, P	All
Obtain a commitment from the government to assess the nutrition situation	H, N, CR,G	All
Implement nutrition interventions	CR, H, N	All
Sustain a nutrition planning, implementation and evaluation process	CR, H, N	All
Emergency rehabilitation of INCAP facilities		
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$Thousands)	
		FY 79
Personnel		255
Travel		84
Evaluation		9
Supplies and equipment		5
Services and other costs		109
Seminars and conferences		18
Total		480

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES Nutrition Institute for Central America and Panama (INCAP)
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	780	456	324	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	500	456		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,280	1,912	368	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	480	-	1,760	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

TITLE Transfer of Technology		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 210		LIFE OF PROJECT 720
NUMBER 596-0066	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Latin America Programs, p. 316				

Purpose: To establish a technology transfer system for the public and private sectors in Central America, emphasizing small and medium-scale enterprises.

Background and Progress to Date: The Central American Research Institute for Industry (ICAITI) has trained and fielded three industrial engineering representatives who are maintaining contacts with small and medium-scale industrial concerns to identify and service technological needs. ICAITI has developed and is implementing procedures for procuring, adapting, and installing the new technologies required in coordination with national agencies for technology transfer. A.I.D. support of this activity fosters regional economic integration and development.

Host Country and Other Donors: ICAITI and the five Central American countries provide necessary facilities and technical engineering support; the Organization of American States is providing some \$100,000 annually to support a companion project in technical information transfer.

FY 1979 Program: ICAITI will refine further its newly developed technology transfer procedures based on continuing experience with the project. With the employment of additional field representatives, contacts will expand and the transfer process accelerated on a financially self-sustaining basis.

Beneficiaries: Small and medium-size industrial firms in all industrial sectors throughout Central America.

Major Outputs:

	Cumulative	
	FY 77	All Years
ICAITI Field Representatives trained in the U.S.	3	5
Other trainees in the U.S.	-	5
Contacts made with industrial firms	206	1200
Technical inquiries received by ICAITI	150	900
Analysis of industrial sectors and technology needs	begun	cont.
A.I.D. Financed Inputs	(\$Thousands)	
	FY 79	
Training for Central Americans in industrial extension and technology transfer		10
Contract assistance in technical data procurement and technology application		100
Local cost support		100
Total		210

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	310	168	142	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	200	242		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	510	410	100	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	210	-	720	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

Denver Research Institute
Georgia Technology Institute
Consortium on Development of Technology

TITLE SIECA Institutional Assistance		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 175		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,674	
NUMBER 596-0040	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 72	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY80	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Latin America Programs, p. 315			

Purpose: To improve within the Secretariat for the Economic Integration of Central America (SIECA) the analysis capability which provides decision makers in the region with policy options on matters affecting the economic and social integration of Central America, and to undertake specific policy-related studies with emphasis on employment and the agricultural sector.

Background and Progress to Date: This project helps finance policy studies in the general area of regional economic development. Four studies were completed in 1977: Costs and Benefits of Central American Economic Integration; a Basic Comparative Price Study, Unemployment and Underemployment in Central America, and Comparative Advantages in the Central American Common Market. These studies have been disseminated among policy makers in the region to facilitate national decision making and policy development affecting regional economic integration.

Host Country and Other Donors: SIECA will contribute \$120,000 to support the Special Research Unit in FY 1979; other donor support (mainly IDB and IBRD) will approximate \$130,000.

FY 1979 Program: SIECA's Special Research Unit will continue studies of selected integration topics responsive to needs of Central America policy makers with A.I.D. and other donor assistance.

Beneficiaries: Studies produced under this project are intended primarily for use by the region's policy makers. Participating institutions in the Central American countries benefit also as, ultimately, do all economic sectors as a result of more relevant and productive policies. The agricultural sector, especially, is receiving increased emphasis.

Major Outputs:

Special Research Unit carrying out economic and agriculture research on broad range of integration and development issues

Network for the dissemination of study results and methodology employed

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ Thousands)
FY 79

Technical Assistance/Consultants (9 mm) 55
Research Operations 120

Total

175

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	2,112	2,038	74	Personal services and U.S. University contracts
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	387	436		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	2,499	2,474	25	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	175	-	2,674	

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 5,950

Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 360

Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) 2.2%

Life expectancy(1972) 47 years

Literacy rate.....(1973) 35% ,Male n.a. ,Female 13%

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 3.0%

Annual per capita agricultural production growth rate.....(1955-1975) 0.1%

Food production per capita(dollars 1976) \$32.69

Major subsistence crop..... potatoes and corn

% of arable land.....(1975) 40%

Major cash crop..... rice

% of arable land.....(1975) 5%

Major exports.....(1976) tin, petroleum

Major agricultural exports.....(1975) coffee, sugar, cotton

Value of all exports (\$ millions, f.o.b.).....(1974) 556, (75) 442.5, (76) 573.2

Exports to U.S. (\$ millions, f.o.b.).....(1974) 200, (75) 163 , (76) 109

Major agricultural imports.....(1975) food

Value of all imports (\$ millions, c.i.f.).....(1974) 390, (75) 557.9, (76) 554.6

Imports from U.S. (\$ millions, c.i.f.).....(1974) 103, (75) 140 , (76) 148

Trade balance, last 3 years.....(1974) -166, (75) -115.4, (76) -41.4

Main trading partners... U.S., Western Europe, Latin America

Official international reserves, gross holdings, last 3 years... (1974) 193.7, (75) 156.2, (76) 167.9

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... (1974) 236, (75) 255, (76) 267

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions, U.S.)..... (1973) 177, (74) 380, (75) 350

Central government total expenditures, last 3 years (\$ millions, U.S.)..... (1973) 226, (74) 382, (75) 550

Deficit or surplus (\$ millions, U.S.)..... (1973) -49, (74) -2, (75) -200

Defense expenditures, last 3 years

as % of total expenditures..... (1973) 9.2%, (74) 10.7%, (75) 10.5%

as % of GNP..... (1973) 2.0%, (74) 2.2%, (75) 2.7%

Service payments on external public debt as % of goods and non-factor services, latest..... (1975) 15.2%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$25.8 million

as % of country central government expenditures..... 4.7%

as % of country imports of goods and services..... 4.6%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population 15 years of age and below... () n.a., (15/40) n.a., (40+) n.a.

Population growth rate... (1970-1971) 2.6% (1976-1977) 2.8%

Proportion of population in urban areas.....(1972) 35% (1976) 37%

Proportion of labor force in agriculture.....(1970) 58%

Major causes of mortality... (1969) respiratory and gastrointestinal diseases

Major causes of morbidity... (1971) respiratory diseases, trauma, burns

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births..... (1972) 108

People per doctor..... (1973) 2,100

BOLIVIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
(In thousands of dollars)							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977							
Loans	31,500	17,500	-	4,000	10,000	-	-
Grants . . .	3,690	1,903	-	253	1,486	48	-
Total . .	35,190	19,403	-	4,253	11,486	48	-
1978							
Loans	19,200	19,200	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	5,483	3,483	-	300	1,625	75	-
Total . .	24,683	22,683	-	300	1,625	75	-
1979							
Loans	22,100	16,900	-	5,200	-	-	-
Grants . . .	6,800	4,285	-	245	1,970	300	-
Total . .	28,900	21,185	-	5,445	1,970	300	-

Despite a record seven years of sustained economic improvement, Bolivia is still the poorest nation in South America. The A.I.D. program in Bolivia is directed at the basic human needs of the poor and deprived elements of Bolivian society. The principal thrust of A.I.D. activities is to increase agricultural productivity among small farmers, to improve basic medical and health care delivery systems and to make rural education more relevant and responsive to the needs of the poor. The program also contributes to other U.S. interests by supporting Bolivian efforts to reduce production of coca leaf.

Development Overview:

Although the Bolivian economy has grown steadily, averaging 6% to 7% per year since 1970, rural Bolivians who are 61% of the population have not shared in this growth. Agricultural production has grown at the rate of only 3% over the same period. Per capita income was

\$360 in 1975, but incomes in rural areas are less than one-third of that amount. Illiteracy, low school enrollment, high dropout rates, lack of a relevant curriculum, limited access to credit and agricultural extension information and critically scarce medical services -- with one doctor per 22,000 rural inhabitants -- illustrate the state of backwardness of rural Bolivia. Infant mortality is estimated at 235 per thousand and the crude death rate is approximately 18 per thousand. Respiratory and gastrointestinal diseases and chronic malnutrition are the causes of these rates which are the highest in South America.

Socio-Economic Performance:

The goals set by the Government in its 1976-1980 Development Plan are: increased agricultural production -- from a rate of 3% in 1975 to 7.4% in 1980; reduction of illiteracy by 2%; increasing school registration; and an increase in caloric intake by 16% and protein by 27%. Other important goals are the reduction of infant mortality and morbidity rates by 6% and 8%, respectively, by 1980. The Ministry of Agriculture's budget increased 56% for the first operational year of the Plan. Import restrictions on agricultural imports have been eased. Higher salaries are attracting better technicians to rural areas; and credit programs, access roads, irrigation and electrification projects are getting underway.

Perhaps most importantly, the Government, in the Five-Year Plan, recognizes the need for progressive improvement in income distribution and is examining fiscal policy changes, as well as employment and development programs, aimed directly at the rural poor.

External Donors:

External donors play a major role in Bolivia's development financing. The Plan calls for investment of \$3.5 billion between 1976 and 1980. About one-third of the total will come from external sources, while two-thirds will come from domestic savings. While A.I.D.

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concentrates its resources on programs which directly involve the small farmer and the rural poor, other donor efforts in highway construction, electrical generating plants, infrastructure for agriculture, health and sanitation, urban low-cost housing and vocational and higher education directly complement and support A.I.D.'s New Directions programs. Representatives of major assistance donors active in Bolivia, such as the World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank and A.I.D. meet frequently to coordinate activities. The Bolivian Ministry of Planning reviews the proposals of all external donors to insure that they are within the scope of the Development Plan.

A.I.D. Program Direction:

A.I.D. program strategy for Bolivia has two fundamental elements, both of which intend to promote integration of the rural population into the modern sector of Bolivian society. The first element is to improve the deficient and inadequate public services -- access roads, rural electrification, health and sanitation programs and facilities and bilingual and non-formal rural education programs. The second is to increase the agricultural productivity of small farmers by improving access to credit, productive inputs, and appropriate technical information and marketing outlets. To assure that the A.I.D. activities designed to meet these needs are relevant and really reach the farmer, A.I.D. is seeking direct involvement by local-level organizations, Departmental Development Committees and farmer cooperatives in the identification and implementation of needed programs.

CP 79-17			
PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel ^d			
Direct Hire ^b	25	29	29
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	47	52	57
Total	72	81	86
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	93	23	13
Contract	-	-	7
Total	93	23	20

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

CP 79-08			
RESOURCE FLOWS			
(In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	14,798	38,511	29,912
Grants	2,207	6,284	7,662
Total A.I.D.	17,005	44,795	37,574
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	8,800	10,700
Title II	6,885	7,035	6,501
Total P.L. 480	6,885	15,835	17,201
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	23,890	60,630	54,775

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

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P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
(In 000MT/\$000)						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	80	8,800	100	10,700
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		8,800		10,700
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		5,867		6,441		5,469
World Food Programs ..		643		594		1,032
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		375		-		-
Title II Total		6,885		7,035		6,501
Total P.L. 480		6,885		15,835		17,201

MISSION DIRECTOR Frank B. Kimball

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

CP 79-03

PROGRAM: BOLIVIA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77			Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Exploratory Research on Farming Systems	* 511-0464	TQ	435	10	-	281	65	196	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Farm Production	* 511-0481	78	-	-	600	150	800	980	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basic Food Production and Marketing	* 511-0451	75	2,323	1,852	1,100	988	1,100	762	2,377	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	511-0052	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	2,387	-	37	-	2,050	-	2,300
Small Farmer Organizations I	* 511-0452	76	1,452	753	1,050	1,182	915	1,226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	511-0055	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	1,490	-	3	-	2,974	-	1,979
Farm Policy Study	* 511-0485	78	-	-	272	257	400	400	246	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agribusiness and Artisanry	* 511-0472	77	-	-	185	140	155	185	60	6,200	-	-	-	-	306	-	706
Rural Electrification I	511-0046	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,800	6,798	-	103	-	4,128	-	281
Rural Electrification II	511-0049	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,500	3,613	-	9	-	5,649	-	95
Sub-Tropical Lands Development	511-0050	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,700	2,202	-	23	-	4,447	-	2,571
Agricultural Sector I	511-0053	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,200	2,111	-	5	-	3,174	-	3,915
Rural Access Roads I	511-0056	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,500	-	-	-	-	6,458	-	975
Agricultural Sector II	511-0465	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,300	-	-	-	-	750	-	3,350
Rural Access Roads II	511-0466	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
Village Development	511-0499	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,500	-	-	1,200
	511-0499	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,200	-	-	2,200
Small Farmer Organizations II	* 511-0489	79	-	-	-	-	850	480	2,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	* 8,400	1,200
Rural Electrification III	* 511-0488	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500	-
Nutrition Improvement (APD)	511-0468	TQ	640	107	-	269	-	264	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development of Yungas and Chapare	* 511-0491	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-
National Nutrition Improvement Health	511-0484	78	-	-	276	100	-	130	1,224	-	-	-	-	4,500	1,500	-	2,000
Rural Sanitation	* 511-0458	77	54	-	100	60	45	70	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	1,962	-	1,051
Rural Health Services (APD)	511-0453	76	684	315	200	332	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Health Systems	* 511-0483	79	-	-	-	-	200	65	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,200	-
<u>Population</u>																	
Family Care	511-0439	69	1,504	1,482	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Education & Human Resource Development</u>																	
Education Management & Instructional Development	* 511-0450	75	1,626	910	450	1,166	450	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Development Planning	* 511-0471	78	-	-	975	325	265	900	525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Education I	* 511-0477	TQ	650	-	-	600	680	700	670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	511-0054	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,924	655	-	3	-	1,753	-	1,737
Educational Management and Instructional Development	511-0051	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,650	1,157	-	-	-	2,500	-	2,090
Rural Education II	* 511-0482	77	500	-	200	320	575	600	1,425	10,000	-	-	-	-	647	-	1,862
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																	
Special Development Activities	* 511-0412	64	686	649	75	92	50	66	cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Urban Development Service I	511-0047	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	1,401	-	27	-	207	-	400
Savings and Loan Development	511-0048	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	5,994	-	-	-	6	-	-
National Urban Development Service II	* 511-0487	79	-	-	-	-	250	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			10,554	6,078	5,483	6,284	6,800	7,662	12,277	119,274	27,808	-	210	19,200	38,511	22,100	29,912

*Detailed project narrative—See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

PROGRAM: BOLIVIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Small Farmer Organizations II		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 511-0489		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 79 G- 850 L-8,400	LIFE OF PROJECT G-3,800 L-8,400	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: (1) Develop 15 integral cooperatives; (2) assist in the development of at least one national cooperative organization; (3) assist in construction of infrastructure projects through community action to complement the economic activities of the integral cooperatives.

Background: Over 60% of the economically active population is engaged in agriculture. Underemployment in this group is estimated at 30% and per capita income is well below the national average which is the lowest in South America. One of the major constraints limiting production and employment in the small farm sub-sector in Bolivia is the lack of agricultural credit, technology, and technical and marketing assistance. The joint Bolivian/AID strategy to increase rural incomes is to relieve these constraints through the development of vertically integrated cooperatives with a single-product concentration. Such cooperatives would serve to reduce production costs and facilitate access to credit, inputs and markets. This project will build directly upon the successful experience of an FY 1976 A.I.D. project under which a strategy for the rural cooperative movement has been developed and four pilot integral cooperatives are being established in selected areas.

Host Country and Other Donors: Government of Bolivia: \$7.0 million equivalent for cooperative "seed" capital, revolving credit fund, personnel and operating expenses, and in-country training. Participating communities will contribute to credit fund and cooperative "seed" capital.

FY 1979 Program: This loan and grant project will finance technical assistance, training, equipment, cooperative start-up costs, a revolving credit fund and economic infrastructure, including storage and other facilities related to marketing and credit services.

Beneficiaries: The project will benefit 50,000 small farm families at an estimated project cost per family of \$244.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>Cumulative</u> <u>All Years</u>
Self-sufficient integral cooperatives	15
Integral cooperative membership	50,000
Members' share capital (\$000s)	1,250
Total loans outstanding (\$000s)	11,000
Number of infrastructure projects completed	50

<u>AID Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
<u>Grant</u>	<u>FY 79</u>
95 p/m in long term technical assistance to improve National Community Development Service's internal administration and cooperatives' training program.	750
12 p/m in long term technical assistance in cooperative administration and in crop specific areas.	
Total	<u>100</u> <u>850</u>

<u>Loan</u>	
Cooperative credit	5,500
Cooperative grant fund	1,000
Economic infrastructure	1,000
Equipment	800
Short term technical assistance (14 p/m)	<u>100</u>
Total	8,400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	850(G) 8,400 (L)	2,950(G)	3,800(G) 8,400 (L)	

To be selected.

TITLE Rural Electrification III		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (in thousands of dollars) FY 79 3,500		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,500
NUMBER 511-0488 GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To provide basic electrical service to rural consumers in selected geographic areas.

Background: More than 60% of Bolivia's economically active population is engaged in agriculture, yet this group contributed only 14.5% to GNP between 1974 and 1975. Rural per capita income is well below the \$360 national average which itself is the lowest in South America. Progress toward the shared Bolivian-A.I.D. goal of increased rural productivity is constrained by the prevalence of traditional production methods and lack of access to effective marketing facilities for farm inputs and produce. A cheap and reliable system of electric power is a critical part of a strategy for alleviating these constraints by broadening technology options, encouraging local production of required inputs, and improving marketing facilities such as food storage and processing.

A.I.D. support for this project stems from the importance of electrification in boosting farm production potential and in making possible fundamental improvements in the quality of rural life. A.I.D. strategy leaves to other donors support for installation of power generation and main transmission facilities. A.I.D.'s role is to assist in distribution from these primary lines to houses and small farms, and promoting cooperatives as organizational instruments. This project extends activities undertaken under two earlier A.I.D. loans for rural electrification.

Host Country and Other Donors: Government of Bolivia: \$1.95 million for materials and construction. Power generation and transmission lines to feed into the AID-financed distribution network are being constructed as part of a \$31 million World Bank project.

FY 1979 Program: Program development activities, commodity procurement and design of facilities will begin in late FY 1979.

Beneficiaries: The project will benefit about 6,200 small farm families directly through new electrical connections, and an additional 18,000 families less directly at a total estimated cost of \$29 per capita.

Major Outputs: Cumulative
All Years

New Rural Electrical Connections	5,000
Trained Technicians	100

AID Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)

	<u>FY 79</u>
Materials, construction, equipment, vehicles, engineering services	3,500
Total	<u>3,500</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	3,500	-	3,500	

PROGRAM: BOLIVIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Development of the Yungas and Chapare		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 5,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000	
NUMBER 511-0491	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	None			
	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: This project will assist Bolivian Government (GOB) efforts to reduce the dependence of small farmers in the Yungas and Chapare areas on the production of coca leaf by providing certain basic services, such as access roads, research and extension, and improved market facilities, necessary for the development of a more diversified agriculture.

Background: The Yungas has a farm population of about 250,000 people, with families typically working less than 4 hectares each and earning \$86 per capita annually. The Chapare, more recently and sparsely settled, has about 50,000 inhabitants, an estimated 30% of whom serve as temporary farm help. Annual income was calculated at \$163 per capita in 1975. Income levels in both areas are well below the national average of \$360 per capita. The Yungas and Chapare regions, although areas of considerable agricultural potential, produce most of Bolivia's coca leaf crop. Coca is the major crop in the area in part because of the lack of inputs and services required to transfer small farm production to other cash crops. These two regions have been included in the GOB's integrated rural development program. This project is designed to support that program as part of the A.I.D. agriculture sector strategy which focuses on the constraints posed by reliance on traditional production methods, limited access to credit and farm inputs, and a deficient market infrastructure.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOB: \$1.5 million for local salaries, operating expenses, in-country training, and credit fund.

FY 1979 Program: The project will finance construction of rural access roads, commodities, and credit, as well as technical assistance for project implementation, marketing studies, and agricultural research.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 50,000 small farm families in the Yungas and Chapare will benefit from integrated development at a per family cost of \$100.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Rural Roads (kms.)	40
Agricultural Research Extension	
Small Farmer Training Centers	2
Strengthened Credit Operations in Project Areas	

AID Financial Inputs:	(\$ Thousands) FY 79
Personnel (120 p/m of long and short-term technical assistance in rural credit, market development, research and extension and road construction.)	1,000
Construction, Equipment and Materials	1,600
Marketing and Agribusiness Credit Fund	2,200
Agricultural Research and Extension Training	200
Total	5,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	5,000	-	5,000	

To be selected.

TITLE Rural Health Delivery Systems		FUNDS Health		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 5,400		LIFE OF PROJECT 7,400
NUMBER 511-0483	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 78 Latin America	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		Programs, p. 39 1/		

Purpose: To strengthen the planning and administrative capacity of the Ministry of Social Welfare and Public Health and establish a low cost, comprehensive health service delivery system for the rural population.

Background: The health status of the Bolivian population, especially in rural areas, is very poor. The crude death rate is estimated at between 19-27/1,000 inhabitants. The infant mortality rate is 154/1,000 nationwide and 235/1,000 in rural areas. These rates are the highest in South America and among the highest in the world. In its Five Year National Development Plan (1976-1980), the Government of Bolivia (GOB) called for upgrading health standards by reducing morbidity, especially among infants and children; extending health service coverage, particularly in rural areas; and strengthening health services coordination and administration. Major constraints include weak central planning and managerial capacity, poorly organized and inadequate physical infrastructure and a lack of capable manpower. This project will build upon the experience gained under an A.I.D.-financed pilot activity begun in FY 1976.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOB: \$5.1 million for local salaries and operating costs. Participating communities will contribute funds for materials, equipment, and local expenses. It is anticipated that a \$5.0 million fund provided by the British Government will be incorporated into the project to finance construction and procurement of equipment.

FY 1979 Program: Project funding will provide long and short-term advisory services in health administration, information systems, survey design, manpower analysis and logistical support systems. A rotating fund will be established and

necessary equipment will be procured.

Beneficiaries: 400,000 persons will benefit directly from improved health services focussing on pregnant and lactating mothers and children. About 2 million rural inhabitants of four target departments will benefit from better access to improved health services. Cost per family in the target area is roughly \$4.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>Cumulative</u>
	<u>All Years</u>
Personnel Trained	1,300
District/Rural Health Centers	17/35
Village Sanitary and Medical Posts	280

<u>AID-Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
<u>Grant</u>	<u>FY 79</u>
<u>Personnel</u>	
(25 p/m in health administration and human resource development)	200

<u>Loan</u>	
Rotating Fund for Pharmaceutical & Other Supplies	1,300
Equipment, Materials, & Vehicles	1,350
Operating Costs	400
Training Program	600
Research & Evaluation	200
Construction	700
Administrative Improvement (93 p/m)	650
Total	<u>5,200</u>

1/ Project postponed to FY 1979

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	200 (G) 5,200 (L)	2,000 (G)	2,200 (G) 5,200 (L)	

PROGRAM: BOLIVIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Regional Development Planning		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 265		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,765
NUMBER 511-0471	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 41		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: This project will support the improvement of the planning and coordination system in the Departments of Pando, Beni, Tarija, Chuquisaca and Potosi and in the Bolivian Ministries of Agriculture, Education and Health.

Background: The capacity of the Bolivian Government for project identification, selection and evaluation is weak. There is inadequate coordination between regional and national planning organizations and an acute shortage of qualified personnel. The Five Year Plan stresses departmental level projects of decentralized development corporations and the central ministries. The Government's development plan is implemented through annual operational programs. This project is designed to help improve coordination of central planning bodies with regional and local groups, to improve the capacity of these organizations to evaluate and implement programs and to increase the involvement of departmental development corporations with the problems of the poor. Project implementation begins in 1978 with advisory, training and commodity inputs.

Host Country and Other Donors: Salaries, operating costs and in-country travel valued at \$1.1 million over the life of the project will be contributed by the Bolivian Government.

FY 1979 Program: Funding will provide continued technical assistance for development of annual Five Year Plan operational programs, for improving implementation capabilities and to aid in programming training.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of this project are Regional Development Committees and sectoral planning offices through improved operational capacity. Short-term training

will be provided for 100 professionals. More effective application of development resources will ultimately benefit the more than 1,400,000 inhabitants of the target departments.

Major Outputs:

Preparation of improved sectoral operational plans in agriculture, education and health by participating departments and ministries
 Training for professional planners
 Preparation of planning manual
 Improved sectoral and regional planning inputs for the 1980-85 Five-Year Plan

Cumulative All Years

1
100
1
1

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)
FY 79

Personnel

(12 p/m long-term technical assistance in sectoral and regional planning)

 Project personnel training (short courses and seminars in sectoral and regional planning)

240

25

Total 265

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	975	325		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	975	325	650	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	265	525	1,765	

TITLE National Urban Development Service II		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 250		LIFE OF PROJECT 250
NUMBER 511-0487	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To assist local governments mobilize and more efficiently use resources for municipal improvement and to participate more actively in national development programs.

Background: The Bolivian Government's Five-Year Plan (1976-1980) identifies the need to improve the performance of local communities in planning and implementing development projects at the local level. Municipal development is an important element in A.I.D.'s strategy for improving the quality of rural life by encouraging local participation. However, local communities' lack of revenues and trained personnel constrain their ability to participate in national development programs and to implement self-help activities. To relieve these constraints, A.I.D. has assisted the National Urban Development Service (SENDU) to strengthen local government and community participation in the national development process. Supported in part by an FY 1973 A.I.D. loan, SENDU has implemented a municipal development program providing loans for community projects and technical assistance to train local action agents in government operations, finance and accounting procedures, and resource use. The present grant will provide technical assistance to SENDU to further develop its administrative, consulting, and training capacities to prepare for a follow-on loan planned for FY 1980.

Host Country and Other Donors: Government of Bolivia will provide \$65,000 for operating costs and in-country training.

FY 1979 Program: The project will finance technical assistance in training community organization agents and SENDU personnel in preparation for a loan scheduled for FY 1980.

Beneficiaries: 30,000 inhabitants of communities of 200 to 10,000 people and 500,000 rural dwellers who use services of these

settlements will benefit from strengthened local government institutions and more rational development resource management. Community officials and leaders will benefit from on-the-job and special training.

Major Outputs:

	<u>Cumulative</u>
	<u>All Years</u>
Improved SENDU administration, including training capacity and credit operations	

AID Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
Personnel	<u>FY 79</u>
(24 p/m of long-term technical assistance in administration, finance and project evaluation)	
Total	250
	<u>250</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	250	-	250	

TITLE Exploratory Research on Farming Systems		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 511-0464		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 79 65	LIFE OF PROJECT 500	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80
PRIOR REFERENCE Congressional Notification, 9/14/76						

Purpose: This project will develop small farm production models and promote appropriate technology, research and extension in northeastern Bolivia.

Background: In implementing the Five-Year Plan goal of increased rural production and income the Bolivian Government is developing research capabilities in agricultural technology and methods. The prevalence of ineffective techniques and lack of technical information on soils, climate and crop options are major constraints to progress for the small farmers who constitute 60% of the country's population and contribute only 15% of the annual GNP. These problems are particularly acute in the vast, but under-utilized and isolated, northern and eastern lowlands where about 900,000 people reside in a 600,000 square kilometer area characterized by extremely varied climatic and soil conditions. The GOB is promoting settlement in the lowlands, at least 10% of which has high arable potential. A.I.D. support for small farm-oriented research is important for the success of these efforts. The project focuses on research in northern lowlands, agricultural potential and climatic patterns and testing of culturally acceptable improvements in traditional productive practices.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOB is contributing \$490,000 over the life of the project, for technical assistance, salaries, land, buildings and research equipment.

FY 1979 Program: Funding is provided for continued long and short-term services to develop research capacity. Long and short-term training will be provided to GOB technicians assigned to project areas.

Beneficiaries: About 25,000 small farmer families living in the project area will benefit from the project. A large number of farmers who are expected to immigrate with the opening of the roads from La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz will also ultimately benefit. Sixteen persons will receive training abroad.

Major Outputs:

	FY 77	Cumulative All Years
Analysis of traditional farm production systems	1	1
Soils and climatic research report	1	1
Personnel trained in agronomy	4	16
On-farm field testing	1	1
Market studies	1	1
Summary findings and recommendations on soils, crops, technology	1	1

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)
FY 79

Personnel

(7 p/m of long-term technical assistance in tropical crops.)	45
(4 p/m of short-term technical assistance in special crops and problems.)	20
Total	65

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	435	10	425	Caribbean Technical Services.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	281		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	435	291	144	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	65	-	500	

TITLE Small Farm Production		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 800	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,200	
NUMBER 511-0481	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Latin American Programs, p.30	FY 78	FY 81	FY 82

Purpose: This project will: 1. Increase the availability to small farmers of needed inputs, particularly land, water and improved seed and provide production and investment credit required to purchase such inputs; 2. Develop agricultural human resources and management capability.

Background: More than 60% of the economically active population is engaged in agriculture. Nearly all of this group cultivate farms of less than 4 hectares. Rural per capita income is well below the \$360 national average. Progress toward increased small farm productivity and income is constrained by the lack of effective agricultural methods; lack of access to credit, inputs and markets; and ineffective sector planning and management. Agricultural sector strategy, of which this project is an important part, includes emphasis on provision of credit and improving the Ministry of Agriculture's operations. The technical assistance funded by this project complements the \$11.2 million Agriculture Sector II loan authorized in FY 1977.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Bolivian Government will contribute a total of \$6.7 million in support of the A.I.D. loan and grant. Funding will cover loan capital and financing for a revolving fund, administrative costs and construction.

Beneficiaries: 7,000 small-farm families will benefit from credit provided under the expanded sectoral grant and loan program. 200,000 families will continue to benefit from intensified credit and extension activities begun under an earlier grant and loan project. Unit cost per family is \$65.

FY 1979 Program: During FY 1979 this project will provide continued long-term technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture.

Major Outputs:	<u>Cumulative</u> <u>All Years</u>
Seed Processing and Storage	
- Increased Production capacity (MT)	20
- Increased Storage capacity (MT)	550
Credit	
- Number of Beneficiaries	5,095
- Hectares of Land cleared	10,000
Agricultural Service Centers	2
Training (planning, managerial, technical)	105

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79

Personnel

(84 p/m of technical assistance in seed storage and processing, agricultural credit, land clearing, and sectoral planning, management and coordination)

Total 800

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	600	150		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	600	150	450	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	800	800	2,200	

TITLE Basic Foods Production and Marketing		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 1,100		LIFE OF PROJECT 6,900
NUMBER 511-0451	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 33		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: This project will: 1. Develop improved small farm technologies and management practices in central and eastern Bolivia; 2. Develop extension systems for improved technologies and production practices; 3. Improve sector management.

Background: Nearly 1,200,000 persons, more than 60% of the economically active population, are engaged in agriculture. Nearly all of this group cultivate farms of less than 4 hectares. Rural per capita income is well below the \$360 national average. Progress toward increased small farm productivity and income is constrained by the lack of effective agricultural methods; lack of access to credit, inputs and markets; and ineffective sector planning and management. Agricultural sector strategy includes emphasis on appropriate technology research and extension and training and technical assistance for improved Ministry of Agriculture operations. This grant project supports implementation of the \$9.2 million Agriculture Sector I loan, signed in 1975, to strengthen research and extension services, finance small farmer credit and to provide improved access to inputs and markets. With assistance from this activity, the Ministry of Agriculture's planning office has been reorganized and the Five-Year Agriculture Sector Plan (1976-80) produced.

Host Country and Other Donors: Bolivia's contribution over the life of the project will be \$5.7 million for salaries, operating costs, feasibility studies and supervised production credit.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will continue technical assistance in sector management and technology research and extension.

Beneficiaries: 200,000 small farm families in the areas of geographic focus will benefit from the project. Over 2,000 farmers and Ministry of Agriculture personnel will receive technical and professional training.

Major Outputs:

	Cumulative	
	FY 77	All Years
Technology Development:		
Research studies on crops and livestock	144	192
Training in Agricultural Planning and Research	756	1,376
Technology Extension:		
Field demonstrations	27	43
Courses for small farmers	110	170
Personnel trained in extension techniques	321	445
Sectoral Management:		
Ministry of Agriculture personnel trained	129	235
Studies on the organization and administration of public services for agriculture	1	2

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79

Personnel

(120 p/m of technical assistance in planning, economics, statistics and extension)

1,100
Total 1,100

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	2,323	1,852	471	Consortium for International Development (CID)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,100	988		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	3,423	2,840	583	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,100	2,377	6,900	

TITLE Small Farmer Organizations I		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 915		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,417
NUMBER 511-0452	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, p.34	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: This project will assist in the establishment of an independent agricultural cooperative movement, including the development of four integral or multi-purpose cooperatives and the prerequisites, such as credit, training and economic feasibility studies preparatory to organization of traditional multipurpose cooperatives in other areas of Bolivia.

Background: The achievement of increased rural incomes, depends, in part, upon availability of greater capital, appropriate technologies in agriculture and more efficient systems for input supply and produce marketing. The strategy of this project includes the creation of integral cooperatives in order to provide these services economically to small farmers. Two integral cooperatives have been organized with a combined membership of 1,350 farmers. Relending credit totalling \$1.2 million has been extended to cooperatives. The integral cooperatives are now being staffed and equipped and preparatory studies for development of two additional cooperatives are underway. In-country training has been provided to 5,000 Bolivians in cooperative development and management and community action methods. A follow-on loan designed to develop 15 additional cooperatives and assist them to form at least one national federation is proposed for FY 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Bolivian funding is planned at \$9.3 million in operational costs and salaries, in-country training and social infrastructure as counterpart to A.I.D.'s loan and grant.

FY 1979 Program: This project provides technical assistance for the implementation of the companion loan, Small Farmer Organizations I. A.I.D. will continue to finance technical assistance, training, equipment and materials.

Beneficiaries: 11,000 small farm families will benefit from cooperative membership. Average cost per family benefitted from this grant at end of project is estimated at \$331. The average annual family income of 6,000 members of integral cooperatives will increase by 75% by December 1980, from the present average of \$780.

Major Outputs:

	Cumulative	
	FY 77	All Years
Integral cooperatives established	2	4
Average integral cooperative membership	675	1,500
Loans to cooperatives	940	5,750
Training courses, National Community Development Service Staff	10	50
Feasibility studies for community action projects	3	17

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79

Personnel

(100 p/m of long-term technical assistance in the areas of Agricultural Credit, Training, Coffee Production, Cooperative Management, Regional Cooperatives and Administration)

Support Costs	
Equipment and subsidies to Cooperatives	50
Total	915

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,452	753	699	Robert R. Nathan Associates, Inc.,
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,050	1,182		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	2,502	1,935	567	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	915	-	3,417	

PROGRAM: BOLIVIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Farm Policy Study		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 511-0485		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79 400	LIFE OF PROJECT	918
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 35	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: This project will support the collection and analysis of socio-economic information in the agricultural sector as a basis for designing policies and programs to assist small farmers.

Background: The Bolivian Five-Year Plan assigns priority to improving the efficiency of agricultural production and marketing, increasing the participation of the rural population in the economic activity of the country and improving small-farm technology in order to raise rural incomes. In order to design effective programs and policies to achieve these objectives, reliable data concerning the small farm sub-sector and its relation to the national economy must be collected and analyzed. Existing data are severely limited and of varying quality. There has been no agricultural census since 1951, and only one national survey of limited use since that time. This project will improve sector management by focusing on socio-economic data inadequacies which hinder effective resource allocation and program evaluation for Bolivian and external donors alike.

Host Country and Other Donors: Some \$350,000 for counterpart personnel will be provided by Bolivia. The financing will also cover local survey costs for agricultural sector analysis and consumption expenditure studies.

FY 1979 Program: Technical assistance will be provided in the following areas:

1. Agricultural Survey. Data processing and analysis of field work performed in FY 1978 will be completed.
2. Credit Recipient Analysis. Continuation of interviews and analysis of results.
3. Traditional Practices Survey. Expansion of interview area from Altiplano, covered in FY 1978, to Intermountain Valleys and Lowlands during FY 1979.

4. Consumption Expenditure Survey. Field work will commence in FY 1979.
5. Evaluation. An evaluation of the Southern Valley survey data.

Beneficiaries: Bolivian small farmers in general will be the ultimate beneficiaries of this project.

Major Outputs:

	<u>Cumulative</u> <u>All Years</u>
Agriculture sector survey	1
Analysis of Southern Valley data	1
Credit recipient analysis	1
Traditional practices survey	1
Farm income and expenditure survey	1

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79

Personnel

(12 p/m of long-term Technical Assistance for the fields of Credit Recipient Analysis, Agricultural Sector Survey and Consumption Survey)	100
(26 p/m short-term Technical Assistance in the fields of Traditional Practices Survey, Agricultural Sector Survey, Credit Recipient Analysis)	182

Local Support Costs

- Personnel (local contract)	60
- Logistical support	<u>58</u>

Total 400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	272	257		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	272	257	15	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	400	246	918	

To be selected.

TITLE Agribusiness and Artisanry		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79	155	LIFE OF PROJECT 400
NUMBER 511-0472	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Congressional Notification, 10/17/77		

Purpose: This project will assist in the establishment of a system of promoting and financing agribusiness and artisanry activities which benefit the rural poor through: Expansion of markets for small farmer products; provision of agriculture-related goods and services; and generation of employment opportunities in rural areas.

Background: More than 60% of the economically active population is engaged in agriculture. Nearly all of this group works small farms of less than 4 hectares. Rural per-capita income is well below the \$360 national average. Underemployment is estimated at 30% nationwide and primarily affects rural areas. Progress toward the goal of increased rural productivity and income is constrained by underdeveloped market facilities, lack of inputs and services and extremely limited employment opportunities. This project, together with a companion \$6.2 million Agribusiness and Artisanry loan authorized in FY 1977, emphasizes credit, service delivery systems, expanded markets, and higher productivity as a step toward augmented rural income. The grant and loan project establishes a self-sustaining rural credit system for small farmers, rural entrepreneurs and artisans engaged in farm supply or marketing.

Host Country and Other Donors: Bolivian financial inputs to the project are valued at \$3.9 million: \$3 million for a refinancing fund and the remainder for technical assistance and administrative costs. Intermediate credit institutions will contribute \$2.8 million.

FY 1979 Program: FY 1979 funding will continue financing for the long-term advisor to the Central Bank and contributions to the technical assistance fund.

Beneficiaries: Small farmers and other rural poor will benefit on a national scale through the establishment of new or expanded agribusiness and artisanry activities.

<u>Major Outputs</u>	<u>Cumulative</u>
	<u>All Years</u>
Area surveys	20
Training Courses	40
Seminars for Investors	9
Pre-investment studies	346
Eligible sub-projects refinanced	
Number of sub-projects financed	631

Jobs created

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs: (\$ Thousands)
FY 79

<u>Personnel</u>	
Organization of the Technical Assistance Fund Unit (12 p/m of technical advisory services)	100
Support Costs	
Contribution to the technical assistance fund	55
Total	155

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	185	140		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	185	140	45	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	155	60	400	

TITLE Rural Sanitation		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 511-0458		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 79	LIFE OF PROJECT	199
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
		PRIOR REFERENCE Congressional Notification, 4/13/77			

Purpose: This project will: (1) Reduce the incidence of enteric and parasitic diseases by assisting in the development of potable water supply and waste disposal facilities and the provision of health and hygiene education in selected rural communities; (2) Improve Ministry of Social Welfare and Public Health and rural sanitation operations.

Background: The crude death rate in Bolivia is estimated at 18.4/1,000 inhabitants; the infant mortality rate is 154/1,000 nationwide and 235/1,000 in rural areas. These rates are the highest in South America and among the highest in the world. Data from the National Water Supply Plan attributes 45% of the mortality rate to unsanitary conditions. Digestive ailments and dysentery and gastroenteritis rank second and sixth among the principal causes of morbidity. The national commitment is to extend rural coverage of potable water and sewage systems from the current 4.5% and 3% levels to more than 17% and 21% respectively by 1980. The project focuses in geographic areas where other A.I.D. resources have been concentrated. Technical services of an administration advisor are provided by this project as a complement to the \$4 million Rural Sanitation loan signed in FY 1977 to finance systems construction, training and short-term technical assistance for improved rural sanitation.

Host Country and Other Donors: A Bolivian input of \$1.8 million in materials, local personnel costs and support costs is planned. Participating communities will contribute \$750,000 in labor.

FY 1979 Program: Grant funding is provided for continued services of one advisor in sanitation improvement and administration of sanitation and water installations. This grant provides technical support to the loan for Rural Sanitation which is currently being implemented.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries of this project are an estimated 28,400 rural families who will be provided with water and sewerage facilities, maintenance instruction, health education at a per-family cost of \$140.

Major Outputs:

	<u>Cumulative</u> <u>All Years</u>
Water Systems	200
Pit Latrines	7,600
Community Education programs	200
Impact Evaluation Designed & Constructed	1
Technical Seminars for Implementing Personnel	4

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	<u>(\$thousands)</u> <u>FY 79</u>
Personnel (6 PM of technical assistance in sanitation administration)	<u>45</u>
Total	45

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	54	-	54	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	100	60		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	154	60	94	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	45	-	199	

TITLE Educational Management and Rural Development		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 450		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,526
NUMBER 511-0450	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 40	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: This project will improve functional efficiency in the Ministry of Education and prepare the institutional base at the national and departmental levels for reform of rural education.

Background: The Bolivian Government's Five-Year Plan calls for upgrading the quality, relevance and coverage of rural education for some one million rural youth between the ages of 5 and 19. A major constraint in furthering this goal is a weak and highly centralized education administration system. The elements of A.I.D. education sector strategy involved in this project are: Improvements in Ministry of Education policy, planning and administrative capacities; provision of a physical and manpower base for decentralization; and support for socio-linguistic research. This grant provides technical assistance for implementation of the \$9.7 million Educational Management and Instructional Development loan signed in 1974. Progress to date includes the adoption of program budgeting, modern accounting procedures, and a planning information system in the Ministry of Education. Proposals for Ministry re-organization are under review, and six of nine designated local administrative centers have been organized. Sixty-one Bolivians have attended short courses in the U.S. in education administration and curriculum development. Nearly 2,000 principals and student or in-service teachers have received in-country training in education supervision and instructional techniques.

Host Country and Other Donors: Planned Bolivian contributions are \$5.4 million for construction, administration, training, instructional materials and project support.

FY 1979 Program: The FY 1979 program will provide continued technical assistance in carrying out curriculum reform, administrative decentralization and improved management.

Beneficiaries: More than one million youths between 5-19 years will benefit from a more relevant educational system. Some 2,500 teachers, principals, and Ministry staff will benefit directly from training in Bolivia and abroad.

Major Outputs:

	Cumulative	
	FY 77	All Years
Legal structure for educational decentralization		
Establish District Administration Offices	4	9
Establish decentralized curriculum support units		
Complete census of educators		
Professional Training		
U.S.	25	60
In-country	1,910	2,500
Organize institutes in school administration and planning	1	2
Research studies in non-formal education	1	3

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)	
	FY 79	
Personnel		
(60 p/m of long-term technical assistance in education administration and planning)		450
Total		450

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,626	910	716	Academy for Educational Development (AED)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	450	1,166		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	2,076	2,076		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	450	-	2,526	

TITLE Rural Education I		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79	680	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,000
NUMBER 511-0477	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 42		

Purpose: This project is testing systems for improving the quality and efficiency of rural education.

Background: Since 1971 an average of only 31 percent of rural youth between ages 5 and 19 have enrolled in school. Less than 20% finish five grades and fewer than 1% enroll in secondary school. Of the total population over 15 years of age, 60% is illiterate. The Bolivian Government's Five Year Plan goal is to improve the quality, relevance and coverage of rural education and to reduce illiteracy by 2% by 1980. This project supports testing methods to improve rural teacher training, curriculum revision, appropriate socio-linguistic research, and preparation of instructional materials. A companion loan, authorized in FY 1975 for \$4.9 million, finances training costs, construction and renovation of school facilities, development of rural teacher incentives, and commodities for improvement of rural instruction. The grant-funded advisory team began work in 1977 and has assisted in developing a teacher training plan, prototype curricula for the first of the eight primary grades, teacher training and instructional reference books and non-formal courses in marketable skills.

Host Country and Other Donors: Bolivia's contribution will be \$3.2 million in teacher training, construction and materials. Communities will provide \$155,000 in labor.

FY 1979 Program: Project advisors will assist in teacher training program development and evaluation, curriculum reform, textbook and teaching materials production and non-formal instruction in basic skills.

Beneficiaries:

Direct beneficiaries:

- 920 teachers and administrators (in-service and trainees), representing 33% of the total number in the area of Cochabamba.
- 11,000 students in directly involved schools representing 26% of the school students in Cochabamba.
- 108,000 adults and out-of-school youths in non-formal education programs, 44% of the total number in Cochabamba.

Estimated unit cost for direct beneficiary is about \$17.

Major Outputs:

	Cumulative	
	FY 77	All Years
Training of teachers, administrators	444	1,657
Curriculum revised for teacher training	1	1
Curriculum revised for grades 1-8	1	8
Textbook preparation for grades 1-8		8
Rural schools repaired or constructed		221

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)
FY 79

Personnel

(82 p/m of long-term technical assistance in teacher training, materials preparation and training of rural people)

680
Total 680

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	650	-	650	University of New Mexico
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	600		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	650	600	50	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	680	670	2,000	

TITLE Rural Education II		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 575		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,700
NUMBER 511-0482	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Congressional Notification, 3/16/77		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: The purpose of this project is to improve the capacity of rural teachers through: consolidation of training programs and teacher training institutions; teacher training programs; curriculum development; teaching materials development; and improvement of training administration.

Background and Progress to Date: Since 1971 an average of only 31% of rural youth between ages 5 and 19 have been enrolled in school. Less than 20% finish five grades and fewer than 1% enroll in secondary school. Of the total population over 15 years of age, 60% is illiterate. Problems in rural education have grave implications for development of the rural manpower base essential to socio-economic progress. The Bolivian Five-Year Plan goal is to improve the quality, relevance and coverage of rural education and to reduce illiteracy by 2% by 1980. This project will improve the quality of teaching in rural areas. It will consolidate twenty-five existing teacher colleges into six; provide advisors for administrative improvement; develop new teacher training curricula, materials and teaching aids; and fund training in-country and abroad. A companion \$10 million loan, Rural Education II (Teacher Training), authorized in FY 1977, finances renovation and expansion of teacher training facilities, special teacher training programs, materials production, and instructional equipment.

Host Country and Other Donors: Bolivian inputs will total \$5.2 million over the life of the project: \$5 million in construction and operating expenses and the balance in training and equipment.

FY 1979 Program: The grant will pay for one full-time advisor at each of the six normal schools and an advisor at one of two administrative and instructional centers for instruction of teacher trainers.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries are approximately 20 professors from the Institute of Rural Education, 200 rural normal school teachers, and 8,500 rural teacher training college students. Indirect beneficiaries are approximately one million rural youth between the ages of 5 and 19.

Major Outputs:	Cumulative All Years
1. Consolidated and Administratively-improved teacher training schools	6
2. Teachers trained	8,521
3. Curriculum Development	
4. Teaching materials developed	
5. Training of administrators	26
6. Improved teacher training college facilities	6

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands) FY 79
Personnel (84 p/m of technical assistance in the areas of Planning and Administration, Curriculum and Teaching Materials, Training and Education Logistics)	575

Total 575

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	500	-	500	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	200	320		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	700	320	380	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	575	1,425	2,700	

PROGRAM: BOLIVIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Special Development Activities		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 511-0412		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	FY 79 50	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,111	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Latin America Programs, P. 43	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 64	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To assist rural communities and local organizations in a wide variety of small projects which have an immediate impact on their welfare.

Background: A need exists throughout rural Bolivia for small high impact projects in small communities often in very remote areas. The communities' needs and location are often beyond the capability and outreach of the government social service delivery network. Since 1964 A.I.D. has addressed this need and approved a total of 663 projects, virtually all in different communities, of which 641 have been completed.

Host Country and Other Donors: Communities contribute all labor, local materials and operating costs. The Bolivian Government assists in many of the individual projects with technical assistance and funding.

FY 1979 Program: The average size of A.I.D.'s contribution to each project will be reduced to approximately \$1,500 in order to broaden project geographic impact, continuing an effort begun in FY 1978. The project selection criteria will remain unchanged. Particular attention will be given to activities which further Bolivian and A.I.D. goals in the area of agriculture, health and education.

Beneficiaries: The broad focus of this project includes as direct beneficiaries men, women and children in the smaller, more remote villages of Bolivia. Each project carried out benefits between 500 to 1,000 rural dwellers. Projects completed during the period 1974-1977 benefitted about 67,000 rural poor.

Major Outputs:

	Cumulative	
	FY 1977	All Years
Education Projects	11	350
Potable Water Projects	2	50
Agriculture Projects	-	82
Health Projects	2	86
Public Works Projects	-	64
Road Projects	2	27
Electrification Projects	-	4
	17	663

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)	
	FY 79	
Project support costs, (construction materials, tools, local costs)	50	
Total	50	

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	686	649	37	None
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	75	92		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	761	741	20	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	50	300	1,111	

COUNTRY: **BOLIVIA**

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM	----- FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT -----					TOTAL REPAY- TOTAL LESS		
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977	LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-77	MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	47.1	25.8	29.3	3.2	58.4			
LOANS.....	43.0	17.2	20.9	-	44.3			
GRANTS.....	4.1	8.6	8.4	3.2	14.1			
A. AID AND PREDECS.....	38.5	20.1	22.4	1.8	35.8			
LOANS.....	36.6	17.2	20.9	-	31.5			
GRANTS.....	1.9	2.9	1.5	1.8	4.3			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)....	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	8.3	5.1	6.2	1.2	19.5			
LOANS.....	6.4	-	-	-	12.8			
GRANTS.....	1.9	5.1	6.2	1.2	6.7			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	6.4	-	-	-	12.8			
RFPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	6.4	-	-	-	-			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	12.8			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	1.9	5.1	6.2	1.2	6.7			
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.	0.2	1.2	0.5	*	1.3			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	1.7	3.9	5.7	1.2	5.4			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.2	3.1			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.2	3.1			
PEACE CORPS.....	*	-	-	-	-			
OTHER.....	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.2	3.1			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	7.9	7.4	3.4	10.2				
LOANS.....	4.0	4.0	-	9.0				
GRANTS.....	3.9	3.4	3.4	1.2				
A. MAP GRANTS.....	3.1	3.1	2.9	1.2				
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	4.0	4.0	-	9.0				
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-				
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	0.8	0.3	0.5	-				
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-				
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	55.0	33.2	32.7	13.4				
LOANS.....	47.0	21.2	20.9	9.0				
GRANTS.....	8.0	12.0	11.8	4.4				
OTHER US LOANS.....	-	-	5.9	0.1	15.7			
FX-IM BANK LOANS.....	-	-	4.9	0.1	15.7			
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	1.0	-				

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN \$50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER COUNTRIES				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ¹
TOTAL	115.8	-	132.0	612.5
IBRD	34.6	-	108.5	195.0
IFC	0.9	-	-	1.3
IDA	*	-	-	60.3
IDB	79.7	-	22.0	318.3
UNDP	0.6	-	-	30.5
Other UN	-	-	1.5	7.1
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	22.1	29.5	96.0	
Germany	13.6	20.5	61.0	
Japan	2.3	2.6	7.7	
Denmark	2.3	1.2	5.7	
United Kingdom	0.8	1.1	5.2	
Switzerland	0.8	1.3	4.3	
Netherlands	1.0	1.1	3.6	
Belgium	0.6	0.8	3.2	
Other	0.7	0.9	5.3	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1972-76	
TOTAL	-	-	-	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1966-77	
TOTAL	a	-	62.0	
USSR	a	-	31.0	
Eastern Europe	a	-	31.0	

^P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.

^aAn economic cooperation agreement has been signed, but information on the amount extended, if any, is not available.

Costa Rica

COSTA RICA

and in part because of past GOCR/A.I.D. rural development programs including credit for small farm operators and cooperatives. There is a growing middle-class. Social services in health, nutrition, family planning, education, and low-cost housing have been expanded, resulting in an 89% literacy rate and steadily falling birth and infant mortality rates. Education and health account for nearly 35% of total central government expenditures. The Social Security System now covers over 70% of the population. The Ministry of Labor has recently opened child care centers. There is an active cooperative movement and resettlement/colonization program for landless laborers. The National Banking System has an expanding production credit program for small farmers.

External Donors

Foreign capital -- developmental and commercial -- has played an important role in Costa Rica's development. During 1976, the Central American Bank for Economic Integration disbursed approximately \$27 million, the Inter-American Development Bank, \$23 million and the World Bank, \$20 million constituting 40% of all external credit disbursements to the public sector. The remainder came primarily from commercial banks and suppliers. Most external assistance has been for infrastructure (transport, power, and water). In contrast, A.I.D. is the primary lender for programs impacting on the rural and urban poor.

A.I.D. Program Direction

In response to government development priorities and in coordination with other donor activities, A.I.D. in FY 1979 is proposing three new loan projects to help the GOCR: (1) develop a Basic Needs Information System; (2) develop an Agriculture Sector Program for establishment of a natural resource conservation system and expanded agricultural marketing and crop diversification activities; and (3) mobilize scientific and technological resources for application to priority socio-economic problems. Grant assistance for family planning activities will continue.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel ^d			
Direct Hire ^b	11	14	15
PASA ^c	1	1	1
Contract	7	5	5
Total	19	20	21
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	30	35	45
Contract	-	-	-
Total	30	35	45

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS			
CP 79-08			
(In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	1,666	5,039	11,645
Grants	286	541	490
Total A.I.D.	1,952	5,580	12,135
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	3,902	278	275
Total P.L. 480	3,902	278	275
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	5,854	5,858	12,410

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

COSTA RICA

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ...		3,579		-		-
World Food Programs ..		323		278		275
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		3,902		278		275
Total P.L. 480		3,902		278		275

MISSION DIRECTOR Stephen Knaebel

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: COSTA RICA

CF 79-03

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorizations	Expenditures	Authorizations	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Agriculture Development Program II	* 515-0137	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	1,000
Remote Sensing Pilot Project	515-0144	1978	-	-	250	200	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commodity Systems	515-0134	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,500	**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Development Program	515-0022	1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,926	15,887	-	1,071	-	500	-	2,000
Rural Development Program	515-0025	1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,900	1,955	-	18	-	39	-	-
Nutrition	515-0026	1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	190	-	-	-	3,000	-	2,945
Agricultural Development	515-0038	1963	3,228	3,212	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	3,000
<u>Population</u>																	
Family Planning Services	* 515-0132	1977	214	135	295	256	500	390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Demographic Education	515-0105	1968	2,879	2,861	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																	
Special Development Activities	* 515-0133	1976	50	29	50	51	50	50	cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Science and Technology	* 515-0138	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	500
Basic Needs Information System	* 515-0139	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	200
Urban Environment	515-0130	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,500	500	-	2,000
Total			6,371	6,237	595	541	550	490	-	35,326	18,032	-	1,089	6,500	5,039	12,000	11,645

*Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Agricultural Sector Program II		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 8,000	LIFE OF PROJECT	8,000
NUMBER 515-0137	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None	FY 79	FY 79	OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To improve Costa Rican capability to develop and implement policies and programs in (a) natural resource planning and use, (b) agricultural product marketing, (c) agricultural product diversification, and (d) agricultural sector planning.

Background: The Agriculture Sector Assessment identified six constraint areas which affect the well being of the small farmer. Four of these constraints, natural resource planning and use, marketing, product diversification and sector planning, will be addressed through the proposed loan. Over-exploitation of timber resources has been extremely destructive to Costa Rica's natural resources. Insufficient data are available on the extent of destruction of watersheds; traditional methods of data gathering are inadequate, too slow and costly. Remote sensing and intermediate data collection technologies will be employed to obtain data. A series of marketing problems, such as high product losses, and lack of price information, represent constraints to improving income and employment of small farmers. Project activities are designed to improve the marketing system. Many small farmers use inefficient farming methods. The Ministry of Agriculture will launch major efforts to encourage diversification of small farmer operations through a shift to higher value crops. The Government of Costa Rica (GOCR) is improving its agricultural sector planning, and is now in the process of improving the capabilities of the Agricultural Planning System (SIPSA), the National Agricultural Council (CAN), and the Ministry of Agriculture's Office of Sectoral Planning (OPSA). Additional expertise is needed, especially in marketing and agro-industry. This expertise will be developed by establishing an agricultural planning center at the University of Costa Rica.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOCR will provide a counter-part contribution of \$8.0 million for salaries, operational expenses, vehicles, utilities and buildings. Principal donors in

Costa Rica are IBRD, which is involved in large infrastructure and regional projects; and IDB, which provides assistance principally in irrigation and regional production projects.

FY 79 Program: The project will be completed in three years and will cost an estimated \$16 million. A.I.D. funds will be used for contracts, technical assistance and commodities. U.S. universities will provide some of the A.I.D. funded technical assistance.

Beneficiaries: Thirty thousand poor farm families with incomes below the A.I.D. poverty level will benefit directly or indirectly. A.I.D. cost per family directly benefitted is \$267.

Major Outputs: All Years: The major outputs will include information on natural resources, improved programming, the introduction of crop diversification systems, improvements in the market system and the establishment of an Agricultural Economic Center.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Natural resource planning	4,000
Marketing	2,000
Agricultural product diversification	1,500
Sector planning	<u>500</u>
Total	8,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	8,000	-	8,000	

TITLE Science and Technology		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 3,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,000
NUMBER 515-0138	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None			

Purpose: To strengthen Costa Rica's capability to plan, manage and mobilize appropriate scientific and technological resources for direct application to development problems of high priority.

Background: Costa Rica's most serious development task is to attack the causes of poverty, i.e., low productivity and inadequate employment opportunities, rather than the symptoms of poverty. More modern technology, especially as it relates to increased productivity, can help to address these problems if it can be applied at a level appropriate to Costa Rica's development situation. Costa Rica's National Council for Scientific and Technological Research (CONICIT) was created in 1973 to promote applied and basic research and science education, e.g., strengthening the country's science research infrastructure, directing research toward development problems, and advising on research policy. Although still small, it is a growing institution developing its potential leadership role. This project allows CONICIT to expand its research promotion activities and strengthen its leadership role. CONICIT will finance and promote appropriate research at the National University of Costa Rica, and at the Costa Rica Institute of Technology (which is trying to increase its services to private industry on questions of choice of technology). Research selection criteria will be developed to ensure strengthened ties to the U.S. scientific and academic communities.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Costa Rica will contribute approximately \$3 million in budgetary transfers to CONICIT and in support costs to the participating research organizations.

FY 1979 Program: Total project cost is estimated at \$6 million. The A.I.D. loan of \$3 million includes \$2.5 million to finance appropriate research activities and \$500,000 for institutional support to CONICIT. Funds will be used for the technical assistance, consultants, workshops, invitational travel, small-scale research equipment, and other research costs.

Beneficiaries: Low income wage earners will be indirect beneficiaries of the research results in as much as a major criterion for research project selection is impact on priority development problems of the poor.

Major Outputs: All Years: The major outputs will include research activities, appropriate technology transferred to agriculture and urban industries, 11 seminars and workshops and the training of 35 persons. Also included will be a mechanism for transferring of commercial technology and the development of a bibliographic service.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Credit for research fund	2,500
Institutional support to CONICIT	500
Total	3,000

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	3,000	-	3,000	

TITLE Basic Needs Information System		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,000	
NUMBER 515-0139	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None			

Purpose: To develop a poverty analysis and monitoring system for use in formulating policy, planning and evaluation programs to reduce poverty.

Background: Using a variety of poverty indicators--birth and infant mortality rates, housing facilities, labor participation rates, and per capita income--there is a substantial "poor minority" in Costa Rica which ranges from 25 to nearly 50 percent of the population. Although little is known about this poverty group, Costa Rica does have a good data base, strong institutional and manpower capabilities, and a strong commitment to alleviating poverty. Consequently, the Government of Costa Rica (GOCR) has a unique opportunity to analyze the real problems of the poor; to identify specific solutions; and to develop a system for evaluating the impact of poverty programs and monitoring changes over time. The proposed project will finance activities in three major categories: (1) determining Costa Rica-specific basic needs and poverty benchmarks, identifying groups of people who fall below the benchmarks, and establishing baseline data; (2) analyzing the causes of their poverty; and (3) establishing a system for monitoring changes in poverty. Much of the analysis will be based on existing studies and census data, although some new survey work will be done.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOCR will provide matching counterpart funds. No other donors have programs particularly related to this activity.

FY 1979 Program: The total project cost is estimated at \$2 million, with the \$1 million A.I.D. loan to be disbursed over a three-year period. A.I.D. will help finance development of the information system and will provide any external consultants which may be required. Some equipment such as additions to existing computer facilities may also be financed.

Beneficiaries: Through its better understanding of the poor's basic needs, the GOCR will be better able to plan programs. The poor are known to be responsive to, and benefit from, improved Government services. Also, by being able to monitor changes in poverty, the GOCR will be able to improve evaluation of its programs (including those partially funded by A.I.D.) to ensure that resources reach the neediest.

Major Outputs: All Years: The major outputs will include the determination of Costa Rican poverty benchmarks, identification of the poor, studies on the causal factors of poverty, surveys of basic needs and the installation and operation of a poverty monitoring system.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)

	FY 79
Consultants and technical assistance (100 pms)	500
Commodities	300
Miscellaneous operation costs	200
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	-	1,000	

TITLE Family Planning Services		FUNDS Population Planning and Health		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 515-0132		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78		FY 79 500	LIFE OF PROJECT	1,009
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Latin America Programs, p.58		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To assist in the establishment of the institutional capacity and capability of the public sector to provide 150,000 women of child-bearing age with effective methods of contraception by the end of 1979.

Background: The rate of population increase in Costa Rica is estimated at 2.3% in 1976. This rate has been declining at a rate of about 0.1% per year for over a decade. However, since only 60% of the population has easy access to family planning services, the Government of Costa Rica (GOCR) is expanding its health care system by training paramedical personnel in family planning, health care, and maintenance/administration, with the expectation that the rate of decline will be accelerated. The GOCR plans to have about 250 rural health posts in operation by mid-1978 to provide services to the majority living in the rural areas.

Host Country and Other Donors: Expansion of health care systems and rural health posts by the GOCR (\$1,160,000); administrative costs by the Planned Parenthood Federation (\$200,000); and education/dissemination activities by the Family Planning International (\$25,000).

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. funds will be utilized for training of paramedicals, education/dissemination activities and project evaluation and effectiveness studies (\$410,000); and to provide A.I.D. centrally-funded contraceptive supplies primarily for the community-based distribution program (\$90,000).

Beneficiaries: Women who desire to limit their family size by using contraception, pregnant women who will receive prenatal care and children who will receive immunizations.

Major Outputs:	Cumulative All Years
1. Field Personnel Trained	200
2. Education/Dissemination	
a. Courses given	150
b. Radio scripts and television announcements produced for broadcasting	6,800
c. Flip charts prepared	600
d. Posters published	4,000
e. Pamphlets published	925,000
3. Family Planning Services in small rural communities	80
4. Project Evaluation Completed	1
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands) FY 79
Contraceptives, clinical supplies and equipment, audiovisual aids	100
Training and education/dissemination	264
Operations research, surveys, studies	46
Centrally-funded contraceptives	90
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	214	135	79	Ministry of Health Center for Family Integration Center for Family Orientation Social Security Institute Costa Rican Demographic Association
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	295	256		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	509	381	128	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	-	1,009	

TITLE Special Development Activity		FUNDS Special Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 50		LIFE OF PROJECT * 350
NUMBER 515-0133 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY78 Latin America Programs, p. 59	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL * OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE * OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To assist the poor in carrying out community development activities that are supported by significant inputs of local resources through small but catalytic grants or loans.

Background: For the past two years the project has provided assistance to communities in self-help projects, especially in the areas of agriculture, education and health. The funds have been provided as grants, financing no more than half of the total cost of the project. Required self-help counterpart contributions from the community are made in either cash or in-kind, e.g., land, buildings, labor, equipment, and supplies.

FY 1979 Program: Priority will be given to projects in the more remote rural areas where little or no public sector assistance is provided. A minimum of 10 small community self-help projects will be provided grant assistance through this activity.

Beneficiaries: The citizens of 10 communities where the self-help projects are carried out.

Major Outputs:	Cumulative	
	FY 77	All Years
Completed community self-help projects	14	112
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ Thousands)	
	FY 79	
Materials and local costs	50	350

*This estimate covers period cited. Present planning, however, foresees this project continuing.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	50	29	21	None
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	50	51		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	100	80	20	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	50	200	350	

COUNTRY: COSTA RICA

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

-----U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----

PROGRAM	----- FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT -----				TOTAL REPAY- TOTAL LESS LOANS MENTS REPAYMENTS AND AND AND GRANTS INTEREST INTEREST 1946-77 1946-77 1946-77		
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1946-77	1946-77
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	10.6	3.7	9.3	0.7	11.1		
LOANS.....	7.9	-	6.0	-	5.5		
GRANTS.....	2.7	3.7	3.3	0.7	5.6		
A. AID AND PREDECES.....	8.9	0.7	6.7	0.2	6.4		
LOANS.....	7.9	-	6.0	-	5.5		
GRANTS.....	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.9		
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.).....	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)		
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	0.5	1.0	1.4	0.2	3.9		
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-		
GRANTS.....	0.5	1.0	1.4	0.2	3.9		
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	-		
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-		
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	-		
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	0.5	1.0	1.4	0.2	3.9		
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.....	0.2	0.4	0.4	-	0.4		
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.2	3.5		
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	1.2	2.0	1.2	0.3	0.8		
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-		
GRANTS.....	1.2	2.0	1.2	0.3	0.8		
PEACF CORPS.....	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.7		
OTHER.....	*	0.9	*	*	0.1		
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	-	-	-	-	-		
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-		
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-		
A. MAP GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-		
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS.....	-	-	-	-	-		
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-		
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK.....	-	-	-	-	-		
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-		
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	10.6	3.7	9.3	0.7			
LOANS.....	7.9	-	6.0	-			
GRANTS.....	2.7	3.7	3.3	0.7			
OTHER US LOANS.....	3.5	5.3	1.2	1.0	0.1		
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	3.5	3.8	0.2	1.0	0.1		
ALL OTHER.....	-	1.5	1.0	-			

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

(Millions of Dollars)

CP 79-18

ECONOMIC PROGRAM OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ^a
TOTAL	81.6	15.5	73.2	517.2
IBRD	39.0	-	18.0	246.1
IFC	-	-	-	0.6
IDA	0.1	-	-	4.6
IDB	42.1	15.5	55.1	253.7
UNDP	0.1	-	0.1	9.2
Other UN	0.3	-	-	3.0
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	9.6	6.8	32.1	
Germany	3.3	3.8	18.2	
United Kingdom	5.2	1.6	9.7	
Netherlands	0.2	0.5	1.3	
Japan	0.3	0.5	1.2	
Switzerland	0.1	0.1	1.0	
Other	0.3	0.3	0.9	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-76	
TOTAL	-	-	-	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ^b	CY 1977 ^b	CY 1964-77	
TOTAL	a	-	2.0	
Eastern Europe	a	-	2.0	

^a Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.^b An economic cooperation agreement has been signed, but information on the amount extended, if any, is not available.

Dominican Republic

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 4,980
 Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 720
 Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) 5.5%
 Life expectancy(1973) 58 years
 Literacy rate.....(1975) 68% ,Male 72% ,Female 62%

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 2.5%
 Annual per capita agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1955-1975) -0.4%
 Food production per capita.....(dollars 1976) \$56.44
 Major subsistence crop..... roots and tubers
 % of arable land.....(1975) 2%
 Major cash crop..... sugar
 % of arable land.....(1975) 43%
 Major exports.....(1976) sugar, coffee
 Major agricultural exports.....(1976) sugar, coffee
 Value of all exports
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 637, (75) 893.8, (76) 716.4
 Exports to U.S.
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 442, (75) 596 , (76) 488
 Major agricultural imports.....(1976) cereals, vegetable oils
 Value of all imports
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 774, (75) 886.6, (76) 878.1
 Imports from U.S.
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 451, (75) 498 , (76) 475
 Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1974) n.a., (75) 5.2, (76) -161.7
 Main trading partners... U.S.
 Official international reserves,
 gross holdings, last 3 years... (1974) 90.8, (75) 116.1, (76) 129.0

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... (1974) 147, (75) 168, (76) 181
 Total domestic revenues
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 361, (74) 474, (75) 652
 Central government total
 expenditures, last 3 years
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 376, (74) 505, (75) 595
 Deficit or surplus
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) -15, (74) -31, (75) 57
 Defense expenditures, last 3 years
 as % of total expenditures..... (1973) 9.3%, (74) 9.5%, (75) 8.8%
 as % of GNP..... (1973) 1.6%, (74) 1.7%, (75) 1.5%
 Service payments on external public
 debt as % of goods and non-factor
 services, latest..... (1976) 6.1%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$11.7 million
 as % of country central government
 expenditures..... 1.9%
 as % of country imports of goods
 and services..... 1.3%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population
 15 years of age and below... (1970) 37.6% (15/40) 35.9% (40+) 16.5%
 Population growth rate... (1970-1971) 3.0% (1976-1977) 3.1%
 Proportion of population in
 urban areas..... (1976) 44% () n.a.
 Proportion of labor force in
 agriculture..... (1970) 44%
 Major causes of mortality... (1973) gastroenteritis, perinatal mortality
 Major causes of morbidity... (1973) influenza, gastroenteritis
 Infant deaths per 1,000 live births..... (1973) 90
 People per doctor..... (1973) 1,870

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PROGRAM SUMMARY								CP 79-13
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>								
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
1977								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants ...	565	270	-	177	68	50	-	
Total ..	565	270	-	177	68	50	-	
1978								
Loans	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants ...	590	325	-	125	90	50	-	
Total ..	10,590	10,325	-	125	90	50	-	
1979								
Loans	12,000	-	-	7,000	5,000	-	-	
Grants ...	600	335	-	-	90	175	-	
Total ..	12,600	335	-	7,000	5,090	175	-	

The United States enjoys close historic and economic ties with the Dominican Republic, the leading Caribbean market for U.S. products. The country encourages U.S. private investment, the current value of which exceeds \$400 million. In recent years the Government of the Dominican Republic (GODR) has shown increasing concern for the problems of the poor majority, whose status has improved only marginally despite considerable economic progress by the nation as a whole. Since 1973, A.I.D. has concentrated its assistance on the rural poor, particularly through sector loans designed to increase agricultural production and improve health conditions. The FY 1979 program, in addition to continuing these programs, will support a GODR effort to provide four years of meaningful basic education to all rural children.

Development Overview

The health of the Dominican economy has been

intimately connected with the price of sugar, which accounts for the bulk of its export earnings and government revenues, and employs substantial numbers of agricultural and industrial workers.

While the economy has grown rapidly during the last decade, poverty remains widespread. Fifty per cent of the rural population is illiterate. Studies conducted during 1975 showed that the poorest half of the population receives only 13% of the national income and that a majority of farmers and farm laborers receive annual per capita incomes of less than \$120.

Socio-economic Performance

There are firm indications of the Dominican commitment to broad-gauged development involving the poor majority. Government initiatives in the areas of small farmer credit, extension services and social infrastructure serve as incentives to increased agricultural productivity. Two large new irrigation projects, totally financed by government resources, will offer new opportunities to small farmers. An agrarian reform program has distributed land to over 36,000 formerly landless farm laborers. Infant mortality should decline as a result of a new rural health program which utilizes village level health workers. Some 2,000 health workers have already been trained and are now working in their communities to provide children and mothers with basic inoculations, teach sanitation and nutrition, and treat simple illnesses. They also provide family planning services to help reduce the current 3.1 per cent population growth rate. Also, priority is being given to achieving universal access to at least four years of elementary school education. Vocational training is expanding, and GODR annual investment in agricultural infrastructure has increased from \$17 million to \$80 million over the past eight years.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

External Donors

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the United Nations and a number of bilateral donors support the GODR's development programs. IBRD and IDB loans are concentrated mainly on investment in major physical infrastructure and in agricultural production. The IDB has a portfolio of nearly \$160 million in loans for irrigation, agriculture, electric power, port construction, Santo Domingo's water supply, industrial development and university education. The IBRD has provided almost \$40 million in loans for tourism, education, health and highway maintenance.

AID Program Direction

The FY 1979 A.I.D. program will build upon the base established by prior years' activities. Concentration will be upon the rural areas and on stimulating the GODR to invest in agricultural, health and education programs for the poor majority. The objective will be to encourage a GODR strategy which will favor the development of rural areas and increase employment through labor intensive road building, construction of small dams and canals, construction and operation of rural schools and clinics, and the establishment of productive rural enterprise.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	19	18	19
PASA ^c	3	2	2
Contract	9	12	4
Total	31	32	25
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	149	160	160
Contract	-	-	-
Total	149	160	160

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS			
(In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	4,874	12,120	9,170
Grants	486	643	718
Total A.I.D.	5,360	12,763	9,888
P.L. 480**			
Title I	2,600	-	-
Title II	9,850	3,943	4,955
Total P.L. 480	12,450	3,943	4,955
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	17,810	16,706	14,843

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
(In 000MT/\$000)						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		2,600 ^{1/}		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		9,850		3,943		4,955
World Food Programs ..		-		-		-
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		9,850		3,943		4,955
Total P.L. 480		12,450		3,943		4,955

MISSION DIRECTOR Patrick F. Morris

^{1/}Title I allocation of \$2.6 million with no commodity shipments by end of Fiscal Year 1977.

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

CP 79.02

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Agriculture Sector Development	517-0013	1974	1,279	1,220	325	300	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Sector Loan I	517-0027	6/74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	9,830	-	241	-	1,800	-	370
Agriculture Sector Loan II	517-0029	6/76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	591	-	-	-	8,320	-	5,500
Agriculture Sector Loan III	* 517-0117	1978	-	-	-	-	335	300	1,015	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	1,500
<u>Health</u>																	
Health Sector Loan I	517-0107	5/75	626	395	125	170	0	140	-	4,800	817	-	6	-	2,000	-	1,800
Health Sector Loan II	* 517-0120	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	-
<u>Education & Human Resources Development</u>																	
Non-Formal Secondary Education (IDEI)	* 517-0108	1976	188	124	90	110	90	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education Sector Loan	* 517-0119	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																	
Special Development Activities	* 517-0050	1962	675	648	50	63	50	50	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Employment Policy	* 517-0121	1979	-	-	-	-	125	90	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			2,768	2,387	590	643	600	718	1,140	31,800	11,238	-	247	10,000	12,120	12,000	9,170

*Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

PROGRAM: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Health Sector II		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79	7,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 7,000
NUMBER 517-0120	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None	FY 79	FY 79	OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To improve health conditions among the rural poor by providing a health services program, and training more rural health promoters.

Background: In 1974, infant mortality in the Dominican Republic was about 104 per thousand live births, and the mortality rate for the 1-4 year age group was about 17 per thousand. Diarrhea and malnutrition were and are among the leading causes of death.

Health facilities in the Dominican Republic were not used because it took too much time and money to reach them and the public lacked confidence in the available services. Health Sector Loan I, authorized in FY 1975, is helping to resolve these problems by developing a simple, low-cost health delivery system aimed at the rural poor and improving the institutional capability of the Dominican Secretariat of Health.

Host Country and Other Donors: Dominican Government: \$7 million equivalent in salaries and support costs. \$5 million IBRD program in health and family planning complements proposed project.

FY 79 Program: This project will expand and intensify the low-cost health care delivery system developed under Health Sector Loan I with training inputs for promoters and equipment for the creation of several rural health clinics. It will also make available potable water to the target group of rural poor.

Beneficiaries: The rural poor to be served under the outreach of the basic health services program will number 1,200,000 when the project is completed. Some 175,000 of the poor majority will also receive the benefits of the potable water component of the project.

Major Outputs:

Potable water for approximately 175,000 inhabitants in small rural communities

Health promoters

Family planning educational materials

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)

	FY 79
Construction of Potable Water Systems	4,000
Training of Promoters	250
Promoter Support	1,000
Vaccines	400
Materials and Equipment	1,350
Total -	7,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977				To be determined
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978				
Estimated through September 30, 1978				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	7,000	-	7,000	

TITLE Education Sector Loan		FUNDS Education and Human Reserces Develop.		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 5,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000
NUMBER 517-0119	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82	
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To assist the Dominican Government in meeting its goal of providing at least four years of basic education to rural Dominican children.

Background: A.I.D. supports the GODR's goal of providing a minimum of four years of education to every Dominican citizen. The Secretariat of State for Education plans to commit significant portions of its resources to deal with a situation which involves the following elements: Nearly 60% of the Dominican population live in rural areas; existing rural primary school education is of low quality and limited availability; over 50% of the rural population is considered to be illiterate. The present low education levels of the rural poor hamper the effectiveness and increase the costs of services in health and nutrition, and adversely affect agricultural production.

Host Country and Other Donors: GODR: \$5 million equivalent in salaries and costs. UNICEF: Proposed teacher training project, FY 1977/FY 1981 \$530,000.

FY 79 Program: The project will assist the GODR Secretariat of Education to improve education planning, to train additional teachers, to prepare and produce primary education materials, to remodel existing rural primary schools, and to select sites for and construct additional schools.

Beneficiaries: The rural poor, who are also targeted under current Mission programs in the health and agriculture sectors. This group is characterized by per capita annual incomes of less than \$70, high underemployment and unemployment, and poor health.

Major Outputs:

- School Construction
- Educational Materials
- Planning
- Teacher Training

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)

	<u>FY 79</u>
Planning Administration Training	1,000
Technical Assistance	1,500
Construction and Remodeling	<u>2,500</u>
Total	5,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977				To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978				
Estimated through September 30, 1978				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	5,000	-	5,000	

TITLE National Employment Policy		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 517-0121		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79	LIFE OF PROJECT	250
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	None	125		
NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To establish within the Dominican Republic's (GODR's) Offices of Planning and Statistics the capacity to collect and analyze data and to formulate policies and overall strategy relating to national levels of employment, unemployment, and under-employment.

Background: The Dominican experience during the past decade has demonstrated conclusively that rapid sustained increases in the output of goods and services are not sufficient for significantly improving employment opportunities for the poor majority. Recent estimates place nationwide unemployment and underemployment in some economic sectors at more than 40%. Closer coordination between manpower and employment concerns and the nation's development plans and policies is necessary if unemployment and under-employment are to be significantly reduced. The Technical Secretariat of the Presidency has requested that A.I.D. assist two of its offices - statistics and planning -- to develop their capability to collect, analyze, and interpret employment data. The National Statistics Office (ONE), will be responsible for collecting the data while the National Planning Office (ONAPLAN), will analyze and interpret the data. Policies and strategies based upon these data will then be formulated in a manner which integrates employment and manpower concerns with on-going governmental activities aimed at further expansion of economic growth.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GODR's contribution of counterpart salaries, office facilities, computer time, printing costs, etc., will exceed 25% of the total cost of the project. No other donors will participate in the project.

FY 79 Program: The collection of sample survey employment data will be extended beyond the city of Santo Domingo to include the entire nation. Selected personnel of ONE and ONAPLAN will be sent

abroad for appropriate training. Detailed working plans will be formulated for the 3-year operation of the program. The initial data generated will be reviewed for accuracy, consistency, and appropriateness, and necessary revisions will be made in sample survey questionnaires.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are the unemployed and underemployed. Improved data collection and analysis is essential to focus government policies on employment generation.

Major Outputs: All Years

Nationwide employment/unemployment/
underemployment data available

Reports analyzing the unemployment situation from different perspectives, i.e., education trade policy, investment policy, etc., and elaborating strategies for maximizing employment absorption

GODR technicians trained

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)

	FY 79
Contract Consultants	90
Participants	25
Commodities	10
Total	125

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	
Through September 30, 1977			To be determined.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978			
Estimated through September 30, 1978			
		Future Year Obligations	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	125	125	Estimated Total Cost
		250	

TITLE Agriculture Sector Development III		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 335		LIFE OF PROJECT 11,350
NUMBER 517-0117	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 72	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To improve living standards of the rural poor by supporting the extension of essential public agriculture services, financial incentives and production opportunities into rural areas.

Background: This project builds on A.I.D.'s experience with two previous agricultural sector loans, an agricultural sector study, and numerous technical studies. While continuing to support small farmer credit and production inputs under the earlier loans, it is also designed to strengthen the Secretariat of State for Agriculture's (SEA) planning and policy-making capacity concerning small farm production, rural development, and resource utilization, and to enhance SEA's capabilities in the development and maintenance of complex agricultural sector programs.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Dominican Government will provide at least \$10.3 million in support costs, including physical facilities, counterpart personnel and in-country travel.

FY 79 Program: A.I.D., largely through Participating Agency Supporting Agreements (PASA) and personal services contracts, will assist SEA in data gathering and analysis, development and use of computer models, and training in the use of such information in planning and policy formulation.

Beneficiaries: The target group consists of 218,000 farm families on farms of less than 25 acres, and 67,000 landless rural families who work as seasonal laborers.

Major Outputs: All Years

Annual revisions of SEA mid-term plans

Major Outputs: (Continued)

All Years

Use of earth satellite information in planning

Preparation, implementation, and analysis of 1980 agricultural census

Implementation and analysis of second comprehensive farm survey

Sector plans

Department of Hydraulic Resources Management established

Water and land resource models established

National marketing policy for selected small farm crops in effect

Marketing collection centers established

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:

(\$ Thousands)
FY 79

PASA Technicians 250
U.S. Contract Consultants 50
Field Studies and Computer Time 35
Agricultural Sector Loan III --

Total - 335

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		
Through September 30, 1977	--	--	--		U.S. Department of Agriculture
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	10,000 (L)				U.S. Bureau of Census
Estimated through September 30, 1978	10,000 (L)				Personal Services Contracts
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	335 (G)	1,015 (G)	11,350		

TITLE Non-Formal Secondary Education (IDEI)		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
			FY 79 90	LIFE OF PROJECT 368
NUMBER 517-0108	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Latin America Programs, p.69	FY 76	FY 79
				ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
				FY 80

Purpose: To strengthen the Dominican Institute for Integral Education (IDEI), a private, non-profit organization, so that it will be able to carry out more effectively its role of providing socially and economically deprived adults an opportunity to receive a secondary education.

Background: IDEI's methodology consists of a non-formal education approach of home study, supported by weekly or biweekly teacher-supervised review sessions. Project funds are being utilized to strengthen program administration, improve training materials, establish student testing systems, and increase the effectiveness of a radio support element. Textbooks and other teaching materials have been edited and improved. Significant increases in enrollment figures have been reported each year.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of the Dominican Republic provides a subsidy of 25% of total project costs for physical facilities and counterpart personnel.

FY 79 Program: IDEI estimates that at least 54 textbooks titles will have been prepared and field tested by the end of the year. Costs per student should decline now that the initial preparation of materials has been completed.

Beneficiaries: IDEI's students are mainly unskilled workers, rural people, and household servants. Over one half are women who have traditionally had limited access to education.

Major Outputs: FY 77 Cumulative All Years

Student Enrollment 21,000 90,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		(\$ thousands)
		FY 79
U.S. Contract Technicians in Education	(1 long term and 3 short term)	60
Equipment		10
In-Country Training, Studies, and Evaluation		20
	Total	90

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	188	124	64	Personal Services Contracts
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	90	110		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	278	234	44	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	90	-	368	

TITLE Special Development Activities		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 50		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER 517-0050	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 62	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Latin American Programs, p.74			

Purpose: To assist small self-help projects of non-profit community groups when local sources of funds are insufficient.

Background: A wide variety of self-help activities have benefitted from this project, many of them involving the cooperation and assistance of Peace Corps Volunteers. With support costs averaging only \$3,000 per activity, this project continues to provide an avenue for small rural communities to accelerate their own development. Activities have ranged through the entire gamut of rural development needs including school construction, potable water systems, local libraries and women's handicraft cooperatives.

Recent projects include support in the construction of an irrigation canal serving about 147 acres and benefitting 2,500 members of the rural community and assisting in constructing and equipping a community center/out-patient clinic which will also serve as a distribution point for donated food.

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country - Technical Assistance, Materials, Land
Local Community Groups - Labor, Materials, Land

FY 79 Program: The Special Development Activity project will continue to support economically and socially beneficial community self-help projects.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries are the rural poor in communities of 3,000 or less. Approximately 30,000 people per year are served by this project.

Major Outputs:

Community self-help projects undertaken

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)
FY 79

Construction Materials

40

Skilled Labor

10

Total

50

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures		
Through September 30, 1977	675	648	None	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	50	63		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	725	711		
		Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	50	Continuing		Continuing

COUNTRY: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

-----U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	17.3	11.7	28.2	1.5	13.4			
LOANS.....	12.0	4.8	15.0	-	2.5			
GRANTS.....	5.3	6.9	13.2	1.5	10.9			
A. AID AND PREDECES.....	12.6	3.6	15.9	0.2	0.9			
LOANS.....	12.0	4.8	15.0	-	-			
GRANTS.....	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.9			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)....	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	4.2	5.5	11.4	1.0	11.9			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	2.5			
GRANTS.....	4.2	5.5	11.4	1.0	9.4			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	2.5			
REPAY, IN \$-LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	2.5			
PAY, IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	-			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	4.2	5.5	11.4	1.0	9.4			
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.	*	*	-	-	-			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	4.2	5.5	11.4	1.0	9.4			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.6			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.6			
PEACE CORPS.....	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.6			
OTHER.....	*	-	0.2	-	*			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	0.8	1.6	0.8	1.1				
LOANS.....	-	0.5	-	1.0				
GRANTS.....	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.1				
A. MAP GRANTS.....	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.1				
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	-	0.5	-	1.0				
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-				
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-				
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-				
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	18.1	13.3	29.0	2.6				
LOANS.....	12.0	5.3	15.0	1.0				
GRANTS.....	6.1	8.0	14.0	1.6				
OTHER US LOANS.....	34.6	7.3	43.3	0.3	0.5			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	30.7	7.3	23.8	0.3	0.5			
ALL OTHER.....	3.9	-	19.5	-				

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
TOTAL	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ¹
	15.4	10.0	29.7	339.3
IBRD	8.0	10.0	-	64.0
IFC	-	-	3.0	10.4
IDA	-	-	-	22.0
IDB	7.0	-	26.7	223.7
UNDP	0.2	-	-	15.5
Other UN	0.2	-	-	3.7
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1975	CY 1976	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	3.2	4.0	12.7	
Canada	2.0	2.2	7.3	
Germany	0.8	0.9	3.5	
Netherlands	0.2	0.5	1.0	
Other	0.2	0.4	0.9	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1975	CY 1976	CY 1973-76	
TOTAL	-	-	-	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
TOTAL	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1964-77	
	-	-	-	

^P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 4,390
 Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 460
 Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) 1.0%
 Life expectancy(1973) 58 years
 Literacy rate.....(1971) 57% ,Male n.a. ,Female 45%

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 3.6%
 Annual per capita agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1955-1975)-0.1%
 Food production per capita(dollars 1976) \$25
 Major subsistence crop..... corn
 % of arable land.....(1975) 34%
 Major cash crop..... coffee
 % of arable land.....(1975) 17%
 Major exports.....(1976) coffee, cotton
 Major agricultural exports.....(1976) coffee, cotton
 Value of all exports
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 463, (75) 514.7, (76) 721.4
 Exports to U.S.
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 121, (75) 177 , (76) 270
 Major agricultural imports.....(1976) fertilizer, cereals
 Value of all imports
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 562, (75) 600.9, (76) 705.0
 Imports from U.S.
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974, 174, (75) 206 , (76) 256
 Trade balance, last 3 years.....(1974) -99 (75) 86.2, (76) 16.4
 Main trading partners... U.S., Central American Common Market
 Official international reserves,
 gross holdings, last 3 years... (1974) 98.4, (75) 126.9, (76) 205.2

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... (1974) 126, (75) 151, (76) 162
 Total domestic revenues
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 161, (74) 195, (75) 232
 Central government total
 expenditures, last 3 years
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 169, (74) 209, (75) 262
 Deficit or surplus
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) -7, (74) -14, (75) -30
 Defense expenditures, last 3 years
 as % of total expenditures..... (1973) 9.2%, (74) 9.3%, (75) 8.0%
 as % of GNP..... (1973) 1.2%, (74) 1.3%, (75) 1.2%
 Service payments on external public
 debt as % of goods and non-factor
 services, latest..... (1975) 3.4%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$3.9 million
 as % of country central government
 expenditures..... 1.5%
 as % of country imports of goods
 and services..... 0.5%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population
 15 years of age and below...(1971) 46% (15/40) 36% (40+) 18%
 Population growth rate....(1970-1971) 3.7% (1976-1977) 3.1%
 Proportion of population in
 urban areas.....(1972) 40% (1976) 40%
 Proportion of labor force in
 agriculture.....(1971) 41%
 Major causes of mortality...(1975) enteritis, accidents, bronchitis
 Major causes of morbidity...(1975) diseases of teeth and gums, enteritis
 Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1975) 58
 People per doctor.....(1973) 4,200

EL SALVADOR

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	2,334	854	763	-	231	486	-
Total ..	2,334	854	763	-	231	486	-
1978							
Loans	4,700	4,700	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	1,933	114	950	652	-	217	-
Total ..	6,633	4,814	950	652	-	217	-
1979							
Loans	4,200	-	-	-	4,200	-	-
Grants ...	2,217	200	990	450	200	377	-
Total ..	6,417	200	990	450	4,400	377	-

The U.S. supports stability and commercial and cultural ties with El Salvador and has humanitarian concerns for the large numbers of people living at subsistence levels there. A.I.D.'s proposed FY 1979 program in El Salvador is both developmental and humanitarian, utilizing technical assistance grants, development loans and PL 480 Title II food commodities. A.I.D.'s primary objective is to improve the standard of living of the poor through assistance in agriculture, education, health, nutrition and family planning, as well as in other selected activities.

Development Overview

The work force of the country is growing at a much faster rate than jobs are. Income distribution is extremely uneven. The causes are: a low economic and high population growth rate; low levels of education (approximately 50 % illiteracy), poor health and nutrition; and concentrated, ownership of productive assets. Income

levels and living conditions are lowest in rural areas where 50% of the population lives.

The most serious constraints on the achievement of increased income/employment objectives in rural areas are: small land base and poor quality of land; a heavily skewed land distribution pattern which inhibits the production of perennial high income crops by the poor; scarcity of production inputs including credit; low level of small farmer technology; and an inefficient marketing system.

The mortality rate of children under five is 26.8 per 1,000; approximately 70% of children under six years suffer from some degree of malnutrition; 40% of the labor force is seasonally unemployed; 80% have annual incomes of less than \$225; and almost 80% of rural students enrolled in the first grade are unable to finish their primary education because of inadequate facilities.

In the past, public sector capital expenditures have been small relative to the size of GDP, ranging between 1% and 3%. Social overhead capital investments in areas such as rural electrification, access roads, health and sanitation have lagged behind other investments.

Government plans for the period 1977-1982 project increased public capital expenditure ranging from 5% to 6% of GDP. Greater relative emphasis is planned for investments which impact on the standard of living of the rural poor. For example, plans are to spend \$240 million in agriculture between 1978-82 compared to actual investments of \$95 million during 1971-75. In education, budgetary projections for 1973-77 total \$235 million compared with \$160 million invested between 1968 and 1972.

Socio-Economic Performance

The annual growth rate of real GDP in El Salvador between 1970 and 1975 was about 4.8%, with an annual population growth rate of 3.3% during the same period. The annual per capita real growth of 1.5% was insufficient to improve standards of living. Although the growth rate has increased significantly since 1975, primarily because of

EL SALVADOR

high world coffee prices, government resources continue to be inadequate to meet development needs, and the income distribution pattern of the past decade has not improved.

External Donors

Multi-lateral donors include the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), various U.N. agencies, the World Bank and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI). The IDB, the largest donor, and CABEI lend primarily for infrastructure development, UNDP finances technical assistance activities, and IBRD is helping build low-cost housing.

Bilateral donors, including Germany, Canada and Japan, are assisting in irrigation, fisheries and airport construction.

A.I.D. Program Direction

The A.I.D. program is directed at the basic human needs of the poor. A.I.D. activities emphasize increasing small farmer income, expanding basic health and nutrition services, education and training opportunities and reducing the birth rate.

The FY 1979 program is designed to improve social conditions, increase output, and lead to a more equal distribution of gains. A.I.D. will contribute to: (a) improving and expanding formal and non-formal education; (b) improving the health of lower income groups through better health services delivery and increased nutrition intake; (c) improving and expanding the population program; and (d) assisting small farmers to increase net returns by shifting into high yield, high value nontraditional crops, through the adoption of multiple cropping techniques and by improving the land tenure situation.

A.I.D. will also assist municipalities to assume greater responsibility for addressing socio-economic needs and help improve data collection for more effective government design of development programs.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	17	19	20
PASA ^c	2	2	4
Contract	10	13	23
Total	29	34	47
Participants^d			
Noncontract	24	29	47
Contract	10	8	20
Total	34	37	67

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS CP 79-08			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	648	3,757	2,373
Grants	1,521	2,364	3,419
Total A.I.D.	2,169	6,121	5,792
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	2,479	1,694	2,064
Total P.L. 480	2,479	1,694	2,064
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	4,648	7,815	7,856

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

EL SALVADOR

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		1,417		1,091		1,157
World Food Programs ..		1,062		603		907
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		2,479		1,694		2,064
Total P.L. 480		2,479		1,694		2,064

ACTING MISSION DIRECTOR Peter W. Askin

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: EL SALVADOR

CP 79-03

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Food & Nutrition</u>																	
Small Farmer Development	* 519-0192	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,700	-	-	900
Nutrition Improvement	* 519-0182	78	-	-	114	73	200	211	161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Development	519-0012	64	5,483	5,477	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Development - Grain Marketing	519-0019	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,500	1,270	-	17	-	3,757	-	1,473
Intensive Small Farm Management	519-0714	76	1,161	325	-	404	-	432	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Population Planning</u>																	
Health and Family Planning	* 519-0149	66	4,875	4,149	950	1,053	990	1,613	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Health</u>																	
Rural Health Improvement	* 519-0193	79	-	-	-	-	450	312	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Health Delivery	519-0079	78	-	-	652	335	-	317	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Education & Human Resources Development</u>																	
Improvement of Rural Primary Education	* 519-0190	79	-	-	-	-	200	160	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,200	-
Fundamental Education and Skills Training	519-0170	76	391	318	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																	
Special Development Activities	* 519-0094	70	258	256	50	52	50	50	cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Planning	519-0166	75	277	150	-	103	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Cadaster	519-0171	76	263	207	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multi-Purpose Household Survey	* 519-0176	77	135	94	167	187	127	136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected Development Problems	519-0177	76	60	38	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development of Rural Community Services	* 519-0195	79	-	-	-	-	200	164	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			12,903	11,014	1,933	2,364	2,217	3,419	1,311	6,500	1,270	-	17	4,700	3,757	4,200	2,373

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Small Farmer Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 4,700		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,700
NUMBER 519-0192	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To implement a small farm land purchase pilot program and to provide new and improved production support services.

Background: The 1977 Agricultural Sector Assessment identified numerous constraints to the development of the small farm sub-sector including limited land base and insecure land tenure conditions of the target farmer, low level of technology, lack of production inputs, and inadequate public sector production support services. The objective of this project is to address these constraints through (1) a pilot land purchase program for small farmers, (2) provision and improvement of village level self-help irrigation systems, (3) expansion of crop and animal diversification activities to increase small farm land and labor productivity, (4) improvement of agriculture and home economics extension training to facilitate transfer and adoption of appropriate technologies and (5) improvement of the Ministry of Agriculture's data collection and analysis capabilities to strengthen policy and program planning, implementation and evaluation for the small farm sub-sector.

FY 1978 Program: This project was initially considered for FY 79 funding, however, approval has been received to go forward with development of the project for FY 78 funding. Related studies are underway and are expected to be completed in March 1978. The total Government of El Salvador (GOES)/AID investment for this activity between 1978 and 1982 will be \$13.3 million of which A.I.D. will contribute \$4.7 million or approximately 35%. This amount will be distributed as follows: 1) \$2.5 million will serve as lending capital for a land purchase credit fund; 2) \$1.0 million for the expansion of village level irrigation systems and the improvement of water application practices among small farmers; 3) \$400,000 for commodities, equipment and minor facilities, construction, and improvement, in support of research for animal and crops diversification, livestock improvement

centers, permanent crops expansion and extension activities; and 4) \$800,000 for technical assistance and training for extensionists in crop and livestock production and small scale irrigation infrastructure.

Host Country and Other Donors: IDB is financing a research/extension project in basic grains, a large production credit program, and larger scale irrigation projects. IBRD is considering a regional development project in northern El Salvador, but has no current projects in the small farm sub-sector. The GOES has projected a budget level of over \$240 million for the agricultural sector during 1978-1982.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of this project will be small farmers, who own or rent plots averaging 1-5 hectares. They are representative of the Mission's broader small farm target group of over two million people who constitute 83% of the rural population.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
- owner-operated small farms established	2,000
- small farms irrigated	1,500
- extension services expanded and approved	1
- extensionists trained	150
A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	(\$Thousands)
	<u>FY 78</u>
- technical assistance	400
- training	400
- commodities and equipment	500
- facility construction and improvement	900
- land credit capital	2,500
Total	<u>4,700</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	---	---	---	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	4,700	---	---	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	4,700	---	4,700	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	---		4,700	

TITLE Rural Health Improvement		FUNDS Population Planning and Health		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 519-0193		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		FY 79	LIFE OF PROJECT	700
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		450	700	
PRIOR REFERENCE None			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82	

Purpose: To expand and upgrade rural health services with emphasis on preventive measures.

Background: Sixty percent of El Salvador's 4.2 million population is rural and suffers substantially higher rates of infant mortality, malnutrition and morbidity than the urban population. Inadequate preventive health measures, such as basic personal hygiene, use of available health facilities, safe water, and sanitation are contributing factors. To resolve these problems, the Government of El Salvador (GOES) has launched a major effort called "Rural Penetration," which focuses on two complementary priorities: first, the training and development of outreach agents to provide integrated health, family planning and nutrition services, which is currently being supported by the terminating Rural Health Delivery Project; and second, improvement of management, training and logistical support at national and regional levels which is necessary to extend the outreach and improve the quality of rural health delivery services. This project is designed to support GOES efforts in the second component of its Rural Penetration program. In order to reorient the rural health delivery system toward outreach and preventive activities, A.I.D. will assist the Ministry of Health (MOH) to strengthen its capabilities in management and planning, rural health training, and logistics and communications. This project is expected to develop the necessary institutional framework within the MOH to support a planned FY 80 loan which will focus on providing safe water, sanitary facilities, vector control and other preventative measures in rural areas.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOES has trained more than 140 rural health aides under A.I.D.-supported programs. The United Nations continues to finance physician services and the purchase of mobile equipment for rural areas, while the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) provides advisory services to the MOH in health planning and environmental health.

FY 1979 Program: Technical assistance and training in systems management, logistics and communications will be provided to the MOH to improve the design and administration of its rural health program. A series of observation visits to rural health experimental programs in Latin America is planned to orient key MOH personnel to techniques and problems of rural health delivery. Assistance will be programmed for development of "training for trainers" courses in integrated health delivery and environmental health, including sanitation, vector control and health education.

Beneficiaries: This project will directly benefit the 290,000 rural poor served by the Rural Health Aides. Moreover, the improvement expected in the quality and acceptability of health services in existing rural facilities, as a result of the project, will eventually benefit an additional 500,000 rural poor. A.I.D.'s cost per beneficiary will be about \$1.25.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
- MOH administrators trained in systems management	25
- MOH instructors trained in integrated health delivery	125
- MOH logistics system upgraded	1
- MOH personnel trained in maintenance	30
- Management information system established	1
- Radio communications system for rural health	1

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(\$ Thousands)
	<u>(FY 79)</u>
- Technical assistance	125
- Third-country training	70
- In-country training	205
- Data processing	50
TOTAL	<u>450</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	450	250	700	

TITLE Improvement of Rural Primary Education		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 4,200 (L), 200 (G)	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,200 (L), 600 (G)	
NUMBER 519-0190	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None			

Purpose: To improve and expand primary rural education (grades 1-6) offered to El Salvador's poor majority.

Background: The Government of El Salvador (GOES) is committed to providing universal, free, compulsory education from grades 1-9. An Education Sector Analysis conducted over the last three years with A.I.D. assistance outlines the major problems in rural education. First, there is a lack of adequate school facilities --only 32% of rural schools offer all six years of primary education and only 12 percent of the rural population has successfully completed 4-6 grades of primary education. Second, when rural primary education is available, it is often inadequate and irrelevant to the needs of the rural population, because of a lack of instructional materials, poor teacher training and insufficient curriculum development. Finally, accurate data is unavailable for planning by the Ministry of Education (MOE). This project will expand the number of classrooms and grades available in rural areas, and will emphasize curriculum revision based on the needs of the rural poor. Increased attention will be devoted to agricultural practices, health and nutrition, and population-related activities. The project will also assist educational planning, administration, teacher training, curriculum development, research, guidance, production of instructional materials and data management.

Host Country and Other Donors: \$9 million counterpart.

FY 1979 Program: During the proposed three-year life of the project, the GOES and A.I.D. will spend \$14 million to improve rural primary education, of which A.I.D. will contribute \$4.8 million in grant and loan funds. Loan funds of \$4.2 million will finance: (1) construction and furnishing of 450 new classrooms, all in rural areas, at a unit cost of \$6,222; (2) provision of educational commodities (e.g., lab and science equipment and

visual aids); (3) participant training; and (4) production of student and teacher training materials. Grant funds will finance approximately 8 person/years of technical assistance.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of this project will be the estimated 50,000 additional rural pupils annually who will receive a higher quality primary education, and the educational administrators, supervisors, specialists, and classroom teachers who will receive training and supporting educational materials.

Major Outputs

All Years

- construction or improvement of primary rural education classrooms	1,300
- administrators trained	100
- instructors trained	600
- MOE data management revised	1
- appropriate instructional materials developed or revised	10,000

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:

(\$ Thousands)

	<u>FY 79</u>
- technical assistance (Grant)	200
- commodities	1,200
- construction	2,800
- participant training	200
TOTAL	4,400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	4,200 (L), 200 (G)	400 (G)	4,200 (L), 600 (G)	

TITLE Development of Rural Community Services		FUNDS Selected Development Activities		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 200		LIFE OF PROJECT 700	
NUMBER 519-0195	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To bring to the rural poor improved basic community services.

Background: There are 261 municipalities in El Salvador, approximately 240 of which are rural farming communities. These communities have traditionally encountered extreme difficulties in trying to provide even a minimum of necessary public services due to inadequate human and financial resources. As indicated in the 1977 Agricultural Sector Assessment, deficiencies in rural infrastructure, including inadequate markets, slaughterhouses, feeder roads, potable water, and refuse collection, impede the development of a small farm agriculture base. A.I.D. will assist in addressing those deficiencies under this project in two phases. During the initial phase, technical assistance will be provided to the Government of El Salvador (GOES) Regional Development Division (DDR) to help identify specific training and public service needs of selected rural communities. During the second phase, A.I.D. will assist the DDR to (a) improve its management and administrative capabilities through in-service and participant training programs, and (b) implement programs by supporting a municipal employee training effort and a number of rural community pilot projects (e.g., markets, feeder roads, potable water, and refuse disposal).

Host Country and Other Donors: The DDR has undertaken several studies in the areas of municipal administration and public works, and some municipal employee training has been carried out. The Ministry of Planning is currently undertaking a study of urban and regional development with the assistance of the World Bank.

FY 1979 Program: During the three-year life of this project, the GOES and A.I.D. will disburse about \$2 million to develop and begin implementation of a series of local development programs.

In FY 1979 A.I.D. will finance technical advisory services to assist the DDR in program development and training of DDR and municipal employees.

Beneficiaries: The project will benefit the poor majority--both those who reside in rural commercial centers who will receive improved public services, and the small farmers who use these centers for selling and processing their products. The project proposes to create income advantages for both groups, thereby making it more attractive for them to remain in the small rural communities rather than migrating to the capital and other larger cities.

Major Outputs:

All Years

Phase I - baseline data for selected local communities collected	1
- program for strengthening DDR's institutional capacity developed	1
Phase II - municipal training institution operational	1
- operations and training manuals prepared	1
- selected DDR employees trained	10
- DDR loan portfolio increased and series of pilot projects implemented	

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:

(\$ Thousands)

- advisory services

FY 79

200

TOTAL

200

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	200	500	700	

PROGRAM: EL SALVADOR

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Nutrition Improvement		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 200		LIFE OF PROJECT 475
NUMBER 519-0182	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 86	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To design and test elements of a national nutrition program.

Background: A series of studies carried out by the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (INCAP) and Central American Research Station, HEW (CARS) have established that El Salvador has one of the highest rates of malnutrition in Latin America with 70% of all children falling below standard weight for age measures. The problem is complicated by a high degree of variation in malnutrition rates by season as well as by geographic region and socio-economic level. Recognizing the importance of nutrition as a major determinant of health status and thus of development, the Government of El Salvador (GOES) has developed a National Food and Nutrition Policy as a part of its Five Year Plan (1977-1982). The objective of this project is to implement the policy by developing a set of coordinated multi-sectoral activities which together will form a national nutrition program.

Host Country and Other Donors: During this 3-year program the GOES will spend approximately \$2.5 million to design and test a national nutrition program. Other donor assistance has been limited to Pan American Health Organization/INCAP technical assistance to determine the nature and causes of the malnutrition problem in El Salvador. In addition a World Food Program (WFP) project will probably be underway in 1979 which will provide supplementary foods of an indigenous type for the Ministry of Health's Maternal Child Health program.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will provide advisory assistance, training and appropriate materials to the inter-ministerial project groups established under the leadership of the Food and Nutrition Unit of the Ministry of Planning. These groups will develop and test pilot activities in nutrition planning and programming, nutrition education, food fortification, supplementary feeding, and promotion and marketing of selected agricultural products from small farms and cooperatives. Approximately 15 days of consultant assistance

will be provided under the project to each group. Group members will also participate in in-country and third-country training programs. Funds are also provided to support project groups with training materials, and data processing.
Beneficiaries: The benefits received by the GOES officials participating in the project groups are designed to be passed on to the poor majority through expanded implementation of the National Nutrition Program. In addition, certain of the pilot activities such as supplementary feeding and nutrition education carried out under this project will, in the test areas, directly benefit the most nutritionally vulnerable groups in El Salvador, primarily rural and urban children under 6 years of age, and women in fertile age.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
- trained nutrition planner/administrators	6
- information system developed	1
- national nutrition education program	1
- marketing acceptability and nutrition tests completed	2
- rationalized supplementary feeding program	1
A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(\$ Thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
- technical assistance	30
- participant training	20
- in-country workshops and seminars	35
- design and testing of mass media campaign	30
- marketing acceptability and nutrition impact trains	30
- education and training materials	25
- data processing	30
Total	<u>200</u>

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	114	73		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	114	73	41	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	200	161	475	

TITLE Health and Family Planning		FUNDS Population Planning		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 519-0149		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 79	990	LIFE OF PROJECT 6,815
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		PRIO ^R REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 89	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 66	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79
						ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To establish the institutional capability to provide 242,000 women of child-bearing age with effective methods of contraception.

Background: Although the high birth rate in El Salvador has declined in the last ten years from approximately 44.4 to 40.2 per thousand in 1976, the Government of El Salvador (GOES) must increase its efforts if it is to achieve its goals of 30 births/1,000 and an annual population growth rate of 2% by 1982. The program is focusing on rural areas where the birth rates remain high and family planning motivation and contraceptive prevalence low. Since the project began in 1974, contraceptive prevalence nationwide has increased from 14% to 20% of women in fertile age. Project funds have been used to: 1) establish a rural family planning information system using rural health and other outreach workers; 2) train 27 nurse practitioners to provide family planning services in rural areas; 3) establish voluntary sterilization services in 27 clinics; and 4) provide other contraceptive services in 268 clinics throughout the country. In addition, a mass media campaign has been developed to intensify public awareness of the population problem and channel demand to service outlets. To broaden access of low income groups to contraceptives, a subsidized retail sales program has been launched under the direction of the Salvadoran Demographic Association (SDA).

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOES has recently reassigned leadership of the Population Technical Committee from the Ministry of Planning to the Executive Office, under the direction of the Vice President. The Ministry of Health (MOH) budgeted \$2.6 million in 1978 (up \$600,000 from 1977) for integrated family planning, maternal and infant care programs. The United Nations Family Planning Agency (UNFPA) is midway through a 3-year grant of \$2.5 million supporting the training and personnel costs of the MOH program. The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) provides approximately \$250,000 annually to the SDA for administrative, clinical and promotional staff. IPPF is reviewing a \$200,000

grant proposal with the MOH to expand and re-equip 12 major clinics for voluntary sterilization procedures.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. is providing technical assistance, educational and motivational materials and contraceptives to support commercial and clinic-based distribution programs especially in rural areas. These programs are augmented by a mass media program and training activities designed to ensure nationwide dissemination of information on all available family planning methods and services. This includes surgical and clinical equipment for training 16 physicians and 90 back-up personnel in surgical techniques. Participant training in family planning administration and communications is planned as well.

Beneficiaries: It is expected that 26% of the 930,000 women in fertile age will be effectively protected by some method of contraception at project conclusion. This implies that 242,000 families or about 1.2 million persons will be benefitted directly.

Major Outputs:	Cumulative	
	FY 77	All Years
- expanded voluntary sterilization program (cases annually)	22,000	97,000
- women's health care specialists trained	27	66
- rural workers trained in family planning communication	400	600
- GOES Population Policy issued		
- surveys on contraceptive use conducted	1	3
A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(\$ Thousands)	
	FY 79	
- technical assistance		70
- training		90
- surgical, audiovisual and clinical equipment		240
- promotional activities		300
- A.I.D./W centrally-funded contraceptives		290
Total		999

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	4875	4149	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	950	1053		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	5825	5202	623	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	990	-	6815	

PROGRAM: EL SALVADOR

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Special Development Activities		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT
			FY 79	50	558*
NUMBER 519-0094	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 92,	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Latin American Programs	FY 70	FY 83*	FY 84*

Purpose: To provide small high impact grants to communities and cooperatives of the rural poor engaged in productive self-help activities.

Background: During FY1977, new self-help projects included: provision of outboard motors, nets and freezers to ocean and fresh water fishing cooperatives to increase the quantity and quality of their catch and thus their income; provision of sewing machines to new women's clothes-making cooperatives, and motor-driven hammer mills to small, cattle-production cooperatives in order to insure year-round availability of cattle feed. Assistance was also given to artisan, grain-raising and chicken raising cooperatives.

Host Country and Other Donors: These projects are frequently supported with technical assistance by Peace Corps Volunteers, government extension agents, public and private cooperative agencies, and other government agencies as appropriate. The community also provides a considerable self-help contribution of labor and local materials.

FY 79 Program: The project will continue to support self help projects during FY 1979. Emphasis is placed on increasing income, generating employment, increasing productivity and production, and integrating women into the development process. Whenever possible, emphasis will be placed on the use of appropriate technology to maximize social and economic benefits.

Beneficiaries: This project rapidly and directly reaches the rural and urban poor by assisting them in their own efforts to improve their socio-economic

conditions. It is estimated that close to 6,000 persons will benefit from this project during FY1979, for a project cost per beneficiary of approximately eight dollars. Total return to beneficiaries, as a result of project inputs, is projected at \$300,000 for a return of six dollars for every dollar invested.

Major Outputs:

- self-help projects including productive enterprises and construction of community facilities

AID-financed Inputs:

- small self-help grants to communities and cooperatives comprising rural and urban poor families

(\$Thousands)
FY 79

50
TOTAL 50

* This estimate covers the period cited. Present planning, however, foresees this project as continuing.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	258	256		None
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	50	52		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	308	308	--	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	50	200	558	

TITLE Multi-Purpose Household Survey		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 127		LIFE OF PROJECT 429
NUMBER 519-0176	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, p.93	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To establish a continuing national Multi-Purpose Household Survey providing data for planning and evaluation of development policies and programs.

Background: The project, initiated in October 1976, is designed to help develop, install and operate a quarterly multi-purpose household survey of 10,000 households throughout El Salvador that would provide reliable data for development planners. During the past two years several manuals have been written detailing workload, defining survey activities, evaluating mapping resources and requirements, specifying sample needs, and devising a survey methodology. In addition, one technician was given long-term training in applied statistics, three others spent three weeks observing U.S. Bureau of Census mapping operations and eight received short courses in statistics, demography and data processing. Mapping and selection of the 10,000 household sample design has been completed and design of the data processing system is underway. The first survey was completed in June 1977.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Ministry of Planning is providing counterpart personnel, including a statistician, demographer and computer programmer; the permanent staff has increased from nineteen to sixty members. In addition, the Ministry is providing facilities, vehicles, maps, printing equipment, and a computer for data processing. No other donors are currently active in this field in El Salvador.

FY 1979 Program: The total A.I.D. project cost is \$428,000, including \$127,000 for FY 1979 to be utilized for technical assistance and 2 person-years of short-term participant training. In FY 1979, three sample surveys with supplements will be carried out, data processing will be functional, and previous surveys will be processed and analyzed. In addition, eight participants will take short courses in statistics and demography at the Bureau of the Census.

Beneficiaries: The eventual beneficiaries of this project are the recipients of appropriately designed and implemented

government development programs for which this project serves as an essential source of information. During the next five years the Government of El Salvador (GOES), with A.I.D. support, will be planning and initiating new programs in the areas of agriculture, population, health, nutrition and education. If these programs are not founded on reliable basic information about the people to whom they are directed, a great deal of time and resources will be wasted. Successful completion of this project will provide the means to measure the effects of development programs and policies on the target group, and to adjust programs to assure achievement of desired results.

Major Outputs:

All Years

- organization of operational unit to carry out survey 1
- design of a multi-purpose sample of households 1
- periodic household and supplemental surveys completed 10
- participants trained 16

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs

(\$Thousands)

FY 79

- participant training 26
- technical assistance 101

Total 127

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	135	94	41	U.S. Bureau of Census
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	167	187		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	302	281	20	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	127	-	429	

COUNTRY: EL SALVADOR

(U.S.FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM	U.S.OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----					TOTAL REPAY- TOTAL LESS		
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977	LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-77	MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77
I.ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	10.2	3.9	6.0	1.3	5.9			
LOANS.....	6.5	-	0.1	-	-			
GRANTS.....	3.7	3.9	5.9	1.3	5.9			
A.AID AND PREDECES.....	7.8	1.3	1.6	0.2	2.7			
LOANS.....	6.5	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.2	2.7			
(SEC.SUPP.ASSIST.)....	-	-	-	-	-			
B.FOOD FOR PEACE.....	1.3	1.6	3.3	0.1	2.7			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	1.3	1.6	3.3	*	2.7			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	-			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	-			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	1.3	1.6	3.3	0.1	2.7			
E.RELIEF,EC.DEV & WFP.	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.1	1.3			
VOL.RELIEF AGENCY.....	1.2	0.9	2.4	*	1.4			
C.OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.5			
LOANS.....	-	-	0.1	-	-			
GRANTS.....	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5			
PEACE CORPS.....	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.5			
OTHER.....	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.8	*			
II.MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	1.3	5.5	1.0	0.1	-			
LOANS.....	0.5	3.0	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	0.8	2.5	1.0	0.1	-			
A.MAP GRANTS.....	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.1	-			
B.CREDIT SALES-FMS....	0.5	3.0	-	-	-			
C.MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
D.TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	0.2	1.3	*	-	-			
E.OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
III.TOTAL ECON.& MIL....	11.5	9.4	7.0	1.4	-			
LOANS.....	7.0	3.0	0.1	-	-			
GRANTS.....	4.5	6.4	6.9	1.4	-			
OTHER US LOANS.....	0.4	0.6	6.4	0.2	-			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	0.4	0.6	6.4	0.2	-			
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
(Millions of Dollars)				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
TOTAL	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77
	1.3	49.0	23.6	360.3
IBRD	*	39.0	6.7	159.6
IFC	-	-	-	1.0
IDA	-	-	6.0	25.6
IDB	-	10.0	10.1	154.7
UNDP	0.9	-	0.8	14.8
Other UN	0.4	-	-	4.0
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1975	CY 1976	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	6.0	5.2	24.1	
Germany	1.3	1.5	8.6	
Canada	1.5	1.3	5.9	
United Kingdom	1.7	0.6	4.8	
Japan	1.1	1.3	3.7	
Other	0.4	0.5	1.1	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1975	CY 1976	CY 1973-76	
TOTAL	-	-	-	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
TOTAL	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1964-77	
	-	-	-	

P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.

Guatemala

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 6,260
 Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 570
 Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) 3.8%
 Life expectancy(1973) 52 years
 Literacy rate.....(1973) 46% ,Male n.a. ,Female 32%

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 5.7%
 Annual per capita agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1955-1975) 2.4%
 Food production per capita.....(dollars 1976) \$35
 Major subsistence crop..... corn
 % of arable land.....(1975) 44%
 Major cash crop..... coffee
 % of arable land.....(1975) 17%
 Major exports.....(1976) coffee, sugar
 Major agricultural exports.....(1976) coffee, sugar
 Value of all exports
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 582, (75) 641, (76) 797
 Exports to U.S.
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 211, (75) 173, (76) 288
 Major agricultural imports.....(1976) cereal
 Value of all imports
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 700, (75) 733, (76) 982
 Imports from U.S.
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 240, (75) 255, (76) 334
 Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1974)-118, (75) -92, (76)-185
 Main trading partners... U.S., Central American Common Market
 Official international reserves,
 gross holdings, last 3 years...(1974) 202, (75) 304, (76) 511

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... (1974) 133, (75) 150, (76) 166
 Total domestic revenues
 (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 213, (74) 280, (75) 330
 Central government total
 expenditures, last 3 years
 (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 264, (74) 324, (75) 362
 Deficit or surplus
 (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) -51, (74) -44, (75) -32
 Defense expenditures, last 3 years
 as % of total expenditures.....(1973) 8.1%, (74) 8.4%, (75) 12.2%
 as % of GNP.....(1973) 0.9%, (74) 0.9%, (75) 1.2%
 Service payments on external public
 debt as % of goods and non-factor
 services, latest..... (1975) 1.7%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$43.5 million
 as % of country central government
 expenditures..... 12%
 as % of country imports of goods
 and services..... 5.6%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population
 15 years of age and below...(1973) 45% (15/40) 37% (40+) 18%
 Population growth rate....(1970-1971) 2.8% (1976-1977) 3.0%
 Proportion of population in
 urban areas.....(1973) 34% (1976) 35%
 Proportion of labor force in
 agriculture.....(1973) 57%
 Major causes of mortality...(1973) respiratory illness, diarrhea
 Major causes of morbidity...(1971) enteritis, influenza
 Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 80
 People per doctor.....(1973) 4,500

GUATEMALA

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
(In thousands of dollars)							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977							
Loans	8,600	3,400	-	-	5,200	-	-
Grants . . .	5,245	869	290	107	280	49	3,650
Total ..	13,845	4,269	290	107	5,480	49	3,650
1978							
Loans	14,300	14,300	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	3,106	2,060	300	156	400	190	-
Total ..	17,406	16,360	300	156	400	190	-
1979							
Loans	8,400	4,000	-	4,400	-	-	-
Grants . . .	2,810	1,817	360	123	300	210	-
Total ..	11,210	5,817	360	4,523	300	210	-

CP 79-13

U.S. interests in Guatemala originate from a long history of cordial political relations, reinforced by our response to the 1976 earthquake; and similarly close economic relationships, including a high level of U.S. investment and a balanced trade pattern with exports to Guatemala expected to top \$400 million in 1977. The A.I.D. program for FY 1979 continues to use loan and grant development assistance, as well as PL 480 Title II, to support Guatemala's objectives of addressing its basic development problem, maldistribution of income, by a series of carefully designed efforts to bring the poor majority more fully into the economy.

Development Overview

The strong economy is fueled by high prices for agricultural export crops and substantial foreign investment. Foreign trade is extensive, growing, and nearly balanced; foreign reserves are at a comfortable level; and per capita GNP reached \$686 in 1976. However, the poorer half of the population commands only one-sixth

of national income. They are located in pockets in the east, and in great numbers in the Western Highlands. Many travel to the agriculturally prosperous south coast as migrant laborers. Two-thirds of the population lives in rural areas, and 57% make their living in agriculture (87% on farms under seven hectares). Average per capita income for these people is estimated at \$89, and is probably no more than \$65 for many highland dwellers. Suffering from insufficient land holdings; geographic isolation; lack of access to markets, health care, and education services; inadequate water supply and sanitary facilities; and from deforestation problems; ethnic barriers; a high rate of population growth; and a rate of malnutrition in children under five of 80 percent, this majority's incorporation into the economy is the wish of the Guatemalan Government and the heart of the A.I.D. strategy.

Innovative A.I.D. financed programs supporting Guatemala's efforts to increase rural employment, income, and access to social services include: Projects in small farmer crop research, small scale irrigation, cooperatives, conservation practices, colonization and marketing, as well as appropriate technologies for increasing off-farm employment. Other programs include low-cost rural health delivery systems and family planning; rural primary school construction, curriculum development, and experiments in non-formal and bilingual education.

Socio-Economic Performance

Although the government's pursuit of equity objectives in land tenure and taxation policies has been weak, the national budget doubled after the earthquake in 1976 and increased again in 1977, enabling the government to continue reconstruction and increase its commitment to development. Budget allocations for small farmer agricultural credits have increased, with the cooperative movement, previously politically suspect, now receiving substantial government support. Rural school construction and reconstruction is proceeding and non-formal education coverage is expanding. Rural health auxiliaries are being graduated each year. The government is negotiating with A.I.D. a \$2 million program of reimbursable development

GUATEMALA

skills training in the U.S. and third countries. We expect these initiatives to continue when a newly elected Government takes office in July 1978.

External Donors:

The development potential of Guatemala has attracted considerable other donor activity. The IBRD has lent for rural sector reconstruction and infrastructure, especially power generation, and secondary education facilities. The IDB has lent for small farmer credit, power generation, secondary roads, industry, and health projects. The OAS and UN Agencies have grant programs in all sectors and national development planning as well. More than 150 private voluntary organizations are active in the country. Venezuelan, Canadian, German, Japanese and other official bilateral assistance is also available in a variety of areas. The total other donor activity in 1976 was \$300 million, due to reconstruction borrowing and major power generation investments.

A.I.D. Program Direction

A.I.D. will concentrate on activities addressing a range of constraints on small farmer income, employment and quality of life. Benefits will be expanded through an integrated rural development strategy in FY 1979. Based on local needs, desires and income data identified in poor areas by in-depth surveys, A.I.D. assistance will permit small farmers to diversify into higher-value, labor-intensive crops by increasing the availability of research, extension and other agricultural inputs; provide mini-infrastructure improvements such as marketing, access roads, and storage facilities, small potable water and sanitation systems; and institute community-oriented nutrition education, improvement, and recovery programs. These activities will be reinforced by family planning and PL 480 Title II programs, the latter to be reduced to pre-earthquake levels.

CP 79-17

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	18	18	19
PASA ^c	5	5	4
Contract	16	20	24
Total	39	43	47
Participants^d			
Noncontract	35	48	40
Contract	-	-	-
Total	35	48	40

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

CP 79-08

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	1,940	4,617	14,590
Grants	8,094	4,564	3,480
Total A.I.D.	10,034	9,181	18,070
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	4,655	4,708	5,536
Total P.L. 480	4,655	4,708	5,536
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	14,689	13,889	23,606

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

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P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		4,552		4,656		5,418
World Food Programs .		103		52		118
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		4,655		4,708		5,536
Total P.L. 480		4,655		4,708		5,536

MISSION DIRECTOR Frederick W. Schieck

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(in thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: GUATEMALA

CP 79-03

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Food Productivity and Nutritional Improvement	* 520-0232	1975	954	373	475	781	330	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Small Farmer Improvement	* 520-0233	1976	1,170	160	550	900	400	900	655	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Small Farmer Marketing System	* 520-0238	1977	-	-	550	75	250	425	-	3,400	-	-	-	-	450	2,300	
Integrated Area Development Studies	* 520-0249	1978	-	-	220	150	278	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Small Farmer Diversification	* 520-0255	1979	-	-	-	-	324	50	2,018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rural Enterprise Development	* 520-0245	1978	-	-	265	75	235	275	700	-	-	-	-	3,500	4,000	250	
Rural Electrification II	520-0248	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,800	-	2,700	
Agricultural Development	520-0197	1970	2,408	2,394	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Small Farmer Development	520-0026	1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000	-	-	-	-	750	3,300	
Cooperative Development	520-0200	1970	2,232	2,220	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Population Planning</u>																	
Population and Family Planning	* 520-0237	1977	290	137	300	290	360	340	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Population and Rural Health	520-0189	1967	4,826	4,823	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Health</u>																	
Evaluation of Rural Health Care Delivery System	* 520-0230	1976	282	115	156	130	123	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rural Health and Nutrition System	* 520-0251	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rural Health Services II	520-0021	1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,400	1,650	-	-	-	4,400	400	
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>																	
Basic Rural Education	* 520-0228	1975	1,000	505	200	450	100	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bilingual Education	* 520-0258	1978	-	-	200	-	200	350	440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Primary School Reconstruction	520-0242	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,200	-	-	-	50	-	250	
Public Administration	520-0176	1965	681	660	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Development Planning and Investment	520-0185	1967	1,099	1,096	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tax Administration	520-0199	1970	792	787	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rural Primary Education	520-0025	1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	490	2,500	
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																	
Special Development Activities	* 520-0145	1963	838	837	50	51	50	50	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Earthquake Housing Reconstruction	* 520-0243	1978	-	-	140	40	160	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Municipal Earthquake Recovery	520-0027	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Property Tax Development	520-0023	1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	1,500	-	2,000	
Disaster Relief Guatemala Earthquake	520-0241	1976	12,467	10,903	-	1,564	-	-	-	1,250	1,233	-	-	17	-	-	
Total			29,039	25,070	3,106	4,564	2,810	3,480	3,841	41,250	2,883	-	-	14,300	4,617	8,400	14,590

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

PROGRAM: GUATEMALA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Small Farmer Diversification Systems		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 520-0255		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79 4,000 (L), 324 (G)	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,000 (L), 2,342 (G)	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To stimulate crop diversification from basic grains to production of vegetable and fruit crops of higher value and greater labor intensity in the geographic areas inhabited by subsistence farmers.

Background: Although substantial progress is being made in determining requirements for increased yields of basic grain crops, evaluation of these programs indicates that continued reliance of small farmers on these crops to the exclusion of others will limit the potential for improving family incomes. Studies substantiate that there is a rapidly expanding market for Guatemalan fresh fruits and vegetables in Central American countries, that a natural advantage (climate, soil, labor availability) for production prevails, and that diversification of production could have a major impact on employment and incomes in regions of the country where poverty and unemployment are most severe. The Guatemalan Government and private cooperative institutions concur in these findings, and have expressed willingness to give priority to crop diversification among farmers with limited land resources in the corn and wheat producing Highlands.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology (ICTA) has initiated a pilot effort in farm system analysis on small farms, and is conducting limited research on crop diversification. The Government of Guatemala and cooperatives have recently committed \$2.5 million for implementation of a fresh produce marketing effort--an essential forerunner of this project.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will provide grant and loan assistance to appropriate public and private institutions engaged in conducting research and introducing diversified crop technology. Based upon an analysis of production potentials on individual farms, income-maximizing technical agricultural packages will be designed by

ICTA, extended through the Government of Guatemala's extension service and through cooperatives, and financed through credit made available by the National Agricultural Bank.

Beneficiaries: It is expected that some 20,000 small farm families will receive direct assistance and loans through this pilot project, while an additional 200,000 families will receive the benefits of the government's strengthened extension and research capabilities. Average loan size is estimated to be \$200 per borrower while extension and research costs will be approximately \$12 per family benefitted.

<u>Major Outputs</u>	<u>All Years</u>
- Trained extensionists	80
- Increased credit available for diversified crops	\$7,000,000
- Fertilizer available at reasonable prices	1
- Farming systems analysis initiated and improved, management practices disseminated	1
- Small farmers producing diversified crops on some of their land with project subloans	20,000

<u>A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>(\$ Thousands)</u>
	<u>FY 79</u>
<u>Grant</u>	
Technical assistance (64 person/months)	324
<u>Loan</u>	
Pilot programs for small farm systems (credit and technical assistance)	2,500
Pilot fertilizer plan	1,000
Research (equipment and materials)	500
TOTAL - LOAN	4,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	4,000 (L), 324 (G)	2,018	4,000 (L), 2,342 (G)	

TITLE Rural Health and Nutrition System Improvement		FUNDS Population Planning and Health		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
				FY 79 4,400	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,400
NUMBER 520-0251	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE		INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Latin America Programs, P. 113		FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To address the nutrition-related health problems of the rural poor by extending coverage and improving effectiveness of the Ministry of Health's (MOH) integrated rural health delivery system.

Background: The Government of Guatemala (GOG) places high priority on increasing and improving basic health services in rural areas. With assistance from two A.I.D. loans, the MOH began a program in 1971 to train auxiliary health care personnel for the rural areas in order to compensate for the lack of professional medical personnel. Health posts have been built, supplied with medical equipment, and staffed with trained personnel. This approach emphasizes preventive health care and community organization. It is now recognized by the Government that in order to enhance the effectiveness of this approach, it is necessary to pay special attention to the nutritional needs of the rural areas as well as to provide sanitary facilities and safe water. As a result, the Government is formulating a national food and nutrition policy. In support of the Government's emerging policy, A.I.D. proposes to assist the Government expand the rural area covered by paramedical personnel, improve administrative and supervisory support for rural health programs and provide resources to finance community level health, nutrition, and family planning projects.

Host Country and Other Donors: IDB - \$28 million in 1976 and \$30 million in 1978 for construction of hospitals, health centers, and health posts, and \$7 million for rural water systems. Association for Family Welfare (APROFAM) - \$200,000 for direct family planning services. Host Country - \$2,900,000 counterpart contribution to this project.

FY 1979 Program: The proposed A.I.D. loan will finance: (1) the construction costs for 200 small water systems at a cost of approximately \$15,000 per system, and 25,000 latrines at \$10 each; (2) rehabilitation of 44 buildings for use as nutrition recupera-

tion centers (SERNS) at \$600 each; (3) short-term training for about 500 people at \$400 per month in rehydration techniques, health and nutrition education, family planning, supervision, health administration, and SERN center management; (4) training of 2,000 promoters at \$60 each and \$50 each for medical kits; (5) technical assistance for design of community health and nutrition programs, development and expansion of SERN centers, special nutrition studies, and design of mass media nutrition programs; (6) commodities such as baby scales, weight charts, printed materials, and rehydration equipment.

Beneficiaries: The rural poor, especially pregnant and lactating mothers, children under five, and women in fertile age (15-44 years). Basic preventive health and nutrition services will be extended to an additional 20% of the rural population at an estimated per family cost of \$30.

<u>Major Outputs</u>	<u>All Years</u>
A. <u>Trained Personnel</u>	2,487
B. <u>Expanded Family Planning Services</u>	3,550
C. <u>Community Health and Nutrition Projects:</u>	
1. Construction of water systems	200
2. Construction of latrines	25,000
3. Establishment of SERN centers	44
4. Rural communities with nutrition education programs and rehydration services in health posts	150
5. Rural communities with immunization programs	300

<u>A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>(\$ Thousands)</u>
	<u>FY 79</u>
- Consultants (5 person-years)	300
- Commodities	400
- Training	420
- Village programs (including construction)	3,280
TOTAL	4,400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977				To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978				
Estimated through September 30, 1978				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	4,400		4,400	

TITLE Food Productivity and Nutritional Improvement		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 520-0232			FY 79	330	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,759
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION		ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 75	FY 79	OF PROJECT
PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 106					FY 80

Purpose: To improve the Government of Guatemala's capability to develop, screen and introduce new and/or improved crop varieties, cultural practices and crop mixes while putting presently available improved farming techniques into practice.

Background and Progress to Date: Low incomes have forced large numbers of Highland small farmers to seek off-farm employment on the Pacific Coast. To raise small farm incomes, the Government of Guatemala's Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology (ICTA) has instituted a program of adaptive research and field testing for basic grains and sub-tropical vegetables designed to increase the yield and nutritional value of these food crops. With a staff of about 100 professional and sub-professional technicians, ICTA is carrying out work in seven experiment stations and on over 200 farms strategically located in the major producing areas of the country where small farmers are located. Improved corn, sorghum and vegetable varieties and agricultural practices have been developed and demonstrated to farmers and personnel of the extension service. Ten ICTA participants have entered graduate training and one is scheduled to begin training in FY 1978.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Guatemala budgets about \$3 million annually to support this program. The Rockefeller Foundation supplies three person-years of services annually, and the Inter American Development Bank has made a \$390,000 grant to support an improved seed program.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. continues its support of ICTA research and extension activities with long and short-term technical assistance.

Beneficiaries: The potential beneficiaries of this project are the producers and consumers of domestically produced corn, beans,

sorghum, and vegetables. The 87% of the country's 417,000 farms which are less than 7 hectares in size produce the bulk of the basic grains and vegetables consumed domestically. Corn and beans make up 80-90% of the diet of the poor majority. Assuming the approximately 2.3 million target group members will benefit equally, the cost would be less than \$1.00 per capita.

Major Outputs:	Cumulative	
	FY 77	All Years
High yielding corn seed produced (cwts.)	5,000	47,000
Improved sorghum seed produced (cwts.)	3,000	20,000
Improved bean seed produced (cwts.)	5,000	30,000
Participants completing graduate training	1	12

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(\$Thousands)
	FY 79
Technical services - long-term (74 p.m.)	330

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	954	373	581	Texas A&M University
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	475	781		Centro Internacional para el Mejoramiento de Maiz y Trigo (CIMMYT)
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,429	1,154	275	Servicios Technicos del Caribe (STC)
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	330	---	1,759	

TITLE Small Farmer Improvement		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 520-0233		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 107		FY 79 400	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,775	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To increase agricultural productivity and create alternative employment opportunities in rural areas by increasing the productive capacity of small farmer land resources, opening new land for settlement by small farmers and landless poor, expanding the farm-to-market transportation infrastructure, and strengthening the capacity of public agricultural sector organizations.

Background: This project complements a \$13 million loan signed in April 1976. Loan funds will finance land settlement inputs including credit, basic cooperative infrastructure, and penetration roads; labor intensive construction of access roads; small scale pilot irrigation and soil conservation programs; and pre-service, in-service, and academic training for public sector employees. To assist in addressing constraints faced by small farmers and the landless poor, eight contract and PASA technicians have been contracted. A draft time-phased implementation plan for the land settlement activity has been completed. Roads have been selected for construction. Eight candidates have been selected for academic training and are presently receiving English training. Arrangements are being made to initiate the in-service training program in February 1978. Some 7,000 hectares suitable for small scale irrigation and soil conservation projects have been identified.

Host Country and Other Donors: As counterpart to this project and companion loan the Government of Guatemala has committed \$6 million of new resources as well as \$2 million of recurring budgetary expenditures. The IDB is financing an evaluation of the A.I.D.-financed labor intensive road construction activity by the International Labor Organization preparatory to their loan of about \$18 million for complementary secondary road construction.

FY 1979 Program: Continued grant financing of technical assistance in support of the loan-financed activities.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries of this project will be the 5,000 families relocated, the 10,000 families who organize themselves to construct small irrigation and soil conservation

structures and the approximately 55,000 workers who are temporarily employed in road construction. The cost per family benefited ranges from \$1,000 in the colonization activity, to \$7.50 in the irrigation and soil conservation activities and about \$100 in road construction. A variety of secondary benefits for additional families are expected from these pilot programs.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Number of families settled	5,000
Kms. of access roads completed	280
Person-years of academic or special training completed	56
Personnel of agricultural sector having received in-service training	3,000
Small-scale irrigation projects constructed (No. of hectares irrigated)	5,000
Soil conservation structure completed (No. hectares affected)	5,000

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(\$ Thousands)
	FY 79
Land settlement (Tech. Services)-24 person-months	120
Land resources (Tech. Services)-20 person-months	100
Human resources (Tech. Services)-32 person-months	160
Support costs	20
Total	400

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,170	160	1,010	USDA Agricultural Cooperatives Development International
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	550	900		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,720	1,060	660	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	400	655	2,775	

TITLE Small Farmer Marketing Systems		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 250		LIFE OF PROJECT 800
NUMBER 520-0238 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, P. 108	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To create a cooperative marketing mechanism directed toward easing the constraints imposed by traditional marketing practices on small farmer production of temperate climate fruits and vegetables. These crops represent high value, marketable, labor intensive alternatives to existing subsistence-oriented grains production.

Background: A new cooperatively-owned marketing association is being developed by two existing cooperative federations. Operations will involve sales of members' produce through the association's marketing, transportation, and handling and storage facilities, with a more equitable share of the consumer's purchase price being returned to the small farmer members. This activity will create a marketing alternative for small farmers within the Guatemalan cooperative movement, thus making possible an increase in small farmer income through the production of higher value, diversified crops.

Host Country and Other Donors: Guatemala's research and extension agencies in the public agricultural sector are providing technical assistance support in complementary project areas. The Government of Guatemala will contribute \$2.5 million in counterpart financing for this project and the associated \$3.4 million A.I.D. loan. IDB is providing assistance for production and farm level investment credit and is considering a \$6.0 million loan to construct a new wholesale market facility in Guatemala City. The Canadian International Development Agency, CARE, the Rockefeller Foundation and CATIE (the Central American Center for Agricultural Training and Research), are providing financial and technical assistance in production of crops which would be sold through the association.

FY 1979 Program: Grant-financed resident and short-term advisors will advise the cooperative marketing association's management in field promotion of member subscriptions, organization of the association and in buying and selling procedures. Fresh produce marketing operations will commence.

Beneficiaries: The project will provide direct benefits to about 26,000 small farmer members of cooperatives in the Western Highlands of Guatemala who grow fruits and vegetables at a cost of about \$161 per family. Successful project implementation is expected to demonstrate the income increasing potential of fruit and vegetable production among the more than 400,000 small farmers in Guatemala.

Major Outputs:

- Marketing Association established; operating mandate approved by Government of Guatemala; system of physical infrastructure in place and staffed
- Subscription of capital shares
- Small farmer endorsement through marketing pledges
- Projected break-even point for association after three years

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs

	(\$Thousands) FY 79
Technical assistance support (48 pm)	210
Local organization costs	<u>40</u>
Total	250

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	---	---	---	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	550	75		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	550	75	475	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	250	---	800	

TITLE Integrated Area Development Studies		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 520-0249		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 110	FY 79	278	LIFE OF PROJECT 498
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To design appropriate planning mechanisms and procedures at the central, regional, municipal and village levels for provision of small-scale, basic economic and social infrastructure and services for the rural population.

Background: A survey of rural counties and villages has been conducted to test an analytical methodology for guiding the planning and implementation of small rural economic and social infrastructure projects. A series of supporting studies using this methodology (to be financed by the project) will serve as the basis for an overall plan to establish priorities and to coordinate small-scale rural infrastructure programs. This activity is in accordance with the A.I.D. strategy of supporting Guatemalan efforts to improve income and employment opportunities in areas where per capita incomes are well below the national average.

Host Country and Other Donors: Two Government of Guatemala agencies, the Institute for Municipal Development (INFOM) and the National Economic Planning Council will contribute counterpart funds. The Inter-American Development Bank and the Organization of American States are currently implementing complementary planning studies for regional development projects using existing data sources.

FY 1979 Program: The long-term resident advisor financed by the grant will direct short-term consultants and contract personnel in the execution of the principal survey; in the analyses of the economically hierarchical relationships among market towns; and in a study of the capacity of municipal governments to implement projects. Gaps in rural infrastructure and services will be identified. A complementary study analyzing the agricultural and other natural resource base of 206 municipalities will be initiated.

Beneficiaries: Studies produced by this project are intended primarily for the use of national policies makers and donors. They will contribute to identification and design of future projects. To the extent that relevant and productive programs follow, the beneficiaries will be over 400,000 families residing in the project areas of Guatemala. Cost per family would, therefore, be about \$2.

Major Outputs:

- Analysis of hierarchy of rural market towns and service areas
- Survey of rural resources and infrastructure requirements
- Analysis of current role and capacity of municipal governments and central government agencies involved in provision of rural infrastructure and services
- Rural infrastructure development plan

<u>A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ Thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Contract assistance in technical data collection and analysis (30 p.m.)	150
Local survey support costs	<u>128</u>
Total	278

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	220	150		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	220	150	70	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	278	-	498	

TITLE Rural Enterprises Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 235 G		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,500 (L), 1,200 (G)	
NUMBER 520-0245		PRIOR REFERENCE FY78		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78		ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Latin America Programs, p. 109 a		ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82	

Purpose: To establish an integrated capital and technical assistance program for the creation and expansion of small rural enterprises, with primary emphasis on artisan and small industry projects, utilizing local agricultural products and raw materials.

Background: A joint Guatemalan Government/A.I.D. project design team will complete their project development efforts in June 1978. The project design has been expanded to include an appropriate technology element to develop a national system of identifying and addressing technological constraints to increasing on/off-farm employment in small businesses. A.I.D.'s financing for this project will utilize established outreach facilities of participating institutions to increase the number of employment opportunities compatible with natural resource endowments in geographic regions where per capita incomes are below the national average.

Host Country and Other Donors: The IDB has loaned the Government of Guatemala \$7 million, to be channeled through the industrial development bank, CORFINA, primarily for businesses located in Guatemala City. The A.I.D. loan and grant project will extend CORFINA's technical capabilities to backstop industrial loans which will be made through existing agencies with rural outreach capability, such as the National Agricultural Bank, cooperatives and the National Development Foundation.

FY 1979 Program: This project provides financial support and technical assistance for training credit supervisors, cooperative managers, and credit promoters, in order to improve program management capability. Small sub-grants will finance technological adaptations to improve manufacturing practices of sub-borrowers. This grant is complementary to a FY 1978 loan for \$3,500,000 which will finance a small business lending program.

Beneficiaries: While immediate beneficiaries will be 3,000 small-scale entrepreneurs and family handicraft producers, secondary beneficiaries will include under- and unemployed rural poor who

will obtain employment in operations assisted by loans, as well as the suppliers of raw materials used in these activities. The average cost of the loan and grant project per direct borrower is estimated at \$2,000.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Rural credit agents trained	65
Appropriate technology applications tested	5
Rural enterprises loans approved	3,000
Sub-loan accounting and evaluation system installed	1

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs

	<u>(\$Thousands)</u> <u>FY 79</u>
Rural cooperative and small business management training	15
Administrative capacity improvement (training of government personnel)	100
Initial training of outreach staff	120
Total	235

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	---	---	---	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	265 (G), 3,500(L)	75		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	265 (G), 3,500(L)	75	190(G), 3,500(L)	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	235(G)	700 (G)	1,200(G), 3,500(L)	

TITLE Population and Family Planning		FUNDS Population Planning		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 520-0237		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 111		FY 79 360	LIFE OF PROJECT 950
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79
				ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80	

Purpose: To assist the local Family Planning Association (APROFAM) to make contraceptives available nationwide to Government of Guatemala (GOG) health facilities and through private systems; to disseminate fertility control information; provide family planning services to at least 5% of women-in-fertile-age in 1977, 7% in 1978 and 10% in 1979.

Background: This activity extends services to families who choose to improve their economic standing by limiting family size. The project was negotiated with APROFAM in January 1977 and initiated in March 1977. At that time the GOG had only 290 clinics providing family planning services. Active contraceptors through the Government's program at the end of 1976 were estimated at 36,000. As of October 1977, APROFAM had increased the number of these clinics to 420 and active contraceptors were estimated at 55,000. In addition, APROFAM has organized community-based distribution programs and has implemented a nationwide educational and media effort. Indications are that the first year targets will be achieved, demonstrating that APROFAM continues to exhibit sound managerial capability.

Host Country and Other Donors: (\$000)	FY 79
Ministry of Health	319
Association for Voluntary Sterilization	75
Pathfinder Fund	40
Family Planning International Assistance	393
Development Associates	35
University of Chicago	7
Center for Disease Control/Atlanta	12
Columbia University	20
Total	901

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will grant funds, coordinated through

APROFAM, for (1) training personnel in the Ministry of Health to strengthen its capability to provide family planning services; (2) providing logistic support; (3) continuing national information, education and communication activities; and (4) supporting community-based distribution projects in rural and semi-rural areas.

Beneficiaries: The project is aimed at making available family planning services free or at low cost to rural and urban poor through both public and private sector delivery systems. The target is 164,000 women using contraceptives.

	<u>Cumulative</u>	
	<u>FY 77</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Major Outputs:		
Women actively contracepting (all methods)	77,000	164,000
Ministry of Health clinics providing FP services	420	650
Other FP services outlets	50	200
Community distribution projects	4	6
A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:		(\$ Thousands)
		<u>FY 79</u>
Contraceptive distribution		77.5
Community-based FP activities		117.9
National information, education and communication activities		<u>164.6</u>
Total		360.0

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	290	137	153	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	300	290		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	590	427	163	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	360	-	950	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

TITLE Evaluation of Rural Health Care Delivery System		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 123		LIFE OF PROJECT 561
NUMBERS 520-0230 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs p.112	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To evaluate the Ministry of Health's Rural Health System and to improve the Ministry's capability to plan, monitor, evaluate and control its rural health program.

Background: A.I.D. has provided grant and loan funds to assist the Government of Guatemala to improve health care outreach to the rural population through the provision of technical assistance, the training of medical auxiliaries, and renovating and equipping regional hospitals, and health posts. This project will evaluate the rural health delivery system which resulted from these efforts. The administrative unit for the project has been established and fully staffed in the Guatemalan Academy of Medical, Physical and Natural Sciences with collaboration of the Ministry of Health and selected private voluntary organizations working in rural health. A seminar was held in April/June 1977 in which a rural health evaluation field team was trained in the techniques of analysis, planning and programming. Selected baseline community studies have been completed. A vehicle and trailer for use of the field team have been procured and the team is testing evaluation instruments in four rural communities. Training materials for data collection have been developed and tested.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Guatemala has provided Ministry of Health personnel.

FY 1979 Program: U.S. technical assistance will be provided to the Academy to assist in the preparation of an experimental design for the evaluation. Procurement of equipment and supplies for use in the evaluation will be undertaken.

Beneficiaries: The project will benefit the entire rural population through improved efficiency, data gathering and feedback of information regarding the effectiveness of the rural health care delivery system.

Major Outputs:

	FY 77	Cumulative All Years
1. Organizational structure and personnel for evaluation		
a. Administrative Unit established within Guatemalan Academy of Medical Sciences		
b. Trained field staff	.22	40
c. Operating Field Unit		
2. Component studies completed:		
a. Review of information and information needs		
b. Activities analyses	1	3
c. Community studies	1	3
d. Rural Health System studies	1	3
e. Economic analyses	-	1
3. Information Sub-System installed by regions		5

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs

	(\$Thousands)	
	FY 79	
Medical and office equipment		3
Office and medical supplies		15
Consultants - 3 pm		15
Administrative and field evaluation staff, vehicle operation and maintenance		90
Total		123

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	282	115	167	Personal Services Contracts to be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	156	130		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	438	245	193	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	123	---	561	

TITLE Basic Rural Education		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 520-0228		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs p.114	FY 79	100	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,300 (G)
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79
			ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80		

Purpose: To establish an organization within the Government of Guatemala (GOG) capable of implementing a low-cost multi-sector program of non-formal education in rural areas.

Background: The GOG has established a Non-Formal Education Organization to coordinate and direct national programs. Target areas for non-formal education activities have been selected, baseline studies made, data analyzed and initial program material developed. A field staff of monitors and supervisors has been selected and trained. A.I.D. and UNICEF/UNESCO technical assistance and commodities are being provided. In early 1977, the first deliveries of educational messages to the target population began. Experience gained through program feedback has been used to improve an in-service training program for field staff.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOG: (a) Director and staff for the coordinating secretariat; (b) staff and logistic support for regional and field units: \$1,150,000 in FY 1977. UNICEF/UNESCO: technical assistance, equipment and vehicles for the life of the project: \$1,575,000.

FY 1979 Program: Continue development and delivery of relevant materials with emphasis on improving management techniques for the overall project. Target area coverage will be intensified in present departments and extended to additional geographic areas. An initial evaluation of project impact will be carried out.

Beneficiaries: The project's direct target population are 112,000 subsistence level farmers living in the rural highlands. They suffer from poor diets and high illiteracy rates (40% men and 70% women). The per person investment is \$11.56 for each prime beneficiary. Anticipated beneficiaries through indirect exposure to non-formal education materials and techniques will be several times the target number.

Major Outputs:

	Cumulative	
	FY 77	All Years
Municipalities covered by non-formal education model	22	141
Monitors and coordinators selected and trained	324	1,500
Population reached with educational programming, audio & visual materials	10,000	112,000
A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	(\$ Thousands)	
	FY 79	
Contract advisors (19 pm)		95
Training (18 pm)		2
Staff (12 pm)		3
Total		100

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,000	505	495	Academy for Education Development
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	200	450		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,200	955	245	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	100	---	1,300	

PROGRAM: GUATEMALA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Bilingual Education		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 520-0258		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 79	LIFE OF PROJECT	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		200	840	
PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be transmitted.		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78		ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80		ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To develop a bilingual education project to serve as a model for modifying the Ministry of Education's program of pre-school Spanish language training for the rural indigenous population.

Background: A key determinant of access to formal education for Indian children is their ability to function in Spanish. The current system of Spanish language training has not adequately reduced the high drop-out rate caused by Spanish language inadequacy. This project will help the Ministry of Education develop new schedules, materials, methods and personnel to increase retention of Indian children in the school system. During 1977, discussions with the Ministry of Education and National Economic Planning Council confirmed interest in improving its Spanish language training program. The Ministry of Education has completed an internal evaluation of this program and two reports on bilingual education in Guatemala have been prepared by A.I.D. contractors.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Guatemala is supporting an ongoing Spanish language training program with a central and field staff of 426 persons and an annual budget of \$411,000. Under this program, the Summer Institute of Linguistics has given short training courses for bilingual promoters.

FY 1979 Program: Continued A.I.D. support will be provided for bilingual teacher training, for development of educational materials in two major Indian languages and for the incorporation of new methods and schedules within the Ministry of Education's system of Spanish language training.

Beneficiaries: This project will eventually improve access to formal education for the country's rural Indian population, thus benefiting the poorest of the poor. Approximately 18,900 teachers

and students will be positively affected by this project. Estimated cost per beneficiary is \$44 per person for the pilot phase.

Major Outputs:

Bilingual promoters trained	600
Bilingual teachers trained	300
Courses designed in two major Indian languages	8
Schools using new materials and methods	150
Evaluations completed	3

All YearsA.I.D.-Financed Inputs

Contract advisors - 24 pm	120
Training of personnel	50
Short-term consultants - 6 pm	30

(\$Thousands)
FY 79

Total 200

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	---	---	---	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	200	---		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	200	---	200	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	200	440	840	

TITLE Special Development Activities		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 520-0145		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 115	FY 79 50	LIFE OF PROJECT 1138	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 63	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83*	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85*

Purpose: To stimulate social and economic development of small rural villages by providing part of the financial resources needed to complete small, self-help infrastructure projects undertaken by local community groups and organizations.

Background: This project has furthered the Government of Guatemala's Development Plan objective of increasing participation of the least advantaged in the benefits of economic expansion. It has provided the impetus for communities to organize themselves in order to call upon Government outreach institutions for services. At the same time, the activity has served the U.S. objective of benefiting the most disadvantaged segment of the population -- the rural poor -- by making possible expansion of economic and social services in rural areas. A.I.D. inputs in FY 1977 have generated substantial in-kind and cash inputs from the rural communities assisted. Municipalities, the Central Government, and private agencies have also made contributions. In total the \$50,000 A.I.D. expenditure generated contributions totalling \$433,000.

Host Country and Other Donors:	<u>FY 77</u>
Host Country - Technical supervision materials, transportation	259
Municipalities - skilled labor, materials	44
Rural Communities - local materials, labor	94
Private Voluntary Organizations - construction materials	<u>36</u>
Total	433

FY79 Program: A.I.D. will continue to provide grants to communities for the purchase of construction materials to complete needed self-help projects.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are rural people. Projects initiated in FY 79 included schools, bridges, roads, electrification and water systems. If the number of communities served in FY 1979 is similar to the number served in FY 1977, cost would be roughly \$10 per family benefitted.

Major Outputs:	Cumulative	
	FY 77	All Years
Communities assisted	1,131	1,594
Projects terminated	1,054	1,539
A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	(\$Thousands)	
	<u>FY 79</u>	
Purchase locally-produced construction materials		50

* This estimate covers the period cited. Present planning, however, foresees this project as continuing.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	838	837	1	None
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	50	51		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	888	888	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	50	200	1138	

PROGRAM: GUATEMALA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Earthquake Housing Reconstruction		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79	160	LIFE OF PROJECT 300
NUMBER 520-0243	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 116	FY 78	FY 79	OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To establish the capability within private development institutions, especially cooperatives, to provide credit, construction materials and technical assistance for housing construction in the earthquake-devastated areas.

Background: The Government of Guatemala (GOG) has mounted a massive credit program for residential construction in the wake of the February 1976 earthquake damaged or destroyed. This grant, along with a \$10 million HIG, addresses a major constraint to execution of an efficacious low-cost housing program: lack of experience in housing on the part of the private development institutions. These institutions will be the implementors of low-cost housing projects in rural Guatemala. The grant provides necessary assistance to establish a technical services organization within the National Housing Bank (BANVI).

Host Country and Other Donors: Host Country: \$34 million in credit for housing construction through the National Housing Bank and the National Agricultural Development Bank from a mix of other donor funding. Other Donors: IDB: \$20 million loan to the GOG for construction materials and housing credit. IBRD: \$20 million loan for urban sites and services. CABEI: \$30 million of HIG and other resources. Venezuela: \$6 million loan for housing credit.

FY 79 Program: A.I.D. will provide technical assistance and training to develop a cooperative technical services organization which will assist cooperatives and homeowners' associations in the development and implementation of low-cost housing projects.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries will be housing cooperatives and homeowners' associations of low-income families who will be

assisted in meeting their housing needs. Given the 10,000 housing loans which are anticipated in the timeframe in question, the grant cost per family would be \$30.

Major Outputs:

Homeowners' association receiving technical assistance
Housing cooperatives receiving technical assistance and training of personnel

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:

(\$ Thousands)
FY 79

Resident consultants' service (24 p.m.)	120
Short-term consultants (4 p.m.)	20
Training	20
Total	160

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	---	---	---	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	140	40		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	140	40	100	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	160	---	300	

COUNTRY: GUATEMALA

(U.S.FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS		
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1946-77	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77
I.ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	4.7	14.1	43.5	4.4	20.1			
LOANS.....	-	7.0	21.0	-	8.6			
GRANTS.....	4.7	7.1	22.5	4.4	11.5			
A.AID AND PREDECS....	2.5	9.4	29.0	3.7	14.3			
LOANS.....	-	7.0	21.0	-	8.6			
GRANTS.....	2.5	2.4	8.0	3.7	5.7			
(SEC.SUPP.ASSIST.)... (-)	(-)	(-)			
B.FOOD FOR PEACE.....	1.2	3.4	12.5	0.3	4.5			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	1.2	3.4	12.5	0.3	4.5			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	-			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS....	-	-	-	-	-			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR....	-	-	-	-	-			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	1.2	3.4	12.5	0.3	4.5			
E.RELIEF, EC.DEV & WFP.	*	*	0.1	-	0.1			
VOL.RELIEF AGENCY.....	1.2	3.4	12.4	0.3	4.4			
C.OTHER ECON. ASSIST...	1.0	1.3	2.0	0.4	1.3			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	1.0	1.3	2.0	0.4	1.3			
PEACE CORPS.....	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.4	0.8			
OTHER.....	*	0.1	0.6	*	0.5			
II.MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	2.4	2.9	2.1	0.1				
LOANS.....	-	2.3	1.5	-				
GRANTS.....	2.4	0.6	0.6	0.1				
A.MAP GRANTS.....	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.1				
B.CREDIT SALES-FMS....	-	2.3	1.5	-				
C.MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-				
D.FRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	1.5	-	-	-				
E.OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-				
III.TOTAL ECON.& MIL....	7.1	17.0	45.6	4.5				
LOANS.....	-	9.3	22.5	-				
GRANTS.....	7.1	7.7	23.1	4.5				
OTHER US LOANS.....	1.5	0.8	1.2	-	6.2			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	0.6	0.8	0.2	-	6.2			
ALL OTHER.....	0.9	-	1.0	-				

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

(Millions of Dollars) CP 79-18

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ¹
TOTAL	<u>151.4</u>	<u>26.5</u>	<u>84.3</u>	<u>507.7</u>
IBRD	14.5	26.5	55.0	188.5
IFC	-	-	3.0	18.2
IDB	135.6	-	25.0	279.4
UNDP	0.2	-	1.3	14.2
Other UN	1.1	-	-	7.4
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1975	CY 1976	CY 1966-78	
TOTAL	<u>4.0</u>	<u>14.6</u>	<u>22.2</u>	
Germany	3.2	3.6	16.2	
Canada	*	4.3	4.4	
Japan	0.2	1.4	2.1	
Netherlands	0.2	1.8	2.1	
Other	0.4	3.5	4.4	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1975	CY 1976	CY 1973-78	
TOTAL	<u>-</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	
UAE	-	0.1	0.1	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1956-77	
TOTAL	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	

^P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only. UAE-United Arab Emirates.

Guyana

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 822
 Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 540
 Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) 1.1%
 Life expectancy(1973) 62 years
 Literacy rate.....(1970) 80% ,Male n.a. ,Female 70%

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 1.2%
 Annual per capita agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1955-1975) -0.3%
 Food production per capita.....(dollars 1976) \$50.24
 Major subsistence crop..... roots and tubers
 % of arable land.....(1975) 1%
 Major cash crop..... rice
 % of arable land.....(1975) 56%
 Major exports.....(1976) sugar, bauxite
 Major agricultural exports.....(1976) sugar
 Value of all exports
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1973) 135, (74) 267, (75) 355
 Exports to U.S.
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 83, (75) 87, (76) 62
 Major agricultural imports.....(1976) cereals, dairy products
 Value of all imports
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1973) 164, (74) 254, (75) 342
 Imports from U.S.
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 66, (75) 89, (76) 95
 Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1973) -29, (74) 13, (75) 13
 Main trading partners... United Kingdom, U.S., Caribbean Common Market
 Official international reserves,
 gross holdings, last 3 years...(1974) 63, (75) 100, (76) 27

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years.....(1973) 134, (74) 145, (75) 158
 Total domestic revenues
 (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 65, (74) 130, (75) 205
 Central government total
 expenditures, last 3 years
 (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 116, (74) 143, (75) 258
 Deficit or surplus
 (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) -51, (74) -13, (75) -53
 Defense expenditures, last 3 years
 as % of total expenditures.....(1973) 3.2%, (74) 4.7%, (75) 4.0%
 as % of GNP.....(1973) 1.4%, (74) 1.8%, (75) 2.2%
 Service payments on external public
 debt as % of goods and non-factor
 services, latest..... (1975) 4.6%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$1.3 million
 as % of country central government
 expenditures..... 0.5%
 as % of country imports of goods
 and services..... 0.4%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population
 15 years of age and below...(1969) 44% (15/40) 37% (40+) 18%
 Population growth rate....(1970-1971) 2.3% (1976-1977) 2.2%
 Proportion of population in
 urban areas.....(1972) 36% (1976) 34%
 Proportion of labor force in
 agriculture.....(1970) 30%
 Major causes of mortality...() n.a.
 Major causes of morbidity...() n.a.
 Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1976) 42
 People per doctor.....(1973) 3,500

GUYANA

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
(In thousands of dollars)							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977							
Loans	6,200	6,200	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	97	-	-	-	-	97	-
Total ..	6,297	6,200	-	-	-	97	-
1978							
Loans	5,600	5,600	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	1,210	1,110	-	-	-	100	-
Total ..	6,810	6,710	-	-	-	100	-
1979							
Loans	5,600	3,000	-	2,600	-	-	-
Grants ...	2,490	2,090	-	300	-	100	-
Total ..	8,090	5,090	-	2,900	-	100	-

CP 79-13

U.S. interests in Guyana are primarily humanitarian but include important political and economic considerations. By contributing to efforts to sustain the economy during the current economic crisis and furthering longer-term development, U.S. assistance promotes stability in Guyana and, by extension, in the Caribbean region. For FY 1979, we plan to utilize both Development Assistance and P.L. 480. Since self-sufficiency in food production is the Government's primary development goal, we plan to focus our efforts in support of Agricultural/Rural Development.

Development Overview

Guyana has good economic potential with untapped resources including land, forests and labor. However it suffers from a weak agricultural sector, high unemployment, and an inadequate road system, virtually non-existent in the country's vast interior. Guyana is highly vulnerable to international price fluctuations since it derives the

bulk of its foreign exchange revenues from only three products: rice, sugar and bauxite. It is dependent on imports for fuel, basic foodstuffs and all essential capital goods and raw materials. Recent declines in sugar prices exacerbated by a near-crippling sugar strike, disruptions in rice and bauxite production, as well as rising import prices precipitated an economic crisis which is only gradually being alleviated. Imports of all but essential items have been eliminated. Government expenditures have been drastically cut.

Socio-Economic Performance

The Government is committed to a policy of social and economic egalitarianism, and its performance has been creditable in spite of the economic crisis during the last two years.

Its current effort to extend basic health care to its rural population, to attain self-sufficiency in food production, and to reduce unemployment all bespeak of the Government's commitment to improve the quality of life of its people and to assure that the benefit of economic growth accrue to all.

Additionally, the government stresses a participation strategy of cooperation and self-help of its citizens to attain the goals of increased productivity and national development. The active role of women in the economic development process is encouraged and recognized by the Government. Guyana fully espouses the U.S. position on human rights.

External Donors

The World Bank is increasing its assistance level to \$40 million for the period July 1977 to June 1978, from a low of only \$100,000 for the previous two-year period. The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), a new donor, is appraising and developing three projects with a commitment total of \$73 million for 1977/78. Both donors, like A.I.D., are directing their assistance toward increasing productivity of rural areas. They consider-

GUYANA

ing large irrigation and drainage projects, with possible participation of the Caribbean Development Bank and the European Development Fund. The IBRD is also considering a project in Forestry Development, an area which is believed to have good export potential. The Canadian International Development Agency is also assisting in this area.

A.I.D. Program Direction

During FY 1979 A.I.D. will support the Government's initiative to increase agricultural productivity, including export commodities as well as domestically consumed foods. Projects are proposed or underway to provide credit for small farmers, to improve rural roads thus providing small farmers with more reliable access to markets, and to develop high quality seeds suited to Guyanese conditions. A rice storage project will facilitate increased production by providing additional rice storage and drying capacity in the principal rice growing areas.

A.I.D.'s proposed assistance in health responds to Guyana's initiative to extend minimum basic health care to the 62% of its population who live in rural areas. P.L. 480 Title II Food for Work and Maternal/Child Health programs are proposed to support small scale infrastructure development and to improve nutrition for mothers and children. P.L. 480 Title I assistance is also planned to supply needed foodstuffs and to generate local currency for high priority development activities.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	6	10	12
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-
Total	6	10	12
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	6	41	39
Contract	-	-	-
Total	6	41	39

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS			
CP 79-08			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	6,574	5,818	8,074
Grants	55	670	1,600
Total A.I.D.	6,529	6,488	9,674
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	2,100	2,000
Title II	7	67	25
Total P.L. 480	7	2,167	2,025
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	6,636	8,655	11,699

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

GUYANA

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	5	550	5	500
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	2	1,150	2	1,100
Non-food	-	-	0.1	400	0.1	400
Title I Total		-		2,100		2,000
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs ..		7		67		25
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		7		67		25
Total P.L. 480		7		2,167		2,025

MISSION DIRECTOR Edna A. Boorady

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: GUYANA

CP 79-02

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Rice Modernization	504-0044	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,900	12,255	-	996	-	225	-	420
Seed Farm Development	* 504-0065	78	-	-	310	240	190	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Roads	* 504-0068	77	-	-	800	300	600	585	300	6,200	-	-	-	-	805	-	2,500
Agricultural Sector Development	* 504-0069	79	-	-	-	-	650	200	1,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	1,000
Nutrition Research and Education	* 504-0070	79	-	-	-	-	250	175	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice Stabilization	* 504-0071	78	-	-	-	-	400	250	400	-	-	-	-	5,600	1,000	-	2,000
<u>Health</u>																	
Rural Health Systems	* 504-0066	79	-	-	-	-	300	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,600	500
<u>Education & Human Resources Development</u>																	
Public Sector Manpower Training	504-0012	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	300	-	400
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																	
Feasibility and Pre-Feasibility Studies	504-0009	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,465	2,377	-	-	-	88	-	-
Improvement of Georgetown Streets and Approaches	504-0010	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,200	3,583	-	85	-	1,800	-	817
New Amsterdam Approaches and Canje River Bridge	504-0011	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,800	2,763	-	20	-	1,600	-	437
Special Development Activities	* 504-0031	65	414	365	100	130	100	90	cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL			414	365	1,210	670	2,490	1,600	2,300	33,565	20,987	-	1,101	5,600	5,818	5,600	8,074

*Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

PROGRAM: GUYANA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Agricultural Sector Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79	Loan-3,000; Grant-650	LIFE OF PROJECT Loan-3,000; Grant-2,000
NUMBER 504-0069	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None			

Purpose: To provide assistance to small farmers through the financing of activities that will provide services and incentives to promote increases in the productivity of subsistence farmers and assure marketability of their output.

Background: Of the estimated 50,000 families (average size of family - six persons) engaged in agriculture, the majority are at a subsistence level. These farmers are inhibited from increasing their production for the market primarily by lack of inputs, and related credit, and the lack of marketing infrastructure. In response, the government agriculture plan 1978-82 calls for substantial investment to increase small farmer productivity, reduce post harvest losses, and provide a cash market for increased production. A.I.D. financing will support key components such as those that promote more intensive agriculture among food crop farmers and establish a basic crop collection, storage and distribution infrastructure. The A.I.D. contributions to specific activities will be determined during the feasibility analysis of the various alternatives. The components to be financed will channel government resources to activities in geographic areas that have the highest level of subsistence farmers. Specific investment activities under consideration are supervised agricultural credit; extension/demonstration field centers; rural training centers; input distribution/crop collection centers; regional warehouses and cold storage facilities, including grading and sorting facilities; refrigerated trucks and barges for crop transportation; and credit for agri-business projects.

Host Country and Other Donors: The total government contribution will be approximately \$2 million of a total cost of \$ 7 million. The government will also finance the operating costs of the extension service and other supporting institutions.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will provide a loan of \$3 million and a grant of \$650,000 to finance technical assistance, training, construction services, and equipment necessary to carry out the program.

Beneficiaries: The program will provide services that will directly benefit about 15 percent of the 50,000 Guyanese farm families. All families, however, will not receive all services, since the number of farmers in a specific area who can receive supervised credit will be limited. Many farmers however will be able to utilize the services of the input distribution/crop collection centers and other facilities.

Major Outputs: All Years: Major outputs are anticipated to be a mixture of the following: up to 7 input distribution/market collection centers; up to three regional collection, storage, packaging centers, up to three cold storage facilities, supervised credit support for up to 1,000 farmers.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ Thousands)
FY 79

Grant

Technical Assistance (90 pm)	450
Training	200
Total Grant	650

Loan

Equipment and construction services for marketing infrastructure	2,000
Pesticides, fertilizers, seeds and other inputs on a revolving credit basis	1,000
Total Loan	3,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	L-3,000; G-650	G-1,350	L-3,000; G-2,000	

TITLE Nutrition Research and Education		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 504-0070		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 79 250	LIFE OF PROJECT 500	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To establish a Nutrition Research Institute and to assist in the development of a comprehensive nationwide nutrition education program.

Background: A 1971 Food and Nutrition survey by the Pan American Health Organization estimated that over one-third of Guyanese pre-school-age children were suffering from severe undernourishment. The Guyana National Science Research Council (NSRC) has determined that each year nearly four percent of children between 0-5 years in Guyana were dying, the majority from severe malnutrition. Among children and adults, the Council found that nutritional anaemia and deficiencies of energy and protein are widespread. The NSRC has proposed the establishment of a Nutrition Research Institute to carry out research on the nutritive value of local foods and begin a nationwide program in nutrition education using these foods. The Institute will become the primary institution responsible for conducting a national nutrition education program. The project proposes to provide the Institute technical assistance to (1) assess present Guyanese capability in nutrition; (2) design a program for its improvement; (3) assist in carrying out in-depth research on locally grown produce to determine their nutritive values; (4) assist in the preparation of educational materials to be used in country-wide nutritional program. Additionally, the project would provide the Institute with the necessary equipment to establish an adequate nutritional research laboratory.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Guyana contribution is estimated at \$200,000 for personnel costs and some laboratory equipment.

FY 1979 Program: The FY 1979 program will fund one long-term nutritional research advisor, plus 16 person months of short-term assistance in such fields as nutrition planning and

education. Equipment and training will also be provided.

Beneficiaries: The project, being nation-wide in scope, will benefit the entire population to varying degrees. The rural population, particularly children under five, will be most direct beneficiaries.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>Cumulative</u> <u>All Years</u>
Research studies conducted on locally-grown produce	12
National nutrition education program developed	1
Local technicians trained in nutrition research and education	40

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Consultants (2-1/4 py)	140
Commodities (laboratory equipment)	90
Participant training (1 py)	15
Other costs (preparation of education material)	<u>5</u>
Total	250

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	250	250	500	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	

To be selected

TITLE Rural Health Systems		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 504-0066		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 Loan, 2,600; Grant, 300	LIFE OF PROJECT Loan, 2,600; Grant, 300	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79
					ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To provide basic health facilities and services to the poor majority of Guyana.

Background: Throughout Guyana, there is a serious shortage of skilled health service personnel, and the limited medical facilities and equipment in rural areas are largely obsolete and nonfunctioning. In Guyana there are only 114 medical doctors (accounting for a doctor-to-people ratio of one per 7,000) under the control and jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health, municipalities, and general corporations; 64 Public Health nurses, and 12 community health workers. The total number of health workers of all types is approximately 2,600, located mainly in Region III which contains Georgetown, the capital city. Medical facilities in Guyana are nearly all in or near urban areas. This project will concentrate on the establishment of an in-country cadre of sub-professional personnel, such as medical extender (MEDEX) personnel and community health workers (CHWs) to assume medical and public health responsibility in rural areas under general physician supervision. The integrated system will link supervision, support and referral services between the most basic health entity in a three-tier system, i.e., a post, to the most sophisticated, i.e., a district hospital.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Guyana is expected to contribute \$2.0 million to the project. The IDB is considering a loan in the amount of \$16 million and a grant of about \$1.4 for the expansion and improvement of Guyana's health facilities and equipment, including the construction of 10 district hospitals, 13 health posts and 7 health stations; also technical assistance and training of administrative and support staff is being considered as part of the project. Canada is providing a grant for development of a MEDEX program, with the University of Hawaii providing advisory assistance.

FY 1979 Program: In FY 1979, training of CHW and MEDEX personnel will commence; health manuals will be prepared and logistical equipment, e.g., radios, boats, and visual aids will be provided.

Beneficiaries: It is anticipated that the 65 percent of the population who live in the rural areas will have improved access to health services. Unit cost per beneficiary is \$6.

Major Outputs:

	<u>Cumulative</u> <u>All Years</u>
Trained CHWs	234
Trained MEDEX workers	154
Population accessibility to CHWs at health post locations	134,000
Health manuals developed and issued	3

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79

Grant:	
Consultants (4 py)	<u>300</u>
Total	300
Loan:	
Long and short-term consultants (14 py)	1,000
Training and associated costs (local and abroad)	800
Commodities (vehicles, radios, boat and medical supplies)	700
Contingencies and evaluation	<u>100</u>
Total	2,600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-		
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	L-2,600 G-300	-	L-2,600 G-300	To be selected	

TITLE Seed Farm Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79	190	LIFE OF PROJECT 500
NUMBER 504-0065	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Congressional Notification, pending			

Purpose: To develop at reasonable prices a reliable source of viable agriculture seed that is readily available to the farmer in all areas of the country.

Background and Progress to Date: Expansion and diversification of domestic food crop production carried out almost exclusively by small farmers is essential to permit Guyana to reduce or eliminate food imports, thus saving valuable foreign exchange. Quality seed, available in timely and sufficient quantities, is a critical element in this effort. In FY 78, the Government of Guyana (GOG) will prepare a project work plan, including identification and selection of seed production areas, varieties and amounts needed. Additionally, personnel will be identified for assignment to the project and the training phase of the project will commence. Land preparation will also begin as well as initial seeding.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOG contribution is estimated at \$800,000 over the project life. This project is complementary to and an expanded part of the present Legume Production Program currently being carried out by GOG agriculture staff, with assistance of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IICA).

FY 1979 Program: Technical advisory services and local training will continue to be provided to assist with the planting and harvesting of the seed crops, processing of the seeds, and distribution of the seeds to storage and marketing centers.

Beneficiaries: The estimated 50,000 rural families and urban people who are producing food for home and market will benefit from the project. Especially benefited will be those producers who are in more remote areas, whose trips to the current major source of seed supply entails costly and lengthy journeys. The unit cost per beneficiary is estimated at \$10.

Major Outputs:	Cumulative All Years
Seed production and seed processing specialists trained	35
Locations of foundation seed machinery and equipment	10
Central storage and processing facilities established	3
Regional storage and distribution outlets established	15
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Technical advisory services (25 pm)	110
In-country training	60
Equipment and commodities (specialized tractor, seeds)	20
Total	190

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	310	240		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	310	240	70	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	190	-	500	

TITLE Rural Roads		FUNDS Food & Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 Grant-600		LIFE OF PROJECT Loan-6,200; Grant-1,700
NUMBER 504-0068	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Congressional Notification, 11/15/77				

Purpose: To strengthen and expand the capacity of the Ministry of Works and Transport to maintain and construct Guyana's road systems including a modest feeder road component.

Background: Rice production has almost doubled in the last ten years, and, with three major irrigation and flood control development projects being financed by other donors, is expected to double again in the next ten years. Roads are the key link in the rice production chain as harvested rice must be artificially dried, away from the fields, within three days of the harvest before it can be safely stored in bulk. Since much of the harvest period occurs during the rainy season, and movement of the crops to drying facilities is on less than all-weather roads, heavy vehicles become bogged down and transport of the harvest out of the fields comes to a halt. This stoppage of road transport results in excessive moisture to the rice crop and its consequent spoilage.

This combined loan/grant project is intended to ensure an adequately maintained and expanded rural road transportation system to facilitate the movement of farm produce. In FY 1978, workshop facilities will be expanded, procurement of workshop and laboratory testing equipment, tools and spare parts will take place and a major technical assistance training program will begin.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Guyana's (GOG) contribution to the project amounts to \$2.6 million. This project will complement other donor land development programs being financed by the World Bank, Caribbean Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank by providing an adequately maintained road system in the project areas.

FY 1979 Program: The focus in FY 1979 will be to install major rebuilt workshop equipment; construct a new soils and materials laboratory; and train supervisors, foremen and mechanics.

Beneficiaries: By expanding the area of influence of the rural road system, the project is expected to benefit, at a minimum, 10,000 farm families who will make use of new and improved roads to bring their produce to market. Based on this conservative estimate, the cost per farm family would be \$790.

Major Outputs:

	<u>Cumulative</u> <u>All Years</u>
Overhaul construction equipment	52
Train equipment operators	213
Train mechanics	202
Train engr's/supervisors	329
Construct workshops & lab.	2
Construct feeder roads (miles)	50

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Consultants (96 pm)	530
Training (30 pm)	70
Total	600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		
Through September 30, 1977	L 6,200	-	L 6,200	To be selected.	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	G 800	L 805 G 300			
Estimated through September 30, 1978	L 6,200 G 800	L 805 G 300	L 5,395 G 500		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	G 600	G 300	L 6,200 G 1,700		

TITLE Rice Stabilization		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 504-0071			FY 79	400	LIFE OF PROJECT L 5,600 G 800
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Congressional Notification, pending	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To construct three new regional rice paddy drying and grain storage centers in rice producing areas, and to reconstruct a rice packaging and marketing plant.

Background: Guyana is a country of small rice growers, however, it has continually been faced with insufficient rice paddy drying or storage capacity vis-a-vis its level of production. A FY 1969 A.I.D. loan provided financing for the erection of six paddy drying and storage centers and one milled rice facility with a total capacity estimated at 52,000 metric tons. With rice production nearly doubling between 1968 and 1977 (120,000 M/T to 224,000 M/T) and with production expected to increase to 500,000 M/T by 1987 as a result of three large irrigation and land development projects financed by other donors, the need for drying and storage facilities, now acute, will become more severe in the next ten years. Additionally, there is a need to reconstruct the Georgetown rice packaging and marketing plant destroyed by fire in August 1977 if Guyana is to have the ability to ship rice, its second highest foreign exchange earner, at a time it is experiencing severe balance-of-payment problems. In FY 1978, an updating of the 1967 feasibility study is to be completed to make it relevant to changed processing and engineering technologies. Additionally, an agricultural consulting firm will assist in procurement of equipment for the storage, drying and packing facilities.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Guyana's (GOG) contribution will be \$4 million. The project will complement other donor efforts in expansion of rice production by providing new paddy drying and storage facilities to process increasing outputs. An IBRD irrigation and flood control project will develop 45,000 additional acres for rice cultivation. Two other large rice cultivation expansion projects are being financed by the Inter-American Development and the Caribbean Development Banks.

FY 1979 Program: The design of facilities will be finalized, procurement ordering will be completed and construction will begin on the packaging plant and on the six new regional drying/storage centers.

Beneficiaries: The project will directly benefit the estimated 20,000 families, mostly small farmers, engaged in rice cultivation and assure or create new employment for an estimated 3 to 5 thousand people engaged in activities relating to drying, storage and packaging. Based on the estimated beneficiary figure of 20,000 families, cost per family would approximate \$589.

Major Outputs:	Cumulative All Years
Train farm management cadre	40
Train equipment mechanics and electricians	80
Construct and equip export packaging plant	1
Construct and fully equip new regional drying/storage centers	6

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	(\$ thousands) FY 79
Consultants (Engineer and Agricultural) (80 pm)	400
Total	400

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-		To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	L 5,600	1,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	L 5,600	1,000	L 4,600	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	G 400	G 400	L 5,600 G 800	

TITLE Special Development Activities		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 100	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,214	
NUMBER 504-0031	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 65	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Latin America Programs, p. 124			

Purpose: To promote development initiatives at the community levels, focusing on Guyana's more remote areas, by partially financing small self-help projects (normal maximum \$5,000 per project) of direct benefit to participating communities.

Background and Progress to Date: Since the inception of this project in 1965, assistance has been provided to a variety of community self-help activities including construction of additional rooms for community clinics, providing instruction material and/or rehabilitating trade and vocational training centers, purchasing such things as pipe for a community's water system or books for a rural school. All projects to qualify for this small grant assistance must have a self-help component, e.g., community provides labor for adding a room to clinic, the grant provides funding to purchase cement or wood. During FY 1977, a total of twenty-five community projects were supported by the project, for an average cost of \$4,000 per project. These self-help activities included repairs to a rural school; the supply of agricultural tools to another school, providing funds to build a small bridge, providing piping for water supplies at three different locations and funding part of the construction cost of a medical hut. Twenty-three of the twenty-five community projects assisted were in rural areas of the country.

Host Country and Other Donors: No government contributions are made to these activities. Local groups however generally contribute half of the cost of each project.

FY 1979 Program: As in the FY 78 program, high priority will continue to be given to assistance to construction of small clinics and schools in rural areas.

Major Outputs: All Years: Projects are dependent on specific assistance requests submitted by communities and other local organizations, hence outputs cannot be pre-determined. There are expected to be, however, clinics constructed, additions to schools, basic water supply systems established and similar community endeavors.

Beneficiaries: Normally small community groups unable, due to lack of funds, to finance solely on their own. An estimated average number of beneficiaries per project is 500, an average of \$8 per person based on average project cost of \$4,000.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Community self-help projects	<u>100</u>
Total	100

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	414	365	49	None
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	100	130		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	514	495	19	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	100	600	1,214	

COUNTRY: GUYANA

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM	----- FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT -----					----- U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS -----		
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977	TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-77	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	0.2	1.3	2.0	0.1	6.3			
LOANS.....	-	1.0	1.8	-	6.2			
GRANTS.....	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1			
A. AID AND PREDECES.....	0.1	1.0	1.8	*	6.3			
LOANS.....	-	1.0	1.8	-	6.2			
GRANTS.....	0.1	*	*	*	0.1			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)....	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	*			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	-			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	-			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	-			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	*			
E. RELIEF+EC. DEV & WFP.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	*			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	-	-	-	-	-			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	*	0.1	*	-	-			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	*	0.1	*	-	-			
PEACE CORPS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
OTHER.....	*	0.1	*	-	-			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	-	-	-	-	-			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
A. MAP GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	-	-	-	-	-			
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-	-			
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	0.2	1.3	2.0	0.1				
LOANS.....	-	1.0	1.8	-				
GRANTS.....	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1				
OTHER US LOANS.....	3.6	-	4.6	-	-			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	3.6	-	-	-	-			
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	4.6	-	-			

* LESS THAN \$50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

ECONOMIC PROGRAM OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ¹
TOTAL	1.7	-	*	69.4
IBRD	0.1	-	-	40.9
IDA	-	-	-	13.5
UNDP	1.6	-	*	14.0
Other UN	-	-	-	1.0
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1966-76
TOTAL	7.8	6.4	-	64.5
United Kingdom	3.9	2.5	-	37.2
Canada	2.0	2.4	-	21.9
Japan	0.2	1.1	-	2.0
Germany	0.2	0.2	-	1.7
France	1.5	-	-	1.5
Other	*	0.2	-	0.2
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-76
TOTAL	-	5.0	-	20.0
Venezuela	-	-	-	15.0
UAE	-	5.0	-	5.0
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNITARIAN COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1966-77	
TOTAL	-	20.0	-	56.0
USSR	-	a	-	a
Eastern Europe	-	20.0	-	20.0
China	-	-	-	36.0

^P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only. UAE-United Arab Emirates.
^aAn economic cooperation agreement has been signed, but information on the amount of aid extended, if any, is not available.

Haiti

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 5,270

Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 190

Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) 0.7%

Life expectancy(1973) 50 years

Literacy rate.....(1973) 11% ,Male 14% ,Female 8%

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural
production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 0.1%

Annual per capita agricultural
production growth rate.....(1955-1975) -1.9%

Food production per capita.....(dollars 1976) \$8.44

Major subsistence crop..... corn

% of arable land.....(1975) 63%

Major cash crop..... sugar

% of arable land.....(1975) 9%

Major exports.....(1975) coffee, bauxite

Major agricultural exports.....(1975) coffee

Value of all exports
(\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1973) 52, (74) 74, (75) 80

Exports to U.S.
(\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 112, (75) 107, (76) 149

Major agricultural imports.....(1975) cereals, fixed vegetable oils

Value of all imports
(\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1973) 74, (74) 109, (75) 142

Imports from U.S.
(\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 125, (75) 144, (76) 150

Trade balance, last 3 years.....(1973) -22, (74) -35, (75) -62

Main trading partners... U.S.

Official international reserves,
gross holdings, last 3 years... (1974) 19.8, (75) 12.5, (76) 28.0

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years.....(1974) 160, (75) 186, (76) 199

Total domestic revenues
(\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 61, (74) 67, (75) 95

Central government total
expenditures, last 3 years
(\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 66, (74) 88, (75) 133

Deficit or surplus
(\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) -5, (74) -21, (75) -38

Defense expenditures, last 3 years

as % of total expenditures.....(1973) 14.9%, (74) 10.6%, (75) 7.8%

as % of GNP.....(1973) 1.6%, (74) 1.3%, (75) 1.1%

Service payments on external public
debt as % of goods and non-factor
services, latest..... n.a.

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$9.3 million

as % of country central government
expenditures..... 7.0%

as % of country imports of goods
and services..... 6.5%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population
15 years of age and below...(1972) 43% (15/40) 38% (40+) 19%

Population growth rate....(1970-1971) 1.7% (1976-1977) 2.1%

Proportion of population in
urban areas.....(1972) 20% (1976) 21%

Proportion of labor force in
agriculture.....(1970) 77%

Major causes of mortality...(1970) nutritional diseases, pneumonia, tetanus

Major causes of morbidity...(1970) enteritis, accidents,

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 149

People per doctor.....(1973) 9,300

HAITI

PROGRAM SUMMARY								CP 79-13
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>								
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
1977								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants ...	20,723	11,477	670	8,300	-	74	202	
Total ..	20,723	11,477	670	8,300	-	74	202	
1978								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants ...	15,340	5,855	975	5,075	677	2,758	-	
Total ..	15,340	5,855	975	5,075	677	2,758	-	
1979								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants ...	16,886	8,970	1,400	1,000	3,036	2,480	-	
Total ..	16,886	8,970	1,400	1,000	3,036	2,480	-	

The United States has a basic humanitarian interest in providing development assistance to Haiti -- the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere and one of the 29 "relatively least developed countries" in the world. A successful development program will also help to stem the large-scale illegal immigration of Haitians into the United States.

The United States and Haiti have been closely linked by history in our shared struggles for independence -- Haiti was the world's first Black republic; by geography -- Haiti is only 600 miles from Miami; and by our common desire for mutually advantageous trade and investment.

Development Overview

Haiti's acute poverty is apparent from the following: life expectancy is 52 years; infant mortality is 149 per thousand; caloric intake is only 85% of minimum standards; 75% of the chil-

dren suffer from some degree of malnutrition; over 80% of the population is illiterate; over 80% of the population has an annual per capita income below \$100.

In its efforts to improve the living conditions of its people, Haiti faces several major obstacles: the government's financial and human resources fall far short of the need; public institutions are weak at the national level and almost non-existent at the local level; economic infrastructure is rudimentary (e.g., there is no national electric grid; there are few all-weather roads); population has outstripped the land's carrying capacity, and erosion is a serious problem all over the country.

Socio-Economic Performance

Measures to improve the welfare of the rural poor are being given high priority by the Haitian Government for the first time. Haiti has published a new five year development program which gives the highest priority to increasing agricultural production. Health and education also have high priorities. An official disaster relief organization has been established. The downward trend in real salaries for government employees has been reversed and an Administrative Reform Commission has been created to increase the effectiveness of government operations.

External Donors

There is active multilateral (especially Inter-American Development Bank, World Bank, and United Nations) and bilateral (especially Canada, West Germany, and France) donor interest in Haiti. Within the framework of an OAS-sponsored Joint Commission, the foreign assistance agencies and the Haitian Government have launched a coordinated development program. This program includes a budgetary and institutional reform. For example,

HAITI

the government has committed itself to a substantial increase in the flow of Haitian resources to development and has invited IMF experts to assist in fiscal reform.

AID Program Direction

The United States is directing major assistance to increasing agricultural productivity on small farms, to improving the rural transportation system, to improving health through a rural health delivery system and nutrition programs, and to increasing the availability of voluntary family planning services.

With American assistance, the Haitian Government has: sharply reduced malaria; increased persons enrolled in family planning programs in 1977 by 40%; created an effective rural development organization (HACHO) for Northwest Haiti; created a road maintenance organization; created a program to increase the production and income of small coffee farmers.

The FY 1979 program will add new projects to: provide hill farmers with a technology package to increase production and conserve the soil; launch a nutrition program; strengthen community development programs; establish small rural enterprises; establish a para-professional engineering institute; strengthen efforts in non-formal and vocational education. New activities will also be launched with private voluntary organizations, including one to strengthen women in development.

The A.I.D. program will be complemented by PL 480 Title I and Title II assistance: Title II commodities will assist maternal and child health programs and food-for-work projects; Title I will provide essential foodstuffs and generate local currency for vitally-needed development projects.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel ^d			
Direct Hire ^b	24	31	34
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	33	73	95
Total	57	104	129
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	36	25	46
Contract	65	169	193
Total	101	194	239

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS			
CP 79-08			
(In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	2,218	5,129	5,900
Grants	5,446	13,081	18,808
Total A.I.D.	7,664	18,210	24,708
P.L. 480**			
Title I	11,067	10,500	11,000
Title II	8,998	4,844	5,050
Total P.L. 480	20,065	15,344	16,050
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	27,729	33,554	40,758

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

HAITI

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	33.6	4,130	40	4,400	40	4,300
Rice	8.3	2,500	10	3,300	10	3,000
Feedgrains	10.5	1,058	-	-	10	900
Vegoil	5.3	3,379	5	2,800	5	2,800
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		11,067		10,500		11,000
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		8,065		4,495		4,175
World Food Programs ..		933		349		875
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		8,998		4,844		5,050
Total P.L. 480		20,065		15,344		16,050

MISSION DIRECTOR Lawrence E. Harrison

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

CP 79-02

PROGRAM: HAITI

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
Food and Nutrition																	
Rural Community Development	* 521-0061	66	3,515	3,376	400	487	250	202	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Development Support I	521-0069	73	1,877	1,464	-	393	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road Maintenance I	521-0072	73	2,050	1,848	-	262	-	-	-	3,150	3,138	-	79	-	12	-	-
Small Farmer Development	* 521-0073	74	1,079	817	195	339	184	202	-	6,000	1,377	-	22	-	1,457	-	1,500
Agricultural Feeder Roads	521-0074	76	1,350	403	1,050	1,020	-	850	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	2,800	-	2,000
Nutrition Improvement	* 512-0075	76	700	360	290	290	200	330	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Agricultural Development	* 521-0078	TQ	3,390	1	1,020	1,500	1,386	2,130	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	860	-	2,400
Small Farmer Marketing	* 512-0083	77	750	-	600	600	590	590	4,210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road Maintenance II	* 521-0084	77	6,550	-	1,300	1,400	600	3,600	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Development Support II	* 521-0092	78	-	-	1,000	350	583	633	642	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental Preservation	* 521-0096	79	-	-	-	-	2,641	421	4,524	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Community Development	* 521-0097	79	-	-	-	-	600	120	3,360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Small Enterprise Development	* 521-0098	79	-	-	-	-	1,336	420	3,863	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intersectoral Nutrition Development	* 521-0099	79	-	-	-	-	600	100	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population Planning																	
Family Planning	521-0071	75	1,047	548	-	499	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maternal Child Health/FP	* 521-0087	78	-	-	975	694	1,400	900	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health																	
Strengthening Health Service I	521-0070	74	5,214	4,583	-	631	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strengthening Health Service II	521-0086	79	7,100	-	425	1,800	-	2,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Health Delivery Systems	* 521-0091	78	-	-	4,650	1,900	1,000	2,200	3,825	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education & Human Resources Developm't																	
Administrative Trng & Improvement	* 521-0079	78	-	-	677	100	541	550	351	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Para-Professional Engineering Edu.	* 521-0104	79	-	-	-	-	1,495	-	1,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vocational Education	* 521-0111	79	-	-	-	-	1,000	100	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected Development Activities																	
Special Development Activities	* 521-0062	68	910	856	75	76	75	75	cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disaster Preparedness	* 521-0082	78	-	-	60	20	150	100	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Finance Corporation	* 521-0085	78	-	-	2,000	500	1,290	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriate Technology	* 521-0095	78	-	-	623	280	490	650	219	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Resources and Studies	* 521-0100	79	-	-	-	-	385	385	815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PVO Development Support	* 521-0108	79	-	-	-	-	90	30	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Disaster Relief	521-	77	202	202	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL			35,734	14,458	15,340	13,081	16,886	18,808	29,873	22,150	4,515	-	101	-	5,129	-	5,900

*Detailed project narrative-See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

PROGRAM: HAITI

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Environmental Preservation		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 2,641		LIFE OF PROJECT 7,165
NUMBER 521-0096	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To assist Haiti in designing and executing agricultural development projects involving small farmers in mountain areas which preserve the fragile resource base in these areas.

Background: A population density of more than 1000 inhabitants per square mile of cultivable land, coupled with the limited amount of land appropriate for intensive food production, means that most of the 600,000 farm holdings in the country are located on slopes which are only suited for production of tree crops, grazing, and watershed protection. Many of these slopes are of necessity farmed intensively by their occupants with clean-tilled food crops such as cereal grains. Furthermore, the need for charcoal has resulted in removal of much of the natural cover from great expanses of hill land. These destructive agricultural practices have resulted in low water holding capacity of the land, excessive run-off, high rates of sheet and gully erosion, clogged streams, and damaged valley lands. Continuing erosion has seriously affected food production and jeopardizes the long-run capacity of Haiti to support its people. This project is designed to give the Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Rural Development (DARNDR) the capacity to plan, develop, and implement agricultural production systems for these areas which maintain the productive capability of the land over the long term by preserving the natural resource base.

Host Country and Other Donors: It is expected that the Government of Haiti and community groups will contribute a significant percentage of the total project cost. The Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Science (IICA) has strengthened the technical input into the research phase of the project.

FY 1979 Program: The first two years of the project will concentrate on special studies, including a survey of hill agricultural techniques and the collection of baseline data. In 1979, A.I.D. assistance will consist of a full time agronomist and conservationist, short term consultants and training of DARNDR technicians. Major

field operations will commence in the second year of the project and will involve the construction of 30,000 hectares of conservation structures and terraces during the life of the project.

Beneficiaries: Hill farmers--whose per capita annual income of \$80 is substantially lower than the national average--will be benefited directly through an improved standard of living and by being provided with the means of maintaining that standard of living in future years. Farmers in the valleys below the treated watershed areas will benefit from the decreased flooding of their fields and siltation of irrigation works.

Major Outputs	Cumulative All Years
Completed studies in specific fields	-
Program of adaptive research implemented by DARNDR	1
Package of tree crops practices developed, tested and extended	1
DARNDR capacity established	1
Watershed restorations (number of hectares)	
Major Improvement (\$250 per hectare)	30,000
Minor Improvement (\$100 per hectare)	2,000
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Technical Assistance (200 pms)	1,000
Training	125
Commodities	516
Other Costs:	
Special studies, evaluation and misc.	150
Local Labor for conservation structures	550
Ag. Credit Fund	200
Construction	100
Total	7,641

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,641	4,524	7,165	

TITLE Integrated Community Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
			FY 79 600	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,950
NUMBER 521-0097	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>			ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To stimulate community councils and other local organizations to become centers of development in their communities.

Background: Strong community organizations, both formal and informal, are important in Haiti's economic and social development. The less sophisticated organizations, such as the community councils and the agriculture credit societies which the Government of Haiti's National Office of Literacy and Community Action (ONAAC) is attempting to strengthen, can be essential instruments in ensuring community motivation and acceptance of change. Under this project, A.I.D. will support ONAAC's efforts to organize and strengthen rural community councils and other local organizations, and to increase the development orientation of these organizations. Activities will include membership campaigns, in some cases through adult functional education programs in Creole, and support of development projects carried out by the local organizations.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Haitian Government currently provides administrative facilities and salaries for ONAAC. The World Bank is funding an ONAAC-administered adult education and community council organization program in the Artibonite Valley. The French government has provided personnel and educational materials incidental to research on methods of implementing adult functional education in Creole, and the Organization of American States is funding for FY 78 a center for training of ONAAC promoters. The UNDP is providing technical assistance for administrative improvement of ONAAC.

FY 1979 Program: The following activities will be supported in four selected target areas containing functioning community councils: organizational modifications to facilitate decision-making of development matters; membership among the poorer citizens of the community in the councils; and implementation of projects

such as construction of feeder roads, schools, clinics and potable water systems.

Beneficiaries: Members of rural communities will be the primary beneficiaries. Community council-led development activities such as road or water projects, will benefit all citizens in the community.

Major Outputs:

	Cumulative All Years
Membership drive for councils	1
Council leadership training	1
Specific community projects	300

A.I.D. Financed Inputs

	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Long-term contract advisors (80 pms)	\$ 400
Short-term advisors	-
Supplies	80
Vehicles	60
Operations	40
Evaluation	-
Training	20
Total	<u>600</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	600	3,350	3,950	

PROGRAM: HAITI

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Rural Small Enterprise Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 1,336		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,199
NUMBER 521-0098	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To finance establishment of a small enterprise development program which will help create or expand alternate opportunities for off-farm employment and income in the rural areas.

Background: Given the small amount of arable land available for each member of the rural population, the poor soil, the ruggedness of the terrain, and the lack of water, agriculture is not a complete solution to the income problems of Haiti's rural poor. Alternate or supplemental job opportunities must be created in rural areas to reduce the level of rural unemployment and to provide additional income to that provided by agricultural production. Moreover, repair facilities, services, processing, packing, and transport facilities are all lacking in rural Haiti and are needed by farmers.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Haiti is expected to contribute a minimum of \$160,000 to cover the personnel and operating costs of the rural small enterprise development organization established under the project.

FY 1979 Program: The program in FY 79 will be largely devoted to staffing and training personnel to operate a rural small enterprise credit organization and identifying the first round of suitable sub-projects. Long-term technical advisors will be contracted to assist with the establishment of the organization, the training of personnel, the identification of sub-projects, and sub-projects implementation (including such things as technical and managerial assistance to rural entrepreneurs, and the procurement and installation of necessary equipment to start rural enterprises).

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be owners of small rural enterprises started or expanded under this project. However, each enterprise will be selected according to criteria which will emphasize employment of local residents, utilization of local production and expansion of local markets. The bulk of the monetary and other benefits, therefore, are expected to go to the low-income residents of rural areas. In particular, the project will aim at providing employment for landless peasants who are most often unemployed and migrating to Port-au-Prince in increasing numbers. Whenever possible, the enterprises will be organized as cooperatives and community undertakings to better distribute the benefits.

Major Outputs:

	<u>Cumulative</u> <u>All Years</u>
Rural small enterprise development organization established	1
New enterprises established	45

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands) <u>FY 79</u>
Credit Fund	-
Technical Assistance	1,136
Vehicles/Office Equipment	<u>200</u>
Total	1,336

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,336	3,863	5,199	

TITLE Intersectoral Nutrition Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 600	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,000	
NUMBER 521-0099	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None			

Purpose: This project has a threefold purpose: to expand coverage of nutrition activities by introducing additional nutrition interventions such as mass media nutrition education and the fortification of wheat; to foster increased intersectoral coordination and collaboration in the areas of nutrition at all levels of the Government of Haiti (GOH); and to strengthen the technical and administrative capability of the GOH Bureau of Nutrition (BON).

Background: Overpopulation, malnutrition and illness constitute a vicious circle in Haiti and are barriers to economic development. Between 20 and 25 percent of all Haitian children under five years of age suffer from second and third degree malnutrition.

The major nutrition effort to date by the BON has been to support Mothercraft Center programs aimed at rehabilitating severely malnourished children by feeding the children and providing nutrition education to their mothers. The following studies, commissioned for FY 1978, will expand our understanding of needed additional nutrition interventions:

- 1) Mothercraft center performance analysis
- 2) Identification of social practices impacting on nutritional status of children
- 3) Farmer income/nutrition status survey.

Feasibility studies of food fortification and mass media nutrition education programs will also be undertaken in 1978 as a prelude to possible expansion under this project.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Pan American Health Organization provides technical assistance to the Department of Public Health and Population in the area of Nutrition. The contribution of the Haitian Government will include personnel, office space, equipment, and a cash contribution yet to be determined.

FY 1979 Program: In 1979, A.I.D. will support the strengthening of the Mothercraft and the under-five clinic system. The results of the various feasibility studies will be analyzed in 1979 with particular attention paid to food fortification techniques.

Long and short-term technical training for BON personnel will also be initiated.

Beneficiaries: Malnourished children under five years and their mothers constitute the major beneficiaries.

Major Outputs:

Mothercraft centers established and improved
 Under five clinics established and improved
 Radio programs on nutrition developed
 Wheat flour fortification plan developed

The establishment of quantifiable output targets will be determined by the studies now underway or planned for 1978.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79

Technical Assistance (28 pms)	140
Participants	45
Commodities & Equipment	215
Other	200
Total	600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	600	2,400	3,000	

PROGRAM: HAITI

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Para-Professional Engineering		FUNDS Education & Human Resources	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT
Education		Development	FY 79	1,495	2,945
NUMBER 521-0104	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None	FY 79	FY 82	OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To develop a para-professional engineering education capability in Haiti.

Background: As increasing emphasis is being placed on rural development in Haiti, the Haitian Government (GOH) and external donors are rapidly expanding their investments in agricultural development, erosion control, infrastructure construction and other projects. These activities will require large numbers of Haitian engineering technicians who are able to plan, schedule, supervise and inspect construction and other engineering projects with only minimal professional supervision. Currently there is no institution in Haiti which provides engineering training at the para-professional level. Professional engineers are being trained, but they draw much higher salaries and are sufficiently qualified to be subject to the "brain drain" to developed countries. This grant will assist the GOH in establishing a National Technical Center to train 100 engineering technicians per year. Graduates of the school will receive a certificate comparable to a United States "Associate Degree in Engineering," obtainable at several community and junior colleges. They will be trained to work in such priority areas as erosion control, soil construction and maintenance, rural sanitation, and building construction.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOH will provide approximately \$450,000 for land and operating expenses in support of this project.

FY 1979 Program: To support establishment of the National Technical Center. Financing will be provided for consultants, curriculum development, training of Haitian faculty, construction and procurement of commodities.

Beneficiaries:

The initial beneficiaries will be the engineering technicians who graduate from the Center. The ultimate beneficiaries, however, will be the members of the rural population benefitting from the development projects carried out with the help of these graduates.

Major Outputs:

	Cumulative	All Years
Construction of training facilities		1
Para-professional engineering curriculum		1
Trainees		300

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)	
	FY 79	
Long- and short-term consultants (79 pms)	395	
Faculty and Administrative training	25	
Equipment and Commodities	100	
Facilities	975	
Total	1,495	

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,495	1,450	2,945	

TITLE Vocational Education		FUNDS Education & Human Resources		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 521-0111		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		FY 79	1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION		ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
PRIOR REFERENCE None		None		FY 79	FY 81	FY 82

Purpose: To identify skill shortages in Haitian occupational sectors which are critical to development and provide vocational training to fill these manpower voids.

Background: A basic problem in Haiti is the chronic absence of skilled human resources in agricultural and industrial arts. The rural areas lacked skilled craftsmen and small enterprises which could form the basis of modern economic activity. There are some 10 public vocational schools which in theory train mechanics, ironworkers, masons, cabinet makers, plumbers, electricians, weavers, etc., but in reality teach chiefly non-vocational secondary school subjects. Vocational training is provided primarily by private schools. There is a need for public vocational education programs, formal or non-formal, closely linked to development needs in key areas. The International Labor Organization (ILO) is conducting a study on export industries in Port au Prince which will serve as a basis for further analysis of skills requirements in the chief job markets.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Haiti will provide administrators, teachers and basic facilities. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and France will assist through the National Institute of Technical Training (INFP) in curriculum and facilities planning. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) will assist in the rehabilitation of two urban vocational schools.

FY 1979 Program: A master plan of skills required for development will be prepared, administrative and teacher requirements determined, and curriculum development initiated. Construction and rehabilitation of schools will be started and equipment ordered. Administrators and teachers will be trained in the U.S. and locally.

Beneficiaries: The project will provide a supply of vocationally trained craftsmen in key areas who will be absorbed into development projects and activities or who will establish themselves in small private businesses and fill the growing needs in communities for skilled craftsmen. With an improved supply of skilled workers Haiti will be able to maintain the many facilities being built as part of Haiti's development program.

Major Outputs:

- Skill requirements projections completed
- GOH Vocational Education Administrative Plan
- Curriculum developed
- Training materials developed
- Training facilities and equipment upgraded
- Vocational training provided at upgraded facilities

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Technical advisory services	450
Construction and rehabilitation	300
Vocational training equipment	100
Participant training	60
Local training	20
Commodities	50
Local costs	20
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	2,000	3,000	

PROGRAM: HAITI

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Special Development Activities		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79	75	LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER 521-0062	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 147	FY 68	FY Continuing	FY Continuing

Purpose: To assist small self-help community and cooperative activities in such fields as irrigation, education, health, potable water, agricultural production, vocational training and crafts production.

Background: Over 220 small project proposals have been approved since the beginning of this project. The average cost per project is between \$5,000 and \$7,000 and most are completed within one year. Rural communities are required to provide contributions of labor and local materials. The projects are often undertaken under the direction and administration of voluntary agencies, e.g. CARE, Catholic Relief Services, and Church World Services. Typical projects are designed to improve living conditions in rural communities by providing supplemental financial resources needed to purchase equipment and materials for such small self-help community projects as construction of schools, improving of constructing small irrigation facilities, construction of clinics, and developing or improving village water sources. A.I.D. has helped build grain storage facilities on the island of La Gonave, provided tools for self-help community road repair projects, assisted in the purchase of an electricity-generating windmill for a hospital and school complex at Mole St. Nicholas, and helped construct a furniture crafts shop near Les Cayes. In FY 1977, funds were used for such projects as: the repair of a school in Jacmel, the construction of dispensaries at Dessalines and Cap-Haitien, the rewiring of an important electrical and equipment trade school in Port-au-Prince, the purchase of tools for two-self-help road projects near Bainet and Trouin, and the capping of a spring near Riviere Froide.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Canadian International Development Association supports small self-help activities similar to those assisted under this project. The communities contribute labor and materials.

FY 1979 Program: In 1979 an estimated 12 projects will be approved for funding.

Beneficiaries: Members of rural poor communities throughout the country.

Major Outputs: Cumulative
All Years

Number of projects implemented by rural communities, cooperatives, or artisan groups 242

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79

Support for small self-help projects 75

Total 75

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	910	856		None.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	75	76		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	985	932	53	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	75	Continuing	Continuing	

TITLE Development Research & Studies		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 521-0100		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 79	385	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,200
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To create an institutional capacity within Haiti to conduct research on the economic, cultural, and social factors which affect the Haitian poor.

Background: Social and economic progress in Haiti will be strengthened by an increase in knowledge of many facets of Haitian life important to development such as family planning, aspiration of women, the Haitian peasant's attitude toward development, and the impact of development programs now in progress. None of the research groups now in Haiti is in a position to sponsor adequate development research or to collect and catalogue the studies which have been made. This project proposes to develop a Haitian institute which will sponsor research on development problems of the poor. Members of both the Haitian and American research community will participate in the research and prepare studies. A liaison committee will be established in the United States to identify American researchers and negotiate terms of their fellowships. The studies which result will be used as a foundation for planning and executing projects directed toward the Haitian poor.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Haitian Government will contribute \$100,000 over the three years of the project to cover staffing of the institute and support research activities.

FY 1979 Program: In FY 1979, the research institute's board of directors will be appointed, facilities will be constructed, the liaison committee to identify potential researchers in the United States will be established, and development studies will be initiated.

Beneficiaries: The studies produced under this project will contribute to a better understanding of those economic, cultural, and social factors which influence the development process in

Haiti as it pertains to the poor majority. The ultimate beneficiaries, therefore, are the Haitian poor.

Major Outputs:

	<u>Cumulative</u> <u>All Years</u>
Facilities for research institute constructed	1
Board of directors of institute appointed	1
Liaison committee established	1
Development studies initiated (number)	150

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands) <u>FY 1979</u>
Technical assistance (33 yms)	163
Liaison office staff	58
Constructing and equipping research institute	40
Participant training	45
Studies by American researchers	36
Studies by Haitian researchers	43
TOTAL	385

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	385	815	1,200	

PROGRAM: HAITI

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE PVO Development Support		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 521-0108		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 79	90	LIFE OF PROJECT 490
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: In cooperation with the Government of Haiti (GOH) to develop a strategy to insure the maximum involvement of Private and Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) in Haiti's development effort; to inventory the skills possessed by the PVOs; and to establish a centralized technical assistance cadre upon which the PVO groups in Haiti can draw in strengthening projects designed to improve the living conditions of the rural poor.

Background: Over 150 PVOs are registered with the Government to work in Haiti, and a large number of these organizations are actively engaged in developmental activities. The UN estimates that through 1973 the assistance provided by these organizations exceeded that provided in total by all the bilateral and international donors. In 1976 alone, this assistance, exclusive of PL-480 food, was estimated to be in excess of \$8.5 million. The PVOs usually have small staffs, however, and they often lack the breadth and depth of experience which are needed for the design and implementation of sound projects.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOH is expected to make a sizable contribution to the overall costs of the project. As mentioned above PVOs have been significant donors to Haiti for charitable and development activities.

FY 1979 Program: Inventory of the PVOs to determine the nature and extent of their skills, development of a strategy for the maximum involvement of the PVOs in the GOH's development activities, establishment of a centralized pool of technical experts who will advise and assist the PVOs in the design and implementation of projects, and support to perhaps four PVO projects at an estimated technical assistance cost per project of \$10,000.

Beneficiaries: This project will benefit the rural poor by

improving the quality of PVO development projects.

Major Outputs:

Inventory of PVO skills
Formulate PVO/GOH Development Strategy
Support to PVO Developmental Projects

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Technical Assistance	90
Total	<u>90</u>

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	90	400	490	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

TITLE Rural Community Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 521-0061		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	FY 79 250	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,165	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Latin America Programs, p. 135	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 66	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To institutionalize community self-help efforts in the impoverished northwest area of Haiti through the development of community councils which effectively implement the concepts and techniques of self-help community development.

Background: The project is being directed by the Haitian American Community Help Organization (HACHO), which provides nearly all the social services in the severely impoverished Northwest portion of the country. Currently HACHO is working with 108 community councils. The number of councils is down from the previous year's 129 because of the closing of some inactive councils, due largely to the detrimental effect of recent severe droughts on council activity. Plans for FY 1978 and FY 1979 emphasize intensification of personnel training and activity with community councils. The project continues to emphasize preventive rather than curative health care and also encourages road-building, road-maintenance, and other community-developed projects. An intensive outside evaluation of HACHO has found that the expansion and maintenance of the road network has linked the area to the rest of the country and significantly increased commerce in the Northwest.

Host Country and Other Donors: The \$1,400,000 allocated for the life of this project by the Haitian Government has been and will be used on a basis of 75% for administration, including salaries, and 25% for material support to projects. The West German Government is committed to supply \$850,000 in 1978, and while assistance for 1979 has not been determined, 95% is allocated to material support and 5% to administrative costs.

FY 1979 Program: HACHO will continue its activities in agricultural and community development and preventive health care. Major soil conservation, reforestation and handicrafts promotion activities will be accelerated.

Beneficiaries: The inhabitants of the drought-stricken Northwest portion of Haiti are the beneficiaries of this program. HACHO gives direct assistance to 148,000 people in this region.

Major Outputs:

	<u>Cumulative</u> <u>All Years</u>
Coops established	2
Roads improved and maintained (miles)	280
Major road reconstruction (miles)	107
Potable water systems built	60
Irrigation systems built	24
Community Councils supervising credit	8
Tree seedlings planted (000's)	2,020
Soil conservation, rock walls constructed and contours dug (miles)	540

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
CARE advisors - (11 pms)	55
Commodities (vehicles)	65
HACHO operating expenses	<u>130</u>
Total	250

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	3,515	3,376	129	CARE, INC.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	400	487		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	3,915	3,863	52	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	250	-	1165	

PROGRAM: HAITI

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Small Farmer Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 184		LIFE OF PROJECT 7,458
NUMBER 521-0073	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 74	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Latin America Programs, p. 136				

Purpose: To help two government agencies implement a crop production program for small coffee farmers living in isolated mountainous areas.

Background: Coffee is the traditional cash crop in Haiti. It is cultivated by more than 40 percent of Haitian peasants on approximately 240,000 hectares of rugged, isolated, mountain land. Productivity is on the average of 250 kilograms per hectare, one of the world's lowest. This is attributable to many factors, among which are a low level of credit and obsolete production techniques. This project seeks to increase coffee production on approximately 8,000 hectares owned by small farmers whose average holding is 2.6 hectares by introducing a technological package, a credit delivery system, and access roads. The credit delivery system now exists and four coffee centers, while not totally complete, are in operation.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Haiti is contributing \$2.2 million for the maintenance and staffing of the coffee centers, subsidization of fertilizer sales, and the development of improved coffee varieties.

FY 1979 Program: Construction of the coffee centers will be completed, a regular schedule of field demonstrations for the farmers will be established, and managers of the coffee co-ops will be trained.

Beneficiaries: This project is benefiting poor farmers engaged in coffee production in isolated mountain areas through technological aid and access to credit.

Major Outputs:

	<u>Cumulative</u> <u>All Years</u>
Farmer groups organized	870
Farmer groups receiving loans	1,230
Number of hectares covered by loans	7,833
Metric tons fertilizer purchased	12,627
Cash credit issued (\$000)	353
Fertilizer credit issued (\$000)	543
Total loans granted (\$000)	1,319
Coffee centers under construction or completed	8

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands) FY 79
Technical assistance	184
Commodities	-
Other costs	-
Fertilizer purchases	-
Construction of coffee centers	-
Equipment for centers	-
Total	184

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	L-6,000; G-1,079	L-1,377; G -817		Credit Union National Association (CUNA)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	G- 195	L-1,457; G -339		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	L-6,000; G-1,274	L-2,834; G-1,156	L-3,156; G- 118	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	G- 184	-	L-6,000; G-1,458	

TITLE Nutrition Improvement		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT	
NUMBER 521-0075		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 79 200		1,289	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80		ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80	
PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78		Latin America Programs, p. 138		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76			

Purpose: To inform Haitian mothers of the best choice of available foods and food preparation required for good health; to protect mothers and children against certain serious infectious diseases; to teach farm families to grow more nutritious food crops; and to determine the most cost-effective approaches to reducing malnutrition of the poor.

Background: This project builds directly on the successful experience of the Haitian Government's Bureau of Nutrition (BON) in altering the methods which rural Haitian women use in feeding their pre-school children. They are provided daily high protein meals prepared from local foodstuffs at a community mothercraft center. Following direct participation of the mothers in preparation of the meals at the centers, it is expected that techniques for preparation of high protein meals will be adopted in the households. The centers remain operational in a given community long enough to raise the nutritional status of the children served. The BON currently operates 27 centers directly and provides training and supervision for centers sponsored by Church World Services, Catholic Relief Services and other private voluntary agencies, as well as the Haitian American Community Help Organization (HACHO). The BON also employs 20 agricultural extension agents who, working out of the Mothercraft Centers, distribute seeds and fertilizers and provide appropriate agricultural education.

Host Country and Other Donors: The contribution of the Haitian Government includes personnel, office space, equipment and funds for seeds.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will continue to support operation of the 27 government nutrition centers at \$2,700 per center per year, training and supervision of the HACHO and Private Voluntary Organization centers, and production of a food supplement and nutrition education materials for distribution in approximately 110 health institutions. Training programs for nutrition workers will likewise be continued in 1979.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries of this project are severely malnourished children of under five years of age. This project directly reaches 3,600 children and their mothers in the centers operated by the BON. An additional 6,000 children are reached through the HACHO and Private Voluntary Organization nutrition centers.

Major Outputs:	FY 77	Cumulative All Years
Existing nutrition centers upgraded	7	18
New nutrition centers established	20	36
Nutrition personnel trained	70	160
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)	
	FY 79	
Personnel	40	
Operating expenses	140	
Commodities	20	
Total	200	

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	700	360	340	Church World Services Catholic Relief Services Haitian American Community Help Organization -(HACHO)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	290	290		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	990	650	340	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	200	99	1,289	

TITLE Integrated Agricultural Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 1,386		LIFE OF PROJECT L-8,000 G-5,796	
NUMBER 521-0078	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY TQ	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Latin America Programs, p. 139			

Purpose: To develop the institutional capacity of Haiti's Department of Agriculture and community organizations to deliver productive resources and services to small farmers.

Background: Crop yields in Haiti are among the lowest in the world, yet agriculture accounts for approximately 45% of the gross domestic product and employs more than 80% of the population. Under this project, which consists of an \$8.0 million loan signed on April 27, 1977 and compensatory grant assistance, A.I.D. is financing the development and testing in four areas of a prototype institutional system for providing increased resources and improved services to Haitian farmers. Grant funding is being increased to finance all of the technical assistance provided under the project. Currently, a contract is being negotiated to provide four years of technical assistance for the development of the rural engineering program at the Faculty of Agronomy, and proposals are being solicited for management implementation services, engineering support to rehabilitate irrigation services, and for technical assistance in applied agricultural research, extension and soil conservation.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Haiti will provide the equivalent of \$10.5 million, covering local labor (\$6.8 million), personnel (\$2.5 million), maintenance (\$869,000), and in-country training (\$250,000). The Government of Canada is providing approximately \$4 million to cover the costs of equipment, facility construction, and faculty development for the Faculty of Agronomy.

FY 1979 Program: Continued technical assistance and training will be provided. In 1979, 1,300 more hectares of land will be rehabilitated and irrigated at a cost of \$1,300 per hectare; ten nurseries will be established costing \$10,000 each, and 70 community staff members, 11 extension agents and 7 credit agents will

be trained at an average cost of \$100, \$365, and \$400 respectively. Research trials and organization of soil conservation and water user groups will likewise be continued.

Beneficiaries: With the development of an institutional system and capacity for delivering the necessary resources and services to small farmers, significant improvements in crop productivity will be possible with resulting increases in the incomes of the rural population.

Major Outputs:

	<u>Cumulative</u> All Years of end of FY)
Water-user groups organized	15
Irrigation systems rehabilitated (hectares)	9,000
Community staff trained	500
Community nurseries established	50
Soil conservation groups organized	50
Research trials conducted	50
Extension agents trained	82
New credit agents working	45
Rural engineering students trained	80

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

Long and short-term consultants
services

(\$ thousands)
FY 79

1,386

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		
Through September 30, 1977	L-8,000 G-3,390	1	11,389	Educational Development Center - Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University Others to be selected	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	G-1,020	L-860 G-1,500			
Estimated through September 30, 1978	L-8,000 G-4,410	L-860 G-1,501	L-7,140 G-2,899		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	G-1,386	-	L-8,000 G-5,796		

TITLE Small Farmer Marketing		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT	
NUMBER 521-0083		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78		FY 79 590		6,150	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		Latin America Programs, p. 140		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77		ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	
NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82	

Purpose: To establish a network of producer-owned coffee marketing cooperatives, bringing the small producer a higher return for his investments in land, labor, and capital.

Background: Coffee is cultivated by over 40% of all Haitian peasants on approximately 240,000 hectares of rugged and often isolated land. Production per hectare is one of the lowest in the world and there has been a decline in the production of this important export crop over the past few decades. Coffee marketing in Haiti is in the hands of some 800 private buyers and 28 exporters. This project will finance the construction of experimental coffee washing centers, the establishment of locally-controlled coops, the development of these coops into a parallel marketing network, and the construction of a national coffee processing center. It is designed to increase local participation, open new competitive marketing opportunities, stimulate production, and increase the return to the farmer. For example, the farmer can increase his revenue by washing his coffee before selling it. This project complements the small farmer development project which is designed to increase coffee production through the introduction of improved technology and the provision of increased inputs and services to small farmers.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Haiti will contribute \$1,000,000 over the life of the project to finance the cost of technical assistance and the training of Haitian participants in coffee production and marketing.

FY 1979 Program: In FY 1979, three coffee washing stations will be constructed at an average cost of \$22,000, four Haitians will be sent for long-term U.S. training in coffee marketing at an average participant cost of \$12,000 per annum, and studies of regional market tie-ins to the national marketing system and the establishment of coffee cooperatives will be completed.

Beneficiaries: Over 12,000 small coffee producers who will be able to obtain a higher price for their coffee.

Major Outputs:	Cumulative	
	FY 77	All Years
Coffee cooperatives and coffee washing stations established and/or improved	3	15
Increased washed coffee production from coops (60 kg. bags)	1,000	10,000
National Coffee Processing Center established and functioning		1
Marketing information system developed		1
National coffee offices in use		-
Coffee quality improvements achieved		-
Participants (long-term)	4	12

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79

Technical assistance in coffee processing, marketing, and financial management (76 pms)	379
Participant training	48
Equipment	110
Vehicles	32
Contingency	21
National Coffee Processing Center	0
Total	590

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	750	-	750	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	600	600	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,350	600	750	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	590	4,210	6,150	

TITLE Road Maintenance II		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 600		LIFE OF PROJECT 8 600
NUMBER 521-0084 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 141	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To expand and strengthen the Government of Haiti's (GOH) National Highway Maintenance Service (SEPRRN) in order to keep the nation's road network usable through routine maintenance and rehabilitation.

Background: Under the Road Maintenance I project a nucleus SEPRRN organization was formed and given responsibility for the maintenance of the national north and south roads constructed with World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) financing. This grant provides continued technical assistance to SEPRRN to increase its road maintenance capability at a rate compatible with the rapidly expanding new and rehabilitated road network. Improved roads will also accelerate the flow of rural produce to the urban markets, thereby providing increased revenues for small farmers.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Haiti will contribute \$8.7 million through FY 1980 for the operating budget of SEPRRN, including \$190,000 for community action maintenance programs. A review of the SEPRRN five-year plan in FY 80 will determine the FY 1981 contribution. The World Bank, IDB, UNDP and France are presently providing assistance to the Haitian road construction program.

FY 1979 Program: The technical advisors will assist SEPRRN in completing its transition to an efficient national and maintenance service. SEPRRN personnel will be trained in administrative management and technical operations which will improve budgeting and operating procedures; equipment procurement and repairs; and the design and construction of SEPRRN facilities. The community action maintenance program will be started. To facilitate SEPRRN's cost accounting, the consultants will refine estimates of maintenance unit costs per kilometer for primary, secondary and tertiary roads.

Beneficiaries: The primary long-term beneficiaries of the road programs will be the small farmers served by the improved road network who thereby will be integrated into the mainstream of economic activity.

Major Outputs:	Cumulative	
	FY 77	All Years
Principal districts operating	3	4
Subdistricts operating	-	8
Bridge maintenance brigades organized & functioning	-	4
Rehabilitated and new roads being maintained (kms)	-	2400

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Facility construction	115
Equipment	270
Community action program	21
Technical assistance (32 pms)	160
Training	34
Total	600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	6550	-	6550	Fredric R. Harris, Inc.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1300	1400		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	7850	1400	6450	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	600	150	8600	

TITLE Agricultural Development Support II		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 \$583		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,225
NUMBER 521-0092 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, P. 142	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To develop Haiti's institutional capability to increase agricultural production and to collect statistics on agricultural production.

Background: A major obstacle to Haiti's overall growth in the first five years of the 1970s has been the poor performance of the agricultural sector. To meet the growing food deficit, agricultural imports have increased rapidly. The Agricultural Development Support I project confirmed the almost total lack of statistically valid data for agricultural planning at all levels. This project will continue the cereal research work begun under that project and will establish within the existing statistical service of the Ministry of Agriculture (DARNDR) an analytical and agricultural production reporting capacity.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Haiti (GOH) will contribute \$1.5 million to finance salaries and operational costs in support of research activities. The Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Science (IICA) is providing technical assistance to strengthen the program development and planning unit of DARNDR, to which the statistical service is attached. The Government of France is financing seed multiplication, processing, and storage facilities at Damien.

FY 79 Program: In 1979, The Cayes research station will be strengthened with the addition of a crop geneticist. Three research agronomists specializing in maize and sorghum research will be financed, the central research capability at DARNDR strengthened, and the training of Haitian agronomists and statistical personnel continued.

Beneficiaries: Corn, sorghum, and millet are grown by an estimated 70% of Haiti's peasant farmers, who will benefit from the

crop research carried out under this project. Improved agricultural statistics will benefit all farmers by providing more effective agricultural development planning information.

Major Outputs:

- A) Research
 - DARNDR capable of planning and coordinating research programs
 - Improved varieties released
 - Crop packages tested and released
 - Improved seed varieties available
 - B) Statistics
 - Crop surveys on pilot basis completed
 - Crop surveys in all regions being conducted on regular basis
 - Crop/livestock inventory completed
- Crop forecasting system designed

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Long and short-term technical assistance (44 pms)	220
Training	60
Commodities	138
Construction at research centers	125
Other Costs	40
TOTAL	<u>583</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,000	350		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,000	350	650	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	583	647	2,225	

TITLE Maternal Child Health/ Family Planning		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 521-0087		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79	1,400	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	Latin America Programs, FY 78 p.143	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>					3,875
CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: The purpose of this project is to make voluntary family planning services available to over 90% of Haiti's population by the end of 1980, and to increase the number of contraceptive users to 20% or more of Haitian couples of child bearing age.

Background: Haiti faces serious population pressures and the prospects of continued population growth at 2% per year are ominous, given the inadequate nutrition and health status of the population, pervasive poverty, and scarce arable land. Under a predecessor family planning project (521-0071) begun in mid-1975, A.I.D. funded the establishment of two training centers, the strengthening of information and education activities, and the supervision of field services. The principal other donor, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), assisted and continues to support the Government of Haiti (GOH) in strengthening a network of clinical facilities and outreach services. During 1976 and 1977, A.I.D. expanded its support to include the provision of contraceptives and of assistance to the GOH in developing lower-cost approaches to service delivery, including the training of community health workers and the development of a supporting system of rural dispensaries and auxiliary personnel. By the end of 1977, approximately 38,000 male and 20,000 female clients were participating in the family planning program and the GOH had agreed to undertake an ambitious program of MCH/FP service delivery.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOH contributes trained personnel, facilities, and increasing budgetary allocations. UNFPA is contributing at annual levels of approximately \$1.2 million.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will continue to focus its efforts on the expansion of the MCH/FP service delivery network. Scheduled for 1979 are renovations of 50 rural dispensaries at \$1,000 each, support to fifty community-based organizations for contraceptive

distribution at approximately \$700 per community, the training of 200 rural health workers and 140 auxiliary nurses at about \$236 each, and support to national supervision and in-service training activities at an aggregate level of \$56,800. Ten district contraceptive depots will be renovated at a unit cost of \$2,000. Information and education activities will continue to receive high priority, with \$50,000 earmarked for broadcasts, material production and training seminars.

Beneficiaries: The project is designed to make services available to 90% of Haiti's population by the end of 1980, and to attract 230,000 family planning clients by that time.

Major Outputs:	Cumulative All Years
A. <u>Service outlets</u>	
- Fixed urban and outreach clinics	110
- Rural dispensaries	170
- Community organizations	200
B. <u>Trained Personnel</u>	
- Auxiliary nurses	170
- "Agents sanitaires" (rural health workers)	540
- Traditional midwives	4,500
C. <u>Contraceptive Acceptors</u>	230,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Oral Contraceptives	240
Condoms	485
Bilateral Support	675
	1,400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977				None.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	975	694		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	975	694	281	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,400	1,500	3,875	

TITLE Rural Health Delivery Systems		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 9,475	
NUMBER 521-0091 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 145	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To implement an integrated and economical regionalized health system to make available basic preventive and curative health services to 70 percent of the rural population of Haiti.

Background: The poor health conditions which exist in Haiti, particularly in rural areas, are evidenced by the high rates of mortality and morbidity which exist for the country. Communicable diseases compounded by malnutrition are the principal factors influencing these rates. In the rural areas, parasitic and communicable diseases of childhood are prevalent and, in already malnourished infants and children, increase the risk of mortality from otherwise low-risk diseases. The Rural Health Delivery Systems project is the third phase of a program designed to build a usable and efficient health delivery system for eventual extension throughout the country. The delivery system involves a community-based approach designed around a local health worker - "agent sanitaire" - who will be trained to provide basic health services, e.g., immunization and family planning assistance. This worker will be supervised by the nurses and physicians who staff the dispensaries and clinics in the rural areas.

Host Country and Other Donors: Currently, the Government of Haiti is contributing a total of \$5.6 million to A.I.D.-funded projects in the health sector. The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) is funding the salaries and costs of five malarialogists assigned to the malaria control organization and providing technical assistance to a health regionalization project which is being funded under an Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) loan of \$6.5 million. UNICEF is providing \$1.0 million, principally in commodities, to the IDB/PAHO health project which encompasses two of the five geographic health regions.

FY 1979 Program: In 1979, the expansion of the Rural Health Delivery System will continue and the first evaluation of the model will be scheduled. Health posts will be upgraded and staffed by trained personnel. Support systems of supervision and supply will be improved.

Beneficiaries: The prototype to be replicated under this project is designed to eventually meet the basic health needs of 70 percent of the rural population.

Major Outputs:

- Logistic and Commodities Management System established
- Transportation and Communications System established
- Personnel trained
- Health Services delivered

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Technical Assistance (40 pms)	200
Training	150
Commodities	350
Transportation, Communications	
Supply Systems	<u>300</u>
Total	1,000

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-		
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	4,650	1,900		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	4,650	1,900	2,750	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	3,825	9,475	

TITLE Administrative Improvement and Training		FUNDS Education and Human Resources	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 541	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,569	
NUMBER 521-0079	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Latin America Programs, p. 146			

Purpose: To improve Haitian public administration by developing a capacity for management analysis, organizational reform and administrative training.

Background: Public administration in Haiti suffers from poor organization and administrative practices as well as inadequately trained and paid public servants. This condition impedes economic and social progress at all levels. In recognition of this problem, a Government of Haiti (GOH) Administrative Commission has been established. It has drafted legal texts for the Central Bureau of Organization and Methods (O&M) and the Civil Service Bureau and has graduated the first in-service training class of 30 civil servants. These trained officials will be assigned to key positions throughout the government to train other employees and to improve the administration of their activities.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOH will contribute a minimum of 25 percent of the total cost of the project, covering operational costs and the cost of personnel for the Administrative Commission. Teaching assistance and the construction of a new building for the regular four-year academic program of the Institute of Public Administration is being funded by the Canadian Government.

FY 1979 Program: In 1979, efforts will be focused upon devising an overall plan for administrative improvement. The Administrative Commission will be strengthened by the development of a Central Bureau of Organization and Methods as well as a Civil Service Bureau. Also, the Institute of Public Administration will be assisted to establish an in-service training section, enabling it to identify, plan, finance and implement training

for both public and private sectors.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries will be the government officials benefitting from the organizational reforms, civil service system improvements and training in modern management techniques which will be supported under the projects. The administrative improvements will also increase the absorptive capacity of the government, however, permitting it to manage more development projects aimed at assisting the country's poorest people.

Major Outputs:

- Development of public administration strategy
- Preparation of action plan
- Create Organization and Methods Bureau and Civil Service Bureau
- Create an in-service training section for Institute of Administration
- Train public officials

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)
FY 79

Technical Advisory Services (45 pms)	225
Participant Training	20
Commodities	5
Local Costs	20
Curriculum Development and Other Costs	271
Total	541

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	677	100		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	677	100	577	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	541	351	1,569	

TITLE Disaster Preparedness		FUNDS Selected Development Activities		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
				FY 79	LIFE OF PROJECT
				150	275
NUMBER 512-0082	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Fy 78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Latin America Program, p. 148			

Purpose: To assist the Government of Haiti to create a disaster relief organization capable of preparing the plans for physical facilities and communication systems necessary to respond to physical disasters.

Background: Haiti has experienced a large number of natural disasters during recent years but still does not have a permanent Government-level disaster relief organization. This project will assist the Government in establishing a disaster organization, developing a preparedness and relief plan providing a system of storage points for disaster relief supplies as well as transportation and communication equipment, and supplying an initial stock of non-perishable goods to the Haitian Red Cross. The desire of the Government to have the widest possible participation in the design and development of this project and the exigencies of coping with the 1977 drought led to a slower than anticipated project preparation.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Haitian Government will provide land for the construction of facilities and personnel to build the centers. It will also maintain the facilities and equipment. Other donors will be asked to contribute food and medicine according to the nature and severity of the disaster.

FY 1979 Program: The development of disaster relief plans, construction of relief storage facilities and the delivery of essential commodities will be undertaken in FY 79.

Beneficiaries: The primary long-term beneficiaries of this project are the inhabitants of the rural areas which are the most frequently stricken by disasters.

Major Outputs:

	<u>Cumulative All Years</u>
Organ. of Disaster Relief Directorate	1
Const. of disaster storage facilities (number of sites)	10
Disaster relief equipment in-country at disaster centers	100

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79

Two months short-term advisory technical assistance to develop disaster relief plans	10
Commodities	40
Construction of Facilities	100
Total	150

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-		To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	60	20		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	60	20	40	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	150	65	275	

TITLE Development Finance Corporation		FUNDS Selected Development Activities		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (in thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT	
				FY 79 1,290		3,290	
NUMBER 512-0085	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Latin America Programs, p. 149					

Purpose: The project will help establish a private Development Finance Corporation (DFC) in Haiti.

Background: The private business sector in Haiti wants to play an increased role in the development of the country, particularly in rural areas where 80% of the population lives. However, there has been no private source of financing to help establish new agribusiness. To resolve this problem, a group of Haitian businessmen and other persons, with the cooperation of the Government, are working to form a private DFC. The DFC will lend funds for locally produced agricultural products or supply needed inputs such as tools to small farmers and thus raise the income of Haitian farmers. The lack of medium and long-term credit available to entrepreneurs in Haiti has been and remains a critical obstacle to development. The project was originally scheduled to start in FY 1977. However, delays in arranging the necessary technical and financial feasibility study have caused postponement of project approval to FY 78. The feasibility study began in November, 1977.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Haitian Government will contribute \$100,000. Private investors will supply between \$600,000 and \$1,200,000. Private sub-borrowers are expected to invest \$1,200,000 in their enterprises. Other external donors (such as the International Finance Corporation) are considering participation on a loan or equity basis. Foreign banks are expected to participate.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will finance the full-time services of an advisor to the DFC and short-term technical assistance to potential investors to help them prepare and/or implement sub-projects. A.I.D. funds will also be sub-lent to projects meeting DFC selection criteria.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries of A.I.D. funds will be food processing industries and the small farmers who supply them with raw materials.

Major Outputs:

Sub-loans placed and repaid

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Credit	1,000
Technical Assistance (18 pms)	290
Total	<u>1,290</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977				ADELATEC Technical Management Services
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	2,000	500		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	2,000	500	1,590	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,290		3,290	

TITLE Appropriate Technology		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 490	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,332	
NUMBER 521-0095	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Latin America Programs, p. 150			

Purpose: This project will strengthen the ability of the Government's Conseil National de Development et de Planification (CONADEP) Office of Science and Technology (OST) to identify, site-adapt and introduce simple improved technological prototypes appropriate to the needs of Haiti's poor.

Background: Haiti, as one of the world's least developed countries, is anxious to benefit from the transfer of technology. The Government of Haiti (GOH) desires to select those kinds and levels of technology that will be most helpful to the rural population by involving small amounts of capital and large numbers of workers. Possible technologies identified for adaptation and introduction include windmills for electricity and pumping, use of solar energy for cooking and other purposes, recycling of agriculture water, and the development of locally-made simple tools and implements. This grant will provide technical assistance to the OST and establish an Appropriate Technology Center for selection and testing of technology prototypes for transfer to the rural communities.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOH will contribute \$345,800 for salaries and general support over the life of the project. The private and voluntary organizations in Haiti are expected to aid in the testing and dissemination of the prototypes.

FY 1979 Program: Technical assistance will be provided to OST to develop and test energy-producing prototypes and water recycling and tool production systems.

Beneficiaries: Technologies will provide the rural poor with cheaper energy sources for cooking, safer and more dependable supplies of water, and the means of increasing their income through increased production.

Major Outputs:

Prototypes produced and ready for testing (number)

Cumulative All Years

18

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)
FY 79

Long and short-term consultants (78 pms)
Commodities, vehicles, etc.
Training and evaluation

390
77
23

Total

490

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	623	280		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	623	280	253	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	490	219	1,332	

COUNTRY: HAITI

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM	-----U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-77	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77
	----- FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT ----- PERIOD							
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977			
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	11.4	9.3	23.4	11.9	40.7			
LOANS.....	6.0	2.3	9.9	8.0	10.7			
GRANTS.....	5.4	7.0	13.5	3.9	30.0			
A. AID AND PREDECES.....	8.7	3.6	9.3	11.0	21.1			
LOANS.....	6.0	-	5.0	8.0	-			
GRANTS.....	2.7	3.6	4.3	3.0	21.1			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)....	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	2.0	5.6	13.9	0.9	19.3			
LOANS.....	-	2.3	4.9	-	10.7			
GRANTS.....	2.0	3.3	9.0	0.9	8.6			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	2.3	4.9	-	10.7			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	2.3	4.9	-	10.7			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	-			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	2.0	3.3	9.0	0.9	8.6			
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.	0.1	0.6	3.2	0.2	1.1			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	1.9	2.7	5.8	0.7	7.5			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	0.7	0.1	0.2	-	0.3			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	0.7	0.1	0.2	-	0.3			
PEACE CORPS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
OTHER.....	0.7	0.1	0.2	-	0.3			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	-	*	0.1	*	-			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	*	0.1	*	-			
A. MAP GRANTS.....	-	*	0.1	*	-			
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	-	-	-	-	-			
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-	-			
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	11.4	9.3	23.5	11.9	-			
LOANS.....	6.0	2.3	9.9	8.0	-			
GRANTS.....	5.4	7.0	13.6	3.9	-			
OTHER US LOANS.....	-	-	0.3	-	-			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	0.3	-	-			

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ¹
TOTAL	46.2	21.0	26.4	195.1
IBRD	-	-	-	2.6
IDA	5.6	16.0	10.0	61.9
IDB	38.8	5.0	15.7	107.4
UNDP	0.8	-	0.7	16.6
Other UN	1.0	-	-	6.6
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	13.8	14.1	34.8	
France	9.0	6.0	16.9	
Canada	2.5	-	7.1	
Germany	0.8	3.5	5.8	
Belgium	0.7	2.9	2.8	
Netherlands	0.6	1.0	1.5	
Other	0.2	0.2	0.7	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1973-76	
TOTAL	-	-	-	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1964-77	
TOTAL	-	-	-	

^P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.

Honduras

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 3,430

Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 360

Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) 1.2%

Life expectancy(1973) 54 years

Literacy rate.....(1973) 57% ,Male n.a. ,Female 41%

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 3.3%

Annual per capita agricultural production growth rate.....(1955-1975) -0.9%

Food production per capita.....(dollars 1976) \$43.40

Major subsistence crop..... corn

% of arable land.....(1975) 40%

Major cash crop..... bananas

% of arable land.....(1975) 6%

Major exports.....(1976) bananas, coffee

Major agricultural exports.....(1976) bananas, coffee

Value of all exports (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 290, (75) 293.3, (76) 391.9

Exports to U.S. (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 123, (75) 157, (76) 224

Major agricultural imports.....(1976) cereals

Value of all imports (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 391, (75) 400.0, (76) 453.1

Imports from U.S. (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 154, (75) 171, (76) 179

Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1974) -101, (75) -106.7, (76) -61.2

Main trading partners... U.S., Central American Common Market, Venezuela

Official international reserves, gross holdings, last 3 years... (1974) 44.43, (75) 97.10, (76) 130.96

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years.....(1974) 128, (75) 136, (76) 142

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 112, (74) 136, (75) 151

Central government total expenditures, last 3 years (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 128, (74) 161, (75) 214

Deficit or surplus (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) -16, (74) -25, (75) -63

Defense expenditures, last 3 years

as % of total expenditures.....(1973) 9.9%, (74) 8.1%, (75) 8.1%

as % of GNP.....(1973) 1.4%, (74) 1.3%, (75) 1.7%

Service payments on external public debt as % of goods and non-factor services, latest..... (1975) 4.6%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$35.6 million

as % of country central government expenditures..... 16.6%

as % of country imports of goods and services..... 8.9%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population 15 years of age and below... (1971) 46.8% (15/40) 37.3% (40+) 16.0%

Population growth rate....(1970-1971) 3.3% (1976-1977) 3.3%

Proportion of population in urban areas.....(1972) 27% (1976) 28%

Proportion of labor force in agriculture.....(1970) 57%

Major causes of mortality...(1972) enteritis, accidents

Major causes of morbidity...(1968) infective and parasitic diseases

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 117

People per doctor.....(1973) 3,500

HONDURAS

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977							
Loans	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	1,143	541	288	120	-	194	-
Total ..	7,143	6,541	288	120	-	194	-
1978							
Loans	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	4,085	1,890	230	375	660	930	-
Total ..	19,085	16,890	230	375	660	930	-
1979							
Loans	16,000	16,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	4,992	2,847	350	425	740	630	-
Total ..	20,992	18,847	350	425	740	630	-

CP 79-12

Honduras' commitment to development and improvement of opportunities for its poorest citizens, its status as third poorest Latin American country and its concern for justice and equity make it an especially appropriate recipient of bilateral U.S. aid. In FY 1979 Development Assistance and PL 480 will support important development initiatives to increase agricultural production and improve rural health and nutrition.

Development Overview

Two-thirds of the population lives in rural communities of less than 2,500 inhabitants. Two-thirds of that rural population has a per capita income of less than \$100; for one-half it is less than \$60. Agriculture, accounting for 66% of Honduran export earnings, is the major contributor to GNP; but low levels of technology, poor land use and recurring natural disasters have restricted production. Staple foods are often in short supply. Malnutrition affects about three-quarters of the population. The infant mortality rate of 117 per

thousand is one of the highest in Latin America. Gastro-intestinal illness is endemic. The poor have very limited access to public education and health services.

Socio-Economic Performance

Nevertheless, the Government of Honduras (GOH) is making progress in improving opportunities for the poor. National planning is increasingly sophisticated and the resources allocated to development have dramatically increased. The current five-year plan includes a 100% increase in the budget for public agriculture sector institutions and similar increases in the national health budget. In 1978 the budget is expected to reach \$500 million, of which 28% will be for investment. The budget is expected to be financed by current income (65%), internal borrowing (6%) and external aid (29%).

Under the New Directions mandate A.I.D. supports such Honduran initiatives as agrarian reform and improved development banking institutions. The Ministry of Health has undertaken, with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and A.I.D., to expand greatly basic health services, through a paramedic and health center-based system, for rural Hondurans. Population growth estimated at 3% to 3 1/2% per year has negative effects on household and national capital formation. Governmental and private family planning services are available, but there have been strong internal pressures not to articulate a population policy. There is increasing external family planning assistance through private organizations. The Government has shown more interest in demographic studies in conjunction with the preparation of the new National Development Plan.

External Donors

Non-A.I.D. external assistance, about 5% of GDP in 1976, is increasing. IDB, World Bank, Central American Bank for Economic Integration and bilateral program activities are largely concentrated in agriculture, forestry and infra-structure projects, including the El Cajon hydroelectric complex and the Olancho Pulp and Paper

HONDURAS

project. An IBRD education loan for construction and equipping of rural primary schools is getting underway. A.I.D. coordinates with other external donors, and recently collaborated with the IDB, the IBRD, and the GOH in a complete agriculture sector review.

A.I.D. Program Direction

Many poor Hondurans are still not being reached by development efforts. With A.I.D. assistance, the Government is reviewing the structure and performance of the public agriculture sector institutions, and considering delivery system improvements to better reach the rural poor. A.I.D. plans to support needed reforms and programs benefitting the rural poor through an FY 1979 Agriculture Sector loan and grant project. It will focus on planning and analysis, human resources development, delivery systems, rural marketing services, small-scale technology and rural infrastructure. Related projects in appropriate technology, agricultural research and agro-industrial export development will continue.

In FY 1979, A.I.D. and the Government will continue to collaborate in an assessment of the health sector. During the analytical process, modest grant assistance will be provided to improve planning and administration of national health programs. The assessment should establish a basis for future Honduran Government, A.I.D., and other donor investments toward an effective health delivery system. Studies of urban poor problems will be undertaken.

P.L. 480 Title II foods, provided through CARE and Catholic Relief Services (CRS), will be more heavily focused on the most serious problems of malnutrition. CARE and CRS, in coordination with the national nutrition planning body, have begun a process of analysis and planning to establish priorities with some reallocation of feeding programs probable.

Sale proceeds from PL 480 agreements will be used to strengthen agricultural sector services and capitalize a national marketing institute to reduce price fluctuations of basic foodstuffs.

CP 79-17

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel ^d	20	27	28
Direct Hire ^b	1	1	1
PASA ^c	7	4	4
Contract			
Total	28	32	33
Participants ^d	145	133	144
Noncontract	36	25	16
Contract			
Total	181	158	160

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

CP 79-08

RESOURCE FLOWS			
(In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	9,783	22,059	19,298
Grants	1,175	3,958	5,032
Total A.I.D.	10,958	26,017	24,330
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	1,600	1,600
Title II	2,866	2,800	3,129
Total P.L. 480	2,866	4,400	4,729
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	13,824	30,417	29,059

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

HONDURAS

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	15	1,600	15	1,600
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoiil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		1,600		1,600
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		2,227		2,389		2,549
World Food Programs .		639		411		580
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		2,866		2,800		3,129
Total P.L. 480		2,866		4,400		4,729

MISSION DIRECTOR John B. Robinson

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: HONDURAS

CP 79-03

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**									
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures	
Food and Nutrition																		
Rural Recovery I - Credit/Marketing	* 522-0026	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,500	12,055	-	-	-	445	-	
Agricultural Sector II	* 522-0150	79	-	-	-	-	1,750	500	2,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,000	500
Small Farmer Technologies	* 522-0123	TQ	693	105	350	502	197	361	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	233	-	2,969	-
Agricultural Research	* 522-0139	78	-	-	550	121	750	761	614	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Nutrition Planning	* 522-0124	TQ	350	91	250	288	150	271	-	3,500	12	-	-	-	1,280	-	1,097	-
Agriculture Sector Program	522-0025	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	2,050	-	10	-	6,577	-	3,373	-
Agricultural Cooperatives	522-0105	75	288	172	-	116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Cadaster	522-0024	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	2,018	-	25	-	2,217	-	765	-
Core Services	522-0118	73	1,564	1,228	440	450	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Resources Management	522-0134	76	300	15	300	515	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	1,000	-	3,000	-
Rural Electrification	522-0138	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	1,500	-	3,500	-
Rural Recovery II - Credit	522-0030	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	-	-	-	-	1,696	-	2,903	-
Population Planning																		
Integrated Rural Health Family Planning	* 522-0130	76	385	63	238	438	350	600	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health																		
Health Sector Planning	* 522-0148	78	-	-	230	110	245	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Rural Health Fam. Planning	* 522-0130	76	195	43	145	249	180	180	199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education & Human Resources Develop't																		
Rural Education	* 522-0119	78	-	-	300	50	300	375	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Management	* 522-0121	78	-	-	360	100	440	380	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Formal Rural Education	522-0108	76	389	128	-	150	-	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Recovery Primary Schools	522-0031	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	800	-	756	-
Rural Recovery I - Primary School	522-0027	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	1,452	-	-	-	48	-	-	-
Selected Development Activities																		
Agro-Industrial Export Development	* 522-0120	TQ	640	190	580	616	480	633	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Development Activities	* 522-0073	66	568	529	50	60	50	50	cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export Promotion	522-0053	72	965	934	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal Development Bank	522-0022	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,100	1,069	-	3	-	2,596	-	435	-
Housing Bank	522-0023	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	958	-	-	-	3,042	-	-	-
Rural Recovery I-Shelter	522-0028	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	375	-	-	-	625	-	-	-
Rural Trails	* 522-0137	78	-	-	300	150	100	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			6,337	3,498	4,085	3,958	4,992	5,032	3,813	60,100	19,989	-	38	15,000	22,059	16,000	19,298	

*Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Agriculture Sector II		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 522-0150		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 79	LIFE OF PROJECT	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		16,000 (L); 1,750 (G)	16,000 (L); 4,000 (G)	
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To develop a more rational, flexible and effective agriculture sector structure with greater outreach and an expanded, trained human resource base, which will render it more responsive to the needs of poor people.

Background: The Honduran Government has determined that increasing rural income is its highest priority. It is attacking the problems of the rural poor through land distribution, provision of farming inputs, credit and other services to small-scale farmers. The agriculture sector budget has been increased several-fold over the past three years. The most serious problems inhibiting progress towards the Government's objectives are: (a) continued weakness in agricultural planning and analysis; (b) ineffective coordination among public agricultural agencies; (c) inadequate incentives for increasing domestic and export production; (d) deficiencies in agricultural support services delivery systems; (e) scarcity of qualified professional personnel; and (f) lack of minimal, basic infrastructure serving the poorest farmers.

Host Country and Other Donors:

Host Country: Administrative staff, planning and extension staff, credit personnel, salaries and travel for trainees will be provided for an estimated \$7 million.

Inter-American Development Bank: Substantial loan financing has been provided for integrated agricultural development in the Lower Aguan Valley, construction of research facilities, and technical assistance and training.

World Bank: Loans have been made for livestock development and construction of agricultural education facilities.

Canada: Canada is contributing technical assistance in forestry, marketing and mineral identification/development.

FY 1979 Program: Technical assistance personnel will be contracted, participants selected, and detailed plans prepared for the execution of all project components.

Beneficiaries: As an institution-building program, this activity will increase the Government's capacity to deliver vital services to small-scale farmers. The project potentially will benefit all agrarian reform groups and individual poor farmers. The potential beneficiaries represent approximately 20% of the total population

Major Outputs:

All Years

Improved sector structure
Increased planning/analytical capacity
Agriculture professionals trained
More orderly marketing structure
Improved public delivery systems
Increased capacity to establish rural infrastructure

250

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)
FY 79

Planning, analysis, coordination
Human Resources
Marketing/Incentive policy
Delivery Systems
Small Farmer Infrastructure

	Grant	Loan
Planning, analysis, coordination	1,200	1,000
Human Resources	550	3,000
Marketing/Incentive policy	-	2,000
Delivery Systems	-	4,000
Small Farmer Infrastructure	-	6,000

Total

1,750 16,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977				To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978				
Estimated through September 30, 1978				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	16,000 (L); 1,750 (G)	2,250 (G)	16,000 (L), 4,000 (G)	

TITLE Small Farmer Technologies		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 522-0123		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 166	FY 79 197	LIFE OF PROJECT	1,240
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To increase the productivity of small farmers by improving access to choices of appropriate technology.

Background: The primary goal set by the Government of Honduras (GOH) for the agriculture sector is to increase the income of the rural poor. Toward that end, this project is designed to increase agricultural productivity through the development of low-cost, labor-intensive, light capital technologies. A contract has been signed between the GOH and the Pan American Agricultural School to carry out research and development of technologies appropriate to small farmers in Honduras. A national Farm Planning Advisory Group is fully operational, assisting farmers to design their farm investment plans and forming regional farm planning units to multiply the availability of services. A companion A.I.D. loan of \$6.0 million provides funds for small farmer investment credit to stimulate the adoption of more appropriate and productive technologies, to extend the farm planning activity, and to train Government and farmer service personnel in farm planning and in promotion of improved technologies.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host Country: Support staff and operating costs of Farm Planning Group, Capital Investment Funds, extension and training personnel (estimated \$3.6 million for both loan and grant activities).

FY 1979 Program: The Farm Planning Advisory Group will incorporate into farm plans innovations tested under the Research and Development activity. Demonstrations of technologies tested on prototype farms will be held at the Pan American Agricultural school. Farmer service personnel, farmers, and craftsmen (fabricators of new equipment) will be trained.

Beneficiaries: Benefits of the project will extend initially to 7,500 rural families who hold an average of 2½ hectares of land each. Institutionalization of the research and development and farm planning capacities, the improved farmer outreach capability, and the technologies developed will eventually benefit many more small farmers.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
<u>Farm Planning</u>	
Group farm plans being implemented	400
Individual farm plans being implemented	150
<u>Small Farmer Research and Development</u>	
Bulletins on research activities published	50
Studies of prototype farms completed	30
Appropriate Technology information distribution center operating	1
<u>Number of Persons Trained</u>	
Farm Machinery Operators	500
Extension Agents	400
Farm Managers	250
Rural Craftsmen	50
<u>A.I.D.-Financed Inputs</u> (\$ thousands)	
	<u>FY 79</u>
Contract services of Pan American Agricultural School for research and development activity	150
Training	47
Total	197

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	693	105	588	Pan American Agricultural School and others to be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	350	502		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,043	607	436	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	197	-	1,240	

TITLE Agricultural Research		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 522-0139		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 164	FY 79 750	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,914	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To strengthen Honduras' capacity to carry out agricultural research, especially adaptive research, and to disseminate findings to farmers.

Background: The vast majority of Honduran farmers grow a few traditional crops using old methods. Low incomes continue to result from obsolete technologies. Effective and immediate research inputs and expertise which are beyond the capabilities of the national Research Service in terms of both skill level and sheer manpower are needed for rapidly expanding national agricultural programs. The project includes an action program designed to respond to immediate problems of increasing the agricultural production of small farmers. The organization and staffing of the Research Service will be improved as the Honduran Government increases the Service's budget and A.I.D. provides financing for technical assistance, participant training and commodities. Financing and expert consultants for the final analytical and project design work have been provided by a private U.S. foundation. Implementation of the project is scheduled to begin in the spring of 1978.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host country: research staff, information specialists, salaries for participant trainees, land for adaptive research, operation and maintenance of research facilities and specialized services. Inter-American Development Bank: 1972 loan of \$2.8 million provided technical assistance, construction of research station and extension service office facilities and limited academic training. Rockefeller Foundation: technical assistance to analyze research needs.

FY 1979 Program: Technical assistance will be provided to the Research Service; participants will be selected for and commence training; and commodities will be ordered.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries of a strengthened national research and outreach capacity will be potentially all Honduran small-scale farmers.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Research staff trained (M.S.)	25
Research staff experienced in planning administration and operations	1
Research laboratories equipped and in operation with trained personnel	6
Research station libraries functioning	6
Information production capability established	1
Periodic seminars carried out for research and extension personnel	6
Research facilities equipped to demonstrate technological innovations	6
A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Long-term contract technicians and short-term consultants (6 Person/Years)	374
Training (long-term academic and short-term observational)	170
Commodities/other costs	<u>206</u>
Total	750

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected-U.S. University Consortium or Private Enterprise
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	550	121		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	550	121	429	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	750	614	1,914	

TITLE National Nutrition Planning		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 522-1024		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 167	FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	LIFE OF PROJECT 750
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY TQ	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80	

Purpose: To increase the Government of Honduras' capability to analyze, plan, execute, and evaluate nutrition programs; and to support programs for the rural poor in nutrition education, water supply, environmental sanitation, and pilot production of nutritious food.

Background: In Honduras approximately 76% of children in rural areas under five years of age are malnourished; 41% of all registered deaths are children under five years of age; and the infant mortality rate is 117/1,000 vs. 19/1,000 in the U.S. In early 1976, the Government and A.I.D. collaborated on an assessment of the nutrition situation that became the basis for an A.I.D.-assisted nutrition project including grant and loan financing. The National Nutrition Coordinating Agency (SAPLAN) was created in 1976 and directs the Income, Expenditure, and Food Consumption Survey and the National Nutrition Surveillance System supported by the project. Complementary loan-funded activities include nutrition education, water supply and sanitation, as well as pilot project activities introducing new, more nutritious foods into rural diets. SAPLAN staff have completed training in Colombia, Panama, Chile, and Guatemala; a six-month course for 14 nutrition "trainers" was completed in November 1977. SAPLAN has issued both the first Annual National Food and Nutrition Plan for 1978 and the Five-Year National Food and Nutrition Plan for 1978-83.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host country: \$1.8 million in counterpart funds were budgeted for both loan and grant assisted activities for personnel training, offices and equipment, of which \$600,000 were released for calendar year 1977. Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama: technical assistance is provided for A.I.D.-funded nutrition programs under a Regional Office for Central American Programs grant.

FY 1979 Program: The Nutrition Surveillance System will be expanded throughout the country. All sub-projects will be evaluated.

Beneficiaries: About 550,000 rural Hondurans will benefit during the life of this and related projects and many more will be affected as SAPLAN's capacity to deliver nutrition programs increases.

Major Outputs

All Years

Analysis, Planning & Evaluation

- Pilot nutrition surveillance system operating
- Results available from income, expenditure, and consumption surveys
- Food donation programs evaluated

Nutrition Education

- Teaching/field staff trained (person-months) 500
- Radio commercials and audio-visual aids on nutrition developed

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)
FY 79

- Income/expenditure survey, nutritional surveillance system, and other evaluations 61
- Long-term advisor (12 months) 40
- Technical assistance in nutrition education 44
- Well maintenance training 5

Total 150

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	350	91	259	Personal services contractor; others to be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	250	288		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	600	377	223	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	150	-	750	

TITLE Integrated Rural Health Services		FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 522-0130		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 171	FY 79	360	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,265
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To increase Honduran institutional capacity to provide effective maternal/child care, family planning and other basic health services in rural areas.

Background: The health delivery system of Honduras has provided very limited and inadequate health services to the rural population. The government is now attempting to extend basic health services by means of trained paramedics. In 1976 A.I.D. initiated this project to train the large number of paramedics needed to deliver basic health services to the rural population. Nine graduate nurses have been trained at Harbor General Hospital in California and are assigned to paramedic training. Designs for three training centers have been approved and construction is scheduled to begin in December 1977. Course materials for three paramedic programs have been developed with the assistance of a consultant from Boston University's Center for Education Development. Training has begun for auxiliary nurses, community health workers and empirical midwives.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host country: health personnel salaries, per diem for supervision, sites for training centers and 1/3 of daily stipend for paramedics in training. Inter-American Development Bank: loan for construction of 243 rural health centers and ten hospitals. Pan American Health Organization: technical assistance in maternal/child health, biostatistics, data collection, and logistics.

FY 1979 Program: Paramedics will continue to be trained to provide services in environmental sanitation, child delivery, immunization, first aid, family planning and nutrition education. A.I.D. will provide two-thirds of the daily stipend for paramedical personnel in training. Cost per trainee is \$334 for auxiliary nurses, \$24 for empirical midwives and \$36 for community health workers.

Beneficiaries: When the system is in place it is expected that some 80%-90% of the rural population will be covered by basic health services.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Paramedics trained:	
Auxiliary nurses	1,120
Empirical midwives	4,000
Community health workers	5,000
Training centers rehabilitated, constructed and equipped	3
Family Planning acceptors	102,000
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Stipend for paramedic in-country training	325
12 pm of technical services monitoring/evaluation	<u>35</u>
Total	360

Funding for this project comes from two accounts, as follows:

	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Population Planning	350
Health	180
Total	<u>530</u>

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	580	106	474	Personal Services Contract
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	375	699		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	955	805	150	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	530	780	2,265	

TITLE Health Sector Planning		FUNDS Health		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 522-0148		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 79	LIFE OF PROJECT 475	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		245		
PRIOR REFERENCE None		ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79		ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80		

Purpose: To strengthen health planning and management capabilities of the Ministry of Health and other host country agencies in the health field.

Background: Health conditions in Honduras are among the worst in Latin America. There have been promising changes in the organization of rural health services since 1973 which were designed to bring about a low-cost, integrated, rural health system. However, over half the population is still without medical care. Financial, human resource, and operational problems prevent complete delivery of even the most minimal services. A.I.D. will support the development of the health sector portion of the Five-Year National Development Plan (1979-1983) by assisting and supporting the execution of a comprehensive health sector assessment. This assessment will strengthen the analytical bases for the plan through: 1) technical assistance; 2) use of selected operational and management tools; 3) training; and 4) supplementing existing professional management and planning staff. The assessment will provide the analytical and some of the operational foundation for a larger health sector program in FY 1980. Certain key areas have been initially identified for emphasis in strengthening the public health system and in carrying out the larger analytical task. They are: overall planning, resource allocation, financial management, health systems administration, personnel management, epidemiology, and analysis of environmental sanitation. Project implementation is expected in early 1978.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host country: the Ministry of Health and other agencies will support this project with counterpart professional and support personnel and trainees, office space, computer time, and logistical support. The Government of Honduras' contribution will be in excess of 25%. Pan American Health Organization (PAHO): PAHO will provide technical assistance to develop methodologies for administrative management of the Ministry. Inter-American Development (IDB): an IDB loan to the Government is financing construction of 243 rural health

centers and 10 hospitals.

FY 1979 Program: The summary document for the health sector assessment will be completed, based on the specific studies prepared earlier. Emphasis will be given to operational analysis and planning in preparation for an A.I.D.-supported sector program. Training will be provided.

Beneficiaries: Over 1.1 million largely rural people will receive better services as a result of improved efficiency.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Health Sector Assessment	
Training for Government of Honduras personnel (persons)	150
Detailed assessment, evaluation, and planning documents (reports)	10
A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(\$ Thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Technical assistance (15 person-months)	75
Training (8 person-years)	65
Commodities	15
Other costs (including supplementary local professional staff)	<u>90</u>
Total	245

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	Personal Services Contractor
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	230	110		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	230	110	120	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	245	-	475	

TITLE Rural Education		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 522-0119		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 172	FY 79 300	LIFE OF PROJECT 750	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To provide rural primary students access to relevant education and to provide functional education to rural adults.

Background: The majority of rural Honduran children either do not benefit from any primary school instruction or leave primary school with skills inappropriate to their lives in rural areas. Literacy rates are under 40% in rural areas. In response to these problems the Government of Honduras is developing the Central/Satellite Schools and Non-Formal Rural Education programs to provide, in addition to literacy training, education in agriculture, rural crafts and skills, home economics, health and nutrition. Under this project, the Ministry of Education will draw upon experience gained in part through previous A.I.D.-supported Non-Formal Rural Education and Rural Reconstruction II projects to 1) extend non-formal education programs from two to 10 or more areas; 2) expand the curriculum/teaching materials development capacity; and 3) build up their administrative, supervisory, planning, and statistical support capacity.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Honduras will provide administrative and professional personnel, training materials, equipment, travel, and training and office facilities. A \$6,000,000 World Bank loan is planned for 600 classrooms, furniture, equipment, materials, training and small projects. Donations of equipment and training materials are being provided to pilot schools by UNICEF.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will finance training for six long-term participants in education administration, planning, and materials production. An estimated twenty-five person/months of technical assistance will be provided in fields such as audio-visual materials development, in-service teacher training, agriculture, manual arts, nutrition, health and curriculum evaluation.

Beneficiaries: During the life of the project, approximately 66,000 rural children and adults participating in the Central/Satellite and Non-Formal Education programs will benefit.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Teachers and promoters trained in new curricula	2,700
Curricula, learning package, and teacher training courses designed	144
Materials production staff and other Ministry administrators trained	
Evaluation system designed and in operation	
A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Consultants (25 person/months)	125
Participant Training	75
Commodities and Other Costs	<u>100</u>
Total	300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	300	50		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	300	50	250	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	300	150	750	

TITLE Development Management		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 522-0121		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 173	FY 79	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To improve the Government of Honduras' management capabilities, especially at the middle management level.

Background: The provision of credit, technical assistance and other public sector services to the Honduran population has often been sporadic and ineffective, demonstrating weaknesses in delivery systems. The resolution of management problems which permeate all sectors is a high priority for the Government. A.I.D. has assisted the Government in analyzing its management problems, setting priorities for their resolution, and devising a plan for increasing public sector management training and consulting capacity. The study was completed in mid-1977, somewhat later than planned due in part to difficulties in fielding a team of consultants. Preparation of a detailed proposal, based on the study, is expected in the first quarter of FY 1978 with project implementation getting underway by the Spring of 1978.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host country: personnel, facilities and participant support. United Nations Development Program: technicians and participant training. Central American Public Administration Institute (ICAP): short-term consultants and seminars.

FY 1979 Program: Contract specialists will advise Honduran counterparts on the design of courses and instruction techniques based on the diagnosis of existing management deficiencies and their resolution within government agencies. The Honduran Civil Service Directorate, which is to be the principal executing agency, will improve its capabilities as a center of management expertise within the public sector.

Beneficiaries: Improved government management capabilities should result in improved delivery of services to the poor and benefit a significant number of Hondurans.

Major Outputs:**All Years**

Honduran instructor/consulting personnel trained	250
Public service managers trained in basics of administration	730
Participants trained in specialized public administration subjects	1,200
Public sector managers trained to MS level in public administration	20

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs(\$ thousands)
FY 79

Estimated 70 person-months of long- and short-term contract technical assistance in various management specialties	400
Training for Honduran instructor and consulting personnel	40
Total	440

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	360	100		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	360	100	260	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	440	200	1,000	

TITLE Agro- Industrial Export Development		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 480		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,700
NUMBER 522-0120	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 175			

Purpose: To develop Honduras' capacity to initiate agribusiness export projects which will integrate small farmers into the development process.

Background: The project fosters the export of non-traditional crops and foods which will allow low-income farmers to diversify thereby achieving higher incomes. The project features action programs and institutional development activities. The action programs include two agribusiness export prototypes: processed vegetables and fresh produce. A.I.D. financing provides technical assistance in crop production, processing, packing, and marketing. The institution-building activities involve training. To date, production of tomatoes for the processed vegetable program has been expanded and a high-quality tomato paste produced. The feasibility of the fresh produce programs has been established by formal studies and experimental plantings, and long-term training programs in agribusiness management have begun.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host country: personnel salaries and support costs, commodities, a project development fund, agricultural production credit, and training support costs are being provided. Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI): CABEI will provide \$6.0 million (including \$3.75 million in A.I.D. loans funds through ROCAP) for agribusiness activities in Central America.

FY 1979 Program: Commercial production of both fresh and processed foods will be expanded. Credit and technical assistance will help farmers expand acreage and utilize the production, packing/processing and marketing packages already developed.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries of the demonstration projects are 500 agrarian reform families. At the end of the project a systems approach to agribusiness project development and the capacity to benefit a significantly larger number of small farmers will be institutionalized.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Agribusiness training (M.B.A.)	4
Contracts between farmers and packers/processors	
Production, packing/processing, marketing packages developed	7
Acreage for selected crops expanded	
Production Credit (loans, \$ thousands)	365
Crops sales by target group (\$ thousands)	423
 A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	 (\$ Thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Long term personnel: Project Advisor; horticulture and packing specialists (84 person-months)	335
Food processing advisor (3 person-months)	5
Agricultural internships (4)	40
Agribusiness management seminar (1)	20
New Project Development Fund	60
Baseline Studies	20
Total	480

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	640	190	450	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	580	616		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,220	806	414	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	480		1,700	

TITLE Special Development Activities		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 50		LIFE OF PROJECT 868*
NUMBER 522-0073	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 66	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83*	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84*
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Latin America Programs, p. 174			

Purpose: To support low-cost, high-impact projects at the community level where small, timely A.I.D. financial inputs combined with group self-help result in significant community benefit.

Background. About two-thirds of the Honduran population live in small rural communities which often lack basic public services. The project helps Honduran communities with small-scale projects initiated by the communities themselves. Emphasis and priority are placed on low-cost projects which maximize the inputs of community self-help. The community normally contributes the labor, local materials, and whatever money it can collect. A.I.D.'s contribution currently averages \$1,300 per project. During FY 1977, A.I.D. helped fund among other projects 17 potable water systems, seven primary schools, four child feeding centers, and one health center. The project provides substantial returns on relatively small investments.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host country: supervision, materials. Community: labor, materials. Private contributions: materials, food-for-work.

FY 1979 Program: The project will continue to operate on a nation-wide basis, placing priority on activities affecting basic human needs in rural areas.

Beneficiaries: In FY 1977, Special Development Activities projects were implemented in communities inhabited by approximately 60,000 people at a cost of roughly \$5.00 of A.I.D. funds per family.

Major Outputs

	Cumulative	
	FY 77	All Years
Community projects	539	950
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)	
	FY 79	
Construction materials, other costs	50	
Total	50	

* This estimate covers period cited. Present planning, however, foresees this project continuing.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	568	529	39	None
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	50	60		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	618	589	29	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	50	200	868	

TITLE Rural Trails		FUNDS Selected Development Activities		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 100		LIFE OF PROJECT 400
NUMBER 522-0137 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 176		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 79

Purpose: To test the feasibility of improving access to isolated rural communities in Honduras by constructing low-cost and easily-maintained jeep trails by labor-intensive methods.

Background: The 1974 census shows that at least 25% of the population of Honduras lives in relatively isolated areas of the mountainous western region. Access to these rural communities is by narrow foot or mule path and is especially hazardous during the rainy season which may last over six months of the year. When the paths are passable, it is expensive to carry out agricultural and artisan products to the nearest markets and to bring in supplies by headload or mule. Access to public services (such as health care) also is severely restricted. The project is expected to improve about 160 kms of foot and mule paths to all-weather jeep trails. Labor intensive construction techniques will be employed, using hand tools and readily available local labor. Construction is expected to begin in January 1978.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host country: the newly formed labor-intensive road construction office of the Ministry of Public Works will execute the project and provide transportation, engineering and administrative support, and on-the-job training for construction foremen. Community: locally-available materials. World Food Program: food-for-work will be provided to supplement wages paid to construction laborers. The Honduran executing agency will oversee its storage and distribution. World Bank: two engineers in labor-intensive road construction techniques are being provided to the executing agency. They will also provide some support for this project.

FY 1979 Program: The second year of the program will be devoted to completing construction and evaluating jeep trail designs, project administrative arrangements, and the impact of trail construction on the communities.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 6,400 rural families will benefit from this project in two ways: wages and food as payment for their labor, and transport savings from the improved road

conditions. The cost of this project is estimated at less than \$105 per family benefited, if all A.I.D., PL-480 and Honduran expenses are considered. The direct A.I.D. cost is about \$63 per family.

Major Outputs;	<u>All Years</u>
Jeep trails constructed (kms)	160
Community maintenance system developed	
Improved designs for trails, drainage and bridges	
Impact evaluation studies	2
A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Materials, labor and supervision	80
Consultants (Evaluation/Technical Assistance)	<u>20</u>
Total	100

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	300	150		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	300	150	150	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	100	-	400	

COUNTRY: HONDURAS

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

-----U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----

PROGRAM	----- FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT ----- PERIOD					TOTAL REPAY- TOTAL LESS LOANS MENTS REPAYMENTS AND AND AND GRANTS INTEREST INTEREST 1946-77 1946-77 1946-77		
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977			
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	27.0	35.6	22.0	2.4	11.4			
LOANS.....	22.1	24.3	15.1	-	6.0			
GRANTS.....	4.9	11.3	6.9	2.4	5.4			
A. AID AND PREDECES.....	24.6	25.4	14.8	1.9	7.8			
LOANS.....	22.1	19.0	13.0	-	6.0			
GRANTS.....	2.5	6.4	1.8	1.9	1.8			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)....	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	1.2	9.0	5.9	0.3	2.8			
LOANS.....	-	5.3	2.1	-	-			
GRANTS.....	1.2	3.7	3.8	0.3	2.8			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	5.3	2.1	-	-			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	5.3	2.1	-	-			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	-			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	1.2	3.7	3.8	0.3	2.8			
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.	0.4	0.8	1.5	-	0.7			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	0.8	2.9	2.3	0.3	2.1			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.2	0.8			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.2	0.8			
PEACE CORPS.....	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.2	0.8			
OTHER.....	0.2	0.2	-	-	*			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	0.6	4.2	3.4	0.1				
LOANS.....	-	3.0	2.5	-				
GRANTS.....	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.1				
A. MAP GRANTS.....	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.1				
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	-	3.0	2.5	-				
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-				
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	*	-	*	-				
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-				
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	27.6	39.8	25.4	2.5				
LOANS.....	22.1	27.3	17.6	-				
GRANTS.....	5.5	12.5	7.8	2.5				
OTHER US LOANS.....	3.2	1.3	3.9	0.1	*			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	3.2	1.3	3.9	0.1	*			
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	-				

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

(Millions of Dollars)

CP 79-18

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ¹
TOTAL	<u>31.6</u>	<u>26.0</u>	<u>155.0</u>	<u>502.9</u>
IBRD	3.1	-	47.0	177.2
IFC	-	-	-	0.4
IDA	-	14.0	5.0	52.6
IDB	26.2	12.0	103.0	255.8
UNDP	2.3	-	*	13.0
Other UN	-	-	-	3.9
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1975	CY 1976	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	<u>4.9</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>18.1</u>	
Germany	2.5	2.4	8.4	
Canada	1.5	1.3	5.0	
United Kingdom	0.6	0.4	1.9	
Netherlands	0.1	0.7	1.3	
Japan	0.1	1.0	1.1	
Other	0.1	0.2	0.4	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1975	CY 1976	CY 1973-76	
TOTAL	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5.0</u>	
Venezuela	-	-	5.0	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
TOTAL	<u>CY 1976^P</u>	<u>CY 1977^P</u>	<u>CY 1964-77</u>	
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	

^P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.

* LESS THAN \$50,000.*

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 2,080

Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 1,110

Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) 4.5%

Life expectancy(1973) 65 years

Literacy rate.....(1972) 82% ,Male 82% ,Female 82%

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural production growth rate.....(1954-1976) -0.2%

Annual per capita agricultural production growth rate.....(1955-1975) -1.7%

Food production per capita.....(dollars 1976) \$31.46

Major subsistence crop..... roots and tubers

 % of arable land.....(1975) 11%

Major cash crop..... sugar

 % of arable land.....(1975) 31%

Major exports.....(1976) aluminum, bauxite

Major agricultural exports.....() n.a.

Value of all exports (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 731, (75) 784.0, (76) 605.7

 Exports to U.S. (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 339, (75) 299, (76) 263

Major agricultural imports.....(1976) cereals, dairy products

Value of all imports (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 935, (75)1123.5, (76) 930.8

 Imports from U.S. (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 333, (75) 423, (76) 343

Trade balance, last 3 years.....(1974) -204, (75)-339.5, (76)-325.1

Main trading partners... U.S., United Kingdom, Norway

Official international reserves, gross holdings, last 3 years... (1974) 190.4, (75) 125.6, (76) 32.4

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... (1974) 163, (75) 191, (76) 210

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 417, (74) 674, (75) 798

Central government total expenditures, last 3 years (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 487, (74) 775.1, (75) 1011

Deficit or surplus (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) -70, (74) -101, (75) -213

Defense expenditures, last 3 years

 as % of total expenditures..... (1973) 2.7%, (74) 2.0%, (75) 1.8%

 as % of GNP..... (1973) 0.7%, (74) 0.6%, (75) 0.6%

Service payments on external public debt as % of goods and non-factor services, latest..... (1975) 7.3%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975)\$4.3 million

 as % of country central government expenditures..... 0.4%

 as % of country imports of goods and services..... 1.0%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population 15 years of age and below... () n.a. (15/40) n.a. (40+) n.a.

Population growth rate....(1970-1971) 1.6% (1976-1977) 1.0%

Proportion of population in urban areas.....(1972) 39% (1976) 45%

Proportion of labor force in agriculture.....(1970) 27%

Major causes of mortality...(1970) heart disease, neoplasms, pneumonia

Major causes of morbidity...(1970) accidents, enteritis

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1975) 23

People per doctor.....(1973) 3,700

JAMAICA

PROGRAM SUMMARY CP 79-13							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977							
Loans	15,100	13,000	-	-	2,100	-	-
Grants ...	2,057	961	686	-	360	50	-
Total ..	17,157	13,961	686	-	2,460	50	-
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	640	-	640	-	-	-	-
Total ..	640	-	640	-	-	-	-
1979							
Loans	19,000	19,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	2,817	1,480	950	97	240	50	-
Total ..	21,817	20,480	950	97	240	50	-

Jamaica is struggling with the widespread dilemma of whether a developing nation can achieve economic and social justice and secure human rights within a democratic framework. Helping Jamaica to meet this test is what gives special point to U.S. assistance efforts there.

The A.I.D. program is designed to help maintain economic and social stability in Jamaica over the short-term while concomitantly providing the basic resource inputs for long-term development. To achieve this dual objective, Development and P.L. 480 assistance will be utilized.

Development Overview

In terms of its available natural resources, Jamaica's population is excessive and growing too rapidly. Its agricultural sector is stagnant, its indices of national health are unacceptably low, and its skilled human resource base is thin. Up to 40% of its labor force is unemployed or under-

employed. Largely because of its efforts to stimulate the stagnating economy, the Government of Jamaica (GOJ) sustained large budget deficits in recent years which accelerated the rate of inflation. Jamaica is heavily dependent upon imports, especially food, and its balance of payments position is precarious.

Socio-Economic Performance

A combination of sustained self-help and external assistance is required to meet Jamaica's basic needs. Jamaica has restricted imports, reduced public expenditures and sought to restrain wage pressures while holding inflation to a modest level. Despite the need for austerity, the GOJ remains committed to more equitable income distribution, and a wider sharing of economic and social benefits. It is preparing a five-year development plan which seeks to overcome its underlying natural and human resource problems. Its Emergency Production Plan focuses on increasing employment and production, especially food.

The GOJ's efforts to increase food output include "Project Land Lease", begun in 1972. Over 60,000 acres of government-owned cultivatable land has been provided to 27,000 small farmers under long-term leases, with all acreage planted in food crops. An Agricultural Marketing Corporation has been established to purchase the output of small farmers. The GOJ's National Family Planning Program has experienced considerable success. The birth rate was reduced from 40 per thousand in 1965 to 29.5 per thousand in 1976, with the objective being to reduce the birth rate to 25 per thousand in 1980.

External Donors

The International Monetary Fund (through the standby Agreement), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (through program and project loans), the Inter-American Development Bank, the Caribbean Development Bank, the European Economic Community, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, Canada, Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago, the Netherlands and West Germany are all engaged in providing assistance to Jamaica.

JAMAICA

A.I.D. Program Direction

A.I.D. seeks to help with balance of payments and development projects assistance. Our cooperation is premised upon adequate self-help efforts and coordination with other donors. Continuation of the P.L. 480 and HIG programs, and activities in agriculture, human resource development and family planning aim directly at Jamaica's most serious problems. An agricultural sector loan and an inland fisheries production loan are proposed to help Jamaica increase production of basic foods and fish protein. U.S. assistance will also make possible an active role in consortium or consultative group initiatives underway in the region.

A HIG of \$15 million is planned for FY 1979 which will provide increased employment in the construction industry and improved shelter for rural and urban poor.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	10	17	18
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-
Total	10	17	18
Participants^d			
Noncontract	35	70	60
Contract	-	-	-
Total	35	70	60

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS			
CP 79-08			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	1,490	6,963	12,500
Grants	650	1,777	2,476
Total A.I.D.	2,140	8,740	14,976
P.L. 480**			
Title I	12,000	10,000	10,000
Title II	4	59	23
Total P.L. 480	12,004	10,059	10,023
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	14,144	18,799	24,999

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

JAMAICA

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	7.5	1,471	38	3,800	50	5,400
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	1.8	488	60	6,200	50	4,600
Vegoil	1.2	682	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		12,000 ^{1/}		10,000		10,000
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs .		4		59		23
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		4		59		23
Total P.L. 480		12,004		10,059		10,023

MISSION DIRECTOR Donor M. Lion

^{1/}Title I allocation of \$12.0 million with only \$2.641 million worth of commodities shipped by end of Fiscal Year 1977.

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 79-03

PROGRAM: JAMAICA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorizations	Expenditures	Authorizations	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Forestry Development	532-0008	6/73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,400	4,137	-	139	-	263	-	-
Inland Fisheries Development	532-0038	1973	355	93	-	236	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Rural Development	* 532-0046	1977	700	-	-	200	600	300	700	13,000**	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	4,000
Fish Production System Development	* 532-0059	1979	-	-	-	-	380	200	620	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	1,500
Agricultural Sector Loan	* 532-0060	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,000	3,000
Agricultural Planning	* 532-0061	1979	-	-	-	-	500	350	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Population Planning</u>																	
Family Planning	532-0030	1966	3,893	3,848	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Planning Services	* 532-0041	1977	686	61	640	859	950	1,100	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Health</u>																	
Health Improvement for Young Children	* 532-0640	1976	178	-	-	150	97	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>																	
Rural Education Sector	532-0009	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,200**	270	-	-	-	4,200	-	4,000
National Planning	532-0039	1976	485	78	-	287	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Training Needs Survey/Employment Development	* 532-0047	1978	-	-	-	-	240	210	164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																	
Special Development Activities	* 532-0029	1966	512	512	-	-	50	50	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			6,809	4,592	640	1,777	2,817	2,476	4,884	28,600	4,407	-	139	-	6,963	19,000	12,500

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Fish Production System Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 532-0059		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 79	3,380	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To develop the capacity of Government of Jamaica (GOJ) institutions to increase inland fish production throughout the country.

Background: Jamaica has not been able to produce sufficient quantities of foodstuffs to supply domestic needs. Imports have traditionally filled this gap and contributed to a drain on foreign exchange. At the same time Jamaican resources have been left idle, resulting in high unemployment and low incomes. Fish are an important item in the local diet and have been imported at the rate of about 18 pounds per person each year. Marine fisheries offer some potential for expansion but not enough to fill current and expected demand.

With the assistance of an A.I.D.-funded Inland Fisheries Development Grant (532-0038), the GOJ has initiated a pilot program to develop freshwater fish production. This project has started a limited applied research program aimed at providing fingerlings and intensive fish culture technology to small farmers and GOJ-owned fish farms in the central part of Jamaica. Under the program, the extension effort needed to teach farmers how to produce fish intensively has been initiated as well as work with public and private marketing and processing channels. The constraints to future development and expansion of fisheries, however, are shortages of skilled personnel in the area of aquaculture (to expand research programs and extend the research across the island), of fingerlings, and of agricultural products or by-products for fish food.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOJ contribution will amount to \$2 million for personnel and operating costs of the Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, construction costs, fish food, and other expenses. Other donor activities have generally focused on marine fishing rather than on inland fisheries develop-

ment.

FY 1979 Program: The project will increase fingerling production, continue applied research in aquaculture, train extension agents, and improve the domestic fish marketing and distribution system. Research and demonstration facilities will be expanded to about 60 acres, and approximately 2,500 acres of fish ponds will be developed.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries will be urban and rural consumers with an expanded access to alternative protein sources, and the low-income producers of the fish. Pond raised fish are estimated to cost 20¢/lb to produce under the A.I.D. loan and grant. Imported fish currently cost 50¢ to \$1.00/lb.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Estimated fish production	30,000,000 lbs.
Ponds constructed	200

A.I.D. Financed Inputs

	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Technical Advisors	380
Training	-
Commodities	<u>3,000</u>
Total	<u>3,380</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	3,000 (L); 380 (G)	620 (G)	3,000 (L); 1,000 (G)	

TITLE Agricultural Sector Loan		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 532-0060		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		FY 79	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		16,000	16,000
PRIOR REFERENCE None		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83	

Purpose: To increase production and productivity of small farmers by improving access to required agricultural inputs, information and credit and increasing the efficiency and breadth of the marketing system.

Background: Over 75% of Jamaican farms consist of less than 5 acres. They are the primary producers of domestically consumed foodstuffs but have limited access to information on improved agricultural techniques, yield-increasing inputs, nor agricultural credit. Moreover, the marketing system which services this important sub-sector of producers has been inefficient, with high transport costs and high post-harvest losses causing high cost production and marketing, as well as high prices for consumers. This results in limited effective demand, a small internal market, and reduced competitiveness of the Jamaican farmer in international markets.

The Government of Jamaica (GOJ) initiated an Agrarian Reform Program (Project Land Lease) which will expand the acreage of existing small farms and provide the landless with land. Credit institutions now serve these farmers but funds are limited and procedures inadequate. Under this project, existing farmer organizations will be strengthened to supply inputs as well as provide a market for the farmers' production. Linkages will be established with the Agricultural Marketing Corporation (AMC) which is beginning a program to act as wholesaler for farmer organizations with distribution to the domestic market, agro-industries and export markets where feasible.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOJ counterpart will be \$14 million. General agricultural sector assistance from IDB is \$10 million.

FY 1979 Program: The major focus of the project will be on the development of multi-purpose collection points located in the

small towns. Extension services will be made available to small farmers, applications and payments for credit processed, farm supplies distributed, produce collected, sorted, stored, and transshipped. Approximately 100 of these collection points will be constructed over the life of the project. Technical services will assist in developing the producer organizations as well as improving the credit system and marketing. Additional facilities will be provided to the AMC which will coordinate the flow of much of the produce. Rural roads will be improved to facilitate the movement of goods.

Beneficiaries: The primary project beneficiaries will be the farmers with less than 5 acres who produce the bulk of all domestically consumed foodstuffs. The benefits of expanded production and increased productivity will also extend to consumers by reducing production costs and final selling prices. With some 80,000 farms (400,000 persons) the unit cost averages \$40 per person.

Major Outputs: Approximately 100 collection points constructed and the doubling of the delivery capacity of the extension service.
A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ Thousands)

		FY 79
Consultants	- 4 PM	1,500
Commodities	- Road construction equipment	2,000
	- Food processing and storage equipment	5,000
	- Credit	4,500
	- Construction	2,500
	- Contingency	500
	Total	16,000

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977				To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978				
Estimated through September 30, 1978				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	16,000	-	16,000	

PROGRAM: JAMAICA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Agricultural Planning		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 532-0061		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 79 500	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,500	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To provide an improved statistical and analytical base for the formulation of agricultural policy and the design and evaluation of rural-oriented projects.

Background: The Government of Jamaica (GOJ) has taken the initial steps to organize the collection, processing, and analysis of agricultural information. Under a modular schematic system, the Data Bank of the Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for collection and storage of data on a wide range of socio-economic factors describing conditions in rural Jamaica. The Data Bank also has evaluation responsibilities for Ministry activities. The Agricultural Planning Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture is the sister unit of the Data Bank and is responsible for preparation of analytical studies for agricultural policy formulation and project design. These two units form the statistical and analytical base for the Ministry of Agriculture.

The present Data Bank staff has considerable expertise in statistical methods but requires more experience in survey techniques. Data processing is a serious bottleneck, since the centralized computer facilities in the Ministry of Finance are unable to service the needs of the Data Bank, due to poor management and computer size. Attempts are being made by the GOJ to broaden the capabilities of the staff of the Agricultural Planning Unit. However, although staff members know Jamaica's agriculture, they need training and experience in policy analysis.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOJ will fund the salaries of technicians during training and related costs, in addition to the cost of expanded staff.

FY 79 Program: There are three major components to the project which will begin in FY 1979. Technical assistance will fill existing skills deficiencies and provide on-the-job training.

Local technicians will receive training overseas. After an analysis of computer needs, either technical facilities or a mini-computer will be purchased in the first year.

Beneficiaries: Initial beneficiaries will be the technicians receiving training under the project. However, given the GOJ's policy of increasing opportunities of the poor, improvements in the Ministry of Agriculture's planning capability should lead to benefits for Jamaican small farmers.

Major Outputs: Survey, projects and policy-related studies which will serve as the basis for formulation of Jamaican agricultural policy. These outputs pertain to all years of the project.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Consultants (44 PM)	220
Commodities (data processing equipment)	200
Training	80
Total	<u>500</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977				
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978				
Estimated through September 30, 1978				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	1,000	1,500	To be selected.

TITLE Integrated Rural Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 532-0046		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Security Supporting Assistance, p. 221	FY 79 600	LIFE OF PROJECT L-13,000 G-2,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: The specific purposes are: (a) to increase agricultural production on small hillside farms in the Pindars River and Two Meetings watersheds; (b) to control soil erosion in the watersheds, thereby establishing an agricultural base for the future and increasing the supply of water for both agricultural and household purposes; and (c) to strengthen the institutional capability of the Ministry of Agriculture through these activities.

Background: The project seeks to raise the standard of living in two watershed areas by increasing the productivity of hillside farms and providing the farmers of the area access to improved housing, electrification, and potable water. By controlling erosion, the project will also preserve the productivity of the land, allowing future productivity to be maintained at the higher level. The project serves in addition as a research and training vehicle for the Ministry of Agriculture. As experience is gained and a corps of trained technicians formed, other watersheds will receive similar treatment. Participating farmers under the project will pay 25% of the land shaping costs and these funds will be used to finance activities in other watersheds. The project is just getting underway. Selection of contractor personnel and procurement of commodities is expected to take place in early CY 1978.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOJ will provide \$14.0 million for salaries of personnel, for rural electrification, production credit, and local costs of soil conservation. Other donors are involved in the following related activities: IDB - agricultural research \$10.0 million, agricultural marketing \$10.0 million; IBRD - \$15.0 million for rural development; UNDP/FAO - technical assistance.

FY-1979 Program: Funding will be provided to continue the consultant services provided to the University of Agriculture and to provide training for additional Min. Ag. officials.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries are the 4,000 small farmers and their families living in the watershed areas. Additional beneficiaries include workers from outside of these areas employed during the life of the project and the consumers of the increased production.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Land area to be treated (acres)	17,700
Forests developed (acres)	5,000
Roads constructed (miles)	22
Employment generated (person/days)	1.1million
Farming practices improved (acres)	10,000
Domestic water supply improved (people served)	25,000
Rural electrification installed (people served)	15,000
Houses constructed	235

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Consultants (6 person years)	420
Training	180
Total	600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)					PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES	
	Obligations		Expenditures			Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1977	L-13,000	G-700	-			L-13,000 G-700
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-		L-2,500	G-200		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	L-13,000	G-700	L-2,500	G-200		L-10,500 G-400
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979		G-600	<u>Future Year Obligations</u>		<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
				G-700	L-13,000 G-2,000	

To be selected.

PROGRAM: JAMAICA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Family Planning Services		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 532-0041 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 188	FY 79 950	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,676
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To achieve a level of at least 34,000 new family planning acceptors annually through public and private family planning programs.

Background: For the past year the National Family Planning Board (NFPB) has concentrated its efforts on upgrading medical and paramedical staff to deliver family planning services. Also, Family Life/Sex Education programs were included in the school curriculum and workshops were conducted to upgrade the skills of teachers and guidance counselors. The University of the West Indies has been expanding its voluntary surgical contraception programs. There has been a significant increase in commercial contraceptive distribution with 1,148 outlets for condoms and pills now existing. Three participants were trained in the United States. Short-term consultant services were provided in the areas of statistics and for the commercial contraceptive distribution.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Jamaica (GOJ) will provide \$2.5 million for budgetary support of the NFPB program. The IBRD is providing \$6.5 million to construct 57 new health facilities and to renovate old ones in the Cornwall County region. The UNFPA provides \$90,000 annually for the purpose of providing the injectable contraceptive (De-Poprovera). IPPF provides \$50,000 for budgetary support of the Jamaica Family Planning Association's program.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will continue to support the National Family Planning program and the commercial distribution program by providing funds for participant training, consultants, workshops, and commodities including contraceptives and medical equipment and supplies.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will be men and women of reproductive age, especially in rural areas. Better access to family planning information and contraception supplies will help the Jamaican people become better able to plan the size of their families.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>Cumulative</u>	
	<u>FY 77</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Medical and paramedical personnel upgraded	1,000	3,433
Trained family planning counselors	10	50
Trained medical doctors in laparoscopic sterilization techniques	3	15
Trained community health aides	260	2,500
Family planning acceptors	28,000	196,000

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>(\$ Thousands)</u>	
	<u>FY 79</u>	
Consultants - 3 PM	15	
Participants - 1 long term, 1 short term	20	
Commodities - Pills, condoms and other contraceptive devices	595	
Other costs - Seminars, workshops, equipment and supplies	320	
Total	950	

<u>U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)</u>				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	<u>Obligations</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Unliquidated</u>	
Through September 30, 1977	686	61	625	Personal services contracts
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	640	859		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,326	920	406	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	950	2,400	4,676	

TITLE Health Improvement for Young Children		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 532-0040		PRIOR REFERENCE FY '78 Security Supporting Assistance, p. 224	FY 79 97	LIFE OF PROJECT 275	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To improve the primary health care delivery system in Jamaica's Cornwall County.

Background: In order to achieve a low cost health care delivery system, the Ministry of Health is consolidating its personnel into community health teams. Health outreach will be carried out by Community Health Aides (CHA's) who will provide simple health services and refer serious cases to appropriate health care facilities. The project will assist the Cornwall County Health Administration to decentralize and improve its delivery system. Improvement of management, information and service statistics will be provided by a U.S. contractor. Assistance will be given in establishing a training unit in the Administration to assess services and provide training to personnel. Because of various contracting delays, the consultants are just arriving on board. The project will be extended to February 1979, due to these difficulties.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOJ supplies \$105,600 in budgetary support. The IBRD will be providing a \$6 million loan for construction of health facilities and provision of supplies and equipment.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will continue to support improvement in the primary health care system by providing technical assistance in staff training, functional analysis, information systems and decentralized management.

Beneficiaries: In 1975 only 40% of the people of Cornwall County had access to basic health services. This project seeks to increase the range of services as well as improve them, reaching 90% of the county's population (75% of whom live in rural areas).

Emphasis will be placed upon mothers and children requiring health services, an estimated 61% of the total population, by providing a health care system integrating curative and preventive aspects of medicine oriented to educating and serving the health needs of the community. The increased well-being of the population will have a beneficial effect on productivity, as well as reduce rural-urban migration.

Major Outputs:	Cumulative	
	FY 77	All Years
Percentage of households served by health system	40%	90%
Decentralization of Ministry of Health management, and supervisory support services in Cornwall County	-	-
Training unit established and functioning	1	1
Personnel trained for key administrative and support staff posts	10	15
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ Thousands)	
	FY 79	
Long-term advisors	97	
Total	97	

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	178	0	178	Johns Hopkins University
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	150		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	178	150	28	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	97	150	275*	

*Does not include \$97,000 of Security Supporting Assistance to be provided in FY 1978.

PROGRAM: JAMAICA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Training Needs Survey - Employment Development		FUNDS Education and Human Resources	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 240		LIFE OF PROJECT 404
NUMBER 532-0047 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Security Supporting Assistance, p. 226	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To assist the Jamaican National Planning Agency and various ministries to attain the capability to carry out continuing analytical study of the country's training needs and to reshape education and training programs to make them more directly responsive to the country's actual employment requirements.

Background. Unemployment continues at very high levels in Jamaica, with its interrelated economic problems, while employers complain of the lack of skilled workers and of the consequent need to utilize inadequately trained individuals. Employers also are unable to determine the occupational competence of new employees based on the traditional examinations still used in Jamaica.

Host Country and Other Donors: Five Jamaican ministries will cooperate in undertaking this activity under the direction of the National Planning Agency. The combined Government of Jamaica (GOJ) contribution is estimated at \$640,000. Extensive cooperation with private enterprise is also anticipated, but no other external donors are expected to participate in the activity.

FY 1979 Program: With the initial survey data available and in use by the Planning Agency and ministries, appropriate planning, training, and employment programs will be undertaken in the following areas: (1) Employment requirement survey, user needs analysis and support program; (2) Organization of local labor markets and stimulation of employment opportunities; and (3) Placement of persons into employment.

Beneficiaries: The project will indirectly benefit the entire Jamaican population through its input into the human resources development component of the Five Year Plan. It will focus on those people in the lower socio-economic levels who have not been reached by the present system.

Major Outputs:*

- Training needs survey
- Improvement of placement services
- Institutionalization of skills testing and certification
- Utilization of aptitude tests
- Development & utilization of occupational feedback system

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:

	FY 79
	(\$ thousands)
Consultants - long and short term	110
Training - U.S. and in-country	60
Research/Analysis	70
Total	240

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977				U.S. Department of Labor PASA plus Personal Services Contractors.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978				
Estimated through September 30, 1978				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	240	164	404*	

*Does not include \$220,000 of Security Supporting Assistance to be provided during FY 1978.

TITLE Special Development Activities		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79	50	LIFE OF PROJECT 862
NUMBER 532-0029	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 66	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Latin America Programs, p. 192			

Purpose: To provide support for small self-help projects which meet local social and economic needs and foster community spirit, organizations and participation.

Background: The average cost of projects under the Special Development Activity fund has been \$2,200, with an average of 23 grants made each year for community-sponsored self-help activities to local organizations. Such organizations as Kiwanis, Lions, Rotary, and church-affiliated groups have also sponsored worthwhile activities. The community groups receiving grants finance a minimum of 50% of the project cost - whether in money, labor, or materials. A.I.D. provides grant funding to "top off" the recipient's own contribution.

Grants to date have been made for local primary schools, vocational training centers, day-care centers, and other community facilities.

Host Country and Other Donors: Communities contribute at least 50% of the costs and all of the labor to the projects.

Major Outputs:	FY 77	Cumulative All Years
Support grants to various basic schools	8	100
Support to various community organizations	10	257
Support to health service clinics	3	20
Operation Friendship Dental Clinic (support for rural population - Howard University)	1	3

FY 1979 Program: Continued support to groups presenting projects which meet the local need, self-help and community participation criteria. Projects average twenty per year.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries of these grants are the poor rural and urban population which all the grants assist exclusively. The grants provide educational opportunities, day-care facilities, and health services in areas where the GOJ cannot adequately meet the needs of the population. An average of 50 to 100 persons benefit from each project.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Small-scale self-help projects	50
Total	50

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	512	512	0	None
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978				
Estimated through September 30, 1978	512	512	0	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	50	300	862	

*See Security Supporting Assistance Submission Annex B

COUNTRY: JAMAICA

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM	-----U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-77	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77
	----- FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT -----							
	PERIOD							
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977			
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	13.2	4.3	2.2	2.9	31.7			
LOANS.....	9.9	1.4	-	2.4	28.5			
GRANTS.....	3.3	2.9	2.2	0.5	3.2			
A. AID AND PREDECES.....	9.9	0.6	0.8	0.1	17.5			
LOANS.....	9.1	-	-	-	15.1			
GRANTS.....	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.1	2.4			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)....	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	1.8	1.6	0.1	2.5	13.4			
LOANS.....	0.8	1.4	-	2.4	13.4			
GRANTS.....	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	-			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	0.8	1.4	-	2.4	13.4			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	0.8	1.4	-	2.4	13.4			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	-			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	*			
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV. & WFP	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	*			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	0.1	0.1	-	-	-			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	1.5	2.1	1.3	0.3	0.8			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	1.5	2.1	1.3	0.3	0.8			
PEACE CORPS.....	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.6			
OTHER.....	0.5	0.9	0.3	-	0.2			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	-	-	-	-	-			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
A. MAP GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	-	-	-	-	-			
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-	-			
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	13.2	4.3	2.2	2.9				
LOANS.....	9.9	1.4	-	2.4				
GRANTS.....	3.3	2.9	2.2	0.5				
OTHER US LOANS.....	15.9	16.1	0.2	-	-			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	15.9	16.1	0.2	-	-			
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ¹
TOTAL	<u>49.7</u>	-	<u>26.5</u>	<u>256.9</u>
IBRD	21.8	-	15.0	152.3
IFC	-	-	-	3.1
IDB	27.6	-	11.1	85.2
UNDP	0.3	-	0.4	13.2
Other UN	-	-	-	1.1
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	<u>10.8</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>86.1</u>	
United Kingdom	4.3	1.7	46.0	
Canada	3.8	3.1	26.7	
Germany	2.2	3.9	10.3	
Netherlands	0.5	0.9	2.6	
Other	*	0.5	0.5	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1972-76	
TOTAL	-	-	-	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1966-77	
TOTAL	<u>1.0</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>18.0</u>	
Eastern Europe	-	8.0	8.0	
China	1.0	-	10.0	

^P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.

* LESS THAN \$50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 2,330
 Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 730
 Average 10 yr. GNP annual growth rate...(1965-1974) 1.5%
 Life expectancy(1973) 53 years
 Literacy rate.....(1971) 57% ,Male, n.a. ,Female 49%

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1965-1974) 4.9%
 Annual per capita agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1955-1975) 1.5%
 Food production per capita.....(dollars 1976) 47
 Major subsistence crop..... corn
 % of arable land.....(1975) 16%
 Major cash crop..... cotton
 % of arable land.....(1975) 13%
 Major exports.....(1976) cotton, coffee
 Major agricultural exports.....(1976) cotton, coffee
 Value of all exports
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 381, (75) 375, (76) 542
 Exports to U.S.
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 74, (75) 105, (76) 170
 Major agricultural imports.....(1976) cereals, manufactured fertilizer
 Value of all imports
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 562, (75) 517, (76) 532
 Imports from U.S.
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 179, (75) 168, (76) 169
 Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1974)-181, (75)-142, (76) 10
 Main trading partners... U.S., Central American Common Market
 Official international reserves,
 gross holdings, last 3 years...(1974) 105, (75) 122, (76) 147

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... () n.a.
 Total domestic revenues
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 133, (74) 192, (75) 188
 Central government total
 expenditures, last 3 years
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 162, (74) 273, (75) 279
 Deficit or surplus
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) -29, (74) -81, (75) -91
 Defense expenditures, last 3 years
 as % of total expenditures..... (1973) 9.9%, (74) 8.1%, (75) 10.8%
 as % of GNP..... (1973) 1.5%, (74) 1.5%, (75) 2.0%
 Service payments on external public
 debt as % of goods and non-factor
 services, latest..... (1975) 11.3%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$42.2 million
 as % of country central government
 expenditures..... 15.1%
 as % of country imports of goods
 and services..... 8.2%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population
 15 years of age and below...(1971) 48% (15/40) 26% (40+) 17%
 Population growth rate....(1971-1972) 3.1% (1976-1977) 2.6%
 Proportion of population in
 urban areas.....(1976) 48% () n.a.
 Proportion of labor force in
 agriculture.....(1970) 46%
 Major causes of mortality...(1969) enteritis, parasitic diseases, accidents
 Major causes of morbidity...(1970) malaria, amebic dysentery
 Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 100
 People per doctor.....(1973) 1,500

NICARAGUA

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	1,012	-	643	299	-	70	-
Total . .	1,012	-	643	299	-	70	-
1978							
Loans	14,100	6,600	-	-	7,500	-	-
Grants . . .	1,885	622	500	190	490	83	-
Total . .	15,985	7,222	500	190	7,990	83	-
1979							
Loans	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	1,460	270	650	-	380	160	-
Total . .	5,460	4,270	650	-	380	160	-

CP 79-12

Nicaragua is basically an agricultural economy, with a young manufacturing sector growing as a result of rising Central American incomes. Most of Nicaragua's 1.5 million campesinos have received very little benefit from the increases in agricultural exports - cotton, coffee, sugar and beef. Our principal concern is that Nicaragua's economic growth results in a mature, pluralistic society with an equitable distribution of income. The A.I.D. program utilizes developmental assistance to encourage an equitable growth pattern in the rural sector.

Development Overview

Despite a relatively good resource base, the lowest population-to-land ratio in Central America, and a fairly strong private sector, a majority of Nicaragua's people have been left out of its development. The reasons appear to be interrelated: the campesino's lack of hope and control over his destiny, on the one hand, reinforced

by the lack of government and private outreach institutions and services to assist him, on the other. The highly centralized government is further insulated from the awareness of the campesino's problems by weak municipal and cooperative institutions.

An activist role for the government in improving opportunities for the rural poor started with the establishment in 1975 of the Campesino Welfare Institute "INVIERNO", whose purpose is to assist campesinos improve their living conditions. "INVIERNO" provides services such as agricultural credit, extension, and community organization.

The A.I.D.-supported integrated rural development program concentrates on two of Nicaragua's poorest agricultural regions located in the Central and Pacific highlands. Together they contain about half the country's rural population. "INVIERNO" has made over 11,000 agricultural loans, averaging \$216 each, to some 7,000 small farm families. Other government agencies are planning to improve the productivity of the campesinos through irrigation, improving access to more productive lands in the Eastern agricultural frontier, and redistributing existing lands. Coordinated "INVIERNO" programs in public health education, potable water and sanitation have reached over 25,000 people in 52 small communities. A rural education program will improve access to primary education for rural children and provide opportunities for out-of-school youth. Family planning services are reaching 13% of women in fertile age through public clinics and specially trained indigenous mid-wives. A nutrition program will emphasize education as well as access to better foods and preventive health services. These programs also emphasize development of community groups, cooperatives and municipal organizations.

Socio-Economic Performance

In spite of the need to devote substantial sums (11.5% of the 1976 budget) to the reconstruction of

NICARAGUA

earthquake-ravaged Managua, the Government has managed to increase the budget shares of public education, health and agriculture. In addition, the government's tax performance is improving. Emergency taxes after the 1972 earthquake, the tax reform of 1974, and the continuing efforts to improve tax administration have increased fiscal receipts from 10% to 12% of gross domestic product. Nevertheless, Nicaragua will still have to depend heavily on foreign credits to finance the capital costs of development programs.

External Donors

Programs of the Inter-American Development Bank (lending between \$50 and \$70 million per year), the World Bank (\$25 million per year) and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (about \$15 million per year) focus primarily on infrastructure. The World Bank collaborates with A.I.D. in rural education, rural water systems and sanitation.

A.I.D. Program Direction

The A.I.D. program supports Nicaraguan efforts to stimulate growth of the agricultural sector in the poorest regions of the country as well as to expand basic social services for the campesinos of these areas. A.I.D. loans finance expansion of rural health delivery and education as well as credit and technical assistance for small farmers. The goals of the various sectoral programs are to raise campesino per capita income from the present average of \$150 per year; to have schools and relevant education for the majority of primary age children; to lower the birth rate by 0.2% per year; and to lower malnutrition levels. A.I.D. is also encouraging non-governmental organizations such as cooperatives and credit unions to increase their services in rural areas through Operational Program Grants.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel ^d			
Direct Hire ^b	32	27	26
PASA ^c	1	-	-
Contract	5	22	18
Total	38	49	44
Participants ^d	4		
Noncontract	32	59	52
Contract	-	2	-
Total	32	61	52

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS CP 79-08			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	9,025	27,037	25,583
Grants	1,087	2,346	1,759
Total A.I.D.	10,112	29,383	27,342
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	296	154	22
Total P.L. 480	296	154	22
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	10,408	29,537	27,364

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

NICARAGUA

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs .		296		154		22
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		296		154		22
Total P.L. 480		296		154		22

MISSION DIRECTOR Arthur Mudge

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: NICARAGUA

CP 79.03

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**									
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorizations	Expenditures	Authorizations	Expenditures	
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																		
Rural Development Sector Loan II	524-0138	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,600	300	-	1,400
Rural Development Sector Loan III	* 524-0157	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-
Nutrition Development Program	* 524-0128	78	-	-	276	200	180	200	44	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	150	-	600
Campefino Legal Aid Service	* 524-0130	78	-	-	50	40	50	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Farm Enterprises	* 524-0135	78	-	-	296	150	40	156	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agr. Planning & Statistical Service	524-0075	73	417	407	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition Improvement	524-0117	76	399	187	-	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Development Sector Program	524-0031	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,000	2,467	-	14	-	6,200	-	4,900	
<u>Population Planning</u>																		
Family Planning Services	* 524-0139	TQ	786	299	500	644	650	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Health</u>																		
Rural Community Health Service	524-0110	76	382	231	-	151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Health Institutional Develop't	524-0114	76	472	414	190	145	-	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Health Services	524-0032	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	22	-	-	-	900	-	2,100	
Managua Urban Reconstruction	524-0029	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	2,343	-	34	-	1,700	-	1,957	
<u>Education and Human Resources Dev.</u>																		
Rural Education Development	* 524-0115	78	-	-	280	50	270	100	340	-	-	-	-	7,500	50	-	250	
National Woman's Development	* 524-0125	78	-	-	60	45	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rural Women's Leadership	* 524-0136	78	-	-	150	130	60	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																		
Mass Media Civil Rights and Laws	* 524-0134	78	-	-	33	30	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Development Activities	* 524-0058	64	579	564	50	65	50	50	cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy Analysis	* 524-0152	79	-	-	-	-	-	80	75	369	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Center for Earthquake Hazard Reduction	524-0104	73	257	235	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Program Development & Implementation	524-0106	74	1,401	949	-	452	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managua Urban Reconstruction	524-0029	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,000	2,600	-	-	-	9,000	-	12,400	
Earthquake Recovery Low Cost Housing	524-0116	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	4,287	-	-	-	8,737	-	1,976	
Total			4,693	3,286	1,885	2,346	1,460	1,759	817	64,000	11,719	-	48	14,100	27,037	4,000	25,583	

*Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Rural Development Sector III		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
			FY 79 4,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,000
NUMBER 524-0157	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None	FY 79	FY 79
			ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT	FY 82

Purpose: To improve and expand the capacity of the Government of Nicaragua (GON) to design and implement integrated rural development programs to benefit the rural poor.

Background: In FY 1975 the GON initiated an integrated rural development program to provide the rural poor with a means of earning greater access to the flow of goods and services in the economy. This program involved community motivation and organization, training in modern agricultural practices, the provision of credit for production and small farm implements, and marketing assistance as well as assistance in obtaining preventive health care. By the end of FY 1978 approximately 16,500 loans totaling \$3.8 million will have been approved for 8,500 participants in the program. Under Rural Development Sector Loan (RDSL) III, the GON will intensify the program in the target areas by expanding long-term credit for the development of small farm enterprises and housing improvement. Most significantly, a land sale guarantee program designed under RDSL I will be implemented to transfer small but economically viable units of land to the rural poor.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GON will provide matching counterpart funds to support inter alia the guarantee of land purchase loans. Other donors will be encouraged to provide financing for complementary programs.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. loan funds will finance technical assistance and training, and credit for small business enterprises and home improvement.

Beneficiaries: This program is directed toward the rural poor. By the end of FY 1979 it is estimated that 60,000 of the rural poor will have been directly reached by the program, with an additional 10 to 15 thousand benefiting from the results of new

credit experiments and training. By the end of this program the lessons learned and procedures established should be replicable throughout the rural farming community. Unit cost per recipient is about \$53.

Major Outputs:

<u>Loans Made:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Home improvement	1,000
Small rural enterprise	500
Farm development credit	1,150
Land improvement	150
Land purchase guarantee	650
<u>Campesinos trained:</u>	
Community leadership	350
Agricultural technology	6,000
Farm management	650
Business management	675

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	<u>(\$ Thousands)</u>
	<u>FY 79</u>
- Small farmer loans	3,500
- Technical assistance	175
- Campesino training	325
TOTAL	4,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	4,000	-	4,000	

TITLE Policy Analysis		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 524-0152		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79 80	LIFE OF PROJECT	449
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To assist the Government of Nicaragua (GON) to develop the capacity to analyze economic policies and population dynamics as they relate to the poor majority.

Background: Nicaragua has initiated an integrated rural development program to generate social change, raise income, and generate employment. However, macroeconomic policy changes to assist lower income groups are equally important. In order to obtain these changes there must be an increased awareness of how macroeconomic policies can create growth with equity for the society. There is lack of critical analysis of taxation and pricing policies as they impact upon economic factors that determine the relative position of the poor majority. Also, many policy makers in Nicaragua are unaware of the implications of continued high rates of population growth. Conversely, the impact of policy on the rate of population growth is seldom considered. This project is aimed at increasing the probability that policy barriers to improve income and quality of life for the poor can be identified and overcome. These types of policy changes will be more readily effected if technical analysis laying out policy alternatives for income redistribution and employment generation resulting from new taxation, pricing and growth generating policies, is made available to decision makers. Combining socio-economic impact analysis with population impact analysis should increase support for family planning activities.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GON will provide 85% of the financing for technicians who carry out policy analyses.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will provide consultant assistance to initiate research and disseminate information on the latest theoretical and methodological developments in research on population impact and income distribution; reference materials for planning offices and university research libraries, and short-term liaison and research consultation to U.S. universities for Nicaraguan researchers.

Beneficiaries: The entire poor majority is expected to benefit from policy decisions made with more knowledge of and regard for their interests in such decision.

Major Outputs

	<u>All Years</u>
- Research seminars	12
- Population impact analyses	2
- Economic policy analyses	3
- Seminar on, and published findings of the project	1

A.I.D. Financial Inputs:

	<u>(\$ Thousands)</u>
	<u>FY 79</u>
- Consultants (.6 py).	25
- Commodities (reference materials)	10
- Participant training	15
- Support of seminars, surveys	30
TOTAL	<u>80</u>

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	80	369	449	

TITLE Nutrition Improvement Program		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79	180	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,000 (L) 500 (G)
NUMBER 524-0128	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 205	FY 78	FY 82	OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To help the Government of Nicaragua (GON) improve food habits, increase food availability and extend preventive, maternal and child health (MCH) services to the target groups, with emphasis upon pregnant/nursing women and 0-5 year old children.

Background: As the PL 480 Title II program phased out, a joint GON/A.I.D. Nutrition Sector Assessment was conducted in 1976 with assistance from the Nutrition Institute for Central America and Panama (INCAP). The assessment pointed out serious nutrition problems and constraints in Nicaragua, including the fact that the rural population was the most poorly nourished and that the most nutritionally vulnerable section of the population are children under 5 and pregnant and nursing women. A.I.D. has also assisted the GON in a grant financed program to develop a 5-year national food and nutrition plan, an intersectorial commission has been established to implement the plan. The grant program has financed the training for nutrition planners, the design of an evaluation and information system, the development of mass media and nutrition education techniques and the analysis of alternative nutritional interventions.

This project will continue to support the GON's National Nutrition Program, as part of an integrated, multisectoral effort to provide the target group with expanded and mutually reinforcing development resources and services. The project will finance nutritional education services including the production of educational material and mass media messages; a salt iodization project; a series of pilot food projects; training and materials for health centers; and an evaluation system.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GON/Private Sector will contribute approximately \$4.4 million and A.I.D. \$3.5 million of the total project cost. INCAP will contribute \$12,000 in FY 1978 and PAHO will provide reference materials. The Peace Corps will provide health and nutrition workers. Private organizations will continue to operate community level day care centers, nutrition education and food production programs incorporating

nutrition information.

FY 79 Program: A.I.D. grant funds will finance technical assistance primarily in developing nutrition education materials and carrying out special food improvement projects, training seminars, and program evaluation.

Beneficiaries: The project aims to reach primarily the nutritionally most-at-risk rural population, i.e., children 0-5 years old and an estimated 92,000 pregnant/ lactating women in the highlands region. Some program components will reach up to 1.8 million people or 80% of the population.

Major Outputs:

- Nutrition education programs
- Increased availability of food and vital nutrients
- Improved nutritional status
- GON and community ability to monitor nutritional status and adjust program

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ Thousands)

	<u>FY 79</u>
- Consultants (2.5 py).	100
- Commodities	10
- Other Costs	<u>70</u>
Total	180

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	276 (G) 3,000 (L)	200 (G) 500 (L)		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	276 (G) 3,000 (L)	200 (G) 500 (L)	76 (G) 2,500 (L)	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	180 (G)	44 (G)	500 (G) 3,000 (L)	

TITLE Campesino Legal Aid Services		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 524-0130		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 207	FY 79	50	LIFE OF PROJECT 100
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 79

Purpose: To develop a system through which campesinos will have ready access to legal counseling and services.

Background: The Government of Nicaragua (GON) has initiated a major rural development program through which a wide range of services are being provided to the rural poor. These services include assistance in obtaining credit and purchasing or renting of land. These activities and others may require campesinos to have legal assistance, that they may be unaware of the need for, or unable to afford, at present. This project will increase campesino awareness of the need for legal aid and provide a means through which assistance can be obtained for specific legal problems such as: title search, registration of leases, sales agreements, credit applications and default, etc. A feasibility survey, completed in November 1977, provides the information with which to establish a strategy for project implementation.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GON will contribute personnel and operating costs.

FY 1979 Program: The recommendations of the legal aid feasibility study will be presented to the Ministries of Agriculture and Government and to the Campesino Development Institute (INVIERNO). A.I.D. expects to finance the services of a legal expert in agrarian law and rural affairs to counsel the GON on the installation of legal aid systems designed to assist and protect the rural poor.

Beneficiaries: By putting legal services within the grasp of the poor rural people, the project will benefit the entire campesino sector. Direct beneficiaries of legal action will be only the tip of the iceberg as the remainder of the sector will, as a result, encounter a system giving greater respect to the law.

Major Outputs:

- Survey and Analysis of applicable laws
- Recommendations on legal aid system
- Design and installation of system
- Improved legal services to campesinos

A.I.D. Financed Input:

(\$ Thousands)

	FY 79
- Consultants:	
Legal systems (1.1 py).	42
- Other Costs:	
Local costs including travel, logistic support and contingencies	8
Total	50

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected (Anticipate contracting with Nicaraguans)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	50	40		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	50	40	10	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	50	-	100	

TITLE Small Farmer Enterprises		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 524-0135		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79	LIFE OF PROJECT	FY 80
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 208	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To develop a long-term small farmer enterprise development strategy.

Background: The Government of Nicaragua (GON) seeks to improve the income and thus the standard of living of the rural populace by increasing agricultural output and expanding employment opportunities. The National Agrarian Institute (IAN) is endeavoring to increase the conversion of subsistence farms into small commercial farms through the colonization of unfarmed lands. The Institute for Campesino Development (INVIERNO) is increasing the number of rural enterprises and improving the quality of cultural practices in agriculture. Benefits derived from these efforts must not be dissipated through antiquated marketing and financial management practices. This project will help the GON cope more effectively with the problems involved in converting subsistence farmers to successful commercial farmers.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GON will provide approximately \$100,000 for personnel and local costs.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will continue to provide two long-term consultants to assist in preparing economic studies, and short-term consultants will be provided to help carry out a technological assessment, establish an organizational model and prepare a crop insurance study. A.I.D. will also fund participant training in the U.S. and third countries and partially fund in-country training in Nicaragua.

Beneficiaries: The target group will be the more than 60,000 small farm families who live in Nicaragua and make up a significant portion of the rural poor. The remainder of the rural poor, the landless laborers, will also benefit since a major dimension of the strategy to be developed is to increase opportunities for productive employment on farms.

Major Outputs:

- Economic and technological studies of small farm enterprises All Years
- Adoption of improved farming techniques based on studies (e.g. crop diversification, crop insurance) 8
- Specialized training for Ministry of Agriculture professionals
- Small farm enterprise development seminars 20

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ Thousands)
	FY 79
- Consultants (.8 py)	30
- Participant and in-country training	10
Total	40

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	296	150	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	296	150	
		146	
		Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	40	64	400

TITLE Family Planning Services		FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 524-0139		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 210	FY 79 650	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,936	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY TQ 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose To provide improved family planning and maternal and child health (MCH/FP) services through health centers and trained midwives (parteras).

Background: This project will expand the outreach of family planning services beyond the scope of the health center oriented program initiated through the prior Family Planning project (FY 67-76). Upon the completion of a week of comprehensive training each midwife receives a free kit with an estimated two-month supply of contraceptives for her area as well as obstetrical equipment and non-toxic medicines. The midwives will sell all basic kit items at low prices. As an incentive they are allowed to realize a small profit on each item sold. Infant mortality in rural Nicaragua is estimated at twice the national average of 120/1,000. The midwife program impacts on lowering the infant mortality rate from parasitic diseases, diarrhea, and tetanus and lowering maternal mortality.

Host Country and Other Donors: Other donor agency funds provide male and female surgical fertility control services. Other donors support training, promotion and program activities carried out by publicly financed health agencies and the private Demographic Association.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. funds will be utilized to train midwives, follow-up on their activities, promote mass media on midwife activities in the rural areas, and provide commodities for the community-based distribution of contraceptives and other medications.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are fertile-age women, infants, and children under five. It is estimated that by the end of the project 150,000 families, which presently are unserved, will have access to family planning and basic health services (especially for infants). The parteras have the potential to assist in approximately 30/40,000 deliveries yearly (90% of which are outside of hospitals) and to recruit mothers as family planning acceptors.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
- Health Centers providing MCH/FP services and backstopping midwives	130
- FP acceptors served through health centers and midwives	80,000
- Midwives trained	2,000
- Statistical reporting and evaluation system established	1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	<u>(\$ Thousands)</u>
	<u>FY 79</u>
- Commodities	163
- Local Support Costs	91
- Training of Midwives	76
- Mass media supporting midwives	10
- Evaluation/surveys	10
- Contraceptives (centrally funded)	<u>300</u>
Total	650

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES Center for Disease Control (CDC), Development Associations International, Association for Voluntary Sterilization, Family Planning International, IPPF, Pathfinder.
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	786	299	485	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	500	644		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,286	943	343	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	650	-	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u> 1,936	

TITLE Rural Education Development		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 524-0115		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 212	FY 79	LIFE OF PROJECT	890 (G) 7,500 (L)
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To help the Government of Nicaragua (GON) expand and improve its capacity to extend integrated educational services to the rural poor in the highlands area.

Background: The Rural Education Development Program (REDP) is designed to complement ongoing A.I.D. supported integrated rural development efforts in agriculture and health. The project consists of five major components: administrative reform and management improvement within the Ministry of Public Education; integrated community development; curriculum development and related materials production; training for supervisors and teachers; and the improvement and extension of rural education delivery systems. Innovative features of the project include the introduction of radio-based teaching techniques to extend the outreach of formal and adult educational programs to approximately 1,400 isolated rural communities. Local community teacher aides, who will be supervised by a core of trained master teachers, will be utilized in 400 remote rural communities where schools will be constructed through self-help measures. Local school committees will be organized, utilizing techniques adopted in rural agricultural and health programs, to ensure coordination of all integrated rural development activities and participation by the poor in the decision making process. A principal component of the program will be an A.I.D. grant supported administrative reform of the Ministry of Education, which will strengthen its institutional capacity and reorient its efforts in the areas of educational planning curriculum development, supervision, financial management and personnel training.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GON will contribute \$13.8 million. The IBRD is supporting education development through construction of eighteen rural education centers, nine agricultural training centers, four agricultural high schools and eighteen junior high schools. The IBRD loan also provides limited resources for technical assistance and teacher training. Close coordination

with this project is planned.

FY 79 Program: A.I.D. grant funds will finance technical assistance in administrative reform, management improvement, and community development \$230,000, and computer services \$40,000.

Beneficiaries: The REDP which will focus on adults, adolescents, and children, is designed to benefit approximately 260,000 rural poor in the 5 to 24 year age group. Approximately 1,400 small rural communities will be participating in education and community development decision-making.

Major Outputs:

- Reorganization of MPE to implement and coordinate rural education programs
- Improved planning, research & evaluation units
- Improved operational methods
- School maintenance plan established
- Special studies

All Years

1
8

A.I.D. Grant Financed Inputs:

- Consultants (5.6 py).
- Operating costs (computer services)

	(\$ Thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
	230
	<u>40</u>
Total	270

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	280 (G), 7,500 (L)	50 (G) 50 (L)		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	280 (G), 7,500 (L)	50 (G) 50 (L)	130 (G) 6,322 (L)	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	270 (G)	340 (G)	890 (G) 7,500 (L)	

TITLE National Women's Development Office		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 50		LIFE OF PROJECT 110	
NUMBER 524-0125	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 213		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 79	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						

Purpose: To help the Government of Nicaragua (GON) improve the leadership and project management skills of the National Women's Office through research and program development.

Background: The National Women's Office was set up in the Ministry of Labor in March 1976, to develop the capability of women to participate more meaningfully in the development process, to promote and cooperate with women's groups, to review and support laws and salary scales which assure equal rights and wages. This project is designed to increase the ability of the Women's Office to disseminate information, participate in research and serve the rural as well as urban poor.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GON will provide for personnel and local expenses approximating 30% of the project cost.

FY 1979 Program: The Women's Office will serve as a voice of Nicaraguan women through a regular publication, newspaper articles, reporting of research findings and events involving women, dissemination of legal information and women's rights, and reporting on women's leadership training activities. It will continue to serve as a central clearing house for women's concerns. The Ministry of Labor will add three positions - head of research and analysis, head of programming and evaluation, and head of dissemination of public information - to assume the responsibility and support for the expanded program. One professional, already in the Office, will continue to work on the legal aspects of women's rights.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are the urban and rural poor women who seek information and are helped through the Women's Office. The Women's Office is expected to reach more than ten percent of the more than one million Nicaraguan women through radio, publications and word of mouth dissemination.

Major Outputs:

- Women's Office staff expanded
- Publication & dissemination of information

A.I.D. Financed Input:

- Consultants (1.1 py).
- Printing of publication and other information

(\$ Thousands)
FY 79

45

5

Total 50

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	60	45		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	60	45	15	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	50	-	110	

PROGRAM: NICARAGUA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Rural Women Leadership		FUNDS Education and Human Resources	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 60		LIFE OF PROJECT 210
NUMBER 524-0136 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 213	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 79

Purpose: To increase the participation of rural women in positions of leadership in community organizations and in rural development programs.

Background: Womens' potential for contributing to Nicaragua's social and economic progress is significant, but little is being done to develop that potential. This project is designed to train women for increasingly responsible leadership roles in rural Nicaragua. At present women are involved in community action efforts and public administration at the local and municipal levels. Through this project they are encouraged to set up clinics, schools, day care centers, community gardens, cooperatives and other projects for the good of the community. Through the establishment of a revolving loan fund, women's groups can borrow small amounts of money to finance their community projects. The fund is perpetuated through repayments of principal and interest at moderate rates by recipient women's groups.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Nicaragua will provide approximately 30% of the cost of the project for personnel and local costs.

FY 1979 Program: The leadership training of rural women will continue. Women's organizations will continue to use the revolving fund for their community projects. Additional groups will be organized.

Beneficiaries: The project beneficiaries are rural women who are being trained to help themselves and their communities to better their socio-economic conditions. Over its two-year life, the project should reach approximately 3,450 women, such as low income farm wives, rural town vendors, market women and artesans.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Women's groups organized and trained	60
Revolving fund projects	1
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ Thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Consultants	
Leadership training (1.4 py).	55
Other Costs	
Per diem, local transportation, reproduction of reports, etc.	<u>5</u>
Total	60

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	150	130		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	150	130	20	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	60	-	210	

TITLE Mass Media Civil Rights & Laws		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 524-0134		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 217	FY 79	30	LIFE OF PROJECT 63
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 79

Purpose: To promote awareness of legal rights and services for the urban poor through the use of mass media.

Background: The average citizen in Nicaragua is only remotely knowledgeable about legal rights and the kinds of social and governmental services available. This project will help to determine the nature and availability of such services especially in the area of housing, employment, women's rights, and basic services, i.e. health and education assistance. Mass media such as newspapers, television and radio will be used to bring this information to the urban and rural people. A feasibility study/assessment is being conducted to analyze the extent of problems, i.e. existing laws and services, possible sponsoring institutions and relationship to government agencies. Based upon the findings and recommendations of this study an information campaign will be launched to create among the poor a greater awareness of their legal rights and the resources available to them. In its final stages, the project will develop a mass media program to respond to questions of citizens on a regular basis. More serious problems will be referred to a proposed legal aid service staffed by new graduate lawyers as a function of compulsory national service.

Host Country and Other Donors: The local universities already provide free legal aid to the poor using advanced law students (with 10 cases per student an obligatory social service). The Government of Nicaragua will contribute personnel and operating costs.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. funds will help support promotional and informational activities and the development of the legal assistance program.

Beneficiaries: It is planned that mass media such as radio and

newspapers will be utilized to inform the public of its legal rights. Most poor people have access to such media and should benefit from the project.

Major Outputs:

- Feasibility study
- Education program initiated
- Legal aid introduced

A.I.D. Financial Inputs:

(\$ Thousands)

	FY 79
- Consultants:	
Promotional (.3 py).	10
Legal (.3 py).	10
- Other Costs:	
Mass media programs	10
Total	30

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	33	30		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	30	30	3	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	30	-	63	

PROGRAM: NICARAGUA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Special Development Activities		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79	50	LIFE OF PROJECT 879*
NUMBER 524-0058	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Latin America Program, p.215	FY 64	FY 83*	OF PROJECT 84*

Purpose: To foster and develop civic responsibility and support grassroots community efforts to solve local problems by assisting community leaders in the planning, design and implementation of self-help projects designed to improve the quality of life.

Background: This project was initiated in 1964 to provide a means through which quick response assistance could be provided to rural communities and other private sector groups demonstrating self-help initiative and the capability to plan and implement projects designed to augment the well-being and improve the quality of life of the participating group and immediate community.

Host Country and Other Donors: Each recipient of a grant provides a minimum of 25% of the cost of the project, in cash or in kind. Since the inception of the program 273 projects have been carried out. Two hundred of these addressed development needs in agriculture, education and health. Others addressed needs in public works and leadership training.

FY 1979 Program: Priority will be given to projects in the more remote rural areas where little or no public sector assistance is provided. Emphasis will continue to be on innovative self-help projects which benefit the urban and rural poor.

Beneficiaries: It is estimated that 3,400 people have benefitted from the twelve projects assisted in FY 1977. The estimated A.I.D. cost per person reached is \$14.

Major Outputs:

Cumulative

	FY 77	All Years*
- Agriculture	13	20
- Education and vocational training activities	123	146
- Health and nutrition	64	77
- Leadership training	15	37
- Public works activities	33	43
- Miscellaneous	25	40

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ Thousands)

	FY 79
Materials and local costs	50
Total	50

*This estimate covers the period cited. Present planning, however, foresees this project as continuing.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	579	564	15	None
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	50	55		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	629	619	10	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	50	200*	879*	

COUNTRY: NICARAGUA

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM	----- FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT -----					----- U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS -----		
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977	TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-77	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	15.5	42.2	18.9	1.3	2.8			
LOANS.....	10.0	39.0	15.0	-	-			
GRANTS.....	5.5	3.2	3.9	1.3	2.8			
A. AID AND PREDECES.....	12.4	40.1	16.8	0.9	1.4			
LOANS.....	10.0	39.0	15.0	-	-			
GRANTS.....	2.4	1.1	1.8	0.9	1.4			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.).....	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	2.4	1.4	0.9	0.1	0.4			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	2.4	1.4	0.9	0.1	0.4			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	-			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	-			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	2.4	1.4	0.9	0.1	0.4			
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.	1.9	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	0.5	1.2	0.5	-	-			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.3	1.0			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.3	1.0			
PEACE CORPS.....	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.7			
OTHER.....	0.2	*	-	-	0.4			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	2.1	4.3	3.6	0.2				
LOANS.....	-	3.0	2.5	-	-			
GRANTS.....	2.1	1.3	1.1	0.2				
A. MAP GRANTS.....	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.2				
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	-	3.0	2.5	-	-			
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	1.1	0.2	0.2	-	-			
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	17.6	46.5	22.5	1.5				
LOANS.....	10.0	42.0	17.5	-	-			
GRANTS.....	7.6	4.5	5.0	1.5				
OTHER US LOANS.....	5.1	0.3	12.4	-	3.4			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	3.4	*	12.4	-	3.4			
ALL OTHER.....	1.7	0.3	-	-	-			

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

(Millions of Dollars) CP 75-18

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
TOTAL	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ¹
	40.1	16.8	55.2	377.4
IBRD	16.2	-	22.0	148.3
IPC	7.4	-	-	9.5
IDA	*	-	-	23.0
IDB	16.5	16.8	33.2	179.5
UNDP	*	-	-	12.9
Other UN	-	-	-	4.2
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSMENTS				
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	5.7	4.8	22.7	
Germany	4.2	3.7	20.0	
Canada	0.2	0.3	1.0	
United Kingdom	0.9	0.5	2.4	
Japan	0.1	0.1	1.3	
Other	0.3	0.2	1.0	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1973-76	
TOTAL	-	-	-	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
TOTAL	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1964-77	
	-	-	-	

P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 1,763
 Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 1,290
 Average per capita GNP annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) 3.7%
 Life expectancy(1973) 66 years
 Literacy rate.....(1973) 82% ,Male n.a. ,Female 69%

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 3.8%
 Annual per capita agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1955-1975) 0.0%
 Food production per capita(dollars 1976) \$59.78
 Major subsistence crop..... corn
 % of arable land.....(1975) 14%
 Major cash crop..... bananas
 % of arable land.....(1975) 36%
 Major exports.....(1976) refined petroleum
 Major agricultural exports.....(1976) bananas
 Value of all exports
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 210, (75) 285.0, (76) 226.8
 Exports to U.S.
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 104, (75) 165, (76) 125
 Major agricultural imports.....(1976) cereals, fertilizer
 Value of all imports
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 822, (75) 876.9, (76) 838.4
 Imports from U.S.
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 215, (75) 232, (76) 309
 Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1974) -612, (75) -584.9, (76) -611.6
 Main trading partners... U.S., Canal Zone, Ecuador
 Official international reserves,
 gross holdings, last 3 years... (1974) 39.4, (75) n.a., (76) n.a.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years.....(1974) 134, (75) 142, (76) 145
 Total domestic revenues
 (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 225.0, (74) 268.0, (75) 297.1
 Central government total
 expenditures, last 3 years
 (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 292.6, (74) 353.7, (75) 441.2
 Deficit or surplus
 (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) -67.8, (74) -85.7, (75) -144.1
 Defense expenditures, last 3 years
 as % of total expenditures.....(1973) 3.8%, (74) 3.7%, (75) 3.4%
 as % of GNP.....(1973) 0.8%, (74) 0.7%, (75) 0.8%
 Service payments on external public
 debt as % of goods and non-factor
 services, latest..... (1975) 8.8%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$21.2 million
 as % of country central government
 expenditures..... 4.8%
 as % of country imports of goods
 and services..... 2.4%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population
 15 years of age and below...(1970) 43.7% (15/40) 36.9% (40+) 19.3%
 Population growth rate....(1970-1971) 2.8% (1976-1977) 2.6%
 Proportion of population in
 urban areas.....(1972) 48% (1976) 51%
 Proportion of labor force in
 agriculture.....(1972) 38%
 Major causes of mortality...(1972) heart disease, pneumonia
 Major causes of morbidity...(1968) respiratory disease, accidents
 Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 44
 People per doctor.....(1973) 1,360

PANAMA

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977							
Loans	12,200	9,700	-	-	2,500	-	-
Grants ...	834	-	449	-	340	45	-
Total ..	13,034	9,700	449	-	2,840	45	-
1978							
Loans	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	818	-	475	-	293	50	-
Total ..	20,818	20,000	475	-	293	50	-
1979							
Loans	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	1,055	-	505	-	500	50	-
Total ..	16,055	15,000	505	-	500	50	-

CP 79-12

A unique relationship has existed between the U.S. and Panama ever since Panama achieved its independence and the U.S. acquired rights to build the Canal in 1903. The Canal dominates Panama's economic, social and political fabric and strongly affects U.S. diplomatic, strategic and economic relations with Latin America. A legitimate U.S. special interest in Panama will exist until at least the end of the century. A.I.D.'s objective is to assist the poor in improving their living standard and to accelerate their entry into the mainstream of economic life. This emphasis coincides with the programs and priorities of the Government of Panama (GOP).

Development Overview

Although the nation's per capita income of \$1,290 ranks Panama fairly high by this traditional yardstick of economic development, the presence of the Canal Zone and the U.S. wage scale, together with a monetary system based on the U.S. dollar has given a deceptive impression

of affluence. Very serious problems exist involving the rural-urban imbalance and the urban poor.

Until fairly recently, the rural areas of the country had long been neglected. The per capita income of the rural population is about one-third that of the urban population. There has been little rural access to agricultural, medical or educational services. In addition, there are pockets of extreme poverty, malnutrition, and isolation. The GOP development program is addressing these problems by:

-- devoting more than one-third of its operating budget to education with free compulsory education through the 9th grade. A.I.D. supports rural school construction and curriculum development including agricultural and vocational skills.

-- providing primary level health care within two hours walking distance of every rural Panamanian by an innovative program involving paramedics and para-professionals. All public health facilities provide family planning advice. A.I.D. provides support for this system.

-- stimulating agriculture through expanded cooperative services; increased access to agriculture credit, extension services and research; improved marketing and storage systems, more effective land use and the construction of access roads. A.I.D. supports all of these activities.

The unemployed rural poor migrate to the cities and settle in areas which do not adequately meet their basic human needs for shelter, health, education, nutrition and employment. The GOP has initiated a large scale slum upgrading program which A.I.D. is supporting through Housing Investment Guarantee (HIG) projects and other services.

Socio-Economic Performance

The Panamanian economy has been virtually stagnant

PANAMA

for over three years. Growth in real GDP, which advanced at an average annual rate of 7.5% between 1966 and 1973, fell to zero in 1976, and no immediate improvement is foreseen. Private investment has dropped dramatically since 1973 because of weak demand, high production costs, and uncertainty regarding the Canal negotiations. Government revenues have stagnated, greatly increasing the burden of financing the public investment program and necessitating greater dependence on foreign financing. The GOP hopes that the introduction of a new 5% added value tax in March 1977 will result in the solution of what is regarded as a short-term revenue problem. This factor combined with the recovery of the world economy and greater investor confidence resulting from the successful conclusion of the treaty negotiations, should lead to more rapid economic growth.

External Donors

The two major external donors, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) have emphasized major infrastructure projects in the past but are shifting more toward agriculture and rural development. This trend coincides with A.I.D. program and GOP development priorities.

A.I.D. Program Direction

For FY 1979, we propose to use development assistance, HIG, and PL-480 resources to support those parts of the GOP program which directly benefit the poorest people in the country. Particular attention will be given to addressing the problems of rural development, rural access and improving conditions in the slum areas of urban Panama.

Support will also continue for family planning programs, which have contributed to a 13% decrease in Panama's birth rate over the last five years.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^d			
Direct Hire ^b	33	27	27
PASA ^c	2	1	-
Contract	7	35	22
Total	42	63	49
Participants^d			
Noncontract	41	48	54
Contract	-	3	-
Total	41	51	54

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS			
(In thousands of dollars)			
CP 79-08			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	12,008	23,278	16,024
Grants	841	984	843
Total A.I.D.	12,849	24,262	16,867
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	2,355	1,807	1,565
Total P.L. 480	2,355	1,807	1,565
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	15,204	26,069	18,432

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

PANAMA

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		2,355		1,807		1,565
World Food Programs .		-		-		-
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		2,355		1,807		1,565
Total P.L. 480		2,355		1,807		1,565

ACTING MISSION DIRECTOR Paul Saenz

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: PANAMA

CP 79-02

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Future Year Obligations	Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
Food and Nutrition																	
Agriculture Development	525-0070	1962	3,181	3,126	-	40	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rural Cooperative Development	525-0041	6/74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,100	2,861	-	55	-	3,550	1,689	
Grains & Perishables Marketing Systems	525-0042	6/75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,200	580	-	3	-	5,441	179	
Rural Municipal Development	525-0044	10/75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	419	-	13	-	1,700	1,479	
Integrated Rural Development I	525-0183	9/77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,700*	-	-	-	-	2,101	4,172	
Growth and Service Centers Development	525-0185	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	1,400	
Watershed Management	525-0191	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	1,500	
Integrated Rural Development II	* 525-0201	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	
Access Roads	* 525-0192	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	600	
Population Planning																	
Health and Population	* 525-0142	1967	4,772	4,274	475	528	505	297	2,144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rural Health Delivery System	525-0045	6/76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,500	90	-	-	-	2,579	1,130	
Education and Human Resources Develop.																	
Training for Development	* 525-0164	1973	1,251	869	293	366	350	390	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Education Sector II	525-0043	9/75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,500	973	-	6	-	5,730	3,875	
Guayami Development Project	* 525-0200	1979	-	-	-	-	150	81	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Selected Development Activities																	
Special Development Activities	* 525-0101	1964	551	521	50	50	50	60	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tourist Development	525-0038	10/71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,100*	2,950	-	43	-	1,150	-	
Low Income Housing	525-0039	5/72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	13,973	-	202	-	1,027	-	
Total			9,755	8,790	818	984	1,055	843	3,594	70,100	21,846	-	322	20,000	23,278	15,000	16,624

*Detailed project narrative—See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Integrated Rural Development II		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 525-0186		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	FY 79 5,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000	
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Latin America Program, P. 231	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To continue developing the Government of Panama's (GOP) capability to plan and implement integrated development programs in rural areas.

Background: In its current five-year development plan, the government assigns highest priority to the development of Panama's Central and Western regions. It plans to concentrate GOP resources in six specific, potentially productive areas having a high concentration of poor farmers. A.I.D. is assisting in this effort with a FY 1977 Integrated Rural Development (IRD) loan and plans to continue assistance through this FY 1979 project. The FY 1977 loan is aimed at developing a capability to plan and implement integrated rural development programs through technical training and the implementation of a development program in the District of Tonosi, one of the six planned impact areas. This FY 1979 loan will assist the GOP to expand this priority program into additional impact areas. Comprehensive development plans will be prepared for each area to determine the social services and infrastructure needed to stimulate and expand small farm and rural industry production. Project activities will be designed to directly benefit A.I.D.'s main target group - the poor majority of Panama's small farmers - and will be coordinated with other A.I.D. financed projects under which education and health services, watershed management and farm-to-market roads are being concentrated insofar as possible in IRD project areas. The FY 1979 project was originally programmed for FY 1978. Due to project development delays, this project was postponed until FY 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: The government will contribute an estimated \$5 million to the proposed project. It is expected that the IDB will finance projects in three of the six target areas.

FY 1979 Program: This project will finance equipment such as agricultural machinery, irrigation pumps and vehicles; agricul-

tural production and investment credit; technical assistance and training; and small-scale agro-industries such as sawmills, cheese production and fruit packaging facilities.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are the rural poor, primarily small farmers with significantly lower than average income and marginally productive farm lands. Through the project, these farmers will be provided access to more productive land; new agricultural and livestock production technologies; credit, and agricultural storage, marketing and processing facilities. The estimated per unit cost is \$500.

Major Outputs:

	<u>Cumulative</u> <u>All Years</u>
Development Plans	2
Land Redistribution (acres)	50,000
Increased Agricultural Production (percent)	20-25
Marketing Systems	3
Processing Systems	3
Potable Water Systems	4

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Equipment and Construction Costs	3,500
Technical Assistance (5 person years)	250
Training (100 person months)	250
Credit	<u>1,000</u>
Total	5,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	5,000	-	5,000	

TITLE Access Roads		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 10,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 10,000
NUMBER 525-0192 GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To develop an all-weather access road network on a national scale that will reduce transportation costs and make vital services more accessible to Panama's small farmers.

Background: Over the past several years the Government of Panama (GOP) has been carrying out a concerted effort to develop the country's rural sector. An important segment of this effort has been the construction of an extensive primary and secondary road network. This network has effectively linked most of the urban centers and has brought development to previously isolated areas. However, gaps exist within this network because budgetary constraints have precluded construction of tertiary roads to many small rural communities located off the main roads. Individual communities have attempted to gain access to the network through self-help construction of combination foot/horse paths and dirt roads. These links are in varying stages of completion and at best open only to four-wheel drive vehicles during the dry seasons. The links from some of these communities to the country's road network will be completed through the project.

Host Country and Other Donors: Participating GOP agencies will provide facilities, personnel and equipment estimated at approximately \$5.0 million to complement A.I.D. inputs. The IDB is financing almost \$30 million in feeder roads and all-weather highways through out the country.

FY 1979 Program: During FY 1979 several technicians will be contracted to provide advisory services in surveying, economic analysis, and access road planning and maintenance. Two to four participants will be sent for training in these disciplines. Feasibility studies will be completed and work begun on the first 100 kilometers of roads.

Beneficiaries: The loan will mainly benefit small rural communities whose 25,000 residents are largely low-income subsistence farmers. The estimated unit cost is \$9,600 per kilometer.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Road Funds established	3
Interministerial Committee organized	2
Feasibility studies completed	7
Kilometers of roads upgraded	1,000
Maintenance system organized	4
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Technical Assistance (50 people months)	250
Training (maintenance, planning, construction, etc.)	150
Road Construction Costs	9,600
Total	10,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	10,000	-	10,000	

TITLE Guaymi Development Project		FUNDS Education and Human Resources	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 150	LIFE OF PROJECT	400
NUMBER 525-0200	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None	FY 79	FY 81	OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To provide Panama's Guaymi Indians increased access to improved health, nutrition, and agricultural services.

Background: The Guaymi Indian population of Panama is concentrated in the Provinces of Chirqui, Bocas del Toro and Veraguas and numbers approximately 58,000. The Guaymi are isolated, extremely poor and suffer from chronic shortages of food and debilitating malnutrition. The Government assigns a high priority to extending the benefits of social and economic development to the Guaymi, and to this end, has established a Commission for Indigenous Affairs in the Province of Veraguas. The Commission is composed of representatives of the Ministries of Education, Health, and Agriculture, as well as traditional Guaymi leadership. The proposed project will seek to stimulate and expand Guaymi agricultural production and animal husbandry, and will provide supplementary feeding to address immediate nutritional deficiencies.

Host Country and Other Donors: Participating GOP agencies will provide facilities, staff and a broad range of other inputs valued in excess of \$200,000 to complement A.I.D. inputs. The Guaymi themselves will also contribute a substantial amount of manpower and materials for self-help type activities to defray local costs. UNICEF, FAO and a number of PVO efforts in the Guaymi area will complement the project.

FY 1979 Program: This project will be initiated in three areas in FY 1979: Veraguas, Chiriqui and Bocas del Toro. For FY 1979, A.I.D. inputs will finance technical assistance and training in two priority areas, nutrition and agriculture, to assist the Guaymi develop the capacity to design and implement development programs which serve their own needs.

Beneficiaries: Project activities will directly benefit the progress of one of the poorest groups in Panamanian society, the Guaymi Indians. The approximate cost per beneficiary will be \$12.

Major Outputs:

	<u>Cumulative</u> <u>All Years</u>
Indian development coordination unit (province level)	3
Nutrition survey	3
Nutrition education program	1
Supplementary feeding programs	1
Construction of agricultural posts (province)	30
Agriculture projects (village level)	1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Commodities (seed, foodstuffs, farming implements, etc.)	35
Training	35
Technical Assistance	57
Other Costs	<u>23</u>
Total	150

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	GOP Commission for Indigenous Affairs.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	150	250	400	

TITLE Health and Population		FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79	505	LIFE OF PROJECT 7,896
NUMBER 525-0142	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 67	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Latin America Programs, P. 233		

Purpose: To broaden public awareness of population growth problems and achieve delivery of family planning services to the highest possible percentage of fertile females in Panama with special emphasis on the rural areas. The ultimate goal of this project is to assist in reducing Panama's population growth rate to about 2% by the year 2000.

Background: Recent surveys show that an increasing proportion of the adult population is using family planning facilities and services. In 1967, the population growth rate was 3.2%. By 1975 it had dropped to 2.7%. In 1976, about 27% of Panamanian women of reproductive age were using services provided by public health agencies and 15% were obtaining services from private sources. The overall goal of enrolling 30% of the fertile female population in government family planning programs and 20% in private sector activities is expected to be met prior to the end of 1978.

Host Country and Other Donors: Panamanian Government agencies are continuing to provide personnel, facilities and equipment, with the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) providing commodities. The United Nations Fund for Population Assistance (UNFPA) is conducting a fertility survey. Some training is being provided by the Development Association and other private sector agencies.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. expects to continue supporting the family planning services with health staff training, mass media motivation programs, clinical equipment, and contraceptives. To maintain the momentum of this program's progress, A.I.D. plans to extend this project through FY 1983.

Beneficiaries: Fertile women residing in rural communities are the main target group. The most densely populated urban and suburban areas are also targeted for family planning services

which are channeled through 213 national health centers as part of the maternal child health program. Estimated unit cost is \$1.00 per participant.

Major Outputs:

	Cumulative	
	FY 77	All Years
Health centers providing family planning services	30	288
Women using family planning services (000s)	180	200
Ministry of Health personnel trained in family planning	60	180
Auxiliary nurses and rural health workers training in family planning	75	250
Population receiving information on family planning (000s)	400	800

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)	
	FY 79	
Training	130	
Media Programs	75	
Clinical equipment (instruments, sterilizers, examining tables, etc.)	100	
Contraceptive devices	200	
Total	505	

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	4,772	4,274	498	GOP Ministry of Health.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	475	528		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	5,247	4,802	445	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	505	2,144	7,896	

TITLE Training for Development		FUNDS Education and Human Resources		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 350		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,094
NUMBER 525-0164	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 73	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Latin America Programs, P. 234				

Purpose: Assist the Government of Panama (GOP) to improve the capability of middle-management personnel in the public sector.

Background: Advanced education and short-term training in the United States and Latin American countries is provided for GOP officials involved in the planning, management and implementation of Panama's broad development efforts, particularly in disciplines related to A.I.D. priority areas. Thirty-six long-term participants have been training in the post-graduate fields of development economics and planning, agricultural planning and statistics, budgeting, project evaluation, regional development planning and public administration, forestry and research. Sixty-nine short-term participants have been training in agricultural machinery repair, corn production, soil and water management, fishpond construction and administration. In-country training has included seminars in management and institutional development for 660 additional participants who are now working in economic development related activities.

Host Country and Other Donors: Participating GOP agencies provide manpower, facilities and other administrative support. The Organization of American States, United Nations Development Program and the Inter-American Development Bank are providing technical assistance and training for specific activities.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will continue to grant assistance for graduate, short-term and in-service training for key middle level technical and managerial personnel of the public sector who are involved in planning and managing Panama's development strategy. To assist Panama address its anticipated longer range skill needs, A.I.D. proposes to extend this project through FY 1983 because the shortage of key middle level technical and managerial personnel continues to be a critical development constraint.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries of this program are middle level public sector employees responsible for the planning and implementation of development programs in A.I.D. priority areas of concentration. The indirect beneficiaries are the rural poor who benefit from improved programs and services of the public sector as a result of the increased skills gained by participants financed under the grant.

Major Outputs:		<u>Cumulative</u>
		<u>FY 77</u> <u>All Years</u>
Returned:		
Degree participants	36	65
Non-Degree participants	69	110
In-country participants	660	1300

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Overseas participant training	280
Instructional materials and equipment (projectors, films, training aids)	20
In-country training support	<u>50</u>
Total	350

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,251	869	382	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	293	366		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,544	1,235	309	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	350	1,200	3,094	

TITLE Special Development Activities		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 50		LIFE OF PROJECT FY 89
NUMBER 525-0101 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Program, p. 235	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 64	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 89	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 90

Purpose: To foster and develop civic responsibility, greater self-reliance, community organization and action among Panama's population by supporting small-scale, self-help development activities.

Background: Numerous self-help activities have been supported by A.I.D. contributions under this project. These include school construction, rural sanitation projects, vocational training centers, health centers, agricultural cooperatives, small bridge and dock construction, rural libraries, community centers and small livestock and fish breeding activities. Funding is used to complement local community resources and encourage greater popular participation in the development process. During FY 1977, 26 such activities were supported.

Host Country and Other Donors: Panamanian Government agencies provide personnel and services. The recipient community groups furnish manpower, commodities and other resources to complement those provided by A.I.D.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will continue to support small, self-help projects, similar to those described above, developed by communities and private groups for which other sources of funding are not available.

Beneficiaries: The priority target population will be the rural poor. Special consideration will be given to projects which enhance the role of women in the development process. Approximately 50,000 individuals will benefit from this project at a per unit cost of \$2,000.

Major Outputs: All Years: Approximately 375 small community self-help projects focusing primarily on the rural poor.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)

	FY 79
U.S. Government Excess Property (furniture, office equipment, etc.)	10
Seed Capital	10
Construction Materials (bricks, lumber, nails, cement, etc.)	10
Equipment (pumps, plows, shovels, picks, axes, etc.)	10
Miscellaneous	10
Total	50

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	551	521	30	Local Communities and Civil Organizations.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	50	50		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	601	571	30	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	50	500	1,151	

COUNTRY: PANAMA

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-77	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77
	----- FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT ----- PERIOD							
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977			
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	27.9	21.2	24.7	6.7	16.3			
LOANS.....	8.3	6.7	21.0	3.5	12.2			
GRANTS.....	19.6	14.5	3.7	3.2	4.1			
A. AID AND PREDECES.....	10.8	8.3	22.7	4.0	13.7			
LOANS.....	8.3	6.7	21.0	3.5	12.2			
GRANTS.....	2.5	1.6	1.7	0.5	1.5			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)....	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	0.7	0.9	1.2	*	2.2			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	0.7	0.9	1.2	*	2.2			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	-			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	-			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	0.7	0.9	1.2	*	2.2			
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.	-	-	-	-	-			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	0.7	0.9	1.2	*	2.2			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	16.4	12.0	0.8	2.7	0.4			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	16.4	12.0	0.8	2.7	0.4			
PEACE CORPS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
OTHER.....	16.4	12.0	0.8	2.7	0.4			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.2				
LOANS.....	-	-	0.5	-	-			
GRANTS.....	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.2				
A. MAP GRANTS.....	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.2				
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	-	-	0.5	-	-			
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	0.5	-	0.1	-	-			
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	28.8	21.8	25.9	6.9				
LOANS.....	8.3	6.7	21.5	3.5				
GRANTS.....	20.5	15.1	4.4	3.4				
OTHER US LOANS.....	2.8	30.1	10.3	*	-			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	2.8	30.1	8.9	*	-			
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	1.4	-	-			

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ¹
TOTAL	54.4	-	109.0	429.0
IBRD	12.1	-	57.5	211.7
IPC	-	-	-	1.5
IDB	42.2	-	51.0	193.4
UNDP	0.1	-	0.5	18.6
Other UN	-	-	-	3.8
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Including U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	1.1	1.4	5.4	
Germany	0.5	0.4	2.4	
Japan	0.3	0.7	1.5	
United Kingdom	0.1	0.1	1.0	
Other	0.2	0.2	0.5	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1973-76	
TOTAL	-	-	-	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNITY COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ²	CY 1977 ²	CY 1964-77	
TOTAL	-	-	-	

¹P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 2,790

Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 580

Average 10 yr. GNP annual growth rate...(1965-1974) 2.5%

Life expectancy(1973) 62 years

Literacy rate.....(1972) 70% ,Male n.a. ,Female 69%

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 2.2%

Annual per capita agricultural production growth rate.....(1955-1975)-0.4%

Food production per capita(dollars 1976) \$43.16

Major subsistence crop..... corn, casava

% of arable land.....(1975) 30%

Major cash crop..... cotton, soybeans

% of arable land.....(1975) 19%

Major exports.....(1976) cotton, vegetable oils, meat

Major agricultural exports.....(1976) cotton, vegetable,oils, meat

Value of all exports (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 167, (75) 174, (76) 178

Exports to U.S. (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 21, (75) 19, (76) 20

Major agricultural imports.....(1976) food

Value of all imports (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 197, (75) 204, (76) 219

Imports from U.S. (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 30, (75) 33, (76) 38

Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1974) -30, (75) -30, (76) -41

Main trading partners... U.S., Argentina, Germany

Official international reserves, gross holdings, last 3 years...(1974) 87.2, (75) 115.1, (76) 157.6

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years.....(1974) 162, (75) 173, (76) 180

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 91, (74) 129, (75) 143

Central government total expenditures, last 3 years (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 94, (74) 121, (75) 157

Deficit or surplus (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) -3, (74) 8, (75) -14

Defense expenditures, last 3 years

as % of total expenditures.....(1973) 14.6%, (74) 14.0%, (75) 14.2%

as % of GNP.....(1973) 1.4%, (74) 1.3%, (75) 1.5%

Service payments on external public debt as % of goods and non-factor services, latest.....(1975) 7.9%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$8 million

as % of country central government expenditures..... 5.1%

as % of country imports of goods and services..... 3.7%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population 15 years of age and below...(1970) 46% (15/40) 36% (40+) 17%

Population growth rate....(1970-1971) 3.0% (1976-1977) 2.6%

Proportion of population in urban areas.....(1972) 37% (1976) 37%

Proportion of labor force in agriculture.....(1970) 49%

Major causes of mortality...(1970) diarrhea gastroenteritis, pneumonia

Major causes of morbidity...(1970) diarrhea, intestinal parasites

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 65

People per doctor.....(1973) 1,800

PARAGUAY

PROGRAM SUMMARY								CP 79-13
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>								
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
1977								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants ...	1,041	410	301	-	282	48	-	
Total ..	1,041	410	301	-	282	48	-	
1978								
Loans	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants ...	1,414	606	400	-	358	50	-	
Total ..	11,414	10,606	400	-	358	50	-	
1979								
Loans	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants ...	3,137	1,909	550	-	457	221	-	
Total ..	8,137	6,909	550	-	457	221	-	

U.S. interests in Paraguay include encouraging respect for human rights, reducing narcotics traffic, assuring access to Paraguay's expanding market for imports, and maintaining the historic binational friendship. The A.I.D. program is completely developmental. It is designed to encourage Paraguayan institutions, both governmental and private, to increase development efforts going to the poor. Although average 1975 per capita income was \$580, one-third of the population earns its livelihood on farms of less than 50 acres and has an average income of under \$290. The FY 1979 A.I.D. program is designed to improve productivity and incomes of this group and to increase its access to classroom and nonformal education and to family planning services.

Development Overview

Paraguay's balance of payments continues to improve. Total agricultural production is increasing, although this is more the result of putting new land into cultivation

than of rising productivity. Construction work on the multi-billion dollar Itaipu hydroelectric project provides substantial earnings for many Paraguayan individuals and businesses. However, this has little effect on the rural population. Together with safe water, adequate transportation, and education beyond the primary level, the use of electricity remains largely unavailable to the rural poor. High infant mortality (84.2 per 1,000), prevalence of gastroenteric diseases, and high population growth (3.1%) are other symptoms of the low standard of living of most Paraguayans.

Socio-Economic Performance

The Government of Paraguay's five year plan (1977-1981) emphasizes the development of physical and social infrastructure for long range development, including development of rural areas. The over 70,000 land titles conferred upon small farmers (1960-1975) is having a positive effect on income redistribution. Government programs facilitating the development of cooperatives and providing preferential treatment for artisan and agricultural industries have increased employment of low income groups.

External Donors

Other donors share A.I.D.'s interest in providing assistance to the rural poor. In 1977 the World Bank (IBRD) lent \$22 million for a colonization project to support land reform. The Bank is preparing a \$6 million loan for clean water and sanitation facilities in rural communities. The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) recently approved a loan of \$7.6 million for the second stage of a grain storage project.

A.I.D. Program Direction

The A.I.D. program encourages the Government to assume a larger role in providing direct services to low income groups in agriculture, health, and education. The Market Planning project will begin the process of improving marketing efficiency for a variety of crops, and will increase small farmers' incomes. The Credit Union project

PARAGUAY

will continue to assist small farmers with cooperative credit and marketing mechanisms. The Small Farmer Sector project will develop technologies that permit more intensive cultivation and cropping patterns for better seasonal utilization of labor. This will help to reduce under-employment in rural areas. The Small Manufacturing Industry project will aim at providing off-farm part-time employment for some farm laborers and full-time employment for others.

Two projects are concerned with improving human resource utilization among the rural poor. The Non-formal Education project has demonstrated the feasibility of using volunteer aides to provide practical instruction to rural adults in better farm practices and in home economics. The Bilingual Education project will focus on the special problems of monolingual Guarani speaking children in Spanish language schools, with the goal of reducing the high repeat and dropout rates these problems cause in the first three grades.

The Population project will help meet a growing demand for family planning services. Over 23% of women of child-bearing age are now estimated to be active contraceptors.

In addition to grant and loan funded projects, Paraguay signed during FY 1977 a housing investment guaranty of \$4 million and a productive credit guaranty of \$1.5 million. Operational program grants (OPGs) to private voluntary organizations (PVOs) in support of self-help efforts will continue with projects in Indian settlement, beekeeping, and handicraft marketing.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	16	18	18
PASA ^c	2	1	-
Contract	12	18	15
Total	30	37	33
Participants^d			
Noncontract	9	16	30
Contract	-	-	-
Total	9	16	30

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS			
(In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	2,767	2,430	5,076
Grants	1,646	1,974	2,645
Total A.I.D.	4,413	4,404	7,727
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	196	149	75
Total P.L. 480	196	149	75
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	4,609	4,553	7,802

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

PARAGUAY

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs ..		196		149		75
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		196		149		75
Total P.L. 480		196		149		75

MISSION DIRECTOR Abe M. Pena

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: PARAGUAY

CP 79-03

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Credit Union	* 526-0101	1969	1,302	1,234	306	322	249	273	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Based Rural Development	* 526-0108	1978	-	-	300	130	300	325	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Farmer Sector Program	* 526-0109	1979	-	-	-	-	500	450	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	500
Market Planning and Technical Assistance	* 526-0117	1979	-	-	-	-	385	195	610	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minifundia Crop Intensification	* 526-0118	1979	-	-	-	-	475	235	1,025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Farmer Development	526-0027	1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	1,436	-	5	-	1,000	-	564
Rural Enterprises	526-0028	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	750	-	1,000
Rural Roads	526-0111	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	1,700
Market Town Development	526-0112	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	910
Marketing Services Cooperatives	526-0102	1972	694	660	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Farmer Livestock Production	526-0103	1976	385	149	-	217	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Planning and Statistics	526-0104	1975	296	195	-	93	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm Management Services for Small Farmers	526-0105	1975	465	372	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Population Planning</u>																	
Population	526-0085	1969	2,758	2,513	400	425	-	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population II	* 526-0305	1979	-	-	-	-	550	250	950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>																	
Rural Nonformal Education	* 526-0501	1975	514	290	-	224	150	150	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Radio Education	526-0502	1976	412	175	187	241	-	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bilingual Education	* 528-0503	1978	-	-	171	145	307	225	518	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																	
Special Development Activities	* 526-0601	1964	429	423	50	50	50	50	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cadastral Survey/Property Tax	526-0026	1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,300	1,080	-	24	-	400	-	402
Small Manufacturing Industry Development	* 526-0603	1979	-	-	-	-	171	116	159	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal Development	526-0022	1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	1,876	-	60	-	124	-	-
Private Development Bank	526-0025	1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000**	2,844	-	187	-	156	-	-
Total			7,255	6,011	1,414	1,974	3,137	2,645	4,192	12,800	7,236	-	276	10,000	2,430	5,000	5,076

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Small Farmer Sector Program		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79	FY 80	LIFE OF PROJECT
			500 (G) 5,000 (L)		1,000 Grant, 5,000 Loan
NUMBER 526-0109	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	Programs p. 251			FY 83

Purpose: To assist the Ministry of Agriculture (MAG) to identify, develop, and extend appropriate technology to small farmers.

Background: Small farms in Paraguay make poor use of family labor and land resources partly because the technology available to them has remained unchanged for decades. Average productivity per farm laborer is very low and yields per hectare have not improved noticeably since 1961. This project is designed to create and diffuse technology directly applicable to the identified needs of the small farmer. The MAG will restructure part of its present research system and its extension service to provide new emphasis on the needs of small farmers. Central to the new structure will be teams of researchers, located in small farmer areas, which will develop new practices on the farmers' own land to meet their particular needs. In turn, the extension service will focus its efforts upon transferring the new practices to groups of small farmers. Experiment station research will be reoriented toward providing the technological information required by the field teams to create locally adapted technology. Additional support will be given to the National Seed Service to assure availability of indicated new varieties and to the MAG Planning Office which will participate in the economic analysis of research findings and the farm management programs undertaken by the extension service.

Host Country and Other Donors: Government of Paraguay: \$5.3 million equivalent.

FY 1979 Program: The MAG will (1) place three field research teams in three distinct small farmer areas, (2) expand programs in 15 agencies in the zones of influence of the research teams, (3) develop a mechanism to coordinate field research, experiment station research, and extension activities, (4) develop a mechanization unit to build and test prototypes of simple machines

believed to be appropriate to small farms, (5) initiate recurring operating budget funding to upgrade the training of personnel required for small farmer programs, (6) establish a rotating fund to finance the supply of seeds of new varieties, and (7) undertake economic studies to define policies and programs required for the most advantageous development of the small farm sector.

Beneficiaries: All small farmers are potential beneficiaries with those in the zone of influence of the field research teams being the most immediate and direct beneficiaries. There are 20,444 small farmers in the three initial locations chosen for the field teams.

Major Outputs:	Cumulative All Years
1. Field research teams formed and working	8
2. Technicians trained and working in field teams	80
3. Field trial plots	7,500
4. Number of hectares producing certified seeds	1,000
5. Number of socio-economic studies performed by the MAG	10
6. Person years of MAG staff training	89
	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 79
Grant	
Personnel -(5 PY)	500
Loan	
Technology creation and diffusion	3,600
Seed multiplication service	550
Planning and studies	390
Training	460
	5,000
Total	5,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500 (G) - 5,000 (L)	500 (G)	6,000	

PROGRAM: PARAGUAY

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79.05

TITLE Market Planning and Technical Assistance		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 526-0117		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 79	385	LIFE OF PROJECT 995
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To prepare the Ministry of Agriculture's (MAG) Marketing Division to mount programs to increase efficiency and reduce costs of crop marketing by small farmers.

Background: Approximately 200,000 small Paraguayan farmers account for most of Paraguay's production of crops for both export and internal consumption. Marketing of their produce is characterized by an extremely small domestic market and high transportation costs for exports. Paraguayan efforts to improve marketing have focused upon facilities (grain storage silos and a central market building for perishables) which present evidence suggests will not benefit small farmers. Additional investment in physical facilities inappropriate to the needs of small farmers will occur, supported by international donors, unless a realistic analysis of marketing problems is undertaken and comprehensive programs are designed to overcome these problems. Currently, only the marketing channels for cotton and tobacco are reasonably well organized and coordinated. Even these channels manifest inefficiencies such as delays in unloading trucks, shortage of bags, and long periods of storage at farms. Marketing channels for corn, wheat, rice, potatoes, mandioca, and other commodities are poorly organized and inefficient, limiting opportunities for increased income among small farm producers.

Host Country and Other Donors: Government of Paraguay: \$370,000 equivalent for salaries and support costs for 15 MAG technicians.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will select two contract advisors to complete a detailed project design.

Beneficiaries: All small farmers will potentially benefit from improved marketing of their produce. This project will be the

basis for future policies, programs, and facilities that will have a direct impact nationally on small farmers.

Major Outputs: Cumulative
All Years

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1. Specialists completed in-country training program | 15 |
| 2. Trainees completed specialized non-degree program | 5 |
| 3. Marketing improvement program developed | |
| 4. Marketing extension efforts initiated in areas studied | 1
3 |

(\$thousands)

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	<u>FY 79</u>
Contract advisors (24 pm)	160
Computer marketing packages	200
Other costs	25
In-country training	-
Participant cost	-
Total	385

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	385	610	995	

PROGRAM: PARAGUAY

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Minifundia Crop Intensification		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 475		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,500
NUMBER 526-0118	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To assist the Government of Paraguay to intensify crop production in the Central Zone and to develop related marketing/processing systems.

Background: Among A.I.D.'s target group in Paraguay there is a particularly handicapped stratum of small farmers in the Central Zone with landholdings of less than five hectares (minifundia). These farmers are crowded together on depleted soils in the five central departments. Other donor and host government agencies have not been concerned with the problems of this particular group. The project will encourage high-income, labor-intensive fruit and vegetable production with high market potential in fresh and processed form. The project will identify regional export marketing possibilities for fruits and vegetables and will stimulate their production, processing, and promotion for that market. Agro-industrial sub-projects generated by this project will dovetail well with other A.I.D. projects, especially the Rural Enterprise Loan.

Host Country and Other Donors: Government of Paraguay: \$500,000 equivalent in salaries, etc.

FY 1979 Program: Long term technicians (1 marketing economist, 3 agronomists, 1 pathologist) and 2 short term marketing specialists will begin work on the project. Participant training abroad will begin.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 20,000 minifundia farmers in the Central Zone will benefit from this project. The project cost per family benefitted will be about \$33 per year.

Major Outputs:

1. Production experiments
2. Processing experiments
3. Promotion trials
4. Marketing trials
5. Technicians trained

Cumulative All Years

10
30
15
10
15

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$thousands)
FY 79 All Years

26 PY of technical assistance	320	1,080
Training	25	50
Commodities	55	120
Other Costs	75	250
Total	475	1,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	475	1,025	1,500	

TITLE Population II		FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 526-0305		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 79	550	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,500
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To expand the availability and use of family planning services.

Background: A.I.D. has assisted population activities since FY 1969 and is the only significant public sector donor. Paraguay's estimated 3% annual population growth rate results from a crude birth rate of 39 per 1000 and a crude death rate of 9 per 1000 with insignificant net migration. A 1977 survey on the use of contraceptives indicates only 11.5% of rural women of fertile age are using a modern method of contraception. The Ministry of Health (MOH) has expanded services from 43 predominantly urban health centers in 1976 to 200 predominantly rural health centers/posts in 1977. The MOH reports 45,000 active contraceptive users in October 1977, an increase of 10,000 over 1976.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Paraguay (GOP) contribution is largely an in-kind contribution of clinic facilities and medical auxiliary personnel. The International Planned Parenthood Federation is the major private sector donor. Its program of approximately \$325,000 of money and commodities supports a clinic-based family planning delivery service.

FY 1979 Program: The MOH will conduct in-service training courses for personnel of 50 health centers and 150 health posts. Advisors will assist in the development of clinical and non-clinical contraceptive logistics systems, educational campaigns, contraceptive acceptor record systems, and evaluation systems to measure program impact and cost effectiveness.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will be rural families, especially fertile women and their children. Activities will have important health benefits (such as reducing the infant

mortality rate of 84.2 through improved child spacing) and economic benefits for families who avoid unwanted mouths to feed. It is estimated that 55,000 women will receive contraceptive services from the MOH in 1978 and 65,000 in 1979.

Major Outputs: Cumulative All Years

Family planning services users in MOH programs 85,000

	(\$thousands)	
	FY 79	All Years
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		
Consultants (1/2 PY)	30	95
Contraceptives	175	545
Other commodities	95	215
Training, supervision, evaluation	250	645
Total	550	1,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	550	950	1,500	

TITLE Small Manufacturing Industry Development		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 171	LIFE OF PROJECT 330	
NUMBER 526-0603	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To support the growth and efficiency of small firms, particularly in agro-industry, and create jobs in rural areas.

Background: Paraguay's National Plan for Social and Economic Development, 1977-1981, emphasizes agro-industries and exports as the key factors in the country's strategy of growth. This strategy requires the full participation of the small industry subsector. The need for this project arises from a concern shared by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce (MIC) and A.I.D. that small scale industry has not received sufficient technical assistance and credit facilities needed for it to be able to alleviate serious underemployment in rural areas. The target group, the small scale industry subsector (excluding artisans), accounts for over 60% of industrial employment and 40% of industrial output. The project represents a pilot effort to assist small scale firms by establishing a small industry division in the MIC which will coordinate training and formulate policies in support of small industry, and by working with the Institute of Technology and Standards (NITS) to develop and disseminate appropriate technology for small industry.

Host Country and Other Donors: Government of Paraguay: \$110,000 equivalent in salaries, etc.

FY 1979 Program: A chief consultant and short-term consultants will begin work on the project. Studies and surveys will be initiated to establish the most appropriate technology for selected classes of firms. MIC will establish a Small Industry Division.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are owners of small industries in rural areas, employees of these small industries, and

underemployed or unemployed rural workers who will find employment as a result of increased output by small firms.

Major Outputs:	Cumulative All Years
1. MIC and NITS professionals trained	4
2. Small Industry Division established in MIC	1
3. Technical studies performed about needs and problems of small industries	5
4. Special surveys conducted	5
5. Prototypes of new products and machinery developed	7
6. Institutional system developed to handle the needs of small industries, including training and subcontracting	1
7. Policies established in support of small industries	2
8. Law prepared for establishment of a Small Industry Development Corporation	1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)	
	FY 79	All Years
Consultants (4 PY)		
1 long term; 3 short term)	130	260
Participant training (2 PM)	6	12
Other: Investment in prototypes and studies	17	34
Budget support	18	24
Total	171	330

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	171	159	330	

TITLE Credit Union		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 249		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,928	
NUMBER 526-0101 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 249		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 69	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81	

Purpose: To assist the Central Credit Union Federation (CREDICOOP) to become self-sufficient and capable of providing the full range of services required by its member cooperatives.

Background: The small farmer had virtually no access to formal credit before this project. In 1968 A.I.D. employed the Credit Union National Association (CUNA) to study the feasibility of using credit cooperatives to deliver credit and other services to small farmers. The study concluded that it was possible and the first CUNA advisor arrived in 1970. Credit cooperatives, to be established with the assistance of CREDICOOP, were to provide credit and technical assistance to small farmers. A companion system of marketing cooperatives was to provide them marketing services. The marketing system did not prosper, however, and with its demise the credit cooperatives began providing marketing services to their members, and CREDICOOP began providing marketing assistance to the cooperatives. In FY 1977 the system provided \$1,600,000 in credit and marketed \$1,200,000 of crops for the nearly 4,500 small farmers being served by 26 rural cooperatives.

Host Country and Other Donors: The host country contribution to the project will total \$2,398,000 by the end of the project. \$218,000 will be contributed in 1979 covering part of CREDICOOP's operating and training costs, certain marketing infrastructure investments, and support to the contracted consultants.

FY 1979 Program: During FY 1979 U.S. technical services to CREDICOOP will be continued. The pattern of declining support of certain operating expenses of CREDICOOP will continue in order to prepare the Federation for complete financial independence by the end of the project.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are members of rural credit cooperatives, primarily small farmers. These farmers typically have low incomes (average per capita annual income of \$290), little education, and small land holdings. Their technology level includes oxen haulage and fixed-moldboard plows.

Major Outputs:	FY 1977	Cumulative All Years
1. Farm members	4,378	15,100
2. Borrowers	2,000	9,000
3. CREDICOOP profit (loss)	(104,165)	26,024

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$thousands) FY 79
Personnel (2 PY)	126
Commodities for marketing infrastructure	50
Operating support costs	58
Training	15
Total	249

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,303	1,234	69	Credit Union National Association (CUNA)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	306	322		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,609	1,556	53	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	249	70	1,928	

TITLE Community Based Rural Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 300			LIFE OF PROJECT 800
NUMBER 526-0108	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Latin America Programs, p. 250				

Purpose: To make the resources of national institutions available to selected groups of small farmers through a regionally planned, community based development program.

Background: The Ministry of Agriculture, the Municipal Development Institute (IDM), and A.I.D. share a concern that rural communities in Paraguay are not sufficiently well organized to take advantage of national and local resources available for rural development. The project, under IDM supervision, will help three contiguous communities organize to define local development needs and to obtain technical and financial assistance for meeting them. The project will begin in FY 1978 in conjunction with the \$5 million Market Town Development loan project. By FY 1979 a community development committee will have been established and the first stages of planning begun. The committee will consist of farmers and representatives of all institutions working in rural areas.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Paraguay will contribute personnel, facilities, and investment capital totaling \$50,000. IDM will contribute \$45,000 in personnel time. Local communities will provide \$30,000 equivalent in support. Agricultural cooperatives will provide \$60,000 equivalent for pilot projects in agricultural technology. A German-supported PVO will provide \$200,000 in agricultural machinery.

FY 1979 Program: A U.S. contractor, a local team, and IDM personnel will assist in the formation of community development committees, in formulating regional rural development plans, in getting agricultural technology pilot projects underway, in initiating studies of marketing and other services, and in beginning feasibility studies for agro-industrial investments.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will be the 4,500 small farm families residing in the project zone, as all planning and pilot activities will be directed toward them. These families are typical: earn under \$290 annual per capita income, at least half are without land titles, have limited access to services, suffer high infant mortality (84.2 per 1000), and have a high birth rate (39 per 1000).

Major Outputs:

	<u>Cumulative</u> <u>All Years</u>
1. Community development committees established	3
2. Pilot projects	10
3. Feasibility studies	2

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	<u>(\$thousands)</u> <u>FY 79</u>
U.S. technicians (24 PM)	100
Local technicians (60 PM)	50
Support costs	50
Feasibility studies, pilot projects	<u>100</u>
Total	300

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	300	130		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	300	130	170	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	300	200	800	

TITLE Rural Nonformal Education		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 150		LIFE OF PROJECT 824	
NUMBER 526-0501	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 77		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Latin America Programs, p. 253				

Purpose: To establish capability of the National Apprenticeship Service (SNPP) to provide continuing nationwide training programs oriented to rural adults with little or no formal education.

Background: The goals of the Ministry of Justice and Labor's Department of Human Resources are to augment training programs and skills to guarantee better productivity levels and an improved life for workers and their families, and to investigate the obstacles which impede the efficient incorporation of youngsters, women, artisans, physically handicapped people, and others into the labor force. In view of the successful implementation of the project's first stage, SNPP has requested extension of the project for another two years to provide countrywide coverage. On the basis of the pilot activity which resulted in the successful training of SNPP staff members, the validation of an instructional system, and the establishment of a system for the production of effective teaching materials, SNPP is planning the countrywide expansion of these activities for 1980.

Host Country and Other Donors: Government of Paraguay: \$120,000 equivalent in salaries, etc.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will select a long term and five short term U.S. consultants to assist in the development of teaching materials and the training of SNPP staff and instructors. SNPP personnel will be sent abroad for training, equipment and materials for the training courses will be purchased, and local costs of training will be funded.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are rural adults with limited education and limited access to training opportunities.

Cost per student after the pilot phase is completed in 1980, is estimated at \$17.00 for 100 hours of instruction/practice in basic agricultural skills subjects.

Major Outputs:	FY 77	Cumulative All Years
1. Training packages developed	25	65
2. Materials production team members trained	7	10
3. Field instructors trained	4	8
4. Training programs for other GOP or private institutions completed	1	4
5. Volunteer instructors trained	48	120
6. Organizational and institutional plan completed	-	1
7. Team members on the job	-	9

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$thousands) FY 79
Long-term specialist in non-formal education (12 PM)	67
Short-term consultants in training, materials production, instructional materials, use and management of audiovisual aids (3 PM)	15
Participants and training of counterpart staff	15
Commodities	18
Local costs	35
Total	150

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	514	290	224	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	220		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	514	510	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	150	160	824	

TITLE Bilingual Education		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Dev.	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 307		LIFE OF PROJECT 996
NUMBER 526-0503	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Latin America Programs, p. 254			

Purpose: To develop Ministry of Education (MOE) capability to provide bilingual instruction for non-Spanish speaking children.

Background: About 65% of rural Paraguayan children entering school only speak Guarani, an indigenous language. Yet almost all classroom instruction is given in Spanish. The difficulties rural children experience in learning Spanish contribute to the very high rates of dropouts and repeaters in rural schools. The Government of Paraguay recognizes that the rural poor who remain monolingual in Guarani do not achieve functional literacy and remain excluded from many social and economic opportunities. In an effort to increase the numbers of children who stay in school and advance to the next grade, the MOE has requested A.I.D. assistance in developing a system of instruction in Spanish as a second language, with Guarani being the primary language of instruction in the early school years.

Host Country and Other Donors: Government of Paraguay: \$677,030 equivalent.

FY 1979 Program: Three long term and two short term U.S. consultants will continue to assist with the development of bilingual materials and the training of MOE staff and teachers. Participants will be sent abroad for training; office equipment and supplies will be purchased; and local costs of training and field studies will be funded.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries will be primary rural students in the first through third grades. Upon completion of the experimental phase of the program, bilingual education will be extended throughout Paraguay to all primary schools with monolingual Guarani speaking children. The annual cost of the program will be approximately one dollar per family benefitted.

Major Outputs:

1. Students receiving bilingual instruction
2. Teachers trained in-country
3. Tested materials for grades
4. Trained MOE staff

Cumulative
All Years

5,040
4,580
3
17

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

((\$ thousands)
FY 79

- Contract consultants (two PY) 207
- Participants 25
- Commodities (office equipment and supplies) 20
- Local costs (local training, technical assistance, printing, miscellaneous costs) 55

Total

307

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	171	145		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	171	145	26	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	307	518	996	

TITLE Special Development Activities		FUNDS Selected Development Activities		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 50		LIFE OF PROJECT 779	
NUMBER 526-0601	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 64		ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84		ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Latin American Programs, p. 255				

Purpose: To support small, high-impact community development projects.

Background: Through the end of FY 1977 a total of 224 projects received assistance through this activity, benefitting approximately 386,000 people. In FY 1977 20 projects were implemented. The self-help contribution for these projects amounted to \$260,000 with 45,000 beneficiaries. Activities carried out included classroom construction, community water distribution systems, equipment and tools for a power plant for a rural cooperative, bridges to enable small farmers to bring their products to market, assistance to health centers for construction and purchase of dental equipment, equipment for an Indian community sawmill, sewing machines and carpentry shop equipment for vocational schools, and wells and latrines for schools and Indian villages.

Host Country and Other Donors:

Local Communities: At least 50% of the cost of each subproject through the contribution of funds, labor and/or materials.

FY 1979 Program: About 18 projects similar to those outlined above will be implemented.

Beneficiaries: Low income and other disadvantaged people in both rural and urban areas.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>Cumulative All Years</u>
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<u>Subprojects:</u>	224	260
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<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>		(\$Thousands) FY 79
Building supplies and miscellaneous equipment		40
Local skilled labor and other costs		<u>10</u>
Total		<u>50</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	429	423	6	None
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	50	50		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	479	473	6	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	50	350	779	

COUNTRY: PARAGUAY

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-77	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977			
----- FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT -----								
----- PERIOD -----								
I.ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	5.8	8.0	5.5	1.3	8.4			
LOANS.....	2.3	4.7	2.5	-	5.6			
GRANTS.....	3.5	3.3	3.0	1.3	2.8			
A.AID AND PREDECES.....	4.4	6.7	4.4	1.1	1.7			
LOANS.....	2.3	4.7	2.5	-	-			
GRANTS.....	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.1	1.7			
(SEC.SUPP.ASSIST.)....	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)			
B.FOOD FOR PEACE.....	0.2	0.4	0.1	-	5.8			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	5.6			
GRANTS.....	0.2	0.4	0.1	-	0.2			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	5.6			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	5.6			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	0.2	0.4	0.1	-	0.2			
E.RELIEF,EC.DEV & WFP.	0.2	0.4	0.1	-	0.2			
VOL.RELIEF AGENCY.....	-	-	-	-	-			
C.OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.9			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.9			
PEACE CORPS.....	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.4			
OTHER.....	0.7	0.2	0.2	*	0.5			
II.MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	2.4	1.6	2.4	0.9				
LOANS.....	-	0.5	0.5	-	-			
GRANTS.....	2.4	1.1	1.9	0.9				
A.MAP GRANTS.....	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.2				
B.CREDIT SALES-FMS....	-	0.5	0.5	-				
C.MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-				
D.TRAN-FXCESS STOCK...	1.3	0.1	1.1	0.7				
E.OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-				
III.TOTAL ECON.& MIL....	8.2	9.6	7.9	2.2				
LOANS.....	2.3	5.2	3.0	-				
GRANTS.....	5.9	4.4	4.9	2.2				
OTHER US LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN \$50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ¹
TOTAL	11.4	-	56.7	351.8
IBRD	4.1	-	40.0	90.4
IFC	-	-	-	5.4
IDA	4.0	-	4.0	45.5
IDB	3.2	-	11.6	189.5
UNDP	0.1	-	0.7	17.9
Other UN	-	-	0.4	5.1
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	7.0	13.5	50.6	
Germany	5.2	5.4	34.1	
Japan	0.7	6.5	9.4	
Switzerland	0.4	0.4	3.6	
Other	0.7	1.2	3.5	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1973-76	
TOTAL	-	-	-	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
TOTAL	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1964-77	
	-	-	-	

^P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 16,420
 Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 760
 Average per capita GNP ¹annual growth rate.....(1965-1974) 1.8%
 Life expectancy(1972) 58 years
 Literacy rate.....(1975) 50% ,Male 52% ,Female 48%

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 1.5%
 Annual per capita agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1955-1975) -1.2%
 Food production per capita(dollars 1976) \$21.29
 Major subsistence crop..... potatoes
 % of arable land.....(1975) 15%
 Major cash crop..... rice
 % of arable land.....(1975) 7%
 Major exports.....(1976) copper, fishmeal, sugar
 Major agricultural exports.....(1976) sugar
 Value of all exports
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 1521, (75) 1280.2, (76) 1287.9
 Exports to U.S.
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 20, (75) 16, (76) 21
 Major agricultural imports.....(1976) cereals, vegetable oils
 Value of all imports
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 1531, (75) 1452.0, (76) 1825.2
 Imports from U.S.
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 17, (75) 24, (76) 20
 Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1974) -10, (75) -172, (76) -537.3
 Main trading partners... U.S., Latin America, European Community
 Official international reserves,
 gross holdings, last 3 years...(1974) 968.1, (75) 466.6, (76) 330.1

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... (1974) 146, (75) 181, (76) 242
 Total domestic revenues
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 1186, (74) 1521, (75) 1953
 Central government total
 expenditures, last 3 years
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 1509, (74) 1837, (75) 2633
 Deficit or surplus
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) -323, (74) -316, (75) -680
 Defense expenditures, last 3 years
 as % of total expenditures..... (1973) 19.2%, (74) 18.9%, (75) 21.5%
 as % of GNP..... (1973) 3.7%, (74) 3.5%, (75) 4.6%
 Service payments on external public
 debt as % of goods and non-factor
 services, latest..... (1975) 23.8%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$16.1 million
 as % of country central government
 expenditures..... 0.6%
 as % of country imports of goods
 and services..... 0.9%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population
 15 years of age and below...(1970) 42% (15/40) 37% (40+) 18%
 Population growth rate....(1970-1971) 3.1% (1976-1977) 2.9%
 Proportion of population in
 urban areas.....(1972) 60% (1976) 57%
 Proportion of labor force in
 agriculture.....(1970) 41%
 Major causes of mortality...(1971) pneumonia, enteritis
 Major causes of morbidity...() n.a.
 Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 110
 People per doctor.....(1973) 1,700

PERU

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977							
Loans	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	1,961	665	193	-	1,054	49	-
Total ..	16,961	15,665	193	-	1,054	49	-
1978							
Loans	20,500	20,500	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	2,376	1,285	205	-	836	50	-
Total ..	22,876	21,785	205	-	836	50	-
1979							
Loans	14,000	11,300	-	-	-	2,700	-
Grants . . .	3,338	1,025	780	-	1,321	212	-
Total ..	17,338	12,325	780	-	1,321	2,912	-

Peru's efforts to achieve economic and social reform while upholding basic human rights and moving toward political democracy will continue to be supported through A.I.D. development assistance in the form of development loans and grants, P.L. 480, as well as Housing Investment Guaranties.

Development Overview

Peru's six million impoverished Sierra inhabitants and two million urban slum dwellers constitute one of the largest concentrations of poverty in South America. Since 1968 the government has carried out reforms to integrate the poor into the process of development - land reform benefitting 342,000 landless peasant families and abolishing the old latifundia agricultural system; educational decentralization and bilingual teaching for millions of non-Spanish speaking children; and more recently a comprehensive population law calling for responsible parenthood programs.

Peru's reforms have created the basis for a future of growth with equity. A severe economic crisis now threatens Peru's development momentum. Its symptoms are an annual inflation rate of 50%; an all-time low foreign exchange reserve deficit of \$900 million; and a debt service ratio of 35%. Since 1976 the government has undertaken a strict program of economic stabilization, and further deflationary measures will be required before the situation improves. Budget austerity has already limited the government's ability to channel technical expertise and capital into its development programs, including those for rural areas. The urban poor face a grim prospect of malnutrition due to declining real incomes.

In addition, long run development problems remain. In the Sierra, approximately six million people live on an annual per capita income of \$275 or less. Typical of the Sierra poor is a farm family of Indian descent, non-Spanish speaking, with one or two hectares of low quality land producing little for cash sale. A harsh climate and a dearth of technology and production inputs make agriculture a constant risk. Underemployment is estimated at 50% and opportunities for off-farm jobs are presently extremely limited. One half of Peru's population is illiterate.

Socio-Economic Performance

Within the constraints of the present economic crisis, Peru is moving into the second phase of the agrarian reform program. This phase is designed to bring the rural poor increasingly into the socio-economic life of the country through education outreach and downreach programs, agriculture extension and increases in rural productive enterprises. The need is manifest. The agriculture sector employs 42% of the labor force, yet its contribution to total GDP has decreased from 20% in 1960 to 12.7% in 1975. The sector growth rate of 1.8% in recent years is less than the population growth rate of 3%.

External Donors

These include the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank (with \$133.1 million and \$174.1 million respectively in new loan authorizations during

PERU

FY 76), UNDP, Canada, the Netherlands, West Germany, Belgium and Yugoslavia. Their project activities complement those of A.I.D. in the agriculture, education and health/population sectors.

A.I.D. Program Directions

A.I.D. Strategy addresses both the short-term development momentum problem and the longer term, entrenched constraints. During the crucial 1978/79 period we are proposing an increased flow of U.S. assistance including P.L. 480 Title I food imports and an expanded Title II program to provide immediate relief for the most vulnerable groups in Peruvian society.

A.I.D. activities aimed at the more enduring, less cyclical constraints focus first on the Sierra poor. They attempt to increase Sierra food production, provide employment, improve nutrition, and create education programs applicable to rural needs. Specific initiatives include: highland corn production, small farmer irrigation, appropriate rural technology, fresh water fish production, small rural enterprises, cooperative development, bilingual education, education service centers, pre-school education, rural job skills training, and low-cost potable water and sewage systems for small towns.

The second major target group is the migrating poor, who continue to move from the overcrowded Sierra to the potentially productive high jungle and to coastal cities. Projects in soybean production for local consumption and subtropical lands development focus on the high jungle migrants. Activities in basic urban services (i.e. potable water and sewage), education, and nutrition address key needs of migrants in the urban slums. Private voluntary organizations play an important role in executing projects among the urban poor involving skills training and non-traditional employment opportunities, especially for women. Low cost housing provided under the Housing Investment Guaranty program is another important component.

Peru unlike virtually all other South American countries has an announced population program.

CP 79-17

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	18	21	21
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	12	12	12
Total	30	33	33
Participants ^d			
Noncontract	34	44	40
Contract	-	-	-
Total	34	44	40

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

CP 79-08

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	10,323	18,026	17,220
Grants	1,606	3,223	3,828
Total A.I.D.	11,929	21,249	21,048
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	20,000	10,000
Title II	5,099	4,990	6,020
Total P.L. 480	5,099	24,990	16,020
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	17,028	46,239	37,068

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

PERU

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	44	5,000	70	7,500
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	34	15,000	5	2,500
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		-		20,000		10,000
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		3,102		3,267		4,150
World Food Programs ..		1,074		1,305		1,758
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		923		418		112
Title II Total		5,099		4,990		6,020
Total P.L. 480		5,099		24,990		16,020

MISSION DIRECTOR Leonard Yaeger

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: PERU

CP 79-03

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
Food and Nutrition																	
Housing and Urban Development	527-0065	1962	1,346	1,256	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Development & Operations	527-0060	1962	17,182	17,055	-	127	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tarapota Highway	527-0028	3/64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,100	11,140	422	385	-	183	-	677
Campesino Para-Technician Training	527-0143	1976	100	19	150	120	-	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Research & Development in Fresh Water Fisheries	527-0144	1977	465	3	-	150	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soybean & Corn Production on Small Farms	* 527-0149	TQ	840	192	646	634	389	529	237	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Treated Effluent for Irrigation	527-0150	1977	200	9	-	156	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Cooperative Federations	527-0058	6/75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	3	-	-	-	4,380	-	2,620
Sierra Water & Land Use Improvement	527-0059	12/75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,000	100	-	-	-	2,663	-	3,049
Rural Development Agribusiness Fund	527-0159	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000**	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	5,000
Appropriate Rural Technology	527-0162	1978	-	-	300	191	445	574	531	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development of Sub-Tropical Lands	527-0163	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,500	-	-	500
On-Farm Water Management	* 527-0170	1978	-	-	189	150	191	189	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Agro Industry	527-0171	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	300
Rural Enterprises II	* 527-0176	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	1,500
Integrated Regional Development	* 527-0178	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,300	275
Population Planning																	
Responsible Parenthood Medium & High Risk Mothers	527-0145	1976	435	78	-	357	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Responsible Parenthood Program	* 527-0160	1978	-	-	205	150	780	591	960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health																	
Rural Water Health Services	527-0177	1977	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education & Human Resources Development																	
Bilingual Education	527-0146	1975	636	344	-	217	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education Service Centers	* 527-0148	1977	400	-	400	468	790	835	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decentralizing Education Planning	527-0158	1976	719	384	237	250	-	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Preschool Education for the Disadvantaged	* 527-0161	1978	-	-	199	107	246	254	182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Job Skills Training	* 527-0165	1979	-	-	-	-	285	35	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected Development Activities																	
Rural Enterprise Development	527-0057	6/74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	3,449	-	35	-	4,000	-	2,000
Special Development Activities	* 527-0061	1963	980	947	50	56	50	58	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban Reconstruction-Earthquake	527-0055	6/72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	9,126	-	185	-	4,800	-	1,074
Integrated Regional Development	* 527-0178	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,700	225
Housing and Urban Development	527-0065	1962	455	455	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected Development Training	* 527-0173	1979	-	-	-	-	162	162	333	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			23,978	20,742	2,376	3,223	3,338	3,828	3,260	70,100	23,818	422	605	20,500	18,026	14,000	17,220

*Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Rural Enterprises II		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 527-0176		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 79 8,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 8,000	
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To alleviate financial, technical and managerial constraints faced by small rural enterprises capable of generating employment.

Background: The Ministry of Labor has found that more than 65% of Peru's rural population is either unemployed or underemployed. Rural to urban migration has been exacerbated by an acute shortage of rural employment opportunities. Recognizing the seriousness of the urban migration problem, the Government of Peru (GOP) has placed high priority on programs which will create economic opportunities in the sierra, where most of the rural poor live. The Rural Enterprises program is one of several GOP efforts aimed at this problem area. Others include consolidation of the agrarian reform, industrial decentralization, provision of economic infrastructure, and national programs promoting rural enterprises and tourism. The Rural Enterprises program is being carried out by the Industrial Bank, with its first phase being financed by A.I.D. Under this phase the Bank has extended its lending operations into the sierra for the first time and is selecting investments with a view to employment creation. Rural Enterprises II will enable the Industrial Bank to continue sub-lending in the eight departments of the sierra in which it is now operating (Puno, Cuzco, Ayacucho, Junin, Apurimac, Huancavelica, Huanuco and Cajamarca), and to permit coverage elsewhere in the sierra and adjoining high jungle. The project will also strengthen the Bank's ability to provide follow-up technical and managerial assistance to rural enterprise sub-borrowers. The project will complement other A.I.D. programs in the sierra, such as highland trout production, and appropriate rural technologies.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOP will contribute \$3.5 million to the project. \$3.0 million will finance sub-projects, and the remainder will finance feasibility studies, technical

assistance, fund promotion and administration. No other donors are directly involved in this activity.

FY 1979 Program: The A.I.D. loan of \$8.0 million will finance a variety of small rural industries and trades including: artisan crafts, carpentry, shoe making, fish processing, poultry production, sewing, knitting and weaving, general mechanics, etc. Entrepreneurial and management constraints will be identified and technical assistance and training programs will be designed.

Beneficiaries: Some 80% of the sierra population, or about 5.5 million persons, exist on per capita incomes of \$275 or less. About 5,750 new jobs will be created under the project for this population. Selected areas of the high jungle adjoining the sierra will also be included. Surplus sierra farm workers migrating to this area will benefit from development of high jungle rural enterprises. It is estimated that the unit cost per family benefitted under the project is \$400.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>Cumulative All Years</u>
Employment generated	5,750
Enterprises financed	3,800
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>(\$thousands)</u>
	<u>FY 79</u>
Sub-project feasibility studies	200
Sub-project lending	7,300
In-country local training	500
Total	8,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	8,000	-	8,000	

TITLE Rural Job Skills Training		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 527-0165		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79 285	LIFE OF PROJECT 685	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To provide training opportunities in job skills for the poor in two rural areas of Peru.

Background: Among the principal causes of low productivity in Peru's rural sector is the lack of basic job skills. Technical and basic work-management skills have been in particularly short supply since the Agrarian Reform of 1968. To help overcome this constraint, the government has identified several skills whose upgrading would benefit rural people and the productivity of the sector: woodworking and carpentry, maintenance and repair of agricultural equipment, rural construction (masonry), plumbing, food processing, basic electricity, and cottage industries (handicrafts). These skills are needed in small industries (15 employees or less), in cooperative agricultural enterprises, and in families engaged in agriculture or wage labor. A.I.D. has identified people between ages 15-39 with little or no education as the group most likely to benefit from additional skills training. Only 7.2% of this group has completed the fifth grade. While various governmental entities are engaged in efforts to develop job skills training programs, most programs are hampered by lack of qualified and experienced personnel. An exception is the National Training Service for Industry and Tourism (SENATI), a semi-autonomous institution under the Ministry of Industries and Tourism. SENATI's experience has been principally in urban areas. This project will help SENATI build an outreach capability to train members of the rural target population, by employing low-cost training methods including programmed instructional materials, radio programming, and the use of low-salaried training promoters.

Host Country and Other Donors: SENATI's contribution of \$265,000 will provide for supervisory personnel and staff support, promoters' salaries, local training, supplies and materials. Many outside donors have been involved in the development of SENATI's training complex. Holland, Germany, Belgium, Canada,

France, Italy, England and Japan have at times provided expertise, equipment and training to the urban-based programs of SENATI.

FY 1979 Program: U.S. advisors will help identify project sites and training programs most suited to needs in selected areas. They will assist in the orientation of SENATI's staff to the content and focus of rural training. Four participants will be selected for training abroad.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will consist of approximately 10,000 males and females aged 15-39, either already employed in semi-skilled occupations, or rural underemployed who will become eligible for jobs after enrolling in the various courses offered by SENATI. The project cost per person benefitted is approximately \$95.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>Cumulative</u> <u>All Years</u>
Development and carrying out of job-skills training courses	200 200
Production and evaluation of radio programming (mostly basic education areas)	250 hrs.
Enrollment of semi-skilled male and female rural workers	10,000
Mobile units in operation	6
Development of instructional materials	7 sets
	(\$thousands)
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 79</u>
U.S. and Third Country advisors (30 pm)	150
U.S. training (short-term - 4 people)	30
Mobile units and audiovisual equipment	90
In-country training	15
Total	<u>285</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	285	400	685	

TITLE Integrated Regional Development		FUNDS Selected Development Activities Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 6,000			LIFE OF PROJECT 6,000
NUMBER 527-0178	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82	
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To assist the Government of Peru (GOP) to improve its regional and urban planning capability; and to help fund priority development programs of selected intermediate cities and market towns.

Background: Market towns, regional centers and intermediate cities are important links in the urban-rural chain, providing the supply, processing, extension, marketing, warehousing and transportation services needed to support rural development. Peru's urban policy stresses the importance of secondary and tertiary cities in terms of development and as catchment areas to absorb population leaving the farms. However, these communities are unable to meet fully the needs of their resident and hinterland populations. The funds that become available for public investment in urban areas generally are used in Lima and other major cities despite the fact that the plight of small communities is even more critical. Urban and regional planning, too, have suffered from a lack of financing. The GOP has identified those regions and urban centers whose development would best serve the needs of the country. This loan will provide financial and technical assistance, through the Housing Bank, to develop or update development plans for approximately five communities, their satellite towns and rural districts. Planning will be carried out by the Ministry of Housing and Construction with the participation of the municipalities, ministries, local organizations and other interested parties. Plans will be reviewed by the National Planning Institute. Priorities will be determined and loan funds used to implement portions of the plans. The loan is to be complemented by a new HIG program, focused on the same communities, and will be coordinated with other Mission programs addressing the needs of both the sierra and the migrating poor.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOP contribution of \$2.2 million will finance land, overhead costs, equipment, and staffing

for community facilities completed. The project will complement urban development activities carried out by the IDB and contemplated by the IBRD.

FY 1979 Program: Financial and technical support will be provided to the Ministry of Housing and Construction so that it may commence the planning process for the five urban centers and their regions. A financing mechanism will be established within the Housing Bank and agreements made with implementing agencies to execute priority sub-projects in accordance with approved regional plans.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries will be the residents of secondary and tertiary cities included in the program as well as small farmers living in the adjacent hinterlands. Urban centers will be better equipped to meet the needs of their dependent rural populations and their residents will benefit directly from improved facilities and services. The GOP's capability and capacity to undertake regional and urban planning will also be enhanced.

	<u>Cumulative</u> <u>All Years</u>
<u>Major Outputs:</u>	
Improved GOP Regional Development Planning Capacity	
Regional Plans Completed	5
Financing Mechanism Established	
Priority Investments Financed under Approved Regional Plans	
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Technical Assistance/Training	500
Capital to Establish Financing Mechanism	<u>5,500</u>
Total	<u>6,000</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	6,000	-	6,000	

To be selected

TITLE Selected Development Training		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 162		LIFE OF PROJECT 495
NUMBER 527-0173 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To strengthen the capabilities of selected Peruvian public servants in the design, management and evaluation of economic and social development programs - particularly those aimed at the poor majority.

Background: Participant training normally offered by A.I.D. is directly related to individual project needs. Peru, like most LDCs requires broader training for officials involved in the development process. This project will provide for mid-career training for selected personnel and will involve both degree and short-term, non-degree academic training. Principal institutional impact of the project will be on the National Planning Institute, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the National Institute of Statistics and sectoral planning offices of ministries most directly involved in programs affecting A.I.D.'s target group.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Peru (GOP) contribution of \$253,420 will finance the salaries of participants during their training and the services of a coordinator to expedite GOP clearances and provide local logistical services. Many other donors provide training opportunities for Peruvians, but the focus of this program - government administration related to poverty problems - will be unique.

FY 1979 Program: A training planner will assist in devising the projects administrative mechanisms. Ten GOP personnel will start training (five non-degree and five degree).

Beneficiaries: Project benefits will ultimately flow to the Peruvian poor who participate in the wide range of government programs affecting their health, education and incomes. In selecting trainees, special attention will be given to enhancing the professional capabilities of female GOP personnel.

Major Outputs:

	<u>Cumulative</u> <u>All Years</u>
Master Degrees (average of 18 months)	15
Academic non-degree (average 11 months)	15
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$thousands) <u>FY 79</u>
Training Costs (tuition, fees, books and supplies, per diem, insurance, etc.)	142
International Travel	8
In-country Language Training	<u>12</u>
Total	162

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	162	333	495	

TITLE Appropriate Rural Technologies		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 445	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,276	
NUMBER 527-0162	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, P. 270	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To develop low-cost alternative agriculture and agro-industrial technologies to address problems of low productivity, underemployment, and disadvantageous marketing arrangements faced by the rural poor.

Background: In the past seven years Peru has carried out extensive social and economic reforms to increase incomes among the poor. In the sierra, however, conditions have remained relatively static. Among the principal constraints are the lack of: (a) new on-farm technologies which would permit farmers to take fuller advantage of their limited land base; and (b) new off-farm technologies which would increase value added and provide greater opportunities for non-agricultural employment. This project will help develop Government of Peru (GOP) institutional capability to test new employment and income generating technologies with particular emphasis on the needs of the sierra poor. These include: development of low-cost farm implements; demonstration plots for double cropping on different types of soil; experimentation in tanning and production of furs and skins; products derived from maguey cactus; simple technologies to improve post-harvest storage, preservation, and processing of perishables produced in rural areas; improvement of ceramics technology; small scale artisan textile technologies, improved utilization of natural energies, including wind, water, temperature differences and sun; and low-cost construction materials for use in rural shelters and sanitation facilities. The Institute of Industrial and Technical Investigation (ITINTEC) will be the primary GOP coordinating body.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOP will contribute \$700,000 to help finance research and development costs, equipment, field testing and evaluation. The Swiss Government is planning to assist ITINTEC in the development of a vocational training center which will provide a pool of semi-skilled people. The International Potato Center (CIP) is developing dehydration

processes for potatoes and other vegetables which can be adapted to various small agro-industrial enterprises identified under this project.

FY 1979 Program: Technical assistance will be provided to strengthen ITINTEC's capabilities to carry out appropriate technology programs. Feasibility studies will be completed. Prototype equipment will be developed and various technologies will be demonstrated. Working models of at least three new technologies will be tested and demonstrated.

Beneficiaries: Several thousand sierra poor (small farmers, landless rural workers, members of co-ops, women employed in rural cottage industries) will benefit directly from the project. As new technologies are increasingly adopted in the sierra the ultimate number of beneficiaries will be in the tens of thousands.

Major Outputs:

	<u>Cumulative</u> <u>All Years</u>
Prefeasibility studies completed	20
Feasibility studies completed	15
Research and development studies including demonstrated application of "new" technologies	6
Improved Institutional Capacity within ITINTEC	

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Technical Assistance	80
Feasibility Studies	149
Working Models of new technologies (including prototype equipment)	135
Field Testing and Evaluation	25
Equipment, materials and supplies	33
Reports and administration services	23
Total	<u>445</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To Be Selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	300	191	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	300	191	109	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	445	531	1,276	

TITLE On-Farm Water Management		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 191	LIFE OF PROJECT 497	
NUMBER 527-0170	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 271			

Purpose: To develop and demonstrate alternative, on-farm water use management systems for the improvement of irrigation practices among small farmers.

Background: Due to a limited agricultural land base, high population density, and erratic rainfall, water is a scarce resource in Peru. The improved management of this limited resource could permit substantial increases in agricultural production and a corresponding improvement in the economic and social welfare of Peru's small farmers. A.I.D. is assisting the Government of Peru's (GOP) Ministry of Agriculture in a program of intensive, applied research and demonstrations to provide farmers with practical alternatives to existing irrigation practices. Experiments have been conducted at several sites on corn, potatoes, and four vegetable crops using the furrow and drip irrigation systems. GOP counterpart technicians have received on-the-job training. Meteorological data has been collected and processed to develop a method for the estimation of crop water requirements. Plans have been approved for a research demonstration irrigation system on 8 hectares near Canete, about 150 Kms. south of Lima.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOP's contribution totals \$210,000 and covers administrative and technical personnel (16 people), agricultural machinery, vehicles, lab equipment and office space. Participating communities, cooperatives, and small farmers will donate land, facilities, and time and labor toward the execution of farm field trials. A.I.D. the IDB and several other donors are providing assistance in irrigation, which comprises 90% of the Ministry of Agriculture investment budget.

FY 1979 Program: Two long-term contract technicians will continue to assist in the analysis of experimental data and the preparation of technical reports. The project will expand its demonstration component as more experimental results become available. A

National Water Requirement Technical Manual will be produced. Students, technicians, extension workers, and small farmers will be briefed at three project research/demonstration farm sites.

Beneficiaries: Each of the 54 field demonstration trials planned under the project will be observed by approximately 100 small farm families living within a 3 kilometer radius. In addition to the 32,000 beneficiaries reached in this manner, an estimated 200,000 farmers will attend 15 special field days at the demonstration farms, which will draw from a 50 kilometer surrounding area.

Major Outputs:

	<u>Cumulative</u>
	<u>All Years</u>
Applied research/demonstration studies on primary crops such as potatoes, corn and soybean (including soil/fertilizer/water studies)	204
National Water Requirements Technical Manual	1
Irrigation Manuals	3
Extension Bulletins	30
Farmer field trials	54
Students, technicians and farmers trained	750-1000
Research/demonstration/farms established	3
Field days	15

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Technical assistance (3 person years)	175
Commodities	5
U.S. and In-country training	8
Publications preparation	3
Total	<u>191</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	Utah State University
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	189	150		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	189	150	39	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	191	117	497	

PROGRAM: PERU

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE National Responsible Parenthood Program		FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 527-0160		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 274	FY 79	780	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,945
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 90	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To assist the Government of Peru (GOP) achieve the objectives set forth in its new population policy by assisting the ministries of Health and Education, and related agencies in designing and implementing family planning training, as well as informational and service programs.

Background: The population of Peru exceeds 16 million with a growth rate approximating 3%. The population policy published in August 1976 emphasizes the right of couples to decide their own family size and to receive information and services from appropriate public agencies. During the past year, the Ministries of Health and Education have been developing norms and program plans for implementation of the new population policy. AID will assist in population education training, provision of rural and urban services and training of health/family planning personnel.

Host Country and Other Donors: The host country contribution is valued at \$1,271,000 and covers certain local costs of Peruvian personnel, training and research operations, and some equipment. UNFPA's contribution to Ministry of Health programs will amount to \$3,300,000.

FY 1979 Program: Training and material assistance to family planning/health services programs in urban and rural facilities will serve low-income families. Studies will be developed for mass media educational programs. Demography and sex education will be introduced into the curricula of public schools and adult education courses. A.I.D. activities will supplement planned UNFPA programs with the Ministry of Health.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will be the urban and rural poor, primarily women.

Major Outputs:

	<u>Cumulative</u> <u>All Years</u>
Maternity hospital and other urban health programs implemented	27
Program administrators trained	35
Medical and rural para-medical staff trained	2,850
Sex Education and Demography curriculum designed and tested	X
Curriculum implemented in public schools including adult education	X
Mass media program for both Health and Education implemented	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$thousands)

	<u>FY 79</u>
Contract services	10
Participants	40
Commodities (including \$65,000 for centrally funded contraceptives)	165
Other Costs (local training, mass media)	<u>565</u>
Total	780

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	205	150	55	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	205	150	55	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	780	960	1,945	
		Future Year Obligations:	Estimated Total Cost	To Be Selected

TITLE Education Service Centers		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 790		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,590
NUMBER 527-0148	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 267	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To improve the effectiveness of centralized education service centers providing education services to students and adults in selected school districts.

Background: The social and economic goals of the Government of Peru (GOP) emphasize increased employment, increased production, and a "social democracy of full participation." The Education Reform Law of 1972 is one of the key instruments for achieving these goals. The most ambitious element of the Reform deals with nuclearization to promote participation in education at the grass roots level. In this process a total of 803 special school districts (NECs) have been created throughout Peru. Within each NEC one school is designated as the central school. This school offers all three cycles of basic regular primary education (grades 1-9), and houses professional staff which services all schools within the districts. Most NECs have carried out a local "situation diagnosis" confirming the fact that educational equipment and materials, infrastructure and services are inadequate. To alleviate the situation, the GOP decided to expand the service potential of the central schools by transforming them into centralized units - Service Centers. Through a program of educational outreach to local schools, this unit offers an alternative to the otherwise prohibitive costs of upgrading all schools individually.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOP's contribution will total \$1,610,000 to cover (partially) construction and equipment of Service Centers, salaries for Service Center personnel, and operations and maintenance expenses.

FY 1979 Program: Four Education Service Centers will be constructed and equipped by 1979. The following services will be provided: two libraries; 15 job skills training workshops; eight science labs; two school gardens/agricultural plots; 12

classroom art/science workshops; four health care facilities; four sites for production and distribution of teaching material; four in-service teacher training programs; four physical education programs; and four community development programs. Fifty instructional and 12 administrative personnel for the centers will be trained by the Ministry of Education. The average cost of each center will be \$720,000 exclusive of technical assistance.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries of the project will be approximately 30,000 primary and secondary schools students and adults in formal and non-formal education programs in the four districts which will have Service Centers. The unit cost is roughly \$53 per person benefitted.

Major Outputs:

Vocational training workshops and community Services	79
Trained Center personnel (Instruct. & Admin.)	116
Evaluation and Research Reports	26
MOE Central trainers' skills upgraded	6

Cumulative
All Years

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$thousands)

	<u>FY 79</u>
Technical Assistance (56 pm)	280
Overseas Training (38 months)	80
In-country training	25
Construction of Service Centers	105
Equipment, machinery, materials and books	300
Total	<u>790</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	400	-	400	None
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	400	468		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	800	468	332	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	790	-	1,590	

TITLE Pre-School Education for the Disadvantaged		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 527-0161		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Program P-276	FY 79 246	LIFE OF PROJECT 627	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To develop and test a low cost regional pre-school education program for disadvantaged children in Peru's highlands and in urban low-income areas.

Background: Many children and adults within AID's target population belong to linguistic and cultural groups lacking the skills and background required for success in school. Despite the Government of Peru's (GOP) efforts to introduce local level planning, reform the primary curriculum, and retrain teachers, children from low-income groups still have difficulty in taking advantage of the few grades of education to which they are exposed. To correct this problem, Peru has established a Pre-school Education Program to improve the learning capabilities of the rural and urban poor. This project will assist the GOP to evaluate and upgrade an existing pre-school program in Puno and to test the Puno model in another region of Peru. Special attention will be given to the success of pre-school education in reducing drop-out and repetition rates. Also, a regular nutritional supplement will be provided to students participating in this project through the U.S. PL-480 Title II program. Assistance to pre-school programs has also been provided by UNICEF, the Inter-American Institute for Children and the Government of Holland.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOP will contribute \$497,000 in support of personnel, commodities, in-country training, research and evaluation. UNICEF will contribute \$200,000 to complete their involvement in the development of the program in Puno.

FY 1979 Program: Field personnel will be selected and trained. Evaluation of the Puno model will begin, and sites for replication of the Puno model in another region will be chosen.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will be children participating in pre-school education programs. Secondary beneficiaries include the parents and siblings of participants as well as

community members who contribute to and participate in the program. Since it is intended that the model refined under this project will be expanded throughout the nation, the ultimate beneficiaries will be numerous.

Major Outputs:

	<u>Cumulative</u> <u>All Years</u>
Curriculum & Teachers modules for pre-school program	30
Pre-School program trainees	135
Pre-School centers operative	350
Project evaluation reports & cost effectiveness studies	16
Promoters/teachers trained	350
Community participation in program	11,000
Student enrolled	14,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel (28 person-months)	123
Audio-visual equipment, supplies, vehicles	38
Overseas training (16 pm)	20
In-country training	30
Research and evaluation (including local contracts)	35
Total	246

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To Be Selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	199	107	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	199	107	92	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	246	182	627	

TITLE Special Development Activities		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 50		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,580
NUMBER 527-0061 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, p. 277	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 63	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 89	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 90

Purpose: To provide a quick, high-impact response to development initiatives of small rural and urban poor groups by supporting low-cost, self-help activities.

Background: Support is given to projects which emphasize income and employment generation, skills training and human resources development and which enhance local community productivity. During FY 1977, 15 small projects were undertaken, averaging \$3,300 per project and affecting over 25,000 people. Women and local small enterprise development received top priority. Representative examples include: 1) Equipping community sewing enterprises in two urban low-income communities near Lima. Both now provide school uniforms and work clothes for the local population. In addition to providing new employment opportunities for women, these projects have also resulted in an estimated 40% reduction in the price of clothing in the two communities; 2) Two rural Indian communities located in the isolated highlands of Peru are undertaking cattle/pasture improvement projects which will have direct impact on the availability of meat and milk in the area; and 3) A poor village in Southern Peru has initiated a poultry raising project which will constitute a new cash-income source for the community.

Host Country and Other Donors: Local beneficiaries contribute at least 50% of total project costs in self-help. The GOP often provides in-kind contributions and technical assistance.

FY 1979 Program: Projects similar in nature to those outlined above.

Beneficiaries: A.I.D. will continue to assist the poorest among the rural and urban population.

Major Outputs: A.I.D. funding to date has been provided to

support the initiation or expansion of projects in the following general areas:

Numbers of projects supported in:	Cumulative All Years
Agriculture	145
Education	175
Artisan Crafts/Small Industries	55
Health	67
Social Infrastructure	68
Community Development	68
Other	18
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	
	((\$thousands) FY 79)
Grants to small community groups	50
Total	50

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	980	947	33	None
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	50	56		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,030	1,003	27	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	50	500	1,580	

TITLE Soybean and Corn Production on Small Farms		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 527-0149		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Latin America Programs, P. 269	FY 79	389	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,112
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To increase farm income and consumption of corn and soy-fortified food products by the poor; to establish soybean production on 34,000 hectares of high jungle land in order to reduce Peru's complete dependence on imports; and to raise planting of improved highland corn seed to 36,000 hectares by 1980.

Background: In response to rapidly increasing demand for food the Government of Peru (GOP) has assigned high priority to increased domestic agricultural production. This project will contribute to increased rural productivity, employment and income, and will improve nutrition among the rural and urban poor. In addressing constraints facing small farmer production of these crops, two different approaches will be tested: with soybeans, a comprehensive program to deal with numerous constraints in research, planning, production and processing; with corn, a program focused on research and technology transfer to stimulate highland production. The project began in September 1976. Eight key Peruvian officials have received training in the U.S. and third countries. Sixty-four research and extension personnel received in-country training. Ninety-seven experiments dealing with genetics and agronomic improvement have been carried out. Two soybean varieties have been adapted for commercial use.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOP inputs include personnel for extension and research (176 people), clerical staff, office supplies, vehicle operation and maintenance, unskilled labor, research and extension facilities, a corn seed fund (\$376,000), and a revolving fund for soybean seed. Farm credit from GOP sources for soybean production will amount to \$17.6 million by 1980.

FY 1979 Program: Approximately 570 experiments in genetics and agronomics and 100 on plant breeding will be carried out, 500 demonstration trials implemented, 800 MT of improved corn seed

produced and 1,200 hectares planted and 1,110 MT of commercial soybean seed produced and 18,500 hectares planted.

Beneficiaries: Production will provide increased employment for some 11,300 families migrating seasonally or permanently into the high jungle region. The population of Peru will benefit more generally from the introduction, over time, of nutritious soy products. With respect to corn, some 15,000 families in the sierra -- the poorest region of Peru -- will derive immediate income benefits. Project cost per family is \$240.

Major Outputs:

	<u>Cumulative</u> <u>All Years</u>
Corn research technicians employed	96
Soybean research technicians employed	80
Improved seed available (MT)	900
Adapted soy varieties	4
Training (U.S. and Third countries)	44

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	<u>FY 79</u>
Technical assistance	250
Local support costs	42
Equipment	15
Training (10 short-term, 2 long-term)	72
In-country training	<u>10</u>
Total	389

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	840	192	648	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	646	634		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,486	826	660	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	389	237	2,112	

University of Illinois

COUNTRY: PERU

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----					TOTAL REPAY- TOTAL LESS		
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977	LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-77	MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	17.3	16.1	21.8	1.9	46.3			
LOANS.....	10.0	7.0	11.0	-	38.5			
GRANTS.....	7.3	9.1	10.8	1.9	7.8			
A. AID AND PREDECES.....	12.1	8.9	12.7	0.9	17.4			
LOANS.....	10.0	7.0	11.0	-	15.0			
GRANTS.....	2.1	1.9	1.7	0.9	2.4			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)....	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	3.7	6.4	8.7	1.0	28.8			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	23.5			
GRANTS.....	3.7	6.4	8.7	1.0	5.3			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	23.5			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	23.5			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	3.7	6.4	8.7	1.0	5.3			
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.	1.1	3.1	4.7	0.1	2.5			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	2.6	3.3	4.0	0.9	2.8			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	1.5	0.8	0.4	-	0.1			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	1.5	0.8	0.4	-	0.1			
PEACE CORPS.....	1.2	0.6	-	-	-			
OTHER.....	0.3	0.2	0.4	-	0.1			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	15.9	21.4	0.8	20.3				
LOANS.....	15.0	20.5	-	20.0				
GRANTS.....	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.3				
A. MAP GRANTS.....	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.3				
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	15.0	20.5	-	20.0				
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-				
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-				
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-				
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	33.2	37.5	22.6	22.2				
LOANS.....	25.0	27.5	11.0	20.0				
GRANTS.....	8.2	10.0	11.6	2.2				
OTHER US LOANS.....	61.2	31.3	63.9	28.8	2.2			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	55.3	16.3	34.0	4.3	2.2			
ALL OTHER.....	5.9	15.0	29.9	24.5				

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN \$50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ¹
TOTAL	167.1	46.2	156.7	1,001.5
IBRD	76.6	36.0	121.6	552.2
IFC	-	-	-	23.7
IDB	70.0	10.2	32.1	376.1
UNDP	0.5	-	0.8	40.5
Other UN	-	-	0.2	9.0
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	50.1	45.4	294.0	
Germany	15.6	19.4	91.0	
Japan	9.6	4.9	82.9	
Netherlands	10.2	5.6	34.2	
France	0.4	2.9	27.2	
Belgium	4.8	4.6	16.3	
United Kingdom	3.6	2.0	12.6	
Other	5.9	6.0	29.8	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1973-76	
TOTAL	-	-	-	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1964-77	
TOTAL	a	-	269.0	
USSR	a	-	28.0	
Eastern Europe	-	-	199.0	
China	-	-	42.0	

^P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.
¹An economic cooperation agreement has been signed, but information on the amount extended, if any, is not available.

Terminating Programs

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: TERMINATING PROGRAMS

CP 79-02

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 78		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 78	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
BRAZIL																	
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Agricultural Research	512-0077	6/68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,989	9,236	-	327	-	1,752	-	-
Higher Agricultural Education	512-0090	6/73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,600	3,678	-	45	-	3,922	-	-
<u>Health</u>																	
Integrated Health Delivery System	512-0089	2/73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,064	3,139	-	42	-	883	-	-
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>																	
Higher Education	512-0263	1959	11,171	10,737	-	390	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																	
Science & Technology for Development	512-0088	2/73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	5,961	-	139	-	7,039	-	2,000
Sub-Total			11,171	10,737	-	390	-	44	-	37,653	22,014	-	553	-	13,596	-	2,000
CHILE																	
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Agricultural Cooperatives Development	513-0065	1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	22,494	-	143	-	2,106	-	400
Nutritional Development	513-0066	1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	1,123	-	8	-	1,377	-	1,200
Agricultural Production Credit	513-0067	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,000	209	-	-	-	7,800	-	5,200
Child Nutrition	513-0271	1975	763	656	-	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Cooperative Upgrading	513-0296	1976	250	45	-	105	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																	
Special Development Activities	513-0187	1964	826	823	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal Assistance for the Poor	513-0295	1977	25	19	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Vicente Port Construction	513-0182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,335	6,022	-	-	-	363	-	-
Feasibility Studies	513-0226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,037	1,822	-	-	-	215	-	-
Sub-Total			1,864	1,543	-	221	-	100	-	42,442	21,670	-	151	-	11,861	-	6,800
COLOMBIA																	
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Soils Fertility	514-0184	1975	120	46	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Cooperatives	514-0190	1975	480	280	-	182	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Cooperative Development	514-0077	6/75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	2,174	-	2,826
Fisheries Research	514-0078	6/75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,200	296	-	-	-	825	-	933
Small Farmer Market Access	514-0079	10/75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	436	-	-	-	2,190	-	2,455
Small Farmer Development	514-0080	12/75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,400	482	-	-	-	1,323	-	1,595

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

CP 79.03

PROGRAM: TERMINATING PROGRAMS

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
Small Farmer Training Nutrition	514-0081 514-0082	6/76 7/76	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,000 6,000	- 1,037	- -	- -	- -	3,700 2,840	- -	300 2,123
<u>Population Planning</u> Population	514-0150	1968	3,504	3,314	-	190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Health</u> Health Sector II Small City Environmental Sanitation	514-0075 514-0076	6/74 6/74	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	15,292 7,500	11,040 4,810	- -	145 49	- -	4,252 2,690	- -	- -
<u>Education and Human Resources</u> <u>Development</u> Training Education Technology Non-Formal Education	514-0186 514-0187 514-0188	1976 1976 1976	333 452 240	118 149 119	- - -	215 290 115	- - -	- 13 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
<u>Selected Development Activities</u> Small & Medium Industry Development Special Development Activities	514-0074 514-0092	12/74 1963	- 626	- 622	- -	- 4	- -	- -	- -	5,000 -	2,193 -	- -	10 -	- -	2,707 -	- -	100 -
Sub-Total			5,755	4,648	-	1,070	-	37	-	53,392	20,294	-	204	-	22,701	-	10,332
URUGUAY																	
<u>Food and Nutrition</u> Agricultural Research & Technical Assistance Agricultural Cooperative Development Agri-Industries Development	528-0024 528-0025 528-0026	1975 1975 1975	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,850 2,000 5,000	205 977 57	- - -	2 11 -	- - -	1,307 983 2,115	- - -	2,817 40 2,258
<u>Education & Human Resources</u> <u>Development</u> Economic and Management Training	528-0096	1974	375	249	-	115	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Selected Development Activities</u> Special Development Activities	528-0046	1965	403	396	25	28	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total			778	645	25	143	-	15	-	11,850	1,239	-	13	-	4,405	-	5,115
Grand Total			19,568	17,573	25	1,824	-	196	-	145,337	65,217	-	921	-	52,563	-	24,247

*Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

Additional Program
Requirements

SHELF PROJECTS*

CP 79-04

TITLE	ESTIMATED LENGTH OF PROJECT	ESTIMATED 1ST YEAR COST	PURPOSE
CENTRAL AMERICA REGIONAL PROGRAM (ROCAP)			
Regional Agricultural Trade	FY 78 - FY 81	1,563 Grant 15,000 Loan	Promote the expansion of agricultural trade in Central America.
EL SALVADOR			
Occupational Skills Training Program	FY 78 - FY 82	3,000 Loan 100 Grant	To develop and expand a viable system of occupational skills training aimed at the urban and rural poor, to enable them to secure and keep productive employment.
HONDURAS			
Health Sector I	FY 79 - FY 82	15,000 Loan	To improve national health analysis, planning policy and evaluation; to improve health service delivery systems, both public and private; and to improve the national capacity to produce trained health personnel.
JAMAICA			
Agricultural Education Research Extension	Obligation: one year Implementation: four years	7,000 Loan	To provide qualified technicians in agriculture development and to improve research and extension efforts in Jamaica with special emphasis on small farmers. This activity is designed to foster the improvement of the capability of the Jamaica School of Agriculture (JSA), the main institution providing training for farmers and government agricultural advisors in Jamaica. By improving the capabilities of the school staff and its curriculum and by enabling the JSA to expand its extension outreach, the project is expected to be able to benefit a large segment of the country's agricultural work force.
LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL			
Andean Regional Agriculture Sector Loan	FY 79 - FY 83	25,000 Loan	The purpose of this project is to assist the Andean Pact and Andean Development Corporation to develop planning and financing mechanisms for better dealing with the Region's serious agricultural and rural poverty problems. The project will support the implementation of the Andean Region's first Agricultural Development and Integration Program which represents an important step away from the Region's past industrial and urban focus and toward a more balanced and equitable development strategy. The project will provide technical and financial assistance to develop (i) a regional planning and policy coordination capacity; (ii) regional agricultural development mechanisms in areas of critical concern for the rural poor, including appropriate small farmer technology, training and technical exchange,

*Projects identified for implementation if additional funds become available.

SHELF PROJECTS*

CP 79-04

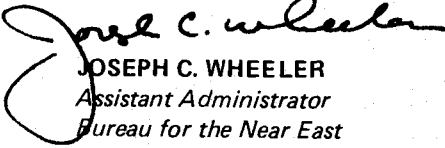
TITLE	ESTIMATED LENGTH OF PROJECT	ESTIMATED 1ST YEAR COST	PURPOSE
LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL cont.			and crop insurance schemes; (iii) improved marketing systems and infrastructure, with special emphasis on small farmer products; and (iv) agribusiness investments which will provide an assured market and increased value added to the Region's rural poor.
PANAMA			
Applied Agriculture Research	FY 79 - FY 84	270 Grant 5,000 Loan	This project seeks to increase agricultural productivity through research and dissemination of relevant information to small farmers. The Applied Agricultural Research Institute of Panama (IDIAP) will be assisted in carrying out research in the areas of improved small farmer productivity, through the provision of long-term technical training, improved and expanded laboratory and research station facilities and technical assistance.
PARAGUAY			
Primary Education Improvement I	FY 79 - FY 83	8,000 Loan	This loan will develop educational delivery systems (cost and resource efficiency, teaching force, research, analysis, and evaluation) in order to increase access to education for all Paraguayan youth.
PERU			
Cooperative Development Bank (BANCOOP)	FY 79 - FY 83	3,000 Loan	The project will: (a) expand credit availability for the rural poor, and (b) strengthen a private institution, the National Cooperative Bank (BANCOOP), in its ability to provide services to small independent farmers.

*Projects identified for implementation if additional funds become available.

NEAR EAST REGION

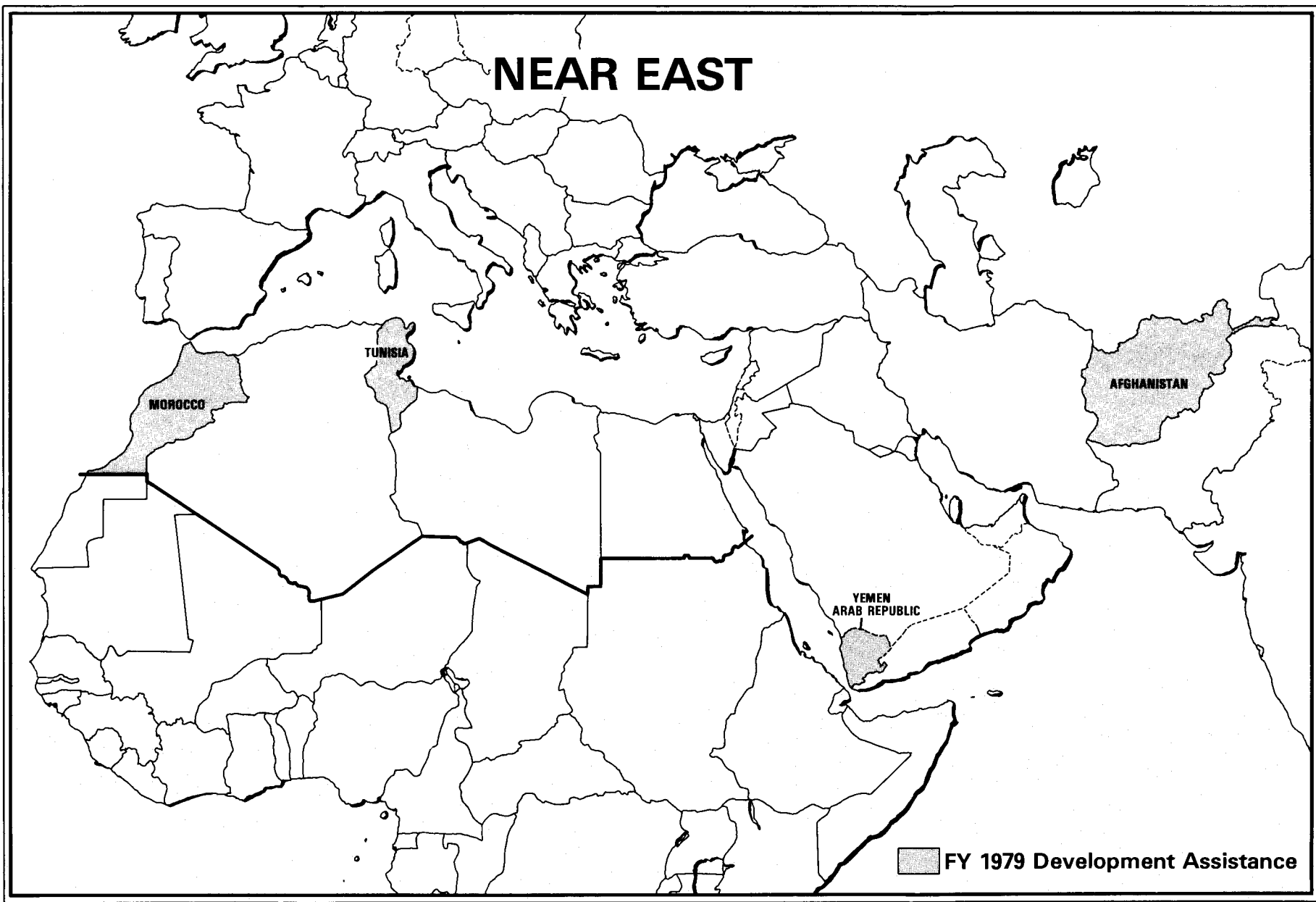
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Responsible Officer:


JOSEPH C. WHEELER
Assistant Administrator
Bureau for the Near East

NEAR EAST REGION

NEAR EAST



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Additional Program Requirements..... None

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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA
REGIONAL SUMMARY¹

COUNTRY	ECONOMY	EDUCATION	POPULATION						HEALTH			
	GNP per capita (dollars, 1975)	Literacy Rate (Percent)	Total (thousands, mid 1977)	Annual Growth Rate (Percent)	Density (Persons per square mile)		Percent in Urban Areas		Percent Labor Force in Agriculture	Number of People per Doctor	Life Expectancy (Years)	Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births
					Pop/Arable Land	Pop/Total Land	1960	1976				
Afghanistan	150	8	19,300	2.3	351	77.2	n. a.	12	62	26,000	40	220
Morocco	470	24	18,340	3.0	237	106	29	38	50	12,800	54	130
Tunisia	730	55	6,041	2.3	204	96	41	47	58	5,200	55	132
Yemen Arab Republic	200	8	5,632	3.0	179	75	n. a.	9	75	17,700	37	159
Development Assistance Regional Summary	346	20	49.3 Million	2.6	271	90	32	26	59	17,600	47	169
Security Supporting Assistance Regional Summary	588	44	53.9 Million	2.4	2,525	125	41	50	43	1,750	54	92
AID RECIPIENT REGIONAL SUMMARY ²	473	33	103 Million	2.5	1,449	108	37	39	51	9,300	51	129

¹Unless otherwise indicated data are for latest year available as noted in form number CP 79-16.

²Total population is sum of all AID recipient countries. All other values are averages weighted by country populations.

NEAR EAST PROGRAMS--DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977							
Loans	6200	3200	-	3000	-	-	
Grants . . .	46436	22778	2529	14533	5515	1081	
Total ..	52636	25978	2529	17533	5515	1081	
1978							
Loans	7000	4000	-	3000	-	-	
Grants . . .	40824	13400	3074	6200	14900	3250	
Total ..	47824	17400	3074	9200	14900	3250	
1979							
Loans	8600	6800	-	1800	-	-	
Grants . . .	51400	20451	5295	4294	19338	2022	
Total ..	60000	27251	5295	6094	19338	2022	

CP 79-12

Tunisia is now a middle-income developing country (1975 per capita GNP \$730) and Morocco is about to attain that status (1975 per capita GNP \$470). U.S. economic interests in both countries have increased dramatically as a result of the rise in their national incomes. Life expectancy in both countries is in the mid 50's. Literacy for Morocco is 24% and for Tunisia is 55%. Over 40% of their populations live in urban areas. Infant mortality, while high at 130-132 per 1,000 live births, is well below the rates of Yemen and Afghanistan.

Although these two countries accomplished much since their independence in the 1950's, significant social and economic problems persist, reflecting the uneven distribution of the benefits of development. Our economic development programs seek to help those still living in poverty to enhance their participation in the growth of their economies.

Economic conditions in Afghanistan and Yemen are in sharp contrast to those in Morocco and Tunisia. Yemen and Afghanistan are among the least developed countries in the world. In 1975, per capita income in Afghanistan was \$150, and in Yemen \$200. Ninety percent of their people live in rural, scattered, semi-isolated settlements under conditions of extreme poverty. Life expectancy is approximately 40. Infant and child mortality are very high, and preventive medicine is just beginning to be practiced. Schools are not available for a majority of children and literacy is less than 10%. While Yemen has considerably more financial resources than Afghanistan as a result of the flow of workers' remittances from Saudi Arabia and Persian Gulf States, both have limited know-how and institutional capacity to carry on development. U.S. assistance is designed to help these governments develop their economies through programs which address the needs of the poor for improved agricultural production and income, improved health, better and more comprehensive education, an improved water supply, and other basic needs.

In addition, our development assistance enhances the constructive political relations we have with both countries.

U.S. Interests and Objectives

The United States provides Development Assistance to Afghanistan, Yemen, Morocco, and Tunisia, and funds several small regional activities. (The United States also provides substantial Security Supporting Assistance to countries in the Near East region. The Security Supporting Assistance program is described in the next section.)

The United States has cooperative, friendly relations with these four countries. Their approach to regional issues is pragmatic and moderate, and generally supports U.S. interests and objectives. They all have major development needs, and we have a humanitarian interest in helping them meet the needs of their poor.

Economic conditions in the four countries differ significantly. Tunisia and Morocco have sustained moderate economic growth rates over a decade. In both, the pace of economic development has accelerated in recent years.

Afghanistan regards our assistance as important in helping preserve its national independence, political balance, and options vis-a-vis the competing interests of its neighbors, the Soviet Union, Iran, Pakistan, and China. Yemen is the most populous country on the strategically important Arabian Peninsula. Our assistance helps to strengthen the republican government's development efforts and thereby encourages the continuation of moderate policies and broad-based progress important to the stability of the Peninsula.

Principal Developmental Problems and A.I.D. Program Emphases

Tunisia is now a middle income country with an industrializing modern sector. Its government aims to achieve self-sustaining development by the end of its current five-year plan but needs continued outside support during this time. The United States is joined with other donors to help realize Tunisia's goal. In addition, Tunisia will continue to have access to world money markets for a portion of its capital needs.

United States and other donor aid has helped Tunisia make significant progress over the last two decades. GNP grew at an average of 5.4% annually over the last ten years. Exports developed dramatically, rising to almost \$800 million in 1976. At the same time, export opportunities grew for Tunisia's trading partners. Today the United States is Tunisia's third most important trading partner; Tunisia imports from the United States a variety of goods valued at close to \$100 million annually. Health care is improving also; life expectancy is 55 years. Literacy has climbed to over 50% as a result of a heavy emphasis on basic education. With substantial U.S. assistance, wheat and live stock production have increased and the rate of population growth has declined from over 3% at independence to 2.3%. Tunisia is also in the vanguard of Islamic nations in fostering social changes important to development progress, such as the emancipation of its women.

Despite these impressive achievements, 40% of the population remains very poor, isolated from the progress found in Tunisia's modern sector. Many are engaged in

traditional agriculture and lack marketable skills. The health care and education available to them are rudimentary.

A.I.D.'s program seeks to help the Tunisian government in its effort to improve the life of the poor majority and extend government services to them. Our agriculture program helps improve the technical capacity of the government to assist poor farmers and will provide credit for these farmers to purchase the fertilizer, seed, and other inputs needed to make their farms more productive. A.I.D. and the Tunisian Government have selected one of the poorest areas of the country for an integrated rural development program which if successful could be replicated elsewhere in the country. Agricultural development, improved health care, and training will be emphasized in the rural development program. Since population growth, though reduced, remains a problem, our support of the Tunisian family planning program will continue.

Developmental advances have also been made in Morocco, but on a more limited scale in this more traditional Islamic country. As in Tunisia, a modern sector developed in the urban, coastal areas, but disparities between the standard of living of the majority in rural areas and those living on the coast have widened. The gap between food production and consumption has been increasing and heightens the need to place increased emphasis on agricultural development in the country's dryland areas where most of the poor farmers live. Although the government has stated its plan to devote increasing attention to the rural areas, it lacks the capacity to effect change quickly. Morocco's population growth rate is still very high (3% per annually). This impedes development in rural areas and creates serious problems of housing and unemployment in the cities.

Morocco's foreign trade has grown steadily. With a large percentage of the world's known reserves of phosphate, of which Morocco is the world's leading exporter, sustained foreign exchange earnings appear guaranteed.

A.I.D.'s program in Morocco is modest in scope. As in Tunisia, we concentrate on support of the government's efforts to improve conditions for its poor citizens.

NEAR EAST PROGRAMS--DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Development assistance projects and P.L. 480, Title I foodgrain will encourage increased dryland agricultural production. Our support of Morocco's family planning services will increase. Projects to increase the employability of Moroccan women, in both urban and rural areas, are also planned.

The development problems in Afghanistan and Yemen are more fundamental and intractable than those of Tunisia and Morocco. The majority of the people of these countries are poor. They have few public or private institutions with either the resources or capacity to effectively address the urgent needs of their people. Substantial assistance is required to mount comprehensive development programs aimed at meeting their basic needs and to provide essential services. Progress will not come easily or quickly.

The mountainous terrain and limited transportation and communications facilities in both countries are severe obstacles to integrated national development. Ninety percent of their populations live in widely scattered rural areas. Both governments are administratively weak. Basic health services, education, and agricultural production must be significantly improved in both countries.

Yemen's most urgent developmental problem is a lack of both skilled manpower and the government institutions to conduct development programs. Emigration to Saudi Arabia of much of the male labor force has created major manpower constraints. These workers' remittances to both the urban and rural areas provide substantial income which, if mobilized, could be used to finance development activities. Another plus for Yemen is its close relationships with Saudi Arabia and other oil-rich Arab states, which provide development aid as well as helping underwrite the Yemeni government budget.

A.I.D.'s program in Yemen emphasizes training and technical assistance rather than capital construction activities. Continuing agricultural programs in poultry, horticulture, and foodgrains attempt both institutional development and production increases of basic food staples. New farm technology and agricultural planning programs

address some of the problems caused by the high level of emigration and also help the government assess the rapid changes taking place in the agricultural sector. We are proposing a major new project to provide drinking water to rural villages. In education, a major training program will be continued and modest new planning efforts will be started to explore how we might help the Yemen Government deal with an illiteracy rate of 92% and with its urgent needs for technical and managerial manpower.

In Afghanistan, government administrative capacity and the resources to expand services are limited. The republican government which assumed power in 1973 is committed to improving the welfare of the rural poor. With outside assistance and internal effort, the facilities and services for rural citizens have increased but the size of the country and isolation of a large percentage of the rural population are inhibiting conditions. A.I.D. is increasing its assistance to help the government in agricultural production, health, family planning, and education. These human-needs-related programs are costly in resources and manpower, but the progress of these programs over the years provides confidence that continued effort will significantly expand physical infrastructure and services in rural areas.

Technical assistance efforts complement these A.I.D.-supported construction activities. A.I.D. plans a program to develop and disseminate new wheat strains to increase production of Afghanistan's basic food crop, some of which currently must be imported, and is developing a teacher training project to improve the capability of teachers now being assigned to rural areas. A major participant training and technical manpower development program will also be continued.

In addition to the four country assistance programs, A.I.D. supports a scholarship program administered by the American University of Beirut; specialized training aimed at enhancing the role of women in the region; private voluntary organization projects; and project development and support activities.

NEAR EAST PROGRAMS--DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)		
	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)	
A.I.D. Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	124	93	98
PASA ^c	8	18	20
Contract	33	58	98
Total	165	169	216
Participants^d			
Noncontract	326	436	487
Contract	228	359	538
Total	554	795	1,025

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS CP 79-08			
(In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		
	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)	
A.I.D.*			
Loans	10,771	18,207	9,804
Grants	16,949	35,507	55,895
Total A.I.D.	27,720	53,714	65,699
P.L. 480**			
Title I	18,200	27,700	22,000
Title II	22,543	21,545	16,186
Total P.L. 480	40,743	49,245	38,186
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	68,463	102,959	103,885

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
(In 000MT/\$000)						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
Title I						
Wheat	180	18,200	230	25,300	200	22,000
Rice						
Feedgrains			25	2,400		
Vegoil						
Non-food						
Title I Total		18,200		27,700		22,000
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies ..		21,163		18,676		14,331
World Food Programs .		1,380		2,869		1,855
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		--		--		--
Title II Total		22,543		21,545		16,186
Total P.L. 480		40,743		49,245		38,186

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION

(In thousands of dollars)

REGION: NEAR EAST

CP 79-01

COUNTRY	Total			Food and Nutrition			Population Planning			Health			Education and Human Resources Development			Selected Development Activities			Other Programs		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Afghanistan	20011	18621	21350	17346	7281	9968	101	205	622	1111	2800	780	1453	8335	9980	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	2067	4090	8698	1340	1180	4000	727	1410	2698	-	-	-	-	1500	2000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	10900	12724	12034	5263	5594	6648	1701	1459	1975	3806	4133	2861	130	-	-	-	1538	550	-	-	-
Yemen	15513	5540	11448	1853	2295	5460	-	-	-	12430	1138	1673	915	1522	3380	315	585	935	-	-	-
Regional	4145	6849	6470	176	1050	1175	-	-	-	186	1129	780	3017	3543	3978	766	1127	537	-	-	-
Total	52636	47824	60000	25978	17400	27251	2529	3074	5295	17533	9200	6094	5515	14900	19338	1081	3250	2022			

Afghanistan

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1975) 19,300

Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 150

Average per capita GNP annual growth (1965-1974) 1.1%
rate.....

Life expectancy(1973) 40 years

Literacy rate.....(1975) 8% ,Male n.a. ,Female n.a.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural
production growth rate.....() n.a

Annual per capita agricultural
production growth rate.....(1965-1975) -1%

Food production per capita.....(dollars) n.a.

Major subsistence crop..... wheat

% of arable land.....(1975) 60%

Major cash crop..... cotton

% of arable land.....(1975) 4%

Major exports.....(1975) natural gas

Major agricultural exports.....(1975) fruits, nuts, cotton

Value of all exports
(\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 221.7, (75) 235.5

Exports to U.S.
(\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 6 (75) 9 (76) 11

Major agricultural imports.....() n.a.

Value of all imports
(\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 243.0, (75) 293.0

Imports from U.S.
(\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 11 (75) 21 (76) 15

Trade balance, last 3 years.....(1974) 21.3 (75) 57.7

Main trading partners... n.a.

Official international reserves,
gross holdings, last 3 years... (1974) 67.6, (75) 124.7, (76) 168.8

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... (1974) 108, (75) 121, (76) 122

Total domestic revenues
(\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 155.9, (74) 227.8 (75) 267.2

Central government total
expenditures, last 3 years
(\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 173.0, (74) 191.5, (75) 263.6

Deficit or surplus
(\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) -17.1, (74) +36.3 (75) +3.6

Defense expenditures, last 3 years

as % of total expenditures..... (1973) 19.8%, (74) 18.7%, (75) 17.8%

as % of GNP..... (1973) 1.7%, (74) 1.6%, (75) 1.8%

Service payments on external public
debt as % of goods and non-factor
services, latest..... (1975) 9.5%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$21.4 million

as % of country central government
expenditures..... 8.1%

as % of country imports of goods
and services..... 7.3%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population
15 years of age and below...() n.a. (15/40) n.a. (40+) n.a.

Population growth rate....(1970-1971) 2.3% (1976-1977) 2.3%

Proportion of population in
urban areas.....(1976) 12% () n.a.

Proportion of labor force in
agriculture.....(1970) 62%

Major causes of mortality...(1975) measles, dysentery, pneumonia

Major causes of morbidity...(1975) respiratory diseases, intestinal infection

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1976) 220

People per doctor.....(1973) 26,000

AFGHANISTAN

PROGRAM SUMMARY								CP 79-13
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>								
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
1977								
Loans								
Grants . . .	20,011	17,346	101	1,111	1,453	-	-	
Total . . .	20,011	17,346	101	1,111	1,453	-	-	
1978								
Loans								
Grants . . .	18,621	7,281	205	2,800	8,335	-	-	
Total . . .	18,621	7,281	205	2,800	8,335	-	-	
1979								
Loans								
Grants . . .	21,350	9,968	622	780	9,980	-	-	
Total . . .	21,350	9,968	622	780	9,980	-	-	

The principal U.S. interests in Afghanistan are economic and social development, continued political stability, and national independence. In FY 1979 A.I.D. will provide assistance in agriculture, health, family planning and education aimed at the basic needs of the rural poor. New activities are proposed in integrated rural development and increasing women's participation in development. Development assistance and a small PL 480 Title II program are supplemented by Title I in drought years.

Development Overview

Afghanistan is one of the world's least developed countries. Rugged mountainous geography, physical isolation, tribal and linguistic diversity, inadequate transportation and communications networks, an unpredictable climate, and limited managerial and technical capacities help explain the slow pace of economic and social change in Afghanistan. In the past, Afghan foreign policy sought

to maintain geographic isolation as one means of protecting independence.

Modern economic development and social change only began after World War II. The central government must deal with strong feudal and nomadic traditions in rural areas where 88% of the people live. Per capita income is about \$150 per year. Life expectancy is 40 years; there is only one doctor for every 26,000 people; literacy is only 8%. Agricultural production, the main source of rural income, is low and has failed to keep pace with the rate of population growth (2.3%) during 1965-75.

Gradual progress nevertheless has been made over the past 20 years. Mineral and gas resources are being exploited. A rudimentary road network now exists. Some provincial towns are electrified and irrigation and drainage projects are bringing formerly non-productive lands into production. The supply of credit, fertilizer, and improved seeds to farmers has increased. Educational facilities have expanded. In the past three years, the country's financial situation improved significantly because of increased agricultural production for export and growing remittances from workers in Iran and other oil exporting states.

Socio-Economic Performance

The government is committed to economic development and improved income distribution. Settling of landless farmers on new government farm land has high priority, and a land reform law limits the size of holdings. Improved water management, technology, and administrative/technical skills are required. The Afghan Family Guidance Association is expanding its services, and the government is beginning to address the need for wider access to primary health care.

A.I.D. Program Direction

Three years ago, A.I.D. shifted its development emphasis in Afghanistan to an income-oriented and basic

AFGHANISTAN

human needs program benefitting rural areas. To help increase agricultural production, the program includes drainage systems in the Helmand Valley Basin, renovation of small-scale irrigation systems, and construction of small water control structures. A trial program is being started to increase the production of wheat, the national staple, through new seed and technological packages. When annual precipitation is low and agricultural production falls, PL 480 Title I foodgrain is often needed to insure adequate food supplies.

In basic health care, continued assistance is planned to an innovative Village Health Worker program and construction of basic health centers. A.I.D. also supports the Afghan family planning program. In education, new projects are proposed for construction of primary schools and residential facilities to increase access of rural women to higher education, and for technical assistance to improve teacher training. Finally, A.I.D. is involved in projects to increase skilled manpower and strengthen those institutions responsible for administration of rural development programs.

A.I.D. uses the fixed amount reimbursement (FAR) construction technique in rural construction projects. Because assumptions as to host government capabilities were too optimistic, progress lagged. Projects are now being redesigned, with more realistic construction targets and greater emphasis on building local institutional capabilities. These changes will provide a basis for more rapid expansion of rural services in coming years.

Other Donors

The largest donor, the Soviet Union, concentrates on energy and mineral exploitation. OPEC countries, particularly Iran and Saudi Arabia, provide significant funding for infrastructure requirements and industrial projects. The Asian Development Bank, IBRD and the United Kingdom are active in the agricultural and rural sectors. Regular donor meetings are held informally under UNDP auspices. A.I.D. cooperates with the IBRD and other donors on agricultural and rural development projects, and A.I.D. projects in primary education are complemented by Canadian, IBRD and UNESCO activities. •

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	51	29	31
PASA ^c	4	10	10
Contract	14	25	43
Total	69	64	84
Participants^d			
Noncontract	89	153	176
Contract	43	31	65
Total	132	184	241

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS			
CP 79-08			
(In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	5,953	1,217	-
Grants	4,813	11,751	25,843
Total A.I.D.	10,766	12,968	25,843
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	5,500	-
Title II	669	639	1,166
Total P.L. 480	669	6,139	1,166
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	11,435	19,107	27,009

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

AFGHANISTAN

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat		-	50	5,500		-
Rice						
Feedgrains						
Vegoil						
Non-food						
Title I Total		-		5,500		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		669		639		1,166
World Food Programs ..						
Gov't.-to-Gov't.						
Title II Total		669		639		1,166
Total P.L. 480		669		6,139		1,166

MISSION DIRECTOR Charles P. Grader

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: AFGHANISTAN

CP 79-03

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**						
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Expenditures	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization
FOOD AND NUTRITION																
Rural Development	* 306-0131	1974	2,759	890	2,200	1,450	1,617	2,000	-							
AFC Management Support	306-0143	1975	1,245	509	-	350	-	386	-							
Central Helmand Drainage (I)	306-0146	1975	1,711	1,315	-	396	-	-	-							
Central Helmand Drainage (II)	* 306-0149	1977	9,538	-	3,220	2,614	6,334	10,199	912							
Integrated Wheat Development	* 306-0163	1977	500	-	1,861	360	2,017	1,292	-							
Agricultural Credit	306-0165	1977	5,000	-	-	1,500	-	1,500	-							
POPULATION PLANNING																
Afghan Family Guidance Association	* 306-0139	1975	646	590	205	223	622	263	-							
HEALTH																
Basic Health Services	* 306-0144	1976	2,530	855	2,800	1,516	780	2,800	1,000							
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT																
National Development Training	306-0123	1972	2,915	1,981	-	494	-	205	-							
Rural Primary Schools (I)	306-0142	1975	2,336	630	34	670	-	1,070	-							
Rural Primary Schools (II)	* 306-0150	1978	-	-	1,278	500	2,000	1,200	4,000							
Development Related Research	306-0155	1978	-	-	423	20	-	210	-							
Development Support Training	* 306-0157	1978	-	-	1,300	658	1,204	1,111	802							
Technical Manpower Development	* 306-0161	1978	-	-	1,800	500	1,776	857	3,951							
Rural Women's Student Residence	* 306-0162	1979	-	-	-	-	3,000	750	-							
Primary School Teacher Training	* 306-0167	1978	-	-	3,000	-	2,000	2,000	1,000							
Design for Rural Women's Student Residence	306-0169	1978	-	-	500	580	-	-	-							
LOANS																
Kajakai Hydroelectric Power Plant (Loan No. 306-H-013)	306-0101	1967								11,998	11,552	-	490	-	448	-
Kajakai Hydroelectric Power Plant (Loan No. 306-H-013A)	306-0101	1972								3,000	2,856	-	113	-	144	-
Kajakai Hydroelectric Power Plant (Loan No. 306-H-018A)	306-0101	1975								2,000	1,375	-	29	-	625	-
Total			29,180	6,770	18,621	11,751	21,350	25,843	11,665	16,998	15,783	-	632	-	1,217	-

*Detailed project narrative-See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

PROGRAM: AFGHANISTAN

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79.05

TITLE Rural Women's Student Residence		FUNDS Education and Human Resource Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 3,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,000	
NUMBER 306-0162	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To increase opportunities for rural women to play a greater role in the social and economic development of Afghanistan.

Background: The Government of Afghanistan (GOA) states in its Seven Year Development Plan that "One of the educational objectives... is to help girls from provinces to enjoy the benefits of modern education." In Afghanistan this means, among other things, providing separate and suitable residence facilities so that they can attend the national university in Kabul. During the Plan period (1975-81) the GOA intends to expand enrollments in higher education by 38%. Unless adequate public residential facilities are available for women in Kabul, the increased enrollment opportunities will be available almost entirely to men and the few females who live in the capital city. In the traditional Afghan society, only women from Kabul or those with relatives there would be able to attend the University. Because of the long, effective U.S. association with Kabul University, the Afghan Government has sought U.S. support. To assist the GOA in its efforts to encourage increasing numbers of rural women to attend the University and, *inter alia*, support the objectives of Section 113 of the Foreign Assistance Act, A.I.D. plans to construct a dormitory suited to Afghan conditions for 800 women.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOA will provide at least 25% of the total cost of the project estimated to be \$4 million. In addition to construction costs, the GOA will provide the site for the dormitory as well as ancillary services (e.g., sanitation facilities, maintenance) and will provide free tuition and maintenance funds for the dormitory's occupants. Similar types of facilities for Afghan women are being considered by the IBRD and UNICEF in support of women's education at other types of institutions.

FY 1979 Program: The detailed A & E design will be carried out in FY 1978 by an Afghan firm. In FY 1979, construction of the facility will begin also using an Afghan construction company. A.I.D. will finance up to 75% of the total cost of the project.

Beneficiaries: The proximate beneficiaries will be rural Afghan women who would otherwise be denied higher education. Over the projected useful life of this dormitory (40 years) an estimated 8,600 Afghan women will be afforded educational opportunities necessary for them to play a more significant role in their nation's future. The estimated cost to A.I.D. per student year is approximately \$94.

Major Output: One rural women's dormitory constructed and in operation.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands) FY 79
Consultants (ten person months)	100
Construction costs	2,900
	3,000

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be determined.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	3,000	-	3,000	

TITLE Primary School Teacher Training		FUNDS Education and Human Resource Devl.	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 2,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 6,000
NUMBER 306-0167	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To train new primary school teachers in the use of newly published textbooks and in the application of modified classroom techniques.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Afghanistan (GOA) estimates that 27,000 new primary school teachers need to be trained during the period 1977-1982 to meet projected enrollment increases and to reduce the present teacher-pupil ratio. Of this goal, this project will train 13,000 new primary school teachers (as well as their professors) to use newly developed Afghan primary level curricula and textbooks. The project also reinforces other A.I.D.-supported projects in school construction (projects 306-0142 and 306-0150) and primary curriculum and textbook development (project 306-0091). Program design, curriculum development, and staff preparation will begin, and five participants will start training in FY 78.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOA is providing: facilities at the Academy for Teacher Educators (ATE) and provincial Teacher Training Institutes (TTI); the salaries for all trainees; and publication and distribution of all curriculum materials developed. The Canadian Government is developing a new printing press for the Ministry of Education and provincial textbook distribution centers. The IBRD will build five new TTIs and a new teacher training complex in which the work of this project will be used. UNESCO provides advisors to the in-service training program for experienced primary school teachers.

FY 1979 Program: During FY 79, the draft curricula for the ATE and TTIs developed during FY 78 will be tested and revised in both ATE and demonstration TTIs. Thirty participants will begin their training programs.

Beneficiaries: Over the life of the project 13,000 teachers will be trained and some 400,000 children will receive a better education. The cost of A.I.D.'s input per teacher is \$460 and per student benefitted is \$15 during the life of the project. These costs will, of course, diminish as beneficiaries multiply in future years.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Draft curricula in place	20
Teachers trained under revised program	13,000
Instructional modules installed in demonstration schools	15
	(\$ thousands)
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 79</u>
Technical advisory services and consultants (144 person months)	1,244
Books and instructional materials	200
Participant training (long-term U.S., 420 person months)	<u>556</u>
Total	2,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	3,000	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	3,000	-	3,000	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,000	1,000	6,000	

To be determined.

PROGRAM: AFGHANISTAN

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Technical Manpower Development		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 1,776	LIFE OF PROJECT 7,527	
NUMBER 306-0161	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Near East Programs, p. 39			

Purpose: To provide graduate engineers and vocational technical teachers in numbers and quality adequate to carry out Afghanistan's development programs.

Background and Progress to Date: A continuing constraint to the achievement of successful development programs in Afghanistan is the shortage of technically qualified Afghan engineers and technicians who are competent to plan and implement development programs. The lack of trained technical manpower impacts directly upon the condition of the rural poor in that they are deprived of the benefits of rural development projects which are scheduled but cannot be implemented. The benefits of technology cannot be brought to the rural population without adequate numbers of trained Afghan technical manpower. The Government of Afghanistan (GOA) has asked A.I.D. to assist in partially fulfilling projected manpower requirements through upgrading the quality of programs at the Kabul University Faculty of Engineering (KUE).

During FY 78, in collaboration with staffs of the KUE and the Afghan Institute of Technology (AIT), consultants will develop plans for (a) a new curriculum for construction management; (b) revision of the KUE core curriculum; (c) counseling and placement systems at KUE and AIT; and (d) the new 13th and 14th year curriculum at AIT. Staff training needs will also be identified. With staff from the KUE Center for Engineering Construction Services and Research (CECSAR), the consultants will also develop a program for using a larger number of KUE faculty in rural development work, research, and consultation to the GOA and CECSAR.

A few of the laboratories at KUE and AIT will require minor renovations and limited amounts of new equipment. A.I.D. will contribute to this renovation; however, it has been determined that funding is not required for significant expansion of physical facilities as anticipated in the FY 78 CP.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOA contribution includes: salaries of counterpart staff and persons trained under the project; travel for participants; office space and laboratories/shops for program development; and certain supplies.

FY 1979 Program: Following selection of a contractor in FY 78, revised curricula will be developed for use at KUE and AIT. During FY 79 faculty training will begin and portions of the new program will be introduced into the curriculum at both schools.

Beneficiaries: While the immediate beneficiaries will be the individuals trained, the ultimate beneficiaries will be the rural population, mostly poor, who will benefit from the expanded facilities these graduates will help construct. The number of beneficiaries cannot readily be quantified but will clearly be substantial.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Curricula components designed and in place	23
KUE students graduated under new program	360
AIT graduates under new 13th and 14th year program	670
KUE faculty engaged in work of CECSAR	50
Participants trained	83

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel (3 advisors - 36 person months)	
(short-term - 75 person months)	1,156
Participant Training (long-term U.S.-576 person months)	513
Supplies and equipment	107
Total	<u>1,776</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,800	500		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,800	500	1,300	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,776	3,951	7,527	

TITLE Development Support Training		FUNDS Education and Human Resource Development		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 1,204		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,306
NUMBER 306-0157	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Near East Programs, p. 38		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To upgrade the managerial and technical skills of Afghan personnel and agencies working on rural development activities.

Background and Progress to Date: In attempting to meet the formidable objectives of the Seven Year Plan, particularly in rural development, the Government of Afghanistan (GOA) and donor agencies continue to encounter severe managerial and technical limitations. During FY 1977, an A.I.D.-financed consultant helped identify common, critical managerial and technical problems within those GOA agencies working primarily in rural development (e.g., education, health, rural development, agriculture). This project provides several types of needed managerial and technical training, together with consultant services to study the key systemic problems and recommend courses of action for improvement. During FY 78, training programs will be established, local training resources identified and students enrolled. Fourteen trainees will depart for the U.S.; 79 will depart for third countries, and one local seminar will be conducted.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOA, through its newly created Office of Administrative Reform, is establishing appropriate selection and utilization procedures, as well as providing salaries for those being trained, travel costs and appropriate local training facilities. The UNDP provides technical assistance to the Office of Administrative Reform.

FY 1979 Program: The program of consultant services and in-country seminars will be expanded during FY 1979. Four management system studies will be completed, and 86 trainees will complete both degree and non-degree programs. Two hundred Afghans will attend in-country training programs. The cost to A.I.D. under this project is \$11,000 per academic and \$8,400 per non-academic trainee.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries are those trained. The ultimate beneficiaries are the large segments of Afghanistan's rural population that will benefit from improved implementation of much needed rural development projects such as primary schools, health centers and agricultural projects.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Academic returnees	61
Non-academic returnees	178
In-country trainees	400
Management system studies completed	6

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Training costs (long-term academic: 264 person months)	1,174
(short-term non-degree: 1,230 person months)	
Consultants (six person months)	30
Total	<u>1,204</u>

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,300	658		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,300	658	642	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,204	802	3,306	

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: AFGHANISTAN

TITLE Rural Primary Schools II		FUNDS Education and Human Resource Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 2,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 7,278
NUMBER 306-0150 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Near East Program, p. 33	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To improve the Government of Afghanistan's (GOA) capacity to build and make operational rural primary schools at an accelerated rate.

Background and Progress to Date: This project supports A.I.D.'s overall approach to educational development in Afghanistan by extending improved basic education to more people in rural areas.

Afghanistan's Seven-Year Plan calls for the construction of 2,200 rural primary schools. A.I.D. supported this goal through a first phase project (306-0142) to assist the GOA in the design and construction of 115 schools. A.I.D. agreed to reimburse up to 85% of construction costs on a fixed amount basis and to fund engineering advisors to monitor the construction.

The rate of construction is considerably slower than expected a year ago. Only 30 schools are operational, with design and site selection nearly finished for another 74 schools, for a revised total of 104 schools now scheduled for completion at the end of CY 78. The slow rate of construction is caused by a cumbersome administrative system and lack of staff knowledgeable in construction management within the Afghan Ministry of Education's Construction Department. To overcome these obstacles, the Ministry is establishing a semi-autonomous school construction department for which they asked A.I.D.'s technical assistance. The second phase will provide technical assistance and training to improve GOA institutional capacity to build rural schools. A contract advisory team will begin work in FY 78.

Funds for additional schools also will be provided. In view of phase one experience, the number of schools to be constructed in phase two has been reduced from 300 to 240 and life-of-project funding decreased accordingly.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOA will provide 15% of construction costs, land, construction supervision, and the salaries of trainees and counterparts for the technical assistance element of the project. The World Food Program is also supporting school construction with a goal of 80 new units per year. UNICEF supports all school construction projects by providing school equipment and construction of water systems.

FY 1979 Program: Technical assistance and training will continue in an effort to improve the planning, design, and construction management of an accelerated school construction program. The cost to A.I.D. per school constructed in phase two will be approximately \$17,500.

Beneficiaries: By the end of the project, 98,000 boys and girls will be accommodated in quality buildings, and over the expected life span of the buildings (50 years) approximately 5,000,000 will have benefitted from these facilities, at a per pupil cost of \$0.54 to A.I.D. At least 15% of the seats in the completed schools will be reserved for girls.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
School complexes constructed and operational	240
Technical staff trained in construction management	600
School construction department capable of conducting an intensive rural school construction program	1
	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	<u>FY 79</u>
Construction costs	1,825
Participant training (long-term U.S.: 120 person mos) (short-term local: 50 person months)	150
Socio-economic surveys	25
Total	<u>2,000</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be determined.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,278	500		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,278	500	778	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,000	4,000	7,278	

TITLE Integrated Wheat Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 306-0163		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 77 Congressional Advice #328 dated 9/8/77	FY 79	2,017	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,378
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To increase wheat productivity and small farm income through establishment of a regional research and extension system.

Background and Progress to Date: Wheat is central to Afghanistan's agricultural development efforts and to increasing small farmer income. Wheat farming occupies more land and provides more employment than any other economic activity, and wheat is the most important element of the Afghan diet. By increasing wheat productivity on irrigated and rain fed lands in Northern Afghanistan, this project seeks both to increase total wheat production and release irrigated wheat lands for production of other higher value crops.

The project was designed in FY 77 with the assistance of the Mid-America International Agricultural Consortium (MIAC). This university group will implement the project under direct contract with the Government of Afghanistan (GOA). The contract team will arrive early in CY 78. During phase one, an integrated regional research and extension center will be established in the northern province of Baghlan, where research will be initiated on improved germ plasm and production practices for dryland wheat. Improved wheat technology and production practices will be field tested for adoption by small farmers. Extension agents will be assigned to live and work at the village.

The project implementation period is shorter and total funding considerably less than anticipated in the FY 78 Congressional Presentation. The change reflects a decision to test the project design in one region, and to reduce inputs for construction of research and extension facilities. If phase one is successful, the program will be expanded.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOA is providing professional personnel, local cost financing for construction and equipping of

extension and research facilities, and logistic support amounting to \$1,492,000. The Asian Development Bank is financing a seed production project; the IBRD is providing farm credit, vocational agricultural schools, and fertilizer warehouses; the USSR is furnishing technical assistance for fertilizer production; and the UNDP has assigned advisors to the Agriculture Development Bank and to the Ministry of Agriculture's Department of Cooperatives.

FY 1979 Program: The six-man advisory team supported by consultants will assist Baghlan region research and extension officials to complete a farm survey, develop field trials of new varieties, and conduct in-service training for extension agents. Senior regional officials will begin U.S. training. Construction of the Baghlan Research Center and ten village office/residences for extension agents will be completed.

Beneficiaries: This project is intended to benefit small wheat farmers in one region of northern Afghanistan. The estimated A.I.D. project cost per family is \$27.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Regional research center operational	1
Village level office/residences constructed	20
Extension agents trained	75
Improved wheat production packages developed and extended (including work on 10 different varieties)	3
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousand)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Advisors and consultants (174 person months)	1,644
Participant training (306 person months)	373
	<u>2,017</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	500	-	500	Mid-America International Agriculture Consortium (MIAC)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,861	360		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	2,361	360	2,001	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,017	-	4,378	

TITLE Central Helmand Drainage Phase II		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 306-0149 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 77 Congressional Advice #112, dated 4/18/77	FY 79 6,334	LIFE OF PROJECT 20,004
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To reduce salinity and waterlogging in 130 square kilometers of farm land, thereby increasing the agricultural productivity, income, and employment of small-scale farmers and farm laborers in the Helmand Valley.

Background and Progress to Date: The United States has assisted the Government of Afghanistan (GOA) to improve irrigation in the Helmand Valley for many years. This area is one of the most important in Afghanistan for increased agricultural production. The value of production has increased perhaps tenfold to \$60 million annually since assistance began. Over the years, however, the quality of irrigated land declined, and some land became unusable because of inadequate drainage.

In 1975, the GOA requested A.I.D.'s assistance for an intensified drainage program. Under the first phase of a drainage system improvement project started in May 1975, forty kilometers of main drainage canals and 60 kilometers of farm drains were completed. The second phase, begun in FY 77, has a target of 278 kilometers of main drainage canals and 1,260 kilometers of farm drains over the next three years. The two phases will make more productive a total of 130 square kilometers of farm land. Average crop yields should increase at least 50% from 1975 to 1981 as a result of this work. Project objectives are being achieved by giving technical, material, and financial assistance to the Helmand/Arghandab Valley Authority (HAVA) to plan and implement drainage construction.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOA is providing required project personnel and facilities and 25% of construction costs.

FY 1979 Program: Because the start of Phase II was delayed, the expanded advisory team financed under this project will not arrive until January 1978. In spite of the delay, main and farm drain construction should total an estimated 812 kilometers through

FY 79 and end of project construction targets should not be affected. The revised master drainage plan and a phase three construction plan will also be completed in FY 79.

Beneficiaries: Overall, an estimated 22,400 families will directly benefit from the project. These are predominantly low-income persons and include tenants, sharecroppers, laborers, and owner-operator family members. The total A.I.D. cost of the project chargeable to Phase II against these beneficiaries is \$8.25 million. Hence, A.I.D. costs per direct beneficiary family are \$368. Benefits are expected to range between \$100 and \$800 per family per year. Remaining technical assistance and equipment project costs for HAVA will benefit substantial additional numbers of small farmers after completion of this project.

Major Outputs:	<u>Cumulative</u>	
	<u>FY-77</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Revised master drainage plan completed		
Phase III construction plan completed		
Main and farm drains completed (kms)	77	1,538
Land smoothed (kms 2)	4.9	24.3
Areas drained (kms 2)	22	130
Farmer information programs in operation		
Effective equipment maintenance and supply program in operation		
Expanded HAVA capabilities established in project planning, management, and evaluation		

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY-79</u>
Advisors and consultants (128 person months)	987
Participant training (130 person months)	217
Reimbursement of construction costs	<u>5,130</u>
Total	6,334

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	9,538	-	9,538	USDA/Soil Conservation Service
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	3,220	2,614		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	12,758	2,614	10,144	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	6,334	912	20,004	

TITLE Basic Health Services		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 306-0144			FY 79 780	LIFE OF PROJECT	7,110
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT		
		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	FY 81
PRIOR REFERENCE Congressional Advice		#201 dated 7/28/77			

Purpose: To provide basic health services, with emphasis on services for women and children, to 830,000 persons living in 13 provinces. The project establishes 50 new Basic Health Centers (BHCs) and is developing two or more alternative health service delivery systems (AHDS) which when widely replicated will provide minimal health services to those persons without ready access to a BHC.

Background and Progress to Date: This project integrates past management and nurse training activities into one preventive medicine program carried out through BHCs in rural areas. Under a contract with Management Sciences for Health (MSH), advisory services and training are provided to improve the Afghan Ministry of Public Health management and supply systems in support of rural health centers, to re-train health workers and upgrade services in existing health centers, and to design and field test alternative systems.

Upgrading work is continuing in 56 BHCs, and 150 village residents have been trained as health workers and traditional birth attendants. A program to construct 50 new BHCs has not moved as rapidly as expected due to construction management difficulties. Twelve should be completed and operational in 1978. Seventy-five percent of construction costs are reimbursed from A.I.D. grant funds on a fixed amount basis. The village health worker program, on the other hand, is progressing well and the number of trained workers on the job exceeds initial projections. To ensure an adequate supply of staff for BHCs, a long term effort to develop the faculty of the Afghan Auxiliary Nurse/Midwife School in Kabul has been continued under contract with the University of California at Santa Cruz.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Afghanistan (GOA) provides professional personnel, land, drugs, vehicles, equipment

and potable water systems for the BHCs.

FY 1979 Program: An extension of contract services through 1981 is required to support the expanding system of village health workers and to manage U.S. inputs to the BHC construction program. FY 79 funds will cover completion of funding for the 50 new BHCs and extension of the MSH contract for six months. Programming of the final contribution in FY 80 and FY 81 will be based upon an assessment of progress to be conducted in June 1978. The cost per BHC is approximately \$51,000.

Beneficiaries: With the completion of 50 health centers, 830,000 people (approximately 140,000 families) will have access to previously non-existent services at a cost of \$33 per family. In addition, through the two contractors an undefined number of rural families are coming into contact with health workers for the first time. The number of families that might have contact with alternative delivery systems cannot yet be estimated.

Major Outputs:	Cumulative	
	FY 77	All Years
New health centers constructed and operational	50	
Existing centers upgraded	56	95
Auxiliary nurse/midwives assigned to centers		145
Village health workers trained	150	1,000
AHDS designed and tested		2
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u> (\$ thousands)		
		FY 79
Reimbursement for final segment of construction program		362
Extension of contract services		418
Total		780

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	2,530	855	1,675	Management Sciences for Health, Inc. University of California at Santa Cruz
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	2,800	1,516		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	5,330	2,371	2,959	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	780	1,000	7,110	

TITLE Afghan Family Guidance Association		FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 306-0139		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 77 Near East Programs, p. 26	FY 79 622	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,473	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 79

Purpose: To increase the delivery of health and family planning services by further developing the management, supervisory and training functions of the Afghan Family Guidance Association (AFGA).

Background and Progress to Date: During 1969, AFGA's first year of operation, about 7,650 women became family planning clients. In FY 75, A.I.D. began its assistance to AFGA and in two years 39,500 new acceptors were registered. By the end of 1976 a total of 37 clinics had been established and were serving 78,400 clients, a tenfold increase over 1969 but only a fraction of the 2.2 million target audience which is growing at about 2.3% per year. To strengthen its capacity to expand services, AFGA focused during 1977 on increasing availability of services through existing clinics, introducing outreach services, and instituting regular training programs for AFGA and Ministry of Public Health clinic personnel. The FY 78 Congressional Presentation requested funding for a new phase two project. It was subsequently decided, however, to extend the current project through FY 79 in order to strengthen delivery of services in existing AFGA centers and expand delivery through government clinics prior to considering a new program.

Host Country and Other Donor: The Government of Afghanistan (GOA) has provided AFGA with support equaling \$75,000 in FY 78. International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) has also provided AFGA budgetary and commodity support in FY 78 totalling \$250,000. For FY 79 the GOA is expected to provide \$100,000 and IPPF an additional \$250,000.

FY 1979 Program: During the final year of this project, major emphasis will be placed on improving AFGA's capacity to support an expanded program of clinic outreach services. In order to reach an additional 76,000 new acceptors, more staff will be recruited and trained to support 105 clinic-based programs.

Beneficiaries: AFGA clients are almost exclusively poor women who cannot afford a private physician, hospital or pharmacist, let alone family planning services. With the expansion of clinic outreach services during FY 77-79, it is expected that more clients will be served, particularly in rural areas. This expansion will significantly decrease the cost per acceptor, including all donor and GOA contributions, which is estimated at about \$5.52 per family in FY 78 (or A.I.D. contribution of \$1.70 per family). This figure understates the project's cost effectiveness as it does not take into account continued services after A.I.D. funding terminates.

Major Outputs:	Cumulative	
	FY 77	All Years
New acceptors	20,000	154,500
Nurse/midwives and family guides trained	76	356
Number of clinic-based family planning services	35	105

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)	
	FY 79	
Consultants (six person months)	36	
Participant training (91 person months)	81	
Medical supplies	55	
AFGA budget support	200	
Contraceptives	250	
Total	622	

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	646	590	56	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	205	223		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	851	813	38	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	622	-	1,473	

TITLE Rural Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
			FY 79 1,617	LIFE OF PROJECT 6,576
NUMBER 306-0131	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 77 Congressional Advice #236 dated 8/11/77	FY 74	FY 79
			ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80	

Purpose: To improve the capability of the Rural Development Department (RDD) to plan, design, and implement rural construction projects.

Background and Progress to Date: The RDD is charged with responding to the needs of the rural population for assistance in small-scale construction projects of priority to local villages. Through this program the Government of Afghanistan (GOA) responds directly to rural needs. A.I.D. participation reflects our belief in the importance of this approach to improving the welfare and participation in development of the rural poor, and our belief that RDD is a most appropriate vehicle for such an approach. A.I.D. has provided technical and financial assistance to improve the RDD's capacity to effectively carry out this role, by upgrading skills in planning and implementing rural work projects such as bridges, roads, water intake and control structures, and community irrigation systems. Also under this project, a pilot integrated rural development plan for one geographic area will be designed, using local institutions, to try more effectively to integrate rural public works programs with other GOA activities at the local level. As of October 1, 1977, 73 sub-projects had been approved for financing on a fixed amount reimbursement basis and 26 were certified complete.

The RDD continues to demonstrate gradual improvement in its capacity to carry out rural infrastructure projects. In August 1977 we indicated to Congress that this project would terminate in FY 78 leaving 60 of the 210 projects already planned to be deferred for later funding. We now propose to extend the project one year in order to complete funding of all the planned 210 rural works projects and 7 community irrigation systems. This extension will also provide more time needed to develop a pilot integrated rural development activity, a more complex undertaking than the present approach.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOA provides the necessary personnel, facilities, and equipment for project activities as well as 25% of construction costs. Other donors assisting the RDD include the UNDP, UNICEF, IBRD, FAO, World Food Program, CARE/MEDICO, West Germany and India. This assistance complements A.I.D.'s support and includes technical advisors in management, engineering, community development, training, and commodities.

FY 1979 Program: During FY 79 RDD will complete 55 rural works sub-projects with A.I.D. financing and four new community irrigation systems. The integrated rural development project design should also be completed. The average cost to A.I.D. of each activity completed by RDD over the life of this project will be \$18,000.

Beneficiaries: To assure the cost effectiveness of each construction project, no bridge, road or water structure is being funded that exceeds approximately \$4.00 in cost per beneficiary. No community irrigation system will be improved where the cost exceeds approximately \$42 per beneficiary. By the end of the project it is estimated that a potential 250,000 families (or 1,500,000 people) will benefit from the program.

Major Outputs:

	Cumulative	
	FY 77	All Years
Rural works projects completed	26	210
Community irrigation systems completed		7
Integrated rural development project designed		1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	FY 79
Advisors (PSC-12 person months)	35
Commodities	150
Reimbursement for construction costs	1,329
Training (79 person months)	103
Total	1,617

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	2,759	890	1,869	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	2,200	1,450		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	4,959	2,340	2,619	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,617	-	6,576	

To be determined.

COUNTRY: AFGHANISTAN

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS - OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS					TOTAL REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST		
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	14.1	21.3	8.7	4.5	22.2			
LOANS.....	7.5	10.0	-	2.5	1.0			
GRANTS.....	6.6	11.3	8.7	2.0	21.2			
A. AID AND PREDECES.....	12.5	16.2	6.3	1.5	20.0			
LOANS.....	7.5	10.0	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	5.0	6.2	6.3	1.5	20.0			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)....	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	0.1	3.9	1.5	2.8	1.7			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	2.5	1.0			
GRANTS.....	0.1	3.9	1.5	0.3	0.7			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	2.5	1.0			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	-	-	2.5	-			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	1.0			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	0.1	3.9	1.5	0.3	0.7			
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.	0.1	3.9	1.5	0.3	0.7			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	-	-	-	-	-			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.5			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.5			
PEACE CORPS.....	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.5			
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	0.2	0.2	0.2	*	*			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	*	*			
A. MAP GRANTS.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	*	*			
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	-	-	-	-	-			
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-	-			
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	14.3	21.5	8.9	4.5	4.5			
LOANS.....	7.5	10.0	-	2.5	1.0			
GRANTS.....	6.8	11.5	8.9	2.0	3.5			
OTHER US LOANS.....	0.4	-	-	7.3	-			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	-	-	-	7.3	-			
ALL OTHER.....	0.4	-	-	-	-			

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

BEST AVAILABLE

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77
TOTAL	48.8	-	38.7	232.5
IPC	-	-	-	0.3
IDA	35.0	-	18.0	115.0
ADB	10.8	-	14.0	58.8
UNDP	3.0	-	3.9	49.0
Other UN	-	-	2.8	16.4
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	22.0	18.8	132.1	
Germany	15.8	11.3	96.4	
Japan	1.2	1.8	8.6	
Canada	1.5	0.4	8.5	
Sweden	0.6	1.0	5.6	
United Kingdom	0.4	0.8	4.1	
Other	2.5	3.5	8.9	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1973-76	
TOTAL	21.7	14.7	64.9	
Saudi Arabia	18.3	7.8	36.4	
Iran	3.1	4.2	17.3	
Kuwait	0.3	2.6	9.1	
Other	-	0.1	2.1	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1966-77	
TOTAL	-	-	1,364.0	
USSR	-	-	1,251.0	
Eastern Europe	-	-	40.0	
China	-	-	73.0	

P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.

Morocco

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: MOROCCO

CP 79-16

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 18,340
 Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 470
 Average 10 yr. per capita GNP annual growth rate... (1965-1975) 3.4%
 Life expectancy(1973) 54 years
 Literacy rate.....(1975) 24% ,Male ,Female 15%

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 2.8%
 Annual per capita agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1965-1975) -1.5%
 Food production per capita.....(dollars 1976) \$37
 Major subsistence crop..... wheat, barley
 % of arable land.....(1975) 52%
 Major cash crop..... citrus
 % of arable land.....(1975) 1%
 Major exports.....(1976) phosphates, fish
 Major agricultural exports.....(1976) citrus
 Value of all exports
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) n.a., (75) 1537.9, (76) 1262.6
 Exports to U.S.
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1972) 11.4, (73) 12.9, (74) 19.3
 Major agricultural imports.....(1975) cereals, sugar and honey
 Value of all imports
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) n.a., (75) 2564, (76) 1352.5
 Imports from U.S.
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1972) 57.8, (73) 118.7, (74) 184.0
 Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1974) n.a., (75) -1026, (76) -90
 Main trading partners... France, West Germany, U.S.
 Official international reserves,
 gross holdings, last 3 years...(1974) 417, (75) 377, (76) 491

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... (1974) 132, (75) 142, (76) 155
 Total domestic revenues
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 1065, (74) 1824, (75) 2057
 Central government total
 expenditures, last 3 years
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 1192, (74) 2148, (75) 2912
 Deficit or surplus
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) -127, (74) -324, (75) -855
 Defense expenditures, last 3 years
 as % of total expenditures..... (1973) 15.8%, (74) 11.5%, (75) 10.2%
 as % of GNP..... (1973) 3.5%, (74) 3.6%, (75) 3.8%
 Service payments on external public
 debt as % of goods and non-factor
 services, latest..... (1975) 7.0%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$23,7 million
 as % of country central government
 expenditures..... 0.8%
 as % of country imports of goods
 and services..... 0.9%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population
 15 years of age and below...(1971) 46% (15/40) 34% (40+) 20%
 Population growth rate....(1970-1971) 2.9% (1976-1977) 3.0%
 Proportion of population in
 urban areas.....(1973) 37% (1976) 38%
 Proportion of labor force in
 agriculture.....(1971) 50%
 Major causes of mortality...(1971) gastrointestinal diseases
 Major causes of morbidity...(1975) measles, conjunctivitis, trachoma
 Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 130
 People per doctor.....(1973) 12,800

MOROCCO

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977							
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grants . . .	2,067	1,340	727	--	--	--	--
Total . . .	2,067	1,340	727	--	--	--	--
1978							
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grants . . .	4,090	1,180	1,410	--	1,500	--	--
Total . . .	4,090	1,180	1,410	--	1,500	--	--
1979							
Loans	2,500	2,500	--	--	--	--	--
Grants . . .	6,198	1,500	2,698	--	2,000	--	--
Total . . .	8,698	4,000	2,698	--	2,000	--	--

CP 79-13

Morocco plays a moderate and constructive role in Middle Eastern and African affairs. With over 18 million people and a growing economy, Morocco is also a market of increasing interest. U.S. aid contributes to the maintenance of our long-standing good relations with Morocco and also serves humanitarian goals in helping the Government of Morocco in its efforts to reduce serious disparities in the distribution of economic and social benefits. Continuation in FY 1979 of a PL 480 Title II program will help feed the neediest; development assistance and a PL 480 Title I program will concentrate on three areas of mutual high priority: dryland small holder agriculture; practical education, especially for women; and family planning.

Development Situation and Prospects

Morocco is one of the world's largest exporters of phosphate. Its growth in the past decade is due in large part to high phosphate prices. However, Morocco's growth

is subject to fluctuations in these prices as well as to continued worker migration to Europe and success in exporting agricultural produce. Moreover, Morocco's modern coastal cities and urban tourist attractions such as Fes and Marrakech conceal from foreign eyes the harsh conditions of underdevelopment throughout most of the country. Though overall per capita income of \$470 in 1975 puts Morocco nearly within the middle-income group of developing countries, in the rural areas, where 62% of the people live, income is closer to \$200. This largely agrarian and traditional sector employs about 70% of the labor force but produces only 35% of the goods and services. Illiteracy, lack of health care, poverty and short life spans are still prevalent.

Moroccan planning emphasizes achieving a greater degree of food self-sufficiency through expanded irrigation efforts. Success has been achieved in some crops, but cereal production lags behind increasing local demand. If current trends continue, by 1990 Morocco will be able to produce only a quarter of its total wheat requirement. The Government recognizes the urgent need to increase productivity in the non-irrigated dryland areas where most of the traditional subsistence farmers reside.

The lack of trained people is another serious constraint to development. Although amounts spent on education and training have increased dramatically, Morocco's formal education system is still not sufficiently responsive to the country's rapidly increasing economic and social demands. The national literacy rate is 24% overall and 15% for women. The Moroccan Government is now attempting to break away from total reliance on traditional forms of education. Some progress has been made in vocational training. More intensified efforts in vocational training will be built on this base.

Economic and social gains are further eroded by Morocco's continued high rate of population growth, 3% per year. Although Morocco's stated objective is to reach an expanding target group through a national family planning program, progress is slow.

Socio-Economic Performance

Social objectives are pursued through redistribution of land, subsidized agricultural inputs, liberalized credit for farmers, and "Moroccanization" of industrial and commercial enterprises. While performance does not match stated goals, particularly in agriculture, government plans reflect a clear commitment to equitable growth and satisfying basic human needs.

External Assistance

The United States is a minor donor in Morocco. The World Bank is the largest single donor, providing assistance in agriculture, education, and tourism. France is the most important of the bilateral donors, followed by West Germany and Canada. OPEC countries also contribute. UN specialized agencies undertake activities in a variety of fields. In general other donor programs emphasize industrial and infrastructure projects, and only limited attention is given to areas of A.I.D. emphasis. The U.S. Export-Import Bank provides loans and guarantees for industry and aircraft.

U.S. Economic Assistance

The A.I.D. program will concentrate on the poor, particularly the rural poor, and on the reduction of economic and social disparities. The FY 79 program will support Moroccan efforts to: adapt modern dryland farming technology to conditions in Morocco's semi-arid areas; increase the availability of contraceptives and devise innovative approaches to promote family planning practices; and promote non-formal education programs, especially for women, to meet the need for basic education and training in marketable skills. A middle-management training program is also being developed to improve the capacity of government ministries to manage programs and deliver services in development fields related to areas of A.I.D.'s program emphasis.

A PL 480 Title II program, implemented through U.S. voluntary agencies, will benefit over 575,000 recipients

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	19	18	18
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	6	15	25
Total	25	33	43
Participants^d			
Noncontract	10	56	122
Contract	11	12	14
Total	21	68	136

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS			
CP 79-08			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	4,197	11,065	2,800
Grants	1,765	4,269	6,446
Total A.I.D.	5,962	15,334	9,246
P.L. 480**			
Title I	9,600	11,000	11,000
Title II	15,955	13,281	9,599
Total P.L. 480	25,555	24,281	20,599
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	31,517	39,615	29,845

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

MOROCCO

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	100	9,600	100	11,000	100	11,000
Rice						
Feedgrains						
Vegoil						
Non-food						
Title I Total		9,600		11,000		11,000
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		15,955		13,048		9,599
World Food Programs ..		-		233		-
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		15,955		13,281		9,599
Total P.L. 480		25,555		24,281		20,599

MISSION DIRECTOR Albert P. Disdier

through maternal/child health, nutrition and food-for-work programs. Sale of wheat under Title I is also proposed with the local currency sales proceeds directed toward agriculture and family planning programs.

A Housing Investment Guaranty program is under consideration. The program will focus on the housing needs of those below the median income level.

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: MOROCCO

CP 79-03

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 78	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Expenditures	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Agriculture Research & Training	603-0122	1975	170	103	150	217	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition Grant (CRS)	603-0123	1975	453	331	-	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dryland Farming	608-0131	1976	383	149	-	234	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Agricultural Education Phase II	* 603-0134	1976	1,225	519	500	506	400	500	1,175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition System Study Unit	603-0135	1976	680	184	-	300	-	196	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Development Grant (CRS)	609-0138	1977	145	-	-	145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drylands Ag. Applied Research	* 608-0136	1978	-	-	530	125	800	900	1,220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Range Improvement	* 608-0145	1979	-	-	-	-	300	150	1,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dryland Agriculture Development	* 608-0144	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	1,000
Triffa High Service Irrigation	608-0043	1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	7,735	-	-	-	265	-	-
Doukkala-Zemamra Irrigation	608-0044	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000	-	-	-	-	10,800	-	1,800
<u>Population</u>																	
Family Planning Support	* 608-0112	1971	3,220	2,340	1,410	1,720	2,698	2,800	8,672	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Education & Human Resources Dev.</u>																	
Non-Formal Education for Women	* 608-0139	1978	-	-	600	400	500	500	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial & Commercial Job Training for Women	* 608-0147	1978	-	-	550	300	500	500	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Training & Consultants	* 608-0149	1978	-	-	350	200	500	500	1,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vocational Technical Skills Training	* 608-0146	1979	-	-	-	-	500	400	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			6,276	3,626	4,090	4,269	6,198	6,446	16,267	21,000	7,735	-	-	-	11,065	2,500	2,800

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Range Management Improvement		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 608-0145		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		FY 79 300	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83
				ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84	

Purpose: To strengthen the Moroccan Government's ability to organize and conduct research in range management and to implement sound range improvement programs.

Background: Years of mismanagement and over-stocking have reduced the forage production of Morocco's approximately 30 million acres of rangeland. Yet even as the range deteriorates, more animals are being crowded onto the land to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing population.

An A.I.D. assisted project in the early 1970s demonstrated that the carrying capacity of the rangeland can be increased substantially by reseeding with improved grasses and proper management. The Government of Morocco is extending the new practices where applicable to more than 12,000 acres and plans to establish an improved range perimeter of over 62,000 acres. There is a need now to develop a variety of forage species adaptable to the various dryland areas. In mid-1977, an A.I.D. contract team studied Morocco's range resources and outlined a comprehensive improvement program. The proposed new A.I.D. project will assist the government to develop and spread improved range management practices, and help develop the Ministry of Agriculture's permanent capacity for research and development of rangelands.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Ministry of Agriculture will contribute personnel, equipment and operating expenses. An FAO expert has developed research plots in the moist coastal sites. A private operation, Ranch Adarouch (King Ranch of Texas), has had results most suitable for adaptation in other areas.

FY 1979 Program: A contract team will be selected and will begin field trials of grass and legume species to determine adaptation to Moroccan conditions. Participant training will begin.

Beneficiaries: The principal beneficiaries will be the small farmers and other rural people who inhabit Morocco's rangelands.

Major Outputs (All Years):

1. Improved range forage species developed.
2. Improved range management techniques introduced.
3. Effective livestock management practices in use.
4. Moroccan professionals and technicians trained in range R&D.
5. A functional range development program being implemented by 1984.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)

	FY 79
3 long-term advisers and short-term consultants	237
U.S. long-term participant training (3 py)	36
Equipment and demonstration materials	15
Local support costs (logistic support, research, in-country training, locally provided scientific and education materials)	12
Total	300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977				To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978				
Estimated through September 30, 1978				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	300	1,700	2,000	

TITLE Vocational and Technical Skills Training		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT
NUMBER 608-0146		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79	500	1,500
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To increase the skills training capacity of the Ministry of Labor through improved training methodologies and teacher training.

Background: This project is proposed to help meet the training needs of the industrial and commercial sectors of the economy and at the same time provide training for productive employment of young men and women who drop out of the formal academic system each year. The GOM formed the National Office for Vocational Training under the administration of the Labor Ministry in 1972 to meet these needs. The Office now has 30 centers in various provinces with an annual capacity to train 6,000 boys in technical skills for industrial and commercial jobs in the modern sector. The Moroccan Government's new Five Year Plan calls for an increase in the program to a projected capacity of 25,000 trainees per year.

The Moroccan Government has requested A.I.D.'s assistance to re-direct and strengthen this instructional program to make it more broadly responsive to the country's needs. This request, only recently received, resulted from the GOM's positive response to an A.I.D. funded study prepared in developing the Non-Formal Education for Women project. This study pointed to the need for increased relevance and practicality in the vocational/technical training area generally, and the GOM asked that A.I.D. help apply its findings to the men's program as well as the women's. Eventually it is expected that the Industrial and Commercial Job Training for women program may be at least partially integrated with the Vocational and Technical Skills Project.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Moroccan Government will provide technical and administrative staff, facilities, equipment, and support costs.

FY 1979 Program: Three advisors will develop a program for teacher training. Work on curriculum revision and introduction of

more effective teaching methodologies will begin, and 10 participant trainees will depart for the U.S.A.

Beneficiaries: The project will directly benefit 25,000 trainees per year, mostly low-income academic dropouts. Their enhanced productivity will in turn contribute to Morocco's economic development.

Major Outputs (All Years):

1. New training program at the Teacher Training Center.
2. Training of 30 instructors and administrators.
3. Improved services in job development and placement.
4. Increased training capacity within the National Office for Vocational Training.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)

	FY 79
Long-term advisors (3 py)	225
Training equipment	125
Participant training (10 py)	150
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	1,000	1,500	

TITLE Dryland Agriculture Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79	2,500	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,500
NUMBER 608-0144	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None	FY 79	FY 79	OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To develop dryland research and extension facilities, and initiate production of low-cost, appropriately designed tillage equipment needed for dryland farming.

Background: Over the past ten years, deficiencies in the amount and distribution of rainfall, as well as inadequate production and marketing practices, have led to a growing deficit in food production. If Morocco is to become less dependent on food imports, production in the dryland areas must be increased. The principal producers in the dryland areas are Morocco's small farmers.

To help lay the groundwork for a long-term assistance effort in the drylands area, A.I.D. contracted with the Mid-American International Agricultural Consortium (MIAC) to study the feasibility of carrying out an applied agronomic research program directed at dryland production. MIAC's report, issued in March 1977, is a comprehensive study containing specific recommendations for action. As a result of this report, we anticipate beginning a grant-financed technical assistance project in 1978 - Drylands Agriculture Applied Research (608-0136). That project will consist primarily of contractor services, consultants, and U.S. training. This loan project complements the technical assistance project by financing inputs needed for research and extension.

Host Country and Other Donors: It is anticipated that the GOM will contribute about 55% of the total costs of the two projects. The production technology developed under these A.I.D.-assisted projects will complement a World Bank project covering about 250,000 hectares in the Northern rain-fed areas of Morocco.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate beneficiaries are the same as those affected by the Drylands Agriculture Applied Research project - i.e., 569,000 farm units in eight provinces where the project will be located.

Major Outputs (All Years):

1. Dryland research facilities constructed, equipped and staffed.
2. Workshop and laboratory producing prototype tillage equipment.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)

	FY 79
Buildings for research facilities	775
Agriculture machinery and equipment	375
Laboratory equipment	125
Materials and equipment for manufacturing prototype tillage equipment	1,000
Vehicles and transport equipment	125
Repair and maintenance shop equipment	100
Total	2,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,500	-	2,500	

TITLE Industrial and Commercial Job Training for Women		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 608-0147		PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	FY 79 500	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,500
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80
				ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To assist the Ministry of Labor develop and make operational two pilot training facilities to train Moroccan women in industrial and commercial skills appropriate for existing employment opportunities.

Background and Progress to Date: Moroccan women are increasingly forced into the labor market with inadequate skills. During 1960-71 the active female labor force showed a phenomenal increase of 75%, while the male labor force rose only 15% since many Moroccan men found employment in Europe.

This project was originally conceived as part of the Non-Formal Education for Women project, but is now being developed separately since it involves a different Ministry, a higher level of training and a particular focus on jobs in the urban industrial and commercial sector. The project will assist the Ministry of Labor establish and operate two pilot training centers specifically targeted at women, in an effort to open new opportunities for employment. Under the program, young women with no schooling beyond the fourth year of secondary school will be taught skills in such areas as electricity, drafting, bookkeeping and secretarial work. The specific skills to be taught will be determined after a more comprehensive study is completed. If successful, the program will in time be incorporated into the GOM's Vocational Technical Skills Training program.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOM will provide technical and administrative staff, facilities, equipment and support costs for the two pilot centers.

FY 1979 Program: Contract technicians and consultants will develop a pilot program with GOM counterparts and prospective employees and assist in opening the first center.

Beneficiaries: 300 women will be trained at the two pilot centers. A great many more will be trained if the pilot project is successful and the cost per beneficiary will consequently decline.

Major Outputs (All Years):

1. Two pilot training centers staffed and operational.
2. Training curriculum designed to meet specific need of the labor market.
3. Instructional staff of pilot centers trained.

A.I.D. Financed Outputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Four long-term advisers (48 pm) and three short-term consultants (2 pm each)	330
Participant Training (120 pm)	120
Training Equipment and Materials	<u>50</u>
Total	500

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977				To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	550	300		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	550	300	250	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	450	1,500	

TITLE Development Training and Management Improvement		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 608-0149		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 79 500	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82
		PRIOR REFERENCE None Advice of Program Change to be transmitted		ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83	

Purpose: To improve the planning, management and technical expertise of Moroccans responsible for priority development activities.

Background: Lack of modern administrative and management expertise in government organizations providing support to programs benefitting the poor inhibits their impact. This training project will increase the effectiveness of government efforts by improving the technical and administrative capabilities of its employees.

The project provides university-level training in the U.S. for Moroccan officials who occupy key middle-level administrative positions in institutions supporting projects benefitting Morocco's poor majority. Training is concentrated primarily on economic planning, project management, statistical analysis, export promotion, and development of agriculture, rural industry, education and health. Consultant services are also provided under the project to introduce modern management practices into selected government agencies.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Moroccan Government will pay international travel costs as well as the regular salaries of participants during their training programs. Morocco currently utilizes training opportunities provided by France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Canada, Japan and South Korea.

FY 1979 Program: Activities begun in FY 1978 will be expanded to include 30 short-term and 15 long-term participants and 10 short-term consultants.

Beneficiaries: The recipients of training and consulting services will be the immediate beneficiaries. The ultimate beneficiaries will be a large segment of the poor majority who will benefit from

more effectively planned and administered development programs, including particularly the poor majority at whose needs the training is focussed.

Major Outputs (All Years):

- 180 middle-level management personnel trained.
- Introduction of modern management and administrative techniques into ministries and other agencies concerned with socio-economic development programs.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)

	FY 79
Participant training (15 long-term and 30 short-term)	330
Short-term consultants (30 pm)	150
Equipment and supplies	20
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977				To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	350	200		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	350	200	150	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	1,150	2,000	

TITLE Non-formal Education for Women		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 608-0139		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 79	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		500	
PRIOR REFERENCE		INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT	
FY 78 Near East Programs, p. 57		FY 78	FY 80	FY 81	

Purpose: To strengthen the Moroccan Government's "Promotion of Women" program by providing new training and employment opportunities for women throughout Morocco.

Background and Progress to Date: Improved access of Moroccan women to education, training and employment is a high-priority development need in Morocco. One-third of Moroccan households are headed by women, yet one-fourth of the women actively seeking work are unemployed. The illiteracy rate among Moroccan women is 85%, and only a small percentage of school-age girls are in primary school. Non-formal educational alternatives are therefore of great importance.

The principal alternative approach to the formal education system in Morocco for girls and women is the Promotion of Women program of the Ministry of Youth and Sports. A cadre of 2,000 professional women, civil servants, serve in provincial programs training women to participate more effectively in and benefit from economic and social development opportunities.

Under this project, the training capacity and effectiveness of the Promotion of Women institutions will be improved in areas directly responsive to employment potentials, through curriculum development, job development, improved management, skill training, and teacher training. The project is now focussed specifically on the Ministry of Youth and Sports program. A companion project (Industrial and Commercial Job Training for Women) is being developed to help the Ministry of Labor provide more advanced industrial and commercial training for women, mostly in major urban areas.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Moroccan Government will provide staff, facilities, equipment and support costs for the National Training Center and the 300 women's training centers.

FY 1979 Program: Curriculum design for the National Training Center, training in the United States for administrators, and teacher retraining programs will begin.

Beneficiaries: During the project life, 100,000 women from all provinces will be trained. A.I.D. cost per beneficiary is \$20. The great majority of the beneficiaries will be from low-income families, largely in rural areas.

Major Outputs (All Years):

1. Curriculum designed emphasizing skills training for the modern sector.
2. Teacher training in new non-formal curriculum.
3. In-service training of 1,500 women instructors.
4. 60 women administrators trained.
5. Job development and placement service for women students.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs

(\$ thousands)

	FY 79
Four long-term advisors	300
Participant training (156 pm)	200
Training Equipment and Materials	100
Total	600

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977				To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	600	400		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	600	400	200	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	900	2,000	

TITLE Dryland Agriculture Applied Research		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 608-0136			FY 79	LIFE OF PROJECT	2,550
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Near East Programs, p. 52	800		
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To develop a permanent applied research capacity in the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform geared to maximizing agricultural production in the dryland areas.

Background and Progress to Date: The GOM recognizes that production in the dryland areas, where most of the rural poor live, must be increased if rural incomes are to grow and Moroccan dependence on food imports is to decline. This is one of several projects addressing this high priority need. A U.S. contract team conducted an analysis of dryland production practices and problems in FY 1977. Designs for the two major components of the project, agro-economic research and socio-economic research were developed in FY 1978. Negotiations are now being completed with the Moroccan Government on the details of the project. Following final review and approval, a contractor will be selected in time to begin field work in the fall of 1978. One Moroccan technician who began training in the U.S. in 1976 under the Dryland Farming project (608-0131) will complete requirements for the M.S. degree in 1978 and participate in the project.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Morocco will contribute personnel, research sites, equipment and operating expenses. The World Bank is providing complementary assistance in a rain-fed area of northern Morocco.

FY 1979 Program: Field work will be initiated to develop and compare alternative production packages. Participant training will begin.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate beneficiaries are the inhabitants of the semi-arid areas (300-400 mm rainfall) where this project will introduce appropriate farming technology. While it is difficult to determine precisely the number of people to be affected by the project, the provinces where research centers will be located

include an estimated 3.8 million rural people, including 569,000 farm units of which 76% have less than 6 hectares.

Major Outputs (All Years):

1. An integrated applied research unit addressing the problems of food production in the dryland areas.
2. Moroccan agricultural scientists and technicians trained to carry out applied production research.
3. Production packages adapted to various Moroccan dryland conditions and economically applicable by local farmers.
4. Low-cost, appropriately designed tillage equipment adapted to Morocco's dryland areas.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)

	FY 79
Three resident U.S. contract technicians plus short-term consultants	300
U.S. training for 4 long-term academic, and 10 short-term participants	100
Agricultural equipment and demonstration materials	250
Local support cost (logistical support, research, in-country training, locally-provided scientific and education materials)	150
Total	800

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977				To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	530	125		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	530	125	405	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	800	1,220	2,550	

TITLE Higher Agricultural Education, II		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 608-0134		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 79	LIFE OF PROJECT	FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		400	3,300	
PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Near East Programs, p. 51				INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To assist Morocco's higher agricultural education system to develop a teaching and research capability geared to training students in soil and plant sciences and to train needed manpower to increase food production and improve the nutrition status of the population.

Background and Progress to Date: Improved soil and plant science capability is needed to enable the GOM to improve production on non-irrigated land which most of the rural poor farm. The University of Minnesota is providing advisors and training to develop a teaching and research capacity in soil and plant sciences at Morocco's National Agricultural School, the Hassan II Institute. Three Moroccan faculty members received advanced training in soil science and range management in 1976-77. Five graduates completed Master's level studies in 1977 and were appointed to faculty positions. Twenty students are currently pursuing similar studies in the U.S. Four of the planned six U.S. advisor professors are at post and the other two are expected in early 1978.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Morocco will provide \$38.8 million during the life of this project, representing over 90% of total project cost. Belgium, West Germany, and Sweden have also provided teachers and advisors to the Hassan II Institute.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will continue to finance the services of U.S. professors and consultants at the Hassan II Agricultural Institute and provide U.S. training for selected students.

Beneficiaries: Recipients of training and consulting services and the National Agricultural School are the immediate beneficiaries. The ultimate beneficiaries are Moroccan farmers and the rural poor as the graduates return to work on the immediate

problems of improving food production in rural areas, especially the non-irrigated regions.

Major Outputs:

	Cumulative	
	FY 77	All Years

Faculty trained in the U.S.	3	20
Graduate students trained in the U.S.	6	26
Research programs	2	6
Graduate-level courses	-	6

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)

	FY 79
Six resident advisors (7 pm each) and four consultants (3 pm each)	284
U.S. academic training	66
Training and research Equipment	10
Local cost support (housing, utilities, travel and transportation)	40
Total	400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,225	519	706	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	500	506		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,725	1,025	700	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	400	1,175	3,300	

University of Minnesota

PROGRAM: MOROCCO (GOM)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Family Planning Support		FUNDS Population Planning		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 2,698		LIFE OF PROJECT 16,000
NUMBER 608-0112	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Near East Program, p. 54		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 71	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To establish an institutional capability to provide Family Planning services to a large majority of those in need.

Background and Progress to Date: Morocco's population growth is one of the highest in the world. A.I.D. provides basic support for the national family planning program to make family planning information and services available through dispensaries, health centers, hospitals, and provincial referral centers. A.I.D. constructed and equipped the national family planning center and 12 referral centers, provided contraceptives and medical and surgical equipment and supplies, financed participant training, and sponsored research and demonstration activities. In 1978 a National Fertility and Family Planning Survey will provide data useful in estimating the demographic impact of this and other family planning projects in Morocco.

Host Country and Other Donors: The UNFPA, UNICEF and International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) support Moroccan family planning activities. The GOM contributes more than \$1.5 million annually to population programs.

FY 1979 Program: During FY 79, U.S. support will help (1) establish 20 new provincial referral centers at \$18,250 each; (2) extend household distribution activities; (3) provide 88 person months of training for family planning managers and technicians; and (4) support private sector family planning activities including a possible commercial distribution program.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries by the end of project are expected to be 20-25% of the three million couples who need publicly supported family, planning services. Estimated cost to A.I.D. per family under this project is \$21. This figure understates the project's cost effectiveness as it does not take into account continued services after A.I.D. funding terminates.

Major Outputs:

	CUMULATIVE	
	FY 77	All Years
Establishment of National FP Center	1	1
Provincial FP referral centers/number of trained personnel	12/36	33/99
GOM dispensaries, health centers and hospitals staffed and providing FP services	1,000	1,100
A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)		
	FY 79	
Short-term consultants	20	
Contraceptives (central funds 953)	1,078	
Equipment	90	
Participant training	135	
Household distribution program and construction	1,375	
Total	2,698	

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	3,220	2,340	880	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,410	1,720		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	4,630	4,060	570	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,698	8,672	16,000	

COUNTRY: MOROCCO

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

-----U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----

PROGRAM	----- FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT -----					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS		
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1946-77	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	20.0	23.7	45.1	4.0	53.6			
LOANS.....	-	8.0	24.8	-	35.4			
GRANTS.....	20.0	15.7	20.3	4.0	18.2			
A. AID AND PREDECS.....	1.4	9.3	14.3	0.5	2.1			
LOANS.....	-	8.0	13.0	-	-			
GRANTS.....	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.5	2.1			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.).....	-	-	-	-	-			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	17.0	12.7	29.0	2.8	50.5			
LOANS.....	-	-	11.8	-	35.4			
GRANTS.....	17.0	12.7	17.2	2.8	15.1			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	11.8	-	35.4			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	-	11.6	-	8.0			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	27.4			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	17.0	12.7	17.2	2.8	15.1			
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.....	1.4	0.5	0.7	-	-			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	15.6	12.2	16.5	2.8	15.1			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST.....	1.6	1.7	1.8	0.7	1.0			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	1.6	1.7	1.8	0.7	1.0			
PEACE CORPS.....	1.6	1.7	1.8	0.7	1.0			
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	3.6	14.9	30.8	0.2				
LOANS.....	3.0	14.0	30.0	-				
GRANTS.....	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.2				
A. MAP GRANTS.....	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.2				
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS.....	3.0	14.0	30.0	-				
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-				
D. TRAN-FXCESS STOCK.....	-	-	-	-				
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-				
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL.....	23.6	38.6	75.9	4.2				
LOANS.....	3.0	22.0	54.8	-				
GRANTS.....	20.6	16.6	21.1	4.2				
OTHER US LOANS.....	5.3	0.2	54.5	6.4	11.1			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	5.3	0.2	31.4	-	11.1			
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	23.1	6.4				

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

(Million of Dollars)

CP 79-18

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77
TOTAL	78.8	77.0	180.0	920.1
IBRD	76.2	74.0	167.5	785.9
IFC	1.4	-	7.1	11.2
IDA	-	-	-	50.0
AFDB	-	3.0	5.0	21.8
UNDP	1.2	-	0.4	40.2
Other UN	-	-	-	11.0

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GRANT DISBURSEMENTS

1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1975	CY 1976	CY 1967-76
TOTAL	170.0	135.6	689.7
France	115.6	98.4	433.6
Germany	37.0	13.8	155.9
Belgium	10.7	9.2	35.4
Canada	3.1	3.3	30.0
Italy	1.4	8.9	26.3
Other	2.2	2.0	8.5

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1975	CY 1976	CY 1973-76
TOTAL	98.0	63.5	150.5
UAE	25.3	35.5	60.8
Saudi Arabia	35.0	-	35.0
Iran	14.1	7.9	22.0
Qatar	12.0	-	20.0
Kuwait	11.6	0.1	12.7

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1975 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1966-77
TOTAL	a	-	180.0
USSR	-	-	98.0
Eastern Europe	a	-	50.0
China	-	-	32.0

^P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only. UAE-United Arab Emirates.
An economic cooperation agreement has been signed, but information on the amount of aid extended, if any, is not available.

Tunisia

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 6,041
 Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 730
 Average per capita GNP annual growth rate...(1965-1974) 5.4%
 Life expectancy(1973) 55 years
 Literacy rate.....(1972) 55% ,Male n.a. ,Female n.a.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 3.8%
 Annual per capita agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1960-1975) 1.7%
 Food production per capita(dollars 1976) \$47.62
 Major subsistence crop..... wheat and barley
 % of arable land.....(1975) 43%
 Major cash crop..... olives
 % of arable land.....(1975) 30%
 Major exports.....(1976) petroleum, phosphates
 Major agricultural exports.....(1976) olive oil
 Value of all exports
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1975) 859, (76) 789
 Exports to U.S.
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1972) 8.3, (73) 32.6, (74) 21.5
 Major agricultural imports.....(1976) sugar, honey, cereals
 Value of all imports
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1975) 1424, (76) 1532
 Imports from U.S.
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1972) 54.7, (73) 60.4, (74) 86.9
 Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1975) -565, (76) -743
 Main trading partners... France, Italy, U.S.
 Official international reserves,
 gross holdings, last 3 years... (1974) 418, (75) 385, (76) 371

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... (1974) 118, (75) 129, (76) 136
 Total domestic revenues
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 632, (74) 883, (75) 1078
 Central government total
 expenditures, last 3 years
 (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 743, (74) 1009, (75) 1251
 Deficit or surplus
 (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) -111, (74) -125, (75) -173
 Defense expenditures, last 3 years
 as % of total expenditures.....(1973) 5.2%, (74) 5.1%, (75) 5.5%
 as % of GNP.....(1973) 1.4%, (74) 1.4%, (75) 1.6%
 Service payments on external public
 debt as % of goods and non-factor
 services, latest.....(1975) 7.6%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$13.2 million
 as % of country central government
 expenditures..... 1.3%
 as % of country imports of goods
 and services.....0.9%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population
 15 years of age and below...(1966) 46% (15/40) 34% (40+) 20%
 Population growth rate....(1971-1972) 2.3% (1976-1977) 2.3%
 Proportion of population in
 urban areas.....(1973) 45% (1976) 47%
 Proportion of labor force in
 agriculture.....(1972) 50%
 Major causes of mortality...() n.a.
 Major causes of morbidity...(1971) tuberculosis, hepatitis, syphilis
 Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1975) 125
 People per doctor.....(1973) 5,200

TUNISIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
<i>1977</i>							
Loans	6,200	3,200	-	3,000	-	-	-
Grants . . .	4,700	2,063	1,701	806	130	-	-
Total ..	10,900	5,263	1,701	3,806	130	-	-
<i>1978</i>							
Loans	7,000	4,000	-	3,000	-	-	-
Grants . . .	5,724	1,594	1,459	1,133	-	1,538	-
Total ..	12,724	5,594	1,459	4,133	-	1,538	-
<i>1979</i>							
Loans	6,100	4,300	-	1,800	-	-	-
Grants . . .	5,934	2,348	1,975	1,061	-	550	-
Total ..	12,034	6,648	1,975	2,861	-	550	-

CP 79-13

Tunisia has had close, cooperative and friendly relations with the United States since its independence in 1956. Its moderate, pragmatic approach to regional and international issues generally supports U.S. interests and objectives. Its record of sustained economic and social growth, achieved in cooperation with the U.S. and other Western donors, is a model for other developing countries.

Tunisia's record of progress is outstanding. Growth per capita has averaged 5.4% over the past 10 years. Per capita GNP in 1975 was \$730. Self-sustaining growth by 1981 is the Government's development goal. Though this exact timetable may prove optimistic, this objective is within reach.

Performance in social development is equally impressive. Birth rates and infant mortality are both declining steadily, although further reductions are still essential. Among Arab countries Tunisia pioneered national family

planning programs and programs to emancipate women.

However, this growth has not equally benefited all Tunisians. A substantial portion of the population still lives in poverty. In some parts of Central Tunisia, for example, annual per capital income remains less than \$100. Tunisia realizes it must reduce the substantial economic and social disparities between the relatively developed coastal regions and the still impoverished interior. Our aid program concentrates on this problem.

The United States Assistance Program

In an ambitious program aimed at the rural poor, Tunisia set aside \$250 million for locally planned rural development activities as a key element of the new Five-Year Plan (1977-81). The goals of the rural development program coincide closely with A.I.D.'s New Directions.

To support Tunisia's efforts, A.I.D. is directing an increasing proportion of its continuing activities to the problems of the people living in the interior plateau of Central Tunisia. In addition, a major new rural development program is planned to begin in FY 1979. This program focus is directly responsive to expressed Tunisian needs and has the Government's full support.

Overwhelmingly rural, Central Tunisia consists of semi-arid plains and mountains and several irrigated perimeters. Such basic necessities as drinking water and access to health care are scarce. The inhabitants are among Tunisia's poorest.

Drawing on experience in the Western states, the U.S. will provide expertise in range management, forage crops production, water conservation and use, and irrigated agriculture as keys to increased productivity. The new program will initially cover about 200,000 inhabitants in three interior provinces. It will be carried out within the framework of the Tunisian plan to decentralize services in the regions to achieve greater effectiveness and local participation.

TUNISIA

The FY 79 program focus on Central Tunisia will be complemented by continuing programs in agricultural development, population, nutrition and health. Projects in livestock forage production, small farmer credit and agricultural training focus on high-priority needs of poor farmers. In support of population programs, training, equipment and supply of contraceptives will further extend the range and quality of available services.

PL 480 Title II food for maternal/child health, pre-school and school lunch programs reaches an estimated 433,000 Tunisian children. Health and nutrition education is being integrated into the nationwide pre-school program to intensify its impact.

U.S. Assistance Supporting Other Priorities

A \$10 million Housing Investment Guaranty program is planned for FY 1979 aimed at the housing needs of families below the median income in urban and rural areas. In a significant policy change favoring the urban poor, Tunisia recently accepted slum upgrading and core housing programs supported by guaranteed loans in lieu of traditional slum clearance and public housing programs.

External Aid

Tunisia receives economic assistance from over 25 bilateral and multilateral donors, including several OPEC countries and Arab development funds. The World Bank is the largest single donor and, like OPEC sources, concentrates to a large extent on physical infrastructure projects. West Germany, France, the U.S. and Canada are the other major Western bilateral donors. All are engaged primarily in agriculture, population, health and education. In July 1977, Tunisia hosted a donors' conference which resulted in pledges of continued support of the new Five-Year Plan.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^d			
Direct Hire ^b	21	17	18
PASA ^c	3	7	8
Contract	4	9	10
Total	28	33	36
Participants^d			
Noncontract	52	68	44
Contract	6	36	59
Total	58	104	103

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS CP 79-08			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	-	5,500	6,700
Grants	3,252	5,060	6,107
Total A.I.D.	3,252	10,560	12,807
P.L. 480**			
Title I	8,600	11,200	11,000
Title II	5,338	6,011	2,928
Total P.L. 480	13,938	17,211	13,928
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	17,190	27,771	26,735

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

TUNISIA

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	80	8,600	80	8,800	100	11,000
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	25	2,400	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		8,600		11,200		11,000
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		4,819		5,006		2,558
World Food Programs ..		519		1,005		370
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		5,338		6,011		2,928
Total P.L. 480		13,938		17,211		13,928

MISSION DIRECTOR Hermon S. Davis, Jr.

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

CP 79-03

PROGRAM: TUNISIA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Expenditures	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Agricultural Econ. Research & Planning	664-0237	1967	2,603	2,332	145	210	--	206	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Nutrition Planning	664-0284	TQ	515	113	--	250	--	152	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Rural Development	664-0285	1976	641	134	350	350	--	477	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Livestock Feed Prod. & Utilization	* 664-0293	1977	504	294	438	581	563	550	550	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Agr. Trng. & Technology Transfer	* 664-0304	1978	--	--	380	190	602	450	824	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Rural Development Loan	664-0305	1977	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,200	--	--	--	--	1,000	2,200	
Small Farmer Supervised Credit	* 664-0302	1978	--	--	281	160	183	200	343 ^{1/}	--	--	--	--	4,000	3,500	2,500	
Community-Based Integrated Rural Dev.	664-0307	1977	617	--	--	300	--	317	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Central Tunisia Rural Development	* 664-0312	1979	--	--	--	--	1,000	200	2,000 ^{2/}	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,800	
<u>Population Planning</u>																	
Family Planning	664-0224	1968	6,743	6,246	--	450	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Family Planning Services	* 664-0295	1978	--	--	1,459	1,094	1,975	1,950	3,432	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
<u>Health</u>																	
Rural Community Health	* 664-0296	1977	--	--	680	235	320	280	--	3,000	--	--	--	--	1,000	1,000	
Integrated Pre-School Feeding (OPG)	* 664-0297	1977	193	--	453	260	341	300	106	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Kairouan Water Facilities (OPG)	664-0298	1977	345	50	--	170	--	125	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Siliana Water Improvement (OPG)	664-0299	1977	267	188	--	79	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Siliana Rural Centers Water Systems	664-0306	1978	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,000	--	--	1,000	
Central Tunisia Rural Development	* 664-0312	1979	--	--	--	--	400	200	800 ^{3/}	--	--	--	--	--	1,800	--	
<u>Education and Human Resources</u>																	
Management Education	664-0228	1966	1,654	1,566	--	81	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																	
Science and Technology Development	664-0300	1978	--	--	1,538	650	--	700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Science and Technology Dev. Phase II	* 664-0315	1979	--	--	--	--	550	--	1,450	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Total			14,082	10,923	5,724	5,060	5,934	6,107	9,505	6,200				7,000	5,500	6,100	6,700

*Detailed project narrative—See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

^{1/} Plus \$13,810,000 in Loans

^{2/} Plus \$8,200,000 in Loans

^{3/} Plus \$4,000,000 in Loans

TITLE Science and Technology Development - Phase II		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 664-0315		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 79 550	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To increase access of the Tunisian science and technology community to appropriate U.S. technology.

Background: Under the first phase of this project, activities are being carried out in the areas of systems analysis, computer technology, remote sensing, petroleum technology, and pollution control. Except for petroleum technology, which consists solely of U.S. training, each involves both U.S. and in-country training, the latter by short-term U.S. advisors. Each activity is being evaluated to assess its suitability for inclusion in this follow-on project to begin in late FY 79. In addition, investigation is underway of such new activities as solar and wind energy applications for inclusion in the second phase. Particular attention is being devoted to encouraging GOT efforts to create or designate a single institution to coordinate national scientific and technical activities.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOT will provide technical and administrative staff, facilities, base equipment and support costs related to the operation and management of all components of this project. The UNDP is providing technical assistance in areas which complement A.I.D. inputs.

FY 1979 Program: Following evaluation of first-phase programs, consultant services and training will be initiated or continued, as appropriate, in support of output targets.

Beneficiaries: This project will increase the access of Tunisia's scientific and technical community to the means of increasing its contribution to national development. An intermediate beneficiary group will be government administrators who will be provided with tools for better management of development programs. The ultimate beneficiaries will be all elements of the population which derive economic and social benefits from the use of improved technology

for problem-solving. Project emphasis on administrative decentralization, agricultural management and pollution control is designed to insure that the poor majority toward whom Tunisia's development plan is targeted share fully in the project's benefits.

Major Outputs:

1. Application of systems analysis/operations research and computer techniques to decentralization and other government management priorities.
2. Application by Ministry of Agriculture of remote sensing techniques to crop forecasting, climatology, locust control, etc.
3. Studies undertaken of pollution problems in Gabes area and feasibility studies completed for the location of similar laboratories in other areas of industrial expansion.
4. Experimental program using renewable energy sources undertaken in rural areas.
5. Identification of new or expanded areas of U.S.-Tunisian scientific cooperation with application to Tunisian developmental programs.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)
FY 79

Short-term consultants (45 person-months)	360
U.S. participant training (60 person-months)	120
Lab and other equipment, books, and training aids	50
Local support costs	<u>20</u>
Total	550

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	550	1,450	
		Estimated Total Cost	2,000

TITLE Central Tunisia Rural Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition Health		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 664-0312		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		FY 79	(3,600 Loan)	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		5,000	(1,400 Grant)	20,000
PRIOR REFERENCE None		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83		

Purpose: To increase income and employment and improve the quality of life in the steppe-zone area of central Tunisia. To develop and experiment with improved techniques for planning, managing and evaluating rural development programs in poor rural areas of the country.

Background: Beginning in 1976, A.I.D. supported a Rural Development Project (664-0285) and related activities in two districts of Siliana Province typical of a much larger zone of central Tunisia. The initial stage of the project was designed primarily to obtain information about the interplay of various economic, social and administrative factors which would assist in implementing a more comprehensive approach to rural development in similar areas. The Central Tunisia Rural Development program represents a modification and expansion of this project. Based on experience gained to date, A.I.D. proposes to work with a newly created rural development office for central Tunisia to develop and implement a series of interrelated activities designed to improve living standards and increase productivity in a three-province region sharing basic characteristics of steppe-zone Tunisia.

Host Country: The Government of Tunisia will provide staff, facilities and equipment from the technical ministries and provincial administration, as well as co-financing of most of the activities to be undertaken.

FY 1979 Program: Provision of planning and technical advisory services and training will begin. Assistance will be provided for the improvement and/or expansion of small-scale irrigation, the development of potable water systems in small market centers, and the construction and/or improvement of wells in more remote areas.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 200,000 inhabitants of the project area will benefit in varying degree from program activities. The population of central Tunisia is predominantly rural. Per capita

income and the level of government services are much lower than in the northern and coastal areas of the country. The estimated cost per beneficiary is \$100.

Major Outputs:

Multi-year strategy for development of program area formulated and under implementation. Projects designed and implemented in dryland agriculture, small-scale irrigation, health services, potable water systems and small industry. Local planning, management and evaluation staff trained and functioning.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79

Food and Nutrition

Resident advisors (five contract, one direct hire)	575
Short-term consultants (30 pm)	210
Long-term U.S. training for six participants and short-term U.S./third country training for ten participants	115
Local support costs and equipment for planning office	100
Construction costs and materials for small-scale irrigation systems (loan)	1,800

Health

Operational program grant (OPG) for well construction and improvement	400
Construction costs and materials for potable water systems (loan)	1,800

Total 5,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977				To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978				
Estimated through September 30, 1978				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	5,000	15,000	20,000	

TITLE Small Farmer Supervised Credit		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
				FY 79	(Grant 183) (Loan 2,500)	LIFE OF PROJECT Grant: 807 Loan: 20,310
NUMBER 664-0302	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To provide, through a supervised credit program, access to improved agriculture production inputs and technical information necessary to increase the productivity of small and medium-sized farm units.

Background and Progress to Date: Tunisia's Fifth Development Plan (1977-81) places priority in the agriculture sector on increasing production of cereals and animal products, intensifying the utilization of agricultural resources, and reducing under-employment in dryland farming. The Plan emphasizes investment in production activities and notes in particular the need to expand extension and support programs to greater numbers of small and medium-size farmers. A major constraint to achievement of these objectives is inadequate credit for farmers in the target group. This project is designed to provide the credit necessary to give these farmers access to production inputs and new technology. An initial loan of \$4 million is planned for obligation in 1978.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOT will provide operational costs including personnel, materials, vehicles, travel and other incidental expenses. The Government will also provide medium-term loan funds for livestock shelter construction, and maintenance of capital payments for loans not repaid by farmers. Its contributions total over 50% of estimated project costs. Sweden supports a similar activity in a contiguous area.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will continue its loan and grant support to meet agreed output targets. Approximately 2,400 farm units are expected to participate in the second year of the program.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are small and medium-sized dryland farmers of five northern provinces of Tunisia who are generally in the lowest third of the income scale in rural Tunisia. Over 8,000 farmers and their families are expected to

benefit directly during the life of the project. In the long run, the number of beneficiary families will increase and the cost per beneficiary farm family will progressively decrease as loan funds are repaid and relent.

Major Outputs:

	All Years
1. Farm production plans (number)	8,080
2. Production credit extended (\$000)	13,200
3. Livestock purchases (number)	33,120
4. Production inputs financed (units)	
a. Seeds (000 MT)	19
b. Fertilizers (000 MT)	68
c. Mechanized Services (000 hrs.)	1,210

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79

Loan

Short-term fund (for seasonal inputs)	1,740
Medium-term fund (for livestock purchases)	760
Total	2,500

Grant

Two resident advisors	140
Local support costs, training materials, etc.	43
Total	183

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	4,281	3,660		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	4,281	3,660	621	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,683	14,153	21,117	

TITLE Family Planning Services		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 1,975	LIFE OF PROJECT 6,866	
NUMBER 664-0295	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Near East Programs, p. 77		

Purpose: To assist the Government of Tunisia to develop an effective low-cost family planning delivery system for a large portion of the population in the reproductive age, with emphasis on villages and households including the poorest and most rural areas.

Background and Progress to Date: The Tunisian Family Planning Agency has made significant progress since 1973 in expanding and improving its family planning program. Over 1,250 field workers are now employed in the program and contraceptives and services are available in 482 centers. Currently over 18% of the total number of women of child bearing age are active users of contraceptives. Tunisia's family planning program places priority on establishing a community-based contraceptive distribution system with emphasis on improved and expanded family planning services through both commercial and government clinic channels.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOT provides staff, training, medical equipment and facilities, and research and evaluation services. The IBRD, UN, Norway, Belgium, and Luxembourg have provided related technical assistance, capital equipment and infrastructure, commodities and administrative services.

FY 1979 Program: The project will continue to support an expanded delivery system in the rural areas, voluntary sterilization services, training of paramedical personnel and outreach workers and supply of contraceptives, audiovisual and medical equipment.

Beneficiaries: Target beneficiaries are approximately 1,000,000 couples. This target group includes women of child bearing age who constitute 47% of the total female population. Assuming an increase in the user rate to 35% by 1982, project cost per acceptor will be approximately \$19. This figure understates the project's cost effectiveness as it does not take into account continued services after A.I.D. funding terminates.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Effective low-cost community-based contraceptive distribution systems	
Trained cadre of medical and paramedical personnel	1,580
Well-equipped and effectively functioning network of MCH/FP clinics	562
Expanded information, education and communication program with emphasis on rural areas	
Strengthened research and evaluation capability, including management monitoring system	
Training centers established	3
Commercial distribution of orals and condoms established	
Total number of women in child bearing age as active continuing acceptors	35%
 <u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	
	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
U.S. short-term technicians (gynecology, paramedical training - 10 pm)	100
Training in the U.S. (20 pm)	32
In-country training costs	136
Contraceptive supplies and community-based distribution research	438
Other costs (e.g., drugs, equipment, support services, information, education and communication programs, evaluation)	<u>1,269</u>
Total	1,975

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,459	1,094		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,459	1,094	365	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,975	3,432	6,866	

TITLE Agricultural Training and Technology Transfer			FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
					FY 79	LIFE OF PROJECT	1,806
NUMBER 664-0304			PRIOR REFERENCE		INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Near East Programs, p. 74		FY 78	FY 81	FY 82
		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To develop a cadre of agricultural experts with the level of skills necessary for the expansion of services and research support to Tunisia's small and medium-sized farmers.

Background: The Tunisian Government has identified a number of critical technical and manpower constraints to achievement of agricultural sector goals. These include insufficient skilled manpower and resources directed to research and agronomic experimentation; the need for a technological package adapted to small and medium-size farm units; and an inadequately trained cadre of experts in specialized fields of agriculture, forestry, hydraulics and fisheries. As a result, the new Five Year Plan for the agriculture sector for 1977-81 emphasizes: (1) increasing the number of trained personnel; (2) strengthening existing and creating new training institutions; (3) expanding applied research; and (4) developing technologies adapted to the needs of small and medium-size farms. This project is designed to help the Tunisian Government meet these specialized training and research needs. Although this program was originally expected to begin in late FY 1977, completion of project design -- which is being undertaken in cooperation with a U.S. land-grant university -- has taken somewhat longer than anticipated.

Host Country: The GOT provides participant salaries, facilities, logistic support and international travel.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will continue its support of M.S. and short-term training programs, and will provide additional short-term consultant services in specialized fields.

Beneficiaries: Immediate beneficiaries are the Tunisian recipients of training and consultant services. Ultimate beneficiaries are small and medium-sized farmers (about 600,000) who at present suffer most from the lack of comprehensive technical agricultural

support. The cost per ultimate beneficiary is \$3 per farm family.

Major Outputs:

	All Years
Agricultural specialists trained to M.S. level	50
Technicians given short-term technical training	34
Technicians trained in international seminars and workshops	32
Consultant reports and studies	27
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u> (\$ thousands)	
	FY 79
Academic training in U.S. for 20 continuing, and 15 new participants	357
Short-term U.S. training for eight Tunisians	32
International seminars and workshops	44
Short-term consultants	120
Training materials and library support	38
Other local support costs	11
Total	602

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	380	190		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	380	190	190	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	602	824	1,806	

TITLE Livestock Feed Production and Utilization		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 563		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,055
NUMBER 664-0293	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Near East Programs, p. 73		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To develop a Tunisian Government capability to reach the small livestock farmer with modern technology in forage production, feed utilization and livestock management.

Background and Progress to Date: Using tested agronomic and livestock management technology developed in Tunisia during recent years, project technicians and their counterparts are establishing a network of on-farm demonstrations of autumn and spring planted forages under rain-fed and irrigated conditions in livestock raising regions of 14 provinces. Farmers and agents are being introduced to new hay and pasture crops, cultural practices and crop/livestock management systems. Confined grazing, selective breeding, internal/external pest control and other techniques are increasing cattle and sheep production. The U.S. technicians are upgrading the technical competence and skills of their counterparts through the demonstration/performance method. During FY 77 and FY 78 a total of six M.S. level participants departed for training in the U.S. Because of the project's initial success, its scope has been expanded and life-of-project costs consequently increased.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOT provides staff and facilities for the Tunisian livestock office. Germany, Canada, the Netherlands and Austria have provided related technical assistance, commodities and administrative services.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will continue to provide technical personnel, consultants, commodities and training to meet the scheduled output targets.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are rural people, specifically farmers who operate small private farms of two to ten hectares with a family income ranging from subsistence to a few hundred dollars per year. By the end of the project an estimated 100,000 farmers in 14 provinces will have participated in the pro-

ject activity. The cost per beneficiary during the life of the project is \$21; however, additional farmers will benefit from the project after its completion.

Major Outputs:

	Cumulative	
	FY 77	All Years
M.S. degree trained specialists	-	12
Trained production specialists for staffing provincial offices	10	50
Cattle feeding demonstrations	50	328
Forage seed production demonstrations	80	3,600
Forage seed production (tons)	1,000	17,500
Livestock extension service reporting and analysis system (number of reporting agents)	5	88

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)

	FY 79
Six USDA technicians plus short-term consultants	429
Long-term U.S. academic training for six continuing participants, and short-term U.S. training for six participants	124
Demonstration equipment	10
Total	563

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	504	294	210	U.S. Department of Agriculture
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	438	581		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	942	875	67	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	563	550	2,055	

TITLE Rural Community Health		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 664-0296		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 320 (Grant)	LIFE OF PROJECT	1,000 Grant 3,000 Loan
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80
PRIOR REFERENCE Congressional Advice No. 29 dated 11/21/77					

Purpose: To restructure the non-physician health manpower components of the primary care system and install the new system in an expanded network of new and renovated facilities in two of Tunisia's least developed provinces.

Background and Progress to Date: Environmental health is Tunisia's principal health problem, caused by inadequate sanitation and nutrition and lack of preventive health programs. Over-concentration on curative rather than preventive health care is the rule. Primary health care services are generally not available to the rural populace. A recent health sector study suggested the need to reduce the health system's physician-dependence by restructuring the jobs of front-line workers and retraining these para-professionals to carry out expanded duties. The study also analyzed equipment and infrastructure requirements. The project, based on this study, is being undertaken in two of the poorest provinces in Tunisia, where 40 rural health centers are to be constructed or renovated and their staffs trained in preventive medicine.

A \$3 million loan was authorized in FY 77 for construction and equipment requirements.

Host Country: The GOT provides health services budget, purchase/rental of additional rural facilities, personnel and 25% of construction/renovation costs.

FY 1979 Program: The contract team will conduct training programs for non-physician personnel using a new curriculum; 50% of the centers should be constructed with equipment installed and staff in place. The average cost per center constructed/renovated is \$75,000.

Beneficiaries: The project beneficiaries are families in the rural provinces of Sidi Bou Zid and Siliana. The target group comprises

80% of the population of 400,000 residing in these provinces or 320,000 people for a cost per beneficiary of \$12.

Major Outputs:

	All Years
Curriculum and short-term training program developed for health workers	3
Health personnel trained in primary health programs	250
Preventive health intern program tested/developed/established	1
Health facilities constructed/renovated/equipped	40

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Three contract field technicians, (36 pm) short-term consultants and project coordinator (seven pm)	251
Training materials	12
Field trials	50
Short-term U.S. training for two participants	7
Total	320

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	3,000	-	3,000	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	680	1,235		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	3,680	1,235	2,445	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	320	-	4,000	

TITLE Integrated Preschool Feeding (OPG)		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 341	LIFE OF PROJECT	1,093
NUMBER 664-0297	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Congressional Advice No. 195 dated 7/26/77	FY 77	FY 80	OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To increase the effectiveness of preschool feeding programs and integrate preventive health and nutritional education components into on-going programs.

Background and Progress to Date: The PL 480 Title II pre-school feeding program in Tunisia was designed to improve nutrition of 3-to 6-year-old children from needy families. CARE/Medico and Catholic Relief Services, which operate the preschool program, proposed that it be revised to serve as a means of transmitting information on health and nutrition education to provide longer-term benefit to a larger target group. Grant agreements were signed in late FY 77 and both agencies are now recruiting staff, preparing an improved management system for the distribution of food, and organizing seminars to train their own and Tunisian social affairs and public health staff involved in project implementation.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOT provides personnel from the Ministries of Public Health and Social Affairs, the National Institute of Nutrition and the National Committee for Social Solidarity. CARE/MEDICO and Catholic Relief Services provide administrative support. The Peace Corps has agreed to assign volunteer trainers to the project.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will finance personnel costs for in-service training and seminars; production of educational materials, furniture and equipment for the centers; and other local support costs including repair and maintenance.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries are approximately 160,000 children below six years of age from poor families and their mothers. The project cost per child benefitted is less than \$7. The educational component of the project will also indirectly benefit other family members.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Regional officials oriented and social workers, nurses and voluntary agency staff trained in applied preventive health and nutrition.	X
Research on effectiveness of public health nurses, retrained social workers and other staff.	X
Feeding centers modified where necessary for program implementation (number)	449
Establishment of clinical screening, referral and health record keeping system at feeding centers.	X
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u> (\$ thousands)	
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel costs	61
Training and seminars for social workers, nurses and field staff	37
Educational materials, furniture and equipment for centers	103
Other project support (travel, maintenance, administrative support)	<u>140</u>
Total	341

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	193	-	193	CARE/Medico Catholic Relief Services
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	453	260		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	646	260	386	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	341	106	1,093	

COUNTRY: TUNISIA

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-77	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977			
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	10.3	13.2	11.7	0.9	64.1			
LOANS.....	-	-	2.3	-	53.8			
GRANTS.....	10.3	13.2	9.4	0.9	10.3			
A. AID AND PREDECES.....	2.3	2.2	2.5	0.4	10.9			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	6.2			
GRANTS.....	2.3	2.2	2.5	0.4	4.7			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.).... (-)	(-)	(-)			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	6.9	10.1	7.9	0.2	52.7			
LOANS.....	-	-	2.3	-	47.6			
GRANTS.....	6.9	10.1	5.6	0.2	5.1			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	2.3	-	47.6			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	-	2.3	-	6.9			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	40.7			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	6.9	10.1	5.6	0.2	5.1			
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.	4.0	9.2	4.6	0.1	0.5			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	2.9	0.9	1.0	0.1	4.6			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.5			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.5			
PEACE CORPS.....	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.5			
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	4.3	7.2	15.6	10.1				
LOANS.....	2.5	5.0	15.0	10.0				
GRANTS.....	1.8	2.2	0.6	0.1				
A. MAP GRANTS.....	1.8	2.2	0.6	0.1				
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	2.5	5.0	15.0	10.0				
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-				
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	*	-	-	-				
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-				
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	14.6	20.4	27.3	11.0				
LOANS.....	2.5	5.0	17.3	10.0				
GRANTS.....	12.1	15.4	10.0	1.0				
OTHER US LOANS.....	-	-	8.4	14.3	-			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	-	-	8.4	14.3	-			
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

(Millions of Dollars) CP 79-18

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ¹
TOTAL	61.6	3.0	94.3	337.1
TRD	56.9	-	89.5	404.4
IPC	-	-	-	20.7
IDA	*	-	4.8	70.1
AFDB	3.8	3.0	-	19.3
UNDP	0.9	-	0.2	34.7
Other UN	-	-	-	7.9
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.K.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	121.2	164.9	768.8	
France	43.2	57.1	287.4	
Germany	29.3	38.6	181.5	
Canada	12.9	15.6	84.2	
Italy	7.3	20.6	66.0	
Sweden	13.5	11.7	59.9	
Belgium	8.0	9.6	45.5	
Other	7.0	11.7	44.3	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1973-76	
TOTAL	68.1	11.2	93.8	
UAE	20.8	-	32.1	
Saudi Arabia	19.5	-	20.9	
Qatar	15.0	5.0	20.0	
Libya	-	-	8.0	
Kuwait	7.8	-	7.8	
Iraq	5.0	-	5.0	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1964-77	
TOTAL	85.0	16.0	251.0	
USSR	55.0	-	82.0	
Eastern Europe	30.0	-	113.0	
China	-	16.0	56.0	

^P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only. UAE-United Arab Emirates.

* LESS THAN \$50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

Yemen Arab Republic

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

CP 79-16

COUNTRY: YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 5,632
 Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 200
 per capita
 Average / ~~xxxx~~ GNP annual growth rate...(1965-1974) n.a.
 Life expectancy(1975) 37 years
 Literacy rate.....(1975) 8.0% ,Male n.a. ,Female n.a.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural
 production growth rate.....() n.a.
 Annual per capita agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1963-1975) 0.5%
 Food production per capita(dollars) n.a.
 Major subsistence crop..... sorghum
 % of arable land.....(1975) 75%
 Major cash crop.....
 % of arable land.....(1975) n.a.
 Major exports.....(1976) cotton, coffee, hides & skins
 Major agricultural exports.....(1976) cotton, coffee, hides & skins
 Value of all exports
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 13, (75) 11, (76) 8
 Exports to U.S.
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) -, (75) -, (76) 1
 Major agricultural imports.....(1976) sugar, grain
 Value of all imports
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 191, (75) 295, (76) 414
 Imports from U.S.
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 4, (75) 5, (76) 17
 Trade balance, last 3 years.....(1974) -178, (75) -284, (76) -406
 Main trading partners... Japan, India, Australia
 Official international reserves,
 gross holdings, last 3 years...(1974) 199, (75) 337, (76) 720

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years.....(1974) 181, (75) 224, (76) 261
 Total domestic revenues
 (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 44, (74) 61, (75) 84
 Central government total
 expenditures, last 3 years
 (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) 72, (74) 102, (74) 144
 Deficit or surplus
 (\$ millions,U.S.).....(1973) -28, (74) -41, (75) -60
 Defense expenditures, last 3 years
 as % of total expenditures..... n.a.
 as % of GNP..... n.a.
 Service payments on external public
 debt as % of goods and non-factor
 services, latest..... n.a.

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$6.9 million
 as % of country central government
 expenditures..... 4.8%
 as % of country imports of goods
 and services..... 2.3%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population
 15 years of age and below...(1975) 47% (15/40) 32% (40+) 21%
 Population growth rate....(1970-1971) 2.9% (1976-1977) 3.0%
 Proportion of population in
 urban areas.....(1976) 9.0% () n.a.
 Proportion of labor force in
 agriculture.....(1975) 75%
 Major causes of mortality...() n.a.
 Major causes of morbidity...() n.a. (Intestinal diseases, TB, Malaria)
 Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1975) 159
 People per doctor.....(1975) 17,700

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

PROGRAM SUMMARY								CP 79-13
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>								
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
1977								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Grants . . .	15,513	1,853	-	12,430	915	315		
Total . . .	15,513	1,853	-	12,430	915	315		
1978								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Grants . . .	5,540	2,295	-	1,138	1,522	585		
Total . . .	5,540	2,295	-	1,138	1,522	585		
1979								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Grants . . .	11,448	5,460	-	1,673	3,380	935		
Total . . .	11,448	5,460	-	1,673	3,380	935		

Yemen plays an important role in the Arabian Peninsula, an area of major U.S. political and economic interests. Over half the population of the peninsula is Yemeni. Over 600,000 Yemeni immigrant workers are employed in Saudi Arabia and are very important to that country's economy. Broad-based development progress in Yemen and the continuation of the government's moderate foreign policy are important to stability in the peninsula. U.S. assistance also reflects a humanitarian concern to alleviate the widespread, extreme poverty in Yemen, especially in rural areas.

In FY 1979, technical assistance and P.L. 480 Title II are proposed, principally to improve agriculture, help meet basic human needs in rural areas and to train the people and develop the institutional capabilities needed to convert Yemen's rapidly rising financial resources into development benefits.

Development Overview

Yemen is among both the most primitive and the most affluent of the least developed countries. Over \$1 billion per year is being sent to the five million residents of Yemen by Yemeni migrant workers in the Gulf countries. Per capita GNP, estimated at \$510 in 1977, has more than doubled in the past three years. Foreign exchange reserves and tax revenues are increasing by over 50% a year. But the trained manpower and institutional capacities do not exist to translate these funds rapidly into improved health, education, and productivity. The lack of basic services puts Yemen near the bottom of the development scale.

A unique set of development difficulties faces Yemen. Under the conservative, religious rule of the Imams, Yemen was isolated for centuries from the modern world. The overthrow of the last Imam in 1962 was followed by eight years of civil war. The present republican government, established in 1970, still seeks to extend its control over some tribal areas. Central government agencies and educational institutions are embryonic. An inadequate transportation network impedes the development of internal markets and rural communities. The climate and terrain are harsh, and water is extremely scarce. Yemen faces labor shortages, and the workforce is 90% illiterate. Marginal agricultural land is being abandoned, and mountain terraces laboriously built by hand over centuries are crumbling in some areas. The population growth rate is probably 3% despite infant mortality to age five of about 45%. Only a quarter of school-age children, 5% of whom were female, were in school in 1974-75. Women are still highly restricted socially, though this is changing rapidly as they assume the tasks of absent men. Widespread use of qat, a narcotic leaf, drains health and productivity.

Socio-Economic Performance

Yet modernization is occurring rapidly, fueled by the financial inflows from remittances and Gulf States' aid. Local Development Associations have been formed in

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

many areas and are engaged in often substantial self-help activities. Yemen's first Five-Year Plan (1977-81) places greater emphasis on strengthening basic health services and education, as well as on the physical infrastructure needed to overcome the isolation of many regions.

Yemen is trying to reduce food imports by upgrading small farm productivity. Emphasis is given in many donor-financed rural development activities to increasing production in the face of labor shortages.

While family planning is rudimentary, the Yemen Family Planning Association was recently formed, a significant step in so traditional a society.

External Donors

The Arab countries and the World Bank furnish the bulk of Yemen's development resources. Saudi Arabia underwrites Yemen's annual budget deficit. West Germany and other European countries also contribute substantially, mainly to construction projects. Eastern Bloc activities are decreasing in scope, but are still significant in health. Yemen's Central Planning Office provides for donor coordination, and A.I.D. collaborates closely in areas of mutual interest with the World Bank and other donors.

A.I.D. Program Emphasis

Since the lack of trained people and institutional capacity is a greater problem than lack of money, A.I.D.'s program emphasizes training and technical assistance rather than large capital projects. Projects in agriculture, health, nutrition, and education are designed to develop host country capabilities at central government and local levels, and at the same time to bring tangible benefits rapidly to the poor majority. A major participant training program will reduce skilled manpower shortages in key areas, and new projects are proposed to improve the technical faculty at the national university and begin teacher training programs. A Title XII relationship with U.S. land grant universities is sought

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	30	27	29
PASA ^c	1	1	2
Contract	9	9	20
Total	40	37	51
Participants^d			
Noncontract	175	159	145
Contract	4	--	--
Total	179	159	145

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS CP 79-08			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	621	425	304
Grants	3,850	9,000	11,794
Total A.I.D.	4,471	9,425	12,098
P.L. 480**			
Title I	--	--	--
Title II	581	1,614	2,493
Total P.L. 480	581	1,614	2,493
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	5,052	11,039	14,591

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY
(In 000MT/\$000)

CP 79-14

Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat						
Rice						
Feedgrains						
Vegoil						
Non-food						
Title I Total						
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		389		622		2,174
World Food Programs .		192		992		319
Gov't.-to-Gov't.						
Title II Total		581		1,614		2,493
Total P.L. 480		581		1,614		2,493

MISSION DIRECTOR Robert G. Huesmann

to strengthen agricultural development planning and management. Continuing projects include research and extension in sorghum and millet, horticultural crops, and poultry, provision of more potable water in rural areas, and strengthening of key government institutions in water resource management.

U.S. Private Voluntary Organizations also make an important contribution, especially at the local level where we seek to mobilize private savings and strengthen Local Development Associations' self-help efforts. Also planned is a project to introduce small-scale technology appropriate to village level development.

A Title II program complements efforts to meet basic needs and stimulate development at the local level.

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

CP 79-03

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 78		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 78	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Expenditures	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Poultry Development	* 279-0019	1975	1,377	1,014	315	375	240	400	---								
Tropical and Sub-Tropical Horticulture	* 279-0024	1976	872	214	200	425	450	430	535								
Agriculture Research and Development	* 279-0030	1976	1,311	526	600	809	500	800	889								
Rural Development (Phase I)	279-0031	1977	1,040	---	---	480	---	550	---								
Community Based Rural Development (Phase II)	* 279-0055	1979	---	---	---	---	600	200	1,800								
Land Classification/Soil Survey	* 279-0042	1978	---	---	600	350	---	250	---								
Local Resources for Development	* 279-0045	1979	---	---	---	---	1,515	1,000	6,985								
Appropriate Village Technology	* 279-0046	1979	---	---	---	---	955	600	645								
Agricultural Development Support	* 279-0052	1978	---	---	580	300	1,200	500	3,220								
<u>Health</u>																	
Rural Water Supply	279-0022	1973	5,046	4,203	210	1,053	---	---	---								
Water Supply Systems Management	* 279-0028	1977	1,406	---	928	900	145	600	507								
Applied Health Nutrition	279-0035	1976	308	194	---	114	---	---	---								
Taiz Water and Sewerage Design (Tariff Study)	279-0027	1975	185	165	---	20	---	---	---	1,350	621	---	---	---	425	---	304
Taiz Water and Sewerage Design	279-U001	1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	---								
Small Rural Water Projects	* 279-0044	1979	---	---	---	---	1,528	828	2,317								
Al-Olofy Hospital	279-0034	1976	100	100	---	---	---	---	---								
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>																	
Training for YAR Development	279-0020	1973	2,445	1,590	---	855	---	---	---								
Development Training II	* 279-0040	1978	---	---	1,522	1,482	2,130	2,000	11,935								
Secondary and University Science Education	* 279-0053	1979	---	---	---	---	700	400	2,800								
Teacher Training for Rural Primary and Secondary Schools	* 279-0054	1979	---	---	---	---	550	300	1,600								
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																	
Water and Mineral Survey	279-0025	1974	1,586	1,469	---	117	---	---	---								
Water Resources Planning and Management	* 279-0043	1978	---	---	560	200	935	910	1,795								
Special Development Fund	279-0033	1976	49	28	25	20	---	26	---								
Taiz Water and Sewerage Construction	279-0039	1977	10,000	---	---	1,500	---	2,000	---								
Total			25,725	9,503	5,540	9,000	11,448	11,794	35,028	1,350	621	---	---	---	425	---	304

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Teacher Training for Rural Primary and Secondary Schools		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 279-0054		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 79 550	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,150	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83

Purpose: To improve the quality of primary and secondary teaching in Yemen.

Background: Yemen's educational needs are largely unmet at every level. One of the most critical deficiencies is the poor quality of education in the rural primary and secondary schools. Although some rural schools have Saudi and Egyptian teachers, the majority are staffed by dropouts from Yemen's secondary schools who lack adequate basic education and training skills. Given the length of time needed to train a new cadre of fully qualified teachers, Yemen must continue to rely on its present relatively unskilled teachers for at least another decade. In the interim, the Yemen Government is seeking ways to provide the present school-age population with a more adequate education. The results of this effort will affect for many years the course of economic and social development in Yemen and the extent to which the Yemenis themselves direct and participate in their development.

A.I.D. has recently been asked by the Yemen Government, in consultation with UNESCO and other concerned donors, to mount a project designed to address these interim needs. Although still in the early stages of development, the project will train selected Yemeni instructors as teacher trainers. They in turn will conduct on-the-job training and in-service training for teachers in teaching techniques and basic subject matter areas such as math and languages. This approach is selected as the most cost-effective way of achieving maximum widespread improvement in Yemen's education system.

Host Country and Other Donors: The host country will provide personnel, salaries, and facilities. UNESCO will provide advisors, and the Peace Corps will provide assistant training advisors. Over the next five years, the IBRD will construct and equip

teacher training institutes and vocational training schools that will address the longer-run need for continued teacher training.

FY 1979 Program: Initial U.S. funding will provide a two-year contract with an academic institution to design a teacher training program within the Ministry of Education.

Beneficiaries: Over the life-of-project, an estimated 50 trainees will have imparted new teaching techniques to at least 10,000 rural teachers. This in turn should benefit approximately 400,000 rural school children, for a cost to A.I.D. of \$5 per child.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Institutional administrative staff	--
Trained in-country teacher trainers	50
Rural teachers trained	10,000
School administrators trained	140
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u> (\$ thousands)	
	FY 79
Institutional contract--one full-time educational specialist for two years	370
Commodities--instructional materials, vehicle	160
Local support costs	<u>20</u>
Total	550

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977				Academic institution to be selected; Peace Corps
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978				
Estimated through September 30, 1978				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	550	1,600	2,150	

TITLE Secondary and University Science Education		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 700		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,500
NUMBER 279-0053	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY84
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To improve the quality of science education at Sana University and within Yemen's secondary schools.

Background: Sana University, Yemen's only post-secondary educational institution, was established in 1970. The University's dependency on outside expertise, especially in the sciences, is reflected in their Faculty of Science which is largely staffed by non-Yemeni instructors. In order to reduce the country's dependence on foreign staff at the University as well as for technical and scientific expertise in the Government, the Yemen Government attaches high priority to training a cadre of Yemen nationals. Arab donors are helping develop the physical plant at the Faculty of Science. However, if the science curriculum is to reflect appropriate modern knowledge and techniques responsive to the development needs of Yemen, the assistance of curriculum specialists for undergraduate programs is urgently required. Early in FY 1978, the Government of Yemen asked A.I.D. to assist with the establishment of a modern science curriculum at the University. It is also expected as part of this project that the specialists will assist in developing a more relevant secondary school science curriculum. Given the short time since receipt of their request, the project is still in the early stages of definition.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Yemen Government will provide counterpart staff, salaries, and facilities. UNESCO will coordinate its efforts at overall curriculum reform with A.I.D.'s work on the science curriculum, and Kuwait will continue funding construction of the University's physical plant.

FY 1979 Program: Initial U.S. funding will provide one specialist each in math/statistics and earth sciences/geology for two years and related laboratory equipment and textbooks.

Beneficiaries: This project will directly benefit future Yemeni university science graduates who will be involved in projects concerning geology, rural electrification, desalinization, solar energy use, water resources, and agriculture. In turn these projects will benefit all levels of Yemen society including the rural masses. Improvement of the secondary school science curriculum will directly benefit rural secondary school graduates, and those who in turn benefit from their improved productivity.

Major Outputs: (All Years)

Improved science curriculum at Sana University
Improved national secondary school science curriculum
Equipped lab facilities

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Two full-time faculty consultants for two years	400
Lab equipment and textbooks	250
Local project support costs	<u>50</u>
Total	700

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977				United States academic institution to be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978				
Estimated through September 30, 1978				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	700	2,800	3,500	

PROGRAM: YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Local Resources for Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
				FY 79	1,515	LIFE OF PROJECT
						8,500
NUMBER	279-0045	NEW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE		
GRANT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING	<input type="checkbox"/>	
				None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83
						ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To stimulate local participation, self-help, and the productive investment of private savings in locally initiated community projects.

Background: A.I.D. seeks to accelerate rural development in Yemen, by helping local self-governing entities (Local Development Associations (LDAs)) enlarge their capacity to undertake community development activities and to stimulate the investment of private savings in the process. Throughout Yemen, locally elected committees are being formed to initiate and manage local development activities. The LDAs use local tax revenues to mount projects. Thus, a pattern of decentralized development effort is beginning in rural Yemen. The LDAs are organized in a Confederation of Yemeni Development Associations, which could provide the vehicle for the stronger LDAs to assist the others. The central government has little capacity to provide any services to the LDAs.

In addition, the LDAs have the opportunity to mobilize local savings for local development, as a considerable portion of the remittances sent home by Yemenis working abroad is held as cash balances in villages. Under certain conditions, villagers are willing to contribute a share of this income for development projects. The project will encourage the LDAs to undertake development activities such as potable water, irrigation, crop protection, and construction of health and education facilities by providing the LDAs with matching funds and technical assistance to improve their capacity to plan and to manage such activities.

Host Country and Other Donors: The host government and local beneficiaries will contribute the majority of project costs. The LDAs will supply labor, building materials, and cash. The central government will provide technical assistance, administrative

support, and cash grants. An Irish voluntary agency will provide six technical advisors working in coordination with the A.I.D. contractor/grantee to be selected.

FY 1979 Program: For each of an estimated 14 sub-projects, A.I.D. will provide up to \$25,000 in matching grants through the Fixed Amount Reimbursement mechanism. The self-help input will be in the form of money, materials, and labor. Contract advisors will provide assistance and training in project planning, management, and evaluation techniques in necessary technical areas.

Beneficiaries: It is roughly estimated that each of 240 sub-projects will directly benefit 200 families, for a total of 48,000 families benefitting. The cost per beneficiary to A.I.D. for the life-of-project is approximately \$25. Most of the people are among the poor majority in rural areas. The apparent high level of this preliminary unit cost estimate reflects labor shortages, inflation, and the rapid rate of income increases in Yemen. The estimate will be analyzed closely and hopefully reduced as project design progresses.

Major Outputs: All Years

Development projects in such areas as agriculture, health, education, nutrition, rural works, and enterprise development 240

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)

	FY 79
32 development projects (at \$25,000)	800
Contractor/grantee personnel (5 people, 60 pm)	510
Local personnel and in-country training	105
Commodities--vehicles, construction equipment	100
Total	1,515

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,515	6,985	8,500	

TITLE Appropriate Village Technology		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79	955	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,600
NUMBER 279-0046	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To develop appropriate technologies for use in rural households and villages in such areas as improved food storage and processing, sanitation, and energy use.

Background: There is now little attention in Yemen given to improving the quality of life of rural people by identifying and extending appropriate village technologies. Significant potential exists for improvement in household food storage (where estimates of losses run as high as 25%), sanitation, energy (through conservation and identification of alternative energy sources) and for the reduction of menial labor requirements (e.g., grain threshing and grinding, carrying water).

Yemen's labor costs are high because of outmigration. At the same time, the flow of remittances back to Yemen make local investment in technology possible. This project is designed to identify village/farm problems and constraints to the development of appropriate technology, develop and introduce implements to increase the productivity of peasants and small farmers, and evaluate and test other appropriate technologies at the village level. The project will also focus on institutionalizing an ongoing village technology research and development effort. Recommended technologies would be turned over to the private sector for either import or local production and in-country marketing.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Yemen Government will provide counterpart staff and trainees, workshop facilities, and assistance with demonstrations. Other donors involved with mechanization—the Dutch, British, and West Germans--will assist in development and extension of improved technology.

FY 1979 Program: Baseline surveys, a technology inventory, and

initial experimentation will begin under an institutional contract for technical services.

Beneficiaries: The major focus of the project will be on technologies designed to reduce inefficient menial labor demands on small farmers, peasants, and women in order to increase their productivity and well being. The number of beneficiaries and the A.I.D. cost per beneficiary cannot yet be computed.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Sector technology surveys (food, water/sanitation/energy)	3
Feasibility/alternative technology identification studies	7
Prototypes developed and tested	18
Pilot demonstrations in rural areas	12
Design packages to private industry	
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Institutional contract	
Two technicians (24 pm)	300
Short-term consultants (20 pm)	125
Commodities (prototype equipment, vehicles)	400
Local costs (pilot testing and demonstration)	<u>130</u>
Total	955

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977				To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978				
Estimated through September 30, 1978				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	955	645	1,600	

TITLE Agricultural Development Support		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 279-0052		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be transmitted	FY 79	1,200	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To improve Yemen's capacity for agricultural development through improved planning and institutional development.

Background: Yemen has few trained agriculturists. Most work is carried on by foreign experts. Agricultural institutions in research, education, and extension are weak or non-existent. There is a massive job of training and institution building required if Yemen is to develop the capability to manage the development of the agriculture sector. This will involve a very long-term effort. The proposed project is designed to address these needs by supporting a long-term commitment (under Title XII) by United States institutions to aid in developing Yemen's agriculture. Initial discussions with the Yemen Government about the possibility of this kind of assistance began only in September 1977. Although many details remain to be worked out, these early discussions indicate the urgency of the requirement.

Host Country and Other Donors: The exact nature of host country and other donor inputs cannot be specified at this time. However, host country institutions in agriculturally related activities will provide counterparts and trainees and will contribute personnel and material support in facilitating and participating in training, extension, and research activities. A.I.D. and the selected American universities will work closely with other donors in the agricultural sector.

FY 1979 Program: After initial identification of priorities in FY 1978 and FY 1979, the Title XII university, A.I.D., and the Ministry of Agriculture will accelerate joint activities in research, education, and extension.

Beneficiaries: The immediate benefit of this project will be to the host country institutions involved in agricultural development. As this translates into improved agriculture development

programs, Yemeni living in rural areas (90% of Yemen's population) will be the ultimate beneficiaries. With the increasing involvement of women in Yemeni agriculture (a consequence of the continuing emigration of male laborers), a major focus of research under this project will be on the techniques for increasing the productivity of women in Yemen's agricultural development.

Major Outputs: Major long-term outputs are expected to include: (1) a thorough agricultural sector analysis; (2) a pool of country-specific knowledge and expertise in all agriculture related fields on which to draw as needed; and (3) a series of proposals for future project assistance to increase required planning and institutional capabilities needed for agricultural development.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Contract with consortium	
3 long-term technicians (36 pm)	450
10 short-term consultants (30 pm)	250
5 participant trainees (84 pm)	90
Commodities, supplies	40
Administrative support (housing, vehicles, travel)	<u>370</u>
Total	1,200

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977				To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	580	300		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	580	300	280	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,200	3,220	5,000	

TITLE Water Resources Planning and Management		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 279-0043		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Near East Program, page 106	FY 79 935	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,290	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	

Purpose: To institutionalize within the Yemen Government's Department of Hydrology (DOH) the capability to collect, analyze, and disseminate hydrological information in support of government development objectives.

Background and Progress to Date: Yemen's climate ranges from semi-arid to arid and is characterized by irregular and sporadic rainfall on extremely rugged terrain. Most activities, human and developmental, are limited by or dependent on the availability of water. Public and private investment decisions in industry, agriculture, and related sectors must be based on a sound knowledge of water resources. The Government of Yemen recognizes that optimum use and management of water requires an inventory of the occurrence, quantity, and quality of groundwater, and the ability of trained local personnel to interpret this data. The government is also increasingly aware of the need for a broader institutional capability to provide information on water resources. An A.I.D.-funded project terminating in FY 1977 (Water and Mineral Survey of North Yemen) developed an initial but limited ability within the DOH to design and conduct water surveys. This project will strengthen the DOH by building additional required capabilities, primarily through on-the-job training.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Yemen Government will provide counterpart staff, salaries, facilities, and equipment.

This project will complement other donor activities in the water sector. Donors active in water projects will contribute data or allow records to be kept on water usage and availability in their project areas.

FY 1979 Program: Hydrological data on ground and surface water as well as meteorological data will continue to be collected. In-

country training in collection, logging, and analysis of data will continue. Experts in sedimentation, electric logging, geophysics, and satellite imagery will make short-term visits to Yemen, and participant training will continue.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries are those trained and the Department of Hydrology. The ultimate beneficiaries are the large segment of the Yemen population at all levels that stand to benefit from improved water use management.

Major Outputs:

	All Years
DOH established	1
Returned participants working at DOH	10
Stream-gauging stations functioning	30
Flood crest stations functioning	50
Studies completed	10
Test wells dug	20

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands) FY 79
2 USGS ground water hydrologists (2 py) plus short-term assistance (2 py)	405
Participant training (72 pm)	93
Commodities (construction supplies for small warehouse, well logging equipment, stream gauges, pumps, replacement parts)	360
Local operating costs	77
Total	935

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	--	--	--	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	560	200		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	560	200	360	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	935	1,795	3,290	

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

TITLE Development Training II		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 2,130		LIFE OF PROJECT 15,587
NUMBER 279-0040 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Near East Programs, p. 105		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 86

Purpose: To strengthen the Yemen Arab Republic Government's (YARG's) capacity to plan and manage development programs by increasing the supply of trained personnel in priority technical and managerial fields, and by helping to develop an initial government capacity in human resources planning.

Background and Progress to Date: Lacking adequate higher-level educational institutions within Yemen, the YARG must continue to send most students abroad for training. Shortages of adequately trained public servants are a critical obstacle to Yemen's development. A.I.D. helped address this problem through participant training support since 1973. However, considerably more assistance is required to develop an adequate cadre of competent government personnel. The project provides both graduate and undergraduate academic training and short-term non-degree professional training in key development fields where there are shortages. It also seeks to build an institutional capability within the Yemen Government to identify training needs, establish priorities, select candidates, and establish follow-up procedures to ensure the proper placement and use of returned students. At the same time, two separate new projects are proposed to begin developing Yemen's in-country educational capabilities and eventually reduce the need for training abroad.

Host Country and Other Donors: The YARG will provide staff salaries, office space, equipment, and secretarial services for human resources specialists, plus departure costs and partial international travel for participants.

The UNDP, other Western donors, and the USSR also provide scholarships and training.

FY 1979 Program: During FY 1979, A.I.D. will support the continued selection and training of participants for long- and

short-term training in the United States and in third countries. Advisory services to the Government's central training coordination staff will continue.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of the project are the participants trained. A.I.D. and the YARG agree to try to increase the percentage of women trained under this project if sufficient qualified candidates can be found. Ultimate beneficiaries are the large proportion of Yemen's population at every level that will benefit from improved government planning, administration, and services.

Major Outputs:

Returned participants
YARG Human Resources Planning Unit established and functioning
Human resources studies completed

All Years

517

1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)

Participants (165 py)
Human resources planning specialists (institutional contract--18 pm)
Human resources studies (60 pm)
Personnel for English language training

FY 79

1,777

170

115

68

Total

2,130

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	---	---	---	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,522	1,482		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,522	1,482	40	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,130	11,935	15,587	

TITLE Tropical and Sub-Tropical Horticulture Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 450		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,057
NUMBER 279-0024 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change #293, August 26, 1977	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To increase the varieties and quantities of horticulture crops in three major ecological zones.

Background and Progress to Date: The varieties, quantities, and qualities of horticultural products now produced in Yemen are very limited. Expanded production and diversification will increase the incomes of numerous small producers, improve consumer nutrition, and reduce imports. Demand for horticultural products is high in Yemen with a significant proportion of this demand now met by imports. The potential exists for production of both tropical and temperate zone crops in sufficient quantity to meet domestic demand and for export.

U.S. horticultural assistance was requested by the Yemen Government to supplement limited assistance from West Germany and UNDP/FAO. The project focusses on development of a Yemeni horticultural research capability, primarily in tree crops (fruits and nuts). Project implementation was delayed for over a year, and high inflation increased the cost of local construction and consequently life-of-project cost. Delays were encountered in finding a university willing and qualified to carry out the project and then in finding staff willing and qualified both professionally and medically to serve under isolated and harsh local conditions. These problems are now resolved, and U.S. university technicians are scheduled to arrive early in CY 1978. Project commodities are arriving, and work will begin at both research sites early in FY 1978. Social and economic studies began in October 1977.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Yemen Government provides counterpart staff, land, and research facilities. The UNDP/FAO and the West Germans coordinate closely in research and extension.

FY 1979 Program: U.S. funding of \$450,000 will finance a continuation of the university contract, acquisition of additional

plant materials, participant training, and local costs for the development of experiment stations and their operations.

Beneficiaries: Small farmers, particularly in the impoverished coastal plain and in selected areas in the highlands, will benefit when varieties developed under this project are extended.

Major Outputs:

	FY 77	All Years
Experiment stations established	1	2
Varietal trials undertaken	0	45
Cultural practice trials undertaken	0	15
Production/marketing studies completed	0	6
Returned participants	0	8

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands) FY 79
Three contract technicians (36 pm)	235
Short-term specialists (20 pm)	120
Plant materials	10
Participant training (3 trainees-45 pm)	35
Local costs of experiment station development	95
Total	450

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	872	214	658	Tuskegee Institute
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	200	425		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,072	639	433	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	450	535	2,057	

PROGRAM: YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Agricultural Research and Development (Sorghum and Millet)		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 279-0030		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Near East Programs, page 97	FY 79 500	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,300	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY81

Purpose: To establish the research and development capability needed to raise productivity of sorghum and millet, the two basic subsistence crops of Yemen.

Background and Progress to Date: Sorghum and millet are grown on more than 75% of cultivated land. Improvement in productivity of these crops is a top priority, together with making a start at developing the Ministry of Agriculture's research capability in sorghum and millet.

Initial variety trials and experiment station development began in 1976 shortly after a University of Arizona team arrived. As the result of evaluation of previous research conducted by A.I.D. and other donors, in 1977 the team reorganized the project's research methods to allow more rapid selection of adapted varieties. Trials on farmer fields could not begin in the spring of 1977 as planned because of low rainfall in the Sana area which forced farmers to shift from spring sorghum to late summer wheat. Land near Sana allocated to the project by the Government was improved and an improved irrigation system is being designed. Land and buildings in the coastal plain area have been made available for the project. Project buildings in the Sana area are 80% complete. Life-of-project costs have increased due to high inflation affecting construction costs and because of the need for improvement of access roads at the research sites. Trials are continuing at an expanded rate.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Yemen Government is providing counterpart staff, facilities, land for field trials, and trainees. The UNDP and IBRD provide part-time specialist services and seed specimens for field trials from strains developed in rural areas where they operate. The UNDP and FAO have contributed the use of laboratory facilities.

FY 1979 Program: Adaptive varietal and cultural practice research will continue. Trials on farmers' fields will include studies of fertilizer needs. Studies of improved methods of on-farm grain storage will continue. A research station on the coastal plain will be completed in early FY 1979.

Beneficiaries: Almost all of Yemen's approximately 840,000 farm families grow sorghum and millet and stand to benefit ultimately from the results of this project. The costs to A.I.D. per beneficiary family are about \$4.

Major Outputs:

	Cumulative	
	FY 77	All Years
Experiment stations established	1	3
Trials conducted:		
- Varietal: sorghum/millet	10	50
(Replicated field trials yielding data from which a statistical inference may be drawn. Total varietal entries in these trials will be approximately 3,750.)		
- Cultural practices	2	32
- On farmers fields	0	38
Participants trained	3	12

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)	
	FY 79	
Five long-term technicians (36 pm) plus short-term consultants (12 pm)		400
Research supplies and vehicle parts		20
Five participants (60 pm)		50
Evaluation		30
Total		500

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,311	526	785	University of Arizona; International Volunteer Services
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	600	809		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,911	1,335	576	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	889	3,300	

TITLE Water Supply Systems Management		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 145		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,986
NUMBER 279-0028 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Notification to Congress #196, July 26, 1977		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81
			ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83		

Purpose: To improve the capability of the National Water and Sewerage Authority (NWSA) to design, construct, and manage urban water and sewerage systems.

Background and Progress to Date: Water and sewerage systems are being installed in the three major cities of Yemen and are planned for most of the country's 20 secondary cities. The installation of such systems represents a major investment by several donors--principally the World Bank, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. A.I.D. contributed to the design and installation of water systems in the city of Taiz.

The project, developed in cooperation with the World Bank and the Arab Fund, is designed to ensure that the Yemen Government has an effective institution to oversee its rapidly expanding network of water and sewerage systems. A.I.D.'s primary inputs are participant training and technical assistance in engineering, planning, financial management, and operations and maintenance. The advisors will also provide on-the-job training to the NWSA staff and assist in the design of long-range training plans. Five participants are undergoing in-country English training in preparation for third-country or United States training. A contractor will be selected early in CY 1978.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Yemen provides counterpart staff, facilities, participant salaries, and transportation costs estimated at \$1,050,000.

In addition to financing the construction of water and sewerage systems, various Arab donor agencies and the World Bank finance training programs designed in coordination with this project.

FY 1979 Program: On-the-job training will continue, and an

additional 13 participants will be prepared for training abroad. Advisory services of the full contract team will continue.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate beneficiaries are the 600,000 residents of the major and secondary cities in Yemen who will be supplied with improved water and sewerage systems, properly operated and maintained. The majority of the beneficiaries are poor, especially in the secondary cities. The cost to A.I.D. per family benefitted (100,000) is approximately \$29.

Major Outputs:

All Years

Returned participants	24
Technicians trained	30

Viable NWSA operating with:

In-country administrative and operations training program; an operational budget and accounting system; a comprehensive maintenance and repair system established; and a development plan projecting NWSA requirements through year 2000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)

	FY 79
Training	
U.S. degree training and non-academic training (13 people--161 pm)	145

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,406	--	1,406	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	928	900		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	2,334	900	1,434	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	145	507	2,986	

PROGRAM: YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Poultry Development		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
				FY 79 240	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,932
NUMBER 279-0019	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Near East Programs, page 95	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To develop, demonstrate, and extend appropriate techniques of village poultry production to rural areas.

Background and Progress to Date: This project addresses the need for increased income and protein in the diet of the rural population. Contract specialists began work early in 1976; a research station near the capital, Sana, was completed later in the year. A station for the Southern Uplands at Taiz will soon be completed. Three local trainees joined the permanent staff being established in the Ministry of Agriculture, and four students are in training abroad. Parent flocks, including 1,500 birds of four selected strains, are now in production. Demonstration flocks, totalling over 750 birds, have been distributed to rural farmers. Further distribution of flocks, extension activity, and training will accelerate early in CY 1978. The scope of the project was expanded somewhat to provide more village extension programs. This, plus spiralling construction costs and other inflationary factors, increased project costs.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Yemen Government contributes counterpart staff and land for the two research stations.

The World Bank, West Germany, and several Private Voluntary Organizations also assist with the distribution and care of poultry flocks in rural areas.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will continue support of the two poultry demonstration training centers, the village poultry extension activity, and development of local feed supply. Returning participants will assume responsibilities for project activities. Two short-term poultry specialists will evaluate the technical and socio-economic implications of the project and give the Ministry recommendations for follow-up activities.

Beneficiaries: Considerable effort is being made to distribute flocks to very remote areas, where improved and cheaper sources of poultry and eggs will have the greatest effect on the nutrition and earnings of the rural poor. To date, all but three of the 18 flocks distributed were to rural areas. Women are the principal target group of this project, since chicken and egg production are female responsibilities in Muslim Arabia. Almost all rural households maintain small flocks of chickens. Demonstration flocks will be placed with at least 50 rural villages, and the number of beneficiaries will multiply over the years as the Ministry of Agriculture continues the program.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Demonstration centers operational	2
Returned participants	4
Pilot feed mills operating	2
Village extension programs conducted	50

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands) <u>FY 79</u>
Short-term poultry consultants for project phase-out and evaluation (2 persons, 16 pm)	80
Experimental prototype equipment and supplies	100
Local costs of demonstrating new production technology	60
Total	240

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,377	1,014	363	California Polytechnical Institute
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	315	375		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,692	1,389	303	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	240	-0-	1,932	

COUNTRY: YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

-----U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-77	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977			
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	4.0	6.9	7.4	2.7	17.0			
LOANS.....	-	1.4	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	4.0	5.5	7.4	2.7	17.0			
A. AID AND PREDECS.....	2.4	3.2	4.4	1.7	15.5			
LOANS.....	-	1.4	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	2.4	1.8	4.4	1.7	15.5			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)....	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	1.4	3.4	2.6	0.8	1.1			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	1.4	3.4	2.6	*	1.1			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	-			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	-			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	1.4	3.4	2.6	0.8	1.1			
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.	-	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	1.4	2.7	1.9	*	0.4			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST...	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4			
PEACE CORPS.....	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4			
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	-	-	0.2	*	-			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	-	0.2	*	-			
A. MAP GRANTS.....	-	-	0.2	*	-			
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	-	-	-	-	-			
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-	-			
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	4.0	6.9	7.6	2.7	-			
LOANS.....	-	1.4	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	4.0	5.5	7.6	2.7	-			
OTHER US LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ¹
TOTAL	103.6	-	21.2	130.2
IDA	103.6	-	21.0	109.8
UNDP	0.2	-	0.2	17.4
Other UN	-	-	-	3.0
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	9.9	11.2	78.4	
Germany	8.1	6.7	68.9	
United Kingdom	1.3	1.6	4.2	
Italy	0.4	1.5	3.2	
Other	0.1	1.4	2.1	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1973-76	
TOTAL	139.4	190.5	418.3	
Saudi Arabia	94.8	121.8	265.8	
UAE	13.6	35.5	65.9	
Kuwait	22.7	23.6	54.7	
Iraq	4.9	2.7	13.1	
Libya	3.4	2.2	11.0	
Qatar	*	4.7	7.8	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNITY COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1964-77	
TOTAL	27.0	-	221.0	
USSR	-	-	98.0	
Eastern Europe	-	-	17.0	
China	27.0	-	106.0	

^P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only. UAE-United Arab Emirates.

Near East Regional
Activities

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS: NEAR EAST REGIONAL

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>							
Fiscal Year	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1977							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	4145	176	-	186	3017	766	-
Total . .	4145	176	-	186	3017	766	-
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	6849	1050	-	1129	3543	1127	-
Total . .	6849	1050	-	1129	3543	1127	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants . . .	6470	1175	-	780	3978	537	-
Total . .	6470	1175	-	780	3978	537	-

CP 79-13

The Near East Bureau's regional technical assistance grants support U.S. developmental and humanitarian interests in the region, and fund the research, analysis, and project design efforts necessary to the development and evaluation of bilateral country programs.

There are three continuing regional projects and one proposed new one. The continuing projects are American University of Beirut, Grants to Private Voluntary Organizations, and Project Development and Support. The proposed new project is Regional Training for Women.

American University of Beirut (AUB)

The United States has had a long-standing interest, both developmental and political, in providing scholarships to AUB. The program has served to develop a cadre of technical and professional personnel essential to development of Near East and South Asian countries. It also enhances prospects for stability and cooperation among the

countries of the region and between them and the United States by bringing together future leaders of the countries in a University where American cultural experiences and educational values are prevalent.

Conversely the program helps maintain and develop AUB as a western-oriented center of excellence in the region capable of providing high-quality education in a growing number of development-related fields.

Although the civil war in Lebanon disrupted training at AUB, its physical facilities were largely undamaged. Throughout the fighting, AUB continued to function; it is now rapidly resuming its normal level of operations.

Grants to Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs)

Congress and A.I.D. have shared a growing humanitarian concern to direct U.S. assistance increasingly to benefit directly the poor majority in assisted countries, and to increase their participation in planning, implementation, and support of assistance efforts. In addressing this concern we have sought to draw more heavily on the resources and skills of private voluntary organizations. A program to expand support to PVOs' development activities in the region was begun in FY 1976.

U.S. PVOs operating in the region have unique expertise and potential to achieve this objective through their long experience at the grass-roots level, the dedication and cultural understanding of their field staffs, and their ability to work directly and economically with private groups and local-level government authorities.

The regional project permits a rapid response to PVO proposals and provides funds apart from country program budgets to stimulate increased support of worthwhile PVO projects.

During the first 27 months of the project, the Near East Bureau supported 13 PVO projects with regional and country program funds in three of the four development assistance countries of the region. Additional proposals

are under consideration for FY 1978 funding. The Near East Bureau is also increasingly supporting PVOs as designers as well as implementors of certain projects, in close collaboration with A.I.D. and often as an integral part of larger A.I.D. assisted programs. This initiative seeks to build on PVO project design capabilities developed through centrally-funded Development Program Grants.

Project Development and Support

This project supports our assistance objectives in Afghanistan, Morocco, Tunisia, and Yemen by providing funds for the development, redesign, and evaluation of projects and programs in these countries and regionally. Most of the funds under this project are used for pre-project studies and research to improve our understanding of the critical areas for assistance and to design projects and programs for maximum effectiveness in meeting identified needs and priorities.

Regional Training for Women

The role of women in development has traditionally been narrowly circumscribed in most Near Eastern countries, but is now rapidly and dramatically expanding in importance. Men from all four A.I.D. assisted countries are emigrating in substantial numbers to jobs in Europe or the oil-rich nations of the region, leaving the women to become heads of households, run farms, and take on other jobs previously reserved for men. Development progress in the A.I.D.-assisted countries now depends increasingly on the ability of women to take on these new responsibilities. Yet by tradition and training they are often ill-equipped to do so. Women have had, and continue to have, far less educational opportunity in the region than men. Special training efforts are needed both to break down still-strong attitudinal barriers and to provide women with the necessary skills to seize the opportunities opening up to them. The new project is proposed as a pilot, experimental effort to meet this need.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA				CP 79-17
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)	
A.I.D. Personnel ^a				
Direct Hire ^b	3	2	2	
PASA ^c	-	-	-	
Contract	-	-	-	
Total	3	2	2	
Participants ^d				
Noncontract	-	-	-	
Contract	164	280	400	
Total	164	280	400	

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS				CP 79-08
(In thousands of dollars)				
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)	
A.I.D.*				
Loans	-	-	-	
Grants	3269	5427	5705	
Total A.I.D.	3269	5427	5705	
P.L. 480**				
Title I	-	-	-	
Title II	-	-	-	
Total P.L. 480	-	-	-	
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	3269	5427	5705	

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

CP 79.02

PROGRAM: NEAR EAST REGIONAL

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant								Loan**						
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																	
Project Development and Support	* 298-0035	1974	779	602	500	475	600	550	Cont.								
Grants to Private Voluntary Agencies	* 298-0036	1977	-	-	550	400	575	500	Cont.								
<u>Health</u>																	
Project Development and Support	* 298-0035	1974	412	396	500	475	405	375	Cont.								
Grants to Private Voluntary Agencies	* 298-0036	1977	-	-	629	500	375	285	Cont.								
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>																	
American University of Beirut	* 298-0015	1951	56617	53963	2925	2698	3053	2700	Cont.								
Project Development and Support	* 298-0035	1974	403	284	418	375	300	250	Cont.								
Grants to Private Voluntary Agencies	* 298-0036	1977	-	-	200	175	275	250	Cont.								
Regional Training for Women	* 298-0037	1978	-	-	-	-	350	300	315								
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>																	
Project Development and Support	* 298-0035	1974	160	119	377	275	312	295	Cont.								
Grants to Private Voluntary Agencies	* 298-0036	1977	-	-	150	125	225	200	Cont.								
Support of CENTO Technical Assistance Activities	290-0200	1958	3544	3531	600	595	a/	a/	Cont.								
TOTAL			61915	58895	6849	6093	6470	5705									

a/ To be funded under International Organizations and Programs.

*Detailed project narrative- See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Regional Training for Women		FUNDS Education and Human Resources	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 298-0037		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79 \$350	LIFE OF PROJECT \$665	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To enhance the ability of women in the Near East to contribute to their countries' development through specialized training and regional seminars.

Background: In FY 1976 under 7% of participants from the Near East countries in A.I.D.-supported training programs were women. In 1977 the total rose to 13%, an improved but still inadequate percentage. Given the major importance of involving women more fully in their countries' development process both as active contributors and beneficiaries, A.I.D. is seeking to explore more completely the reasons for the low level of representation and to find effective ways to increase it.

A series of investigations is planned during the first six months of 1978 in individual countries to determine the areas of need for training programs related to womens' employment, and the feasibility of designing such programs. On the basis of these studies, programs will be designed to begin in FY 1979 providing specialized training for women in areas related to their prospects for employment. Follow-up evaluations will be made to assess the effects of the training on subsequent employment and career development.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries will pay the salary, travel and other costs required in A.I.D.'s participant training programs. Other donors will not participate in this pilot project, although the extent to which they are supporting other training projects for women will be taken into full consideration in its design.

FY 1979 Program: A project manager will be hired. Country studies will be completed, participant training will commence and initial regional seminars will be held.

Beneficiaries: The women receiving training will be the immediate beneficiaries. In addition, young women who are still in primary and secondary school will benefit subsequently as the immediate beneficiaries use their training to enter new areas, setting examples and opening doors for those who follow.

The average cost per initial beneficiary to A.I.D. is about \$3165. This rather high initial unit cost is not unusual for pilot experimental projects such as this one. Further design and subsequent evaluation of this project, and design of any follow-on project(s), will include careful consideration of ways to reduce cost per trainee and to ensure that anticipated benefits more than justify costs.

Major Outputs: (All Years)

- 25 women given long-term training (12 mo)
- 60 women given short-term training (av. 5 mo)
- 125 women given training through regional seminars

A.I.D.-financed Inputs

(\$ Thousands)

	FY 79
Project staff	100
Participant training (long-term)	65
Participant training (short-term)	150
Regional seminars	35

Total \$350

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	350	315	
		Estimated Total Cost	665

TITLE Grants to Private Voluntary Organizations		FUNDS Various		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 1450		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing	
NUMBER 298-0036	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Near East Programs, p. 116		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To support and expand priority development activities of private voluntary organizations (PVOs) in the Near East countries.

Background and Progress to Date: Though limited in number, those U.S. PVOs operating in the Near East countries have unique experience and capabilities in providing assistance to the poor. They have administered food programs under Title II of PL 480, humanitarian relief to victims of disasters, poverty, and illness, and limited but growing economic and social development programs. This project encourages expansion of these development activities by setting funds aside, outside regular country program budgets, for rapid response to worthwhile PVO proposals. Once approved, funding for each project generally becomes part of individual country programs.

Areas of interest for funding are projects that increase income, improve nutrition, health, and practical education, and benefit women in rural areas. Emphasis is also being given to projects that stimulate maximum local-level participation by low-income groups in planning and implementing rural development activities. Programs of this type were initially approved in FY 1977 in Yemen and Tunisia, both being carried out by the Save the Children Federation (SCF).

In FY 1977, the following PVO projects were approved:

Morocco

CRS - \$145,000 for a rural irrigation project

Tunisia

SCF - \$617,000 for a community-based rural development project in Siliana province
 CARE/CRS - \$193,000 for a nutrition project complementing a Title II pre-school feeding program

CARE - \$346,000 for a wells improvement and sanitary education project in Kairouan province
 - \$267,000 for provision of potable water to the poorest areas in Siliana province

Yemen

SCF - \$1,040,000 for a community-based rural development project
 CRS - \$114,000 for a health and nutrition project

Host Countries and Other Donors: The host country and PVOs together contribute at least 25% of the cost of each approved project.

FY 1979 Program: A new health training and outreach project with CRS is being considered in Yemen for funding under this project. The \$1,450,000 requested will permit consideration of this and other projects of the kind described above.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries of PVO projects are the poor, with whom the PVOs work directly.

Major Outputs: The outputs of each project differ.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs: by functional account (\$ Thousands)

	FY 79
Food and Nutrition	575
Health	375
Education and Human Resources Development	275
Selected Development Activities	225
Total	1450

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	CARE
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1529	1200		Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1529	1200	329	Save the Children Federation (SCF)-previously
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Community Development Foundation (CDF)
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1450	Continuing	Continuing	Others to be selected

TITLE Project Development and Support		FUNDS Various	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 1617		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER 298-0035	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 74	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Near East Programs, p. 113			

Purpose: To develop technical and capital assistance projects and programs in key activity areas in Near East Bureau countries, and provide for evaluation and problem-specific support of country and regional projects.

Background and Progress to Date: Before funding for any project is approved, an analysis is made of the problems it seeks to address, who will benefit, how the project will be implemented, its economic soundness and cost effectiveness, and environmental and other pertinent questions. Under this project, specialized services are obtained to assist A.I.D. and host governments in the Near East to carry out these analyses. The project also funds research, evaluations and design of field tests, conferences, pilot activities, and training, carried out directly or by contract or grant with organizations, cooperatives, voluntary agencies, or individuals; and related commodity or other support necessary for effective program and policy development, evaluation and management. Primary areas addressed continue to be in the agriculture, health, family planning and education sectors. Attention is also being given to countries that offer significant potential for involving women more fully in development.

Activities funded under this project during the past year included: assistance to the Government of Afghanistan to design a project to develop and disseminate new strains of wheat; an agri-business survey in Morocco; a national nutrition study in Tunisia; assistance to the Government of Tunisia to design a small farmer credit program and a rural community health project; collaboration with a private voluntary organization in Yemen to design a community-based rural development project; a health sector assessment in Afghanistan; a study of ways to improve the faculty of engineering at Kabul University in Afghanistan; and consultant services in connection with the development of vocational training projects for Moroccan women.

Host Countries and Other Donors: Host country officials work closely with the experts sent to assist them design and evaluate projects, but A.I.D. pays for these outside services. Other donors are consulted when they are involved in sectors in which A.I.D. is considering a project, and at times jointly funded teams are fielded.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. requests \$1,617,000 for continued project development and support needs. Activities presently under consideration and development include a comprehensive rural development program in central Tunisia, design of teacher training projects in Afghanistan and Yemen, the dryland agricultural projects in Morocco, and possible rural health projects and studies in the region. These are but a few of the new projects proposed elsewhere in this book for FY 1979 that require analytic and design services prior to being approved.

Beneficiaries: This project funds research and analysis of critical importance to A.I.D. and host countries in developing, managing and evaluating projects in the region. The ultimate beneficiaries are those, primarily the poor, who benefit from the projects themselves.

Major Outputs: Thirty-six project development and support activities were funded in FY 1977 under this project. A somewhat greater level of activity is projected in 1978 and 1979, both to support development of the expanded program being proposed and to improve the quality of its design with fewer direct-hire A.I.D. staff.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs: Project developments and support services in the following functional accounts: (\$ Thousands)

Food and Nutrition	600
Health	405
Education and Human Resources	300
Selected Development Activities	312
Total	1617

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1977	1754	1401	353
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1795	1600	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	3549	3001	548
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1617	Continuing	Continuing

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

TITLE American University of Beirut		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 298-0015 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Near East Programs, p. 114	FY 79 3,053	LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1951	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To assist selected countries to meet human resource needs in priority development areas by providing undergraduate and graduate training at the American University of Beirut (AUB); and support AUB's efforts to become an educational service center addressing the development needs of the countries in its area.

Background and Progress to Date: Prior to the civil war in Lebanon, over 450 scholarships per year for both undergraduate and graduate programs were funded under this project. During the 1976-77 school year, after cessation of the war, operations steadily returned to normal. The total number of students enrolled increased from 1,895 in the first trimester to 2,699 in the third trimester. Currently there are 241 participants enrolled at AUB under A.I.D. sponsorship for the academic year 1977-78 from the following countries: Afghanistan (17), Bangladesh (10), Cyprus (27), Jordan (26), Lebanon (53), Maldives (2), Nepal (2), Pakistan (46) and Yemen (58).

Under the leadership of its new president, AUB plans to progressively modify its curricula and initiate new academic programs to respond directly to the developmental needs of the area it serves. In this way, surrounding countries will be able to turn to AUB as a center of academic excellence and developmental expertise in the Near East area.

AUB has begun to assume responsibility for administering A.I.D.'s participant program and will take over fully beginning in academic year 1978-79.

Host Country and Other Donors: Afghanistan, Cyprus, Jordan and Lebanon currently pay the travel costs for their participants to and from Beirut. All participating countries pay the salaries of participants who are government employees during their study

programs. The Government of Lebanon recently extended a long-term low interest loan of \$6.3 million to consolidate University debt. AUB officials are making efforts to attract increased support from oil-exporting countries in the region.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are the individual participants who receive specialized technical and professional skills, but ultimately the population of the countries to which they return to utilize their knowledge in social and economic development activities. The University benefits by receiving a large number of fully financed students who help support the operation of the institution.

FY 1979 Program: Approximately four hundred regular academic participants, including 150 new starts, will be financed under the project to pursue study programs during the 1979-80 academic year in the fields of agriculture, business administration, education, engineering, nursing, public administration, and public health. There will also be specialized summer programs for a selected number of students starting this year. AUB will be fully responsible for administering the participant program. The average yearly cost per participant trained is approximately \$7,600.

Major Outputs:

	FY 77	FY 79
Participants trained in academic programs	12,124	12,715

(Cumulative as of end of FY)

Of these students, approximately 2,695 were in agriculture, 3,220 in education, 1,915 in engineering, 734 in business administration, 984 in public administration, 1,230 in public health, and 248 in nursing.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ Thousands)
	FY 79
Participant training (400 py)	2,963
AUB Administrative costs	90
Total	3,053

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1977	56,617	53,963	2,654
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	2,925	2,698	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	59,542	56,661	2,881
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	3,053	Continuing	Continuing

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES	
American University of Beirut	

NO TERMINATING PROGRAMS AS OF THIS SUBMISSION

Terminating Programs

NO ADDITIONAL PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS AS OF THIS SUBMISSION

Additional Program
Requirements

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

CENTRALLY FUNDED PROGRAMS

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CENTRALLY FUNDED PROGRAMS (OVERVIEW)

A.I.D. utilizes centrally funded programs to participate in two types of activities for which bilateral funding is not feasible. One type involves support for international or regional organizations and the other is concerned with research which has widespread applicability or other project activity involving more than one country.

Whether the international organizations have many or few members, they afford an opportunity for the United States to join our resources with those of other donors and thereby have a greater impact on development problems than might have been possible through a bilateral effort. Regional organizations also encourage regional cooperation which will assist in the development process. A.I.D. participation in these organizations lessens the possibility of duplicating the programs of other donors and may permit us, when joining with other donors, to have greater influence in promoting equity, the safeguarding of human rights and other major concerns of A.I.D. than would be possible through bilateral programs.

Some projects, although not implemented through a regional organization, involve activity in more than one country or may be concerned with research, the results of which may be shared by a number of countries. Activities of this sort are better suited to central rather than bilateral funding.

A.I.D. will continue to coordinate centrally funded programs with the overseas missions to avoid inconsistency with bilateral programs or duplication of other donor's programs. Centrally funded programs will continue to conform to U.S. development priorities and concerns as expressed in the FAA.

Centrally funded programs in food and nutrition will involve research in tropical soils, plant pests and nitrogen fixation with the objective of increasing the quantity and quality of food availabilities in the LDCs. Since food production is adversely affected by misdirected government policy as well as by inadequate marketing information and lack of market access, research activities

will also be directed towards providing needed information in these areas.

Health sector activities will continue to be involved with the development of low-cost health delivery systems. Support will also be provided for a variety of population programs since high population growth rates constitute a major obstacle to improving the situation of the poor.

Centrally funded activities concerned with human resource development will concentrate on non-formal education, utilizing mass media to provide technical and administrative skills to enable LDCs to make greater contributions to their own development.

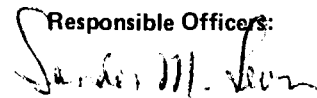
The American Schools and Hospitals Abroad program will provide the most useful and relevant expertise from the fields of education and medicine in the U.S. to selected institutions abroad.

International Disaster Assistance, while being primarily concerned with initial relief and rehabilitation, is also expected to provide technical assistance and equipment to aid in reconstruction following national disasters.

Assistance in terms of voluntary contributions to international organizations will also be centrally funded. Most of these organizations are in the U.N. family of agencies and our support will promote U.S. developmental and political concerns, encourage international cooperation and encourage reform within some of these organizations so as to make them more effective agencies for development.

FOOD AND NUTRITION

Responsible Officers:



SANDER M. LEVIN
Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Development Support



ALLAN R. FURMAN
Acting Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Private and Development Cooperation

FOOD AND NUTRITION

PROGRAM SUMMARY			CP 79-10
<i>(In millions of dollars)</i>			
FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimated		FY 1979 Program Request
66.7	69.5		87.8

Estimates of the number of the world's poor suffering from malnutrition are as high as 1 billion people. Malnutrition reduces the mental and physical capacities of these people and makes them more susceptible to disease. The problem of alleviating hunger and malnutrition in the world is a complex one and will persist as long as widespread poverty exists unless direct action is taken to improve the productivity and income of the poor thus enabling them to meet their basic food needs. An attack on hunger and malnutrition is fundamental to A.I.D.'s strategy of addressing basic human needs in all countries.

A.I.D.'s centrally funded programs in food and nutrition seek solutions designed to:

- mobilize technical assistance to help A.I.D. Missions and LDC institutions in designing and implementing projects to improve the quality of life of the rural poor and to identify program factors leading to increases in rural incomes;
- develop strategies which can strengthen and improve institutions in LDCs which are best able to bring more and better food to the poorest and most needy rural areas;
- draw upon the best of America's research in agricultural, nutrition, and social change to assist the LDCs increase food production and promote its equitable distribution.

Significant accomplishments resulting from centrally funded project activity are:

- improved genetic materials (sorghum, maize, wheat,

soybeans, barley and beans) which have been made available directly to developing countries and international agricultural research centers where the materials are incorporated in plant breeding programs;

- improved techniques of irrigation management on farms;
 - improved techniques of controlling losses of food grains from rodents;
 - strengthened rural development planning capacity in several developing countries;
 - increased awareness among LDC and donor agency practitioners of the important potential of small farmers for increasing agricultural production and contributing to progressive social change;
 - development of mass media methodologies for nutrition education designed to modify dietary behavior;
 - development of low cost food fortification systems to deliver micronutrients such as vitamin A to population exposed to the risks of xerophthalmia;
 - development of indigenously made weaning foods;
 - development of nutrition planning techniques in several countries (Pakistan, Colombia) to incorporate nutrition considerations in operational programs particularly with respect to use of Title II commodities for development purposes.
- The centrally funded program effort will continue to emphasize the following program areas in FY 1979:
- research on improved techniques of biological fixation of nitrogen, reducing the need for chemical nitrogen fertilizer, thus helping small farmers unable to afford commercial fertilizer;
 - research in small scale fisheries and aquaculture taking advantage of emerging technologies and management

FOOD AND NUTRITION

techniques to improve the diet of the millions of the world's poor for whom fish is the major source of protein;

-- new collaborative research support programs under Title XII which link U.S. and LDC institutions in agricultural research targeted at specific LDC problems and effectively utilize each institution's scientific specialization;

-- programs for strengthening U.S. universities for participation in the Title XII program;

-- applied research and field consulting in increasing off-farm employment for unemployed rural people;

-- applied research to improve the performance of rural financial markets to benefit rural producers;

-- applied research and consulting to improve rural marketing capabilities so that the poor can sell their production and buy inputs on more equitable terms;

-- consulting to assist in analyzing how rural development efforts affect fertility behavior;

-- research projects that supply knowledge essential to the initiation or improvement of nutrition programs concerned with determining types of supplements to maternal diets required to reduce rates of morbidity and mortality; functional effects of marginal nutrient deficiencies in calories, proteins, and micronutrients; and, most effective means of supplementing local diets with micronutrients such as iron.

-- efforts to develop and test methodologies which may be useful to LDC planners and policymakers in their efforts to improve the food consumption patterns of the poor, including dietary survey techniques to assess the nature and magnitude of malnutrition; techniques to measure consumption effects of development policies; use of supplementary feeding programs for preschool children at risk; and means of prolonging and supplementing breast feeding and improving weaning practices.

-- specialized training and management courses for recipients of U.S. food aid assistance in food grain storage, transportation, and distribution in order to maintain the quality and the quantity of food until it reaches the neediest recipients.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - FOOD AND NUTRITION

CP 79-02

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant								Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures	
<u>DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT</u>																		
<u>Technical Assistance and Research</u>																		
Strengthening U. S. Universities Capabilities for Increasing Participation in Title XII Programs	* 931-A041	1979	-	-	-	-	8,100	1,350	Open									
Title XII Baseline Studies of LDC Research Teaching and Extension Capabilities in Food and Nutrition Rural Development Analysis and Planning	* 931-A040	1978	-	-	1,000	750	1,000	850	1,000									
Title XII Collaborative Research Support Programs	* 931-A032	1969	7,052	2,555	2,276	2,738	2,265	3,400	Open									
Appropriate Technology	* 931-A031	1977	497	23	4,660	1,174	9,500	17,900	Open									
Reducing Postharvest Food Losses	* 931-A029	1977	1,000	35	4,925	800	3,300	6,000	Open									
Pest Management	* 931-A028	1977	3,476	1,862	978	1,021	1,565	1,410	Open									
Fisheries and Aquaculture	* 931-A027	1966	12,367	9,732	1,972	2,743	2,295	1,570	Open									
International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC)	* 931-A025	1970	5,481	3,795	1,750	1,355	150	850	Open									
Low-cost Nutritious Foods	* 931-A008	1974	16,700	11,171	4,000	7,000	4,000	4,200	Open									
Natural Resources for Agriculture	* 931-A007	1969	8,972	6,673	750	1,388	2,100	1,720	Open									
Agricultural Management And Support Livestock Production	* 931-A006	1970	2,151	1,896	1,740	1,055	2,390	4,000	Open									
Water and Tropical Soils Management	* 931-A005	1973	6,825	5,227	3,559	2,143	2,719	2,100	Open									
International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs)	* 931-A004	1963	10,773	8,392	1,359	1,636	275	1,200	Open									
Crop Production Technologies	* 931-A002	1969	32,063	22,921	3,120	6,046	6,405	7,250	Open									
Agricultural Economics & Analysis	* 931-A001	1968	59,585	54,866	22,600	23,525	26,600	28,000	Open									
National Nutrition Planning	* 931-N010	1966	24,746	18,252	1,860	4,996	2,330	3,390	Open									
Testing of Nutrition Alternatives Programs	* 931-N009	1970	15,913	10,836	3,620	3,901	4,665	3,600	Open									
Board for International Food and Agricultural Development	931-A039	1968	7,569	5,262	3,071	2,475	3,184	2,850	Open									
Farmer to Farmer Program	931-A033	1970	7,379	4,161	2,566	2,742	1,616	2,700	Open									
Understanding Nutritional Needs	931-N038	1977	210	57	1,050	1,050	-	90	-									
		1978	-	-	1,154	325	-	600	-									
		1976	994	345	1,000	1,200	-	200	-									

*Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace, interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

CP 79-02

PROGRAM:

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>PRIVATE AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION</u>																	
<u>Food for Peace</u>																	
Title XII - Logistic Support	* 904-0006	1979	-	-	-	-	2,800	2,800	6,600								
Food for Peace Program Support	* 904-0005	1977	50	49	74	75	80	80	-								
Food for Peace Wrokshop	* 904-0004	1977	50	50	70	70	64	64	-								
Maternal Child Health Assessment	* 904-0002	1977	220	220	220	220	220	220	220								
Food Storage Seminars	* 904-0001	1976	119	119	136	136	136	136	-								
<u>Private and Voluntary Cooperation</u>																	
Africare, Inc.	932-0111	1977	1,100	-	-	368	-	367	-								
Total			225,292	169,499	69,510	70,932	87,759	98,897	7,820								

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Strengthening U.S. Universities Capabilities for Increasing Participation in Title XII Programs		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 931-A041		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 79 8,100	LIFE OF PROJECT Open	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT Open
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Open	

Purpose: To implement the Title XII (Section 296) efforts to strengthen the capacities of U.S. land grant and other eligible universities in program-related food and nutrition institutional development and research, and improve their participation in U.S. and international efforts to apply more effective agricultural sciences toward increasing world food production and improved nutritional status.

Background and Progress to Date: A.I.D., with the advice and participation of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) and its two joint committees, is seeking to assess the capabilities and needs of eligible U.S. institutions in order to strengthen their capacities to participate in Title XII objectives. The strengthening program is based on the concept that U.S. universities must have access to a reliable source of flexible funding in order to mobilize professional personnel and other resources for responding to Title XII needs and to improve participation in A.I.D. programs. A.I.D. will match university funds on a formula basis, for programs designed to achieve these purposes. This assures a genuine university commitment to participate in these programs. After an initial period for universities to establish development assistance capabilities, the matched grants will be tied to the amount of A.I.D. financed activities in which the university is participating. A fixed limit will be set in the amount of A.I.D. grants any institution receives each year. In addition, as part of the U.S. Government's affirmative action activities for minority institutions, A.I.D. will undertake a special limited program to strengthen 1890 universities and Tuskegee Institute. These institutions are also eligible for strengthening under the matching concept.

Other Donors: Strengthening grants will be matched by funding by recipient U.S. universities.

FY 1979 Program: Programs for strengthening eligible universities in identified areas of agricultural research, education, extension and agricultural development will be initiated with the advice and participation of BIFAD. The program to assist 1890 universities and Tuskegee Institute will be initiated. Strengthening programs will be individually tailored to the capabilities of these U.S. universities, their specializations, institutional needs, and interests for participating in strengthening programs and in A.I.D.'s international programs.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be eligible U.S. Land Grant, Sea Grant and other agricultural universities which will develop increased response capabilities to participate in Title XII programs. The ultimate beneficiaries will be the developing countries which will, as a result of these strengthening programs, receive much more effective technical assistance.

Major Outputs: Increased participation and increased effectiveness of U.S. eligible agricultural universities in A.I.D.'s international programs, leading to increased production, distribution and consumption of food in LDCs, with focus on the rural poor and small farm operators.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Grants to U.S. Institutions	8,100
Total	<u>8,100</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	NONE
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	8,100	Open	Open	

TITLE Title XII Baseline Studies of LDC Research Teaching and Extension Capabilities in Food and Nutrition		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 931-A040		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program	FY 79 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Change to be Transmitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80
			ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81	

Purpose: As an important element in carrying out Title XII legislation and increasing the involvement of land, sea grant and other agricultural universities in the Agency's food and nutrition programs, these baseline studies will help determine current capabilities of LDC agricultural institutions for education, research and extension programs in food and nutrition, their roles for agricultural development, and for serving the rural poor.

Background and Progress to Date: A.I.D. and the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) have agreed to undertake baseline studies of research, training and extension (RTE) institutions in LDCs to determine present institutional adequacies, specific needs, and methods for improving institutional capabilities to: (1) build human resource skills in agriculture; (2) participate more fully in international agricultural problem-solving efforts; (3) introduce and adapt new solutions to local circumstances; and (4) increase agricultural food production and improve the welfare of the rural poor. The studies will be initiated in FY 78 in selected countries by agreement with A.I.D. missions and host governments. The studies will be scheduled to permit them to be incorporated into the program development process in each LDC as components of the overall agricultural sector assessment of each country. Each study will result in recommendations for further improving institutional capabilities in research, teaching and extension, according to identified needs, and for appropriate integration of the three functions into a national system. Assistance needs for making the improvements will be weighed against other priorities in development assistance programs. Full use will be made of other studies underway or completed which are relevant to agricultural development.

Other Donors: Studies will be coordinated with programs of bilateral and international donors, utilizing their studies, information and knowledge.

FY 1979 Program: Additional RTE baseline studies will be carried out in FY 79. The results of the studies will be evaluated by host country governments, A.I.D. and BIFAD and used to identify RTE institutional development projects which will be proposed for A.I.D. funding.

Beneficiaries: LDC RTE institutions, and through their improved programs, the LDC agricultural community.

Major Outputs: Increased capabilities of LDC institutions in research, education and extension for food and agricultural development.

<u>A.I.D. Financial Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
R & D Grants and Contracts	1,000
Total	<u>1,000</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977				To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,000	750		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,000	750	250	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	1,000	3,000	

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Rural Development Analysis and Planning		FUNDS Food and Nutrition.		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 931-A037		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 79	LIFE OF PROJECT	Open
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		2,265		
		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Program, p. 35		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 69	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Open	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Open

Purpose: To improve the quality of life of the rural poor by mobilizing talent and technical information to help A.I.D. Missions and Less-Developed Country (LDC) institutions design and implement rural development projects.

Background and Progress to Date: During 1977 a series of new activities, and some previously initiated under other inter-regional projects, were combined to form a project cluster on Rural Development Analysis and Planning. Five new activities were initiated in FY 1977 to provide applied research and consulting services in such priority areas as Participation, Rural Financial Institutions, Off-farm Employment, Alternative Rural Development Strategies, and Rural Development Data Gathering and Analysis. Three U.S. universities and one consulting firm are carrying out these activities. Activities initiated in FY 1978 are Rural Market Systems, Rural Development and Fertility, Rural Area Development, and Meeting Basic Human Needs Through Integrated Rural Development. Studies concluding in 1978 provide guidelines on the role of local organizations in rural development and on project strategies to assist small farmers. The University of Wisconsin Land Tenure Center continues to provide training services and advice to LDCs and field Missions on tenure problems. An expanded consultant roster is being developed to meet the growing demand for rural development advisory sources. The USDA is collaborating in this and other support activities.

Other Donors: Project professional staff and contractors coordinate their activities and exchange information with other donor agencies and professionals. One activity with the UN Research Institute for Social Development has tested measures of development progress at local levels.

FY 1979 Program: FY 1977 and FY 1978 initiatives will continue to provide support and guidance to A.I.D. Missions and LDC institutions through: state-of-the-art papers for use by rural development practitioners worldwide; analytical case studies; consulting assistance; information dissemination; and better information exchange networks among institutions and professionals. New activities in FY 1979 will aim at strengthening rural local action, both private and public, to improve indigenous efforts to meet basic human needs.

Beneficiaries: Primarily the relatively poorer inhabitants, including women and families, of rural areas of A.I.D. recipient countries -- small farmers, landless laborers, and rural businessmen.

Major Outputs: High quality short and long term consulting services to improve project design and implementation; strengthening of professional and institutional networks; publications and workshops to aid rural development practitioners.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
R&D Grants and Contracts	1,815
Professional Services	200
Sec. 211(d) Grants to U.S. Institutions	250
Total	2,265

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		
Through September 30, 1977	7,052	2,555	4,497	University of Wisconsin, Practical Concepts, Inc.	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	2,276	2,738		Cornell University, Development Alternatives, Inc.	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	9,328	5,293	4,035	Ohio State University	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Michigan State University	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,265	Open	Open	U.S. Department of Agriculture	
				Others to be selected	

TITLE Title XII Collaborative Research Support Programs		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT	
				FY 79	9,500	Open	
NUMBER 931-A032	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE		INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 39		FY 77	FY Open	FY Open	

Purpose: To provide program support for long-term collaborative U.S. and LDC university research to increase production and improve distribution, storage, marketing and consumption of food.

Background and Progress to Date: A Joint Research Committee (JRC) began operation in July 1977 to assist the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) in the development and implementation of Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs) and in carrying out other Title XII research responsibilities. JRC guidelines for planning and implementing CRSPs have been circulated widely in the academic community and federal agencies. The programs link institutions having common interests. The land grant-type universities will contribute their own resources in the U.S. These universities, LDC research institutions, and International Research Centers will coordinate to utilize effectively each institution's scientific specialization. Criteria are being developed for determining priorities among food production, distribution and consumption problems addressable in CRSPs. Capabilities and interests of U.S. institutions in participating, to be determined largely by the extent of their contribution, are being identified. Contracts for planning CRSPs in three priority areas have been made: sorghum and millet; small ruminant animals (sheep and goats); and fisheries and aquaculture. Others are anticipated in FY 78, as are CRSPs in these three areas.

FY 1979 Program: Among programs being considered for FY 1979 funding are: (1) symbiotic nitrogen fixation in tropical soils-to develop improved husbandry for tropical food legumes with nitrogen-fixing bacteria in soils to reduce needs for costly chemical nitrogen fertilizer; (2) hemoprotozoal diseases in livestock-to develop diagnostic techniques, test immunizing agents, and explore control methods; (3) phaseolus beans-to improve varieties for increased yields and nutritional quality and develop biological control of insects and diseases; (4) tropical

soils and resource management for food production-to stabilize and increase production on cultivated land and to develop technology for restoring and preserving the productivity of highly-weathered, under-fertilized, potentially arable lands in the tropics; (5) fisheries and aquaculture-to develop site specific biological and production techniques and efficiencies for increasing production of fish for improving diets and creating more employment opportunities; (6) functional implications of marginal deficiencies-in human diets-to provide LDC governments a quantifiable basis for deciding among competing nutrients in programs to improve diets, with emphasis on calorie/protein levels in defining malnutrition; (7) micronutrients-to identify requirements, determine stability in food, and develop effective methods of delivering micronutrients to vulnerable populations; (8) sorghum and pearl millet-to improve varieties and develop site specific production techniques for increasing production and improving nutritional qualities; and (9) small ruminant animals (sheep and goats)-to improve breeds, management techniques and efficiencies in feeding and disease control for increasing production of meat and milk. Planning grants will precede CRSPs in the program areas selected.

Beneficiaries: The rural poor and small farmers worldwide.

Major Outputs: Increased supplies and consumption of food.

A.I.D. Financial Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
R & D Grants and Contracts	9,500
Total	<u>9,500</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		
Through September 30, 1977	497	23	474	University of Missouri	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	4,660	1,174		Research Triangle Institute	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	5,157	1,197	3,960	Resources Development Corporation	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Others to be determined.	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	9,500	Open	Open		

TITLE Appropriate Technology		FUNDS Food and Nutrition/Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 5,000		LIFE OF PROJECT Open
NUMBER 931-A031	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Oper	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Open
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 50			

Purpose: To stimulate private and government entities to develop and disseminate new appropriate technologies for utilization in LDCs.

Background and Progress to Date: The use of appropriate technology enables developing countries themselves to maximize employment, increase productivity, and provide goods and services for their people in a manner most compatible with their resources of workers, capital, and natural resources.

Pursuant to Section 107 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and responding to favorable Congressional reaction to the proposal made in its June 30, 1976 report to Congress on intermediate technology, A.I.D. encouraged the establishment, in December 1976, of a non-profit, tax-exempt corporation, A.T. International, to select and finance activities for the development and dissemination of appropriate technologies. A Board of Directors has been named for A.T. International, which is incorporated in Washington, D.C. In June 1977, A.I.D. made a \$1.0 million planning grant to A.T. International for core budget support and for contracts with or grants to U.S. and LDC public and private entities to develop appropriate technology, and to disseminate information about and encourage expanded utilization of appropriate technology in LDCs.

FY 1979 Program: An additional \$5.0 million support grant will be made to A.T. International to continue and expand its grant activities for further development and utilization of appropriate technology in LDCs.

Beneficiaries: Appropriate technologies can increase employment, productivity, and income for the unemployed and underemployed.

Major Outputs: Outputs will include: (1) LDC national policies that will facilitate the use of more appropriate technologies; (2) improved information and communications systems among the organizations and individuals working with appropriate technology; (3) support of specific appropriate technology projects including assistance to LDC research units and small businesses for activities related to farm machinery, alternative energy, and health services; and (4) training and education programs in support of appropriate technology development and utilization.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
R&D Grants and Contracts	5,000
Total	5,000

<u>Functional Accounts:</u>	
Food and Nutrition	3,300
Selected Development Activities	1,700
Total	5,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures		
Through September 30, 1977	1,000	35	A.T. International	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	7,375	1,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	8,375	1,035		
		Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	5,000	Open		Open

TITLE Reducing Postharvest Food Losses		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 931-A029		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 31	FY 79	1,565	LIFE OF PROJECT Open
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Open	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Open

Purpose: To reduce postharvest food losses thereby increasing the availability of crop food, providing more income for small farmers and more food for consumers.

Background and Progress to Date: Available data indicate that losses of food crops after harvesting may approximate current world food shortages, e.g., grain losses are estimated to average over 10% of production with perishable food losses being even higher.

This project is focused on reducing postharvest food losses to an acceptable level through: (1) Basic and applied research on the technologies and economics of postharvest food preservation and marketing systems; (2) Short-term technical advisory services to A.I.D. Missions.

The University of Missouri has begun a research program to develop varieties of maize resistant or immune to aflatoxins which cause serious human health problems. The National Academy of Sciences (NAS) is attempting to determine the types and degree of world wide food losses, and will recommend appropriate methods to reduce such losses. A team of three grain postharvest loss experts is stationed in the Philippines to assist Southeast Asian countries with research and technical services. Kansas State University (KSU) has provided technical assistance in food grain storage, drying, handling, processing, and marketing to 40 countries. Through its retrieval library and answering service, KSU has provided technical information to 56 countries. A master projection model to estimate future requirements for grain storage and marketing facilities developed by KSU has been successfully used to assist Egypt and Indonesia to reduce their food losses.

Other Donors: The Governments of Canada and the Netherlands are contributing to the Southeast Asia regional team of experts in reduction of postharvest food losses. KSU collaborates with the Food and Agriculture Organization and several bilateral donors through its membership in the Group for Assistance on Systems relating to Grain After-harvest.

FY 1979 Programs: Basic and adaptive research efforts to develop varieties of maize, resistant or immune to aflatoxin as well as the KSU technical assistance effort in grain drying and storage processing and marketing will continue. New initiatives will be started to reduce postharvest losses of roots and tubers, and fruits and vegetables. A new research effort will be initiated to reduce losses in rice in village level operation of rice threshing, winnowing, drying, and milling.

Beneficiaries: Small farmers - reduced food losses resulting in increased income. Less Developed Country (LDC) consumers - increased quantity and improved quality food available.

Major Outputs: Aflatoxin free maize available for consumers. Approximately 150 LDC managers and technicians trained in food-grain postharvest preservation.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
R & D Grants and Contracts	815
Professional Services	750
Total	1,565

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	3,476	1,862	1,614	National Academy of Sciences Kansas State University University of Missouri
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	978	1,021		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	4,454	2,883	1,571	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,565	Open	Open	

TITLE Pest Management		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 931-A028 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		FY 79	2,295	LIFE OF PROJECT Open
		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1978 Interregional Programs, p. 29		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 66	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Open	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Open

Purpose: To increase the quantity and quality of food available to small farmers by reducing pest losses through integrated pest and pesticide management programs which minimize adverse environmental impacts.

Background Progress to Date: Preharvest food losses due to pests are estimated to range from 10% to 80%. To reduce these losses in Less Developed Countries (LDCs), A.I.D. initiated a two-pronged, interrelated approach: (1) Basic and applied research on pests and their associated parasites and predators, and (2) Short-term technical assistance to LDCs.

Since the inception of this project, Oregon State University has developed and tested model weed suppression systems for small farms in Brazil, Central America, and the Philippines. The U.S. Department of Interior (USDI) has made significant progress in its research on control of rodents. New techniques for control of rice rats are currently being applied in national rodent control programs in the Philippines and Thailand. New techniques for control of quelea (grain eating) birds have been successfully field tested in the Sudan, reducing crop loss from 80% to only 5%. USDI also provided technical assistance on control of vampire bats to 11 countries in Latin America. North Carolina State University has established a worldwide network involving 70 scientists in more than 60 countries for research and evaluation of methods on control of rootknot nematodes caused by small parasitic worms. The University of California has provided short term training to approximately 1,600 developing country pest control managers and technicians.

Other Donors: Similar pest and pesticide management programs are being conducted by the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Kingdom, France, and the Federal Republic of Germany.

FY 1979 Program: Research will continue on control of vertebrate pests with USDI and on rootknot nematodes with North Carolina State University. Through a series of seminar/workshops on pesticide management, the conduct of refresher training for pesticide analysts, and a collaborative laboratory analytical quality control program with some 36 LDC pesticide laboratories, the University of California will continue to provide technical assistance on pests, pesticide management, and related environmental problems. A.I.D. will begin new initiatives to reduce the impact of agricultural chemicals on man and the environment.

Beneficiaries: Rural people - through reduction of rabies-carrying bats. Farmers - reduction of preharvest food losses. General consumer - greater availability of food. Positive environmental impact - improved management of pesticides.

Major Outputs: The program has the potential for increasing availability of basic food crops by as much as 10% to 40%; actual increases will be limited by the relatively small size of the program and will be dependent upon such variables as weather and farmer acceptance of innovative practices.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
R&D Grants and Contracts	765
Professional Services	<u>1,530</u>
Total	2,295

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		
Through September 30, 1977	12,367	9,732	2,635	North Carolina State University	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,972	2,743		Oregon State University	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	14,339	12,475	1,864	University of California (Berkeley)	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	U.S. Dept. of Interior	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,295	Open	Open	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	

TITLE Fisheries and Aquaculture		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 931-A027		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 27		FY 79 150	LIFE OF PROJECT Open	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 70	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Open	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Open

Purpose: To increase production and utilization of fish as an economical high-protein food in developing countries and to expand employment and income opportunities through fishery sector development.

Background and Progress to Date: Improved fish farming technology relying on low-cost under-utilized resources (marginal land, organic waste, brackish water) offers major opportunities for significant increases in food production. Better management of fishery stocks, improved fishing efficiency, and reduced losses in handling, processing, and distribution will result in more food available to low income people. Research on new technology is directed toward increasing fishery output, transferring technology to developing countries, and widespread adoption of better production methods.

Past efforts have focused mainly on developing U.S. capacity to contribute to the technology transfer process. Auburn University, as a result of an A.I.D. Institutional Development grant under Section 211(d), has developed a strong capability to assist LDCs in developing aquaculture (fresh water fish farming) systems. This capability is now being utilized in various bilateral A.I.D. activities. The University of Rhode Island, under a similar grant has developed expertise in artisanal fishery technology, stock management, economics and policy, and fish processing and marketing. Research on artificial propagation of milkfish, an important food fish in Southeast Asia, is underway at the Oceanic Institute in Hawaii. A.I.D. relies heavily on National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) staff for technical backstopping and short term assistance in program development and evaluation. Support for the International Center for Living Aquatic Research Management is being considered for FY 78.

Other Donors: A.I.D. maintains close coordination with other bilateral donors and multilateral agencies including Canada, Japan, Norway, United Kingdom, West Germany, Sweden, World Bank, Food and Agricultural Organization, and the United Nations Development Program.

FY 1979 Program: A new research activity on polyculture fisheries systems is planned for FY 79. Additional funding will be required to maintain the backstopping support being provided under the agreement with NOAA.

Beneficiaries: Target beneficiaries are poor and disadvantaged people in developing countries who are potential consumers and producers of fishery products. Direct assistance has been provided to more than 50 countries and many others have benefitted from research and/or technology transfer programs.

Major Outputs: Continued increases are expected in aquaculture production which, worldwide, has risen at a rate of over 20 percent annually since 1970. Increased employment and income in the artisanal fisheries sector, and greater utilization of catch for food consumption are anticipated.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Professional Services	150
Total	<u>150</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		
Through September 30, 1977	5,481	3,795	1,686	Auburn University	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,750	1,355		Oceanic Institute	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	7,231	5,150	2,081	University of Rhode Island	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	U.S. Dept. of Commerce	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	150	Open	Open	Int'l Center for Living Aquatic Resources Mgt.	
				Nat'l Oceanographic & Atmospheric Administration	

TITLE International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC)		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 931-A025		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 25	FY 79	4,000	LIFE OF PROJECT Open
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 74	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Open
			ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Open		

Purpose: To make more effective fertilizer available in developing countries at lower costs.

Background and Progress to Date: IFDC was created in 1974 in response to the critical fertilizer shortage which increased prices beyond the reach of small farmers in the developing countries. That crisis has eased but growing populations, climbing energy costs, and the need for indigenous industries make the need for IFDC as pressing as ever.

In its first three years, IFDC has become an effective institution with an excellent staff, properly housed in a well equipped laboratory. Substantial research and assistance is already underway. Specific problems have been solved for nitrogen, phosphate, and mixed fertilizer plants in developing countries. Processes to produce minigranules of phosphate rock, and to granulate soluble salts such as ammonium sulfate and potassium chloride have been discovered. Initial work on a process to recover phosphates previously wasted promises savings of \$60 million per year at one mine in West Africa. Causes of excessive fertilizer losses from rice fields have been identified.

Direct assistance has been provided to 25 countries through 59 separate projects. Assistance has been provided in planning, evaluating, marketing, and distributing fertilizer products. Studies of fertilizer needs and production potential have been prepared for West Africa, Asia, and the Near East. A guide to fertilizer planning has been published. Training has been offered in fertilizer factory operations and marketing.

Other Donors: To date the International Development Research Center of Canada, Cyprus, Israel, Philippines, and Rockefeller Foundation have contributed to IFDC. Active cooperators include

FAO, UNIDO, World Bank, and three international agricultural research centers.

FY 1979 Program: Development will continue on products that release nitrogen only as needed by crops and on new processes utilizing diverse kinds of phosphate deposits occurring in developing countries. Pilot plants will be used for new product development and for training LDC engineers in production of basic fertilizers and their mixing, granulation and coating for tropical usage. Fertilizer losses by leaching and vaporization in rice soils will be studied. Ways will be sought to stimulate expanded use of fertilizers. Work in this area is already underway or planned in Brazil, Colombia, West Africa, Philippines, Indonesia, Korea, Bangladesh, and India. Training courses in plant maintenance and operation are scheduled.

Beneficiaries: Farmers, transport workers, chemical plant operators and other citizens of developing countries.

Major Outputs: More food for each pound of nitrogen fertilizer; reduced fertilizer costs at the farm; increased efficiency of fertilizer production and use; processing techniques permitting economic development of presently marginal ores in developing countries; increased output of fertilizer factories; and, improved investment decisions in developing countries.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Grants to International Programs	4,000

Total	4,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	16,700	11,171	5,529	International Fertilizer Development Center
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	4,000	7,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	20,700	18,171	2,529	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	4,000	Open	Open	

TITLE Low-Cost Nutritious Foods		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
				FY 79 2,100	LIFE OF PROJECT Open
NUMBER 931-A008	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 43	FY 69	FY Open	FY Open

Purpose: To increase the availability and acceptability of new low-cost nutritious food products by the poor populations in less developed countries (LDCs).

Background and Progress to Date: This effort is directed particularly at procedures for developing low-cost food fortification, especially for mothers and young children, who are considered most vulnerable. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) continues work that identifies LDC indigenous crops and facilities which may be used to produce blended foods and replace commodities now imported for child feeding programs. Simple low-cost cooker extruder equipment suitable for blending and preparing local foods in villages is being demonstrated in Tanzania, Costa Rica, Sri Lanka, Guatemala, Kenya, Philippines, and Indonesia. In Sri Lanka and Costa Rica, CARE is employing this cooker-extrusion process to produce blended food supplements used in their local feeding programs. Currently, large quantities of rice bran oil often are lost because of the inability to stabilize the oil in the bran. The cooker-extruder permits the extracted rice bran oil to be used as an edible oil, thus adding needed calories to diets. The nutritional improvement of wheat by fortification and blending with other cereals or legumes continues. Bolivia and Costa Rica have been identified as sites to develop and test-market new wheat products. In Bolivia, the University of North Carolina is developing a methodology to encourage the food use of whole soybeans by non-soybean eating cultures. Guyana is receiving technical assistance to develop a weaning food. The Institute of Food Technology has identified constraints in the use of food technology to combat malnutrition in LDCs and has made recommendations for overcoming these problems. The American Association of Cereal Chemists is developing methodologies to assess post-harvest grain losses in LDCs and is designing approaches to the solution of the problems. The initial phase of a research program examining effects of providing protein and/or

calorie interventions is near completion in Guatemala. In 1978 work will begin on helping international agricultural centers include nutritional analyses in developing new crop varieties.

Other Donors: World Bank loans to Brazil, Colombia and Tunisia include activities to develop low-cost nutritious foods. Recently, the Food and Agriculture Organization has become more involved in the area of low-cost food technology. UNICEF is currently pursuing the development of village-level food technologies.

FY 1979 Program: New programs will examine the role of village level technology in nutrition programs. Work will continue on the development of new LDC foods that could complement or replace current food imports, such as is now provided under Title II of PL 480.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are infants, pre-schoolers and low-income groups, particularly the rural poor.

Major Outputs: The availability of new low-cost nutritionally adequate foods to a significant segment of the world's poor.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
R&D Grants and Contracts	300
Professional Services	1,800
Total	2,100

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	8,972	6,673	2,299	U.S. Department of Agriculture University of Rhode Island Institute of Nutrition of C. America & Panama University of North Carolina/Chapel Hill Institute of Food Technology John Hopkins University American Institute of Chemical Engineers Institute of Nutrition Investigation, Lima, Peru
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	750	1,388		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	9,722	8,061	1,661	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,100	Open	Open	

TITLE Natural Resources for Agriculture		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 931-A007		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 37		FY 79 2,390	LIFE OF PROJECT Open	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Open
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 70	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Open	

Purpose: To improve resource and land use in developing countries.

Background and Progress to Date: This project applies the tools of remote sensing to natural resource assessment and management and provides U.S. expertise in management of arid and semi-arid lands.

The remote sensing activity, through a combination of demonstrations, grants and training, has assisted in (1) establishing census boundaries in Kenya and identifying the extent of new lands being colonized in eastern Bolivia; (2) a small-scale, digital image-processing system being used to monitor rice acreage in Sri Lanka; (3) assessing the potential of the Aguaje tree in Peru as a fuel resource; (4) the establishment of a Regional Remote Sensing Training and User Assistance Facility in Nairobi; (5) satellite technology applications in Morocco for targeting potential mineral areas, mapping snow pack in the Atlas Mountains for water runoff predictions, and mapping coastal erosion; (6) an agricultural census for Tunisia using satellite imagery to improve agricultural surveys.

The University of Arizona continues to build its strength and apply its expertise to identifying and resolving problems in arid and semi-arid regions.

Other Donors: The African regional centers are being supported by the Economic Commission for Africa, Kenya, and other governments. U.S. Government agencies and the UN Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space are funding the Twelfth International Symposium on Remote Sensing of Environment in Manila in April 1978.

FY 1979 Program: Satellite image analysis will continue to focus on agriculture. Economical methods for mapping will be investigated and the results will be used to monitor desertification. The University of Arizona will continue to build its strength in natural resource and environmental management in arid and semi-arid

lands, and supply its expertise to A.I.D. and developing countries to identify and resolve problems in arid regions.

Beneficiaries: The LDC populations, particularly resource planners and poor farmers.

Major Outputs: Trained image analysts; land use and natural resource maps; agricultural yield, acreage, and estimated production statistics; population censuses; and an operating regional remote sensing center.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>		(\$ thousands)
		<u>FY 79</u>
R&D Grants and Contracts		800
Professional Services		<u>1,590</u>
	Total	2.390

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	2,151	1,896	255	Environmental Research Institute of Michigan U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Bureau of the Census South Dakota State University U.S. Dept. of Agriculture University of Arizona NASA
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,740	1,055		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	3,891	2,951	940	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,390	Open	Open	

TITLE Agricultural Management and Support		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 2,719		LIFE OF PROJECT Open
NUMBER 931-A006 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 33	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 73	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Open	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Open

Purpose: To improve LDCs capacity to manage agricultural programs especially those that benefit small farm families. To improve A.I.D.'s food and nutrition research and development program through project design and support activities.

Background and Progress to Date: This project develops and tests better means to manage agriculture projects. It promotes practical system-oriented analysis, design and implementation for application by public and business organizations. It provides assistance to host countries and A.I.D. field missions for project and program design, implementation and evaluation of food and nutrition programs. It disseminates technical information and promotes information exchange with LDC regional and country agricultural training and research institutions.

In FY 1977 seminars, workshops and conferences brought together experts from developed and developing countries in the areas of animal feed composition and systems of production; physiological significance of tick behavior, livestock systems models in the analysis and planning of livestock industry, integrated rural development, cassava pest management, tropical legumes, nutritional anemias in LDCs with special emphasis on iron deficiency anemia, and stored product entomology. Textbooks, catalogs, guidelines and reports were published on tick research, social indicators for measuring changes in welfare of the rural poor in Central America, farm management techniques to analyze small farmer credit systems, involvement of minority institutions in international agriculture development, impact of agriculture policies on nutrition, and sheep and goat production. Project design, review and utilization activities were undertaken in the areas of agronomic-economic research on tropical soils, soils fertility in humid tropics, artificial propagation of milkfish, range management, benchmark soils, winged bean, and control of aquatic weeds. Technical information services provide for the

dissemination of publications and information that will benefit small farmers and other target groups that comprise the poor majority of LDC populations. A comprehensive knowledge synthesis for policy and field support activity responds to the pressing need for stronger links between A.I.D. funded U.S. research activities and the actual development programs on-the-scene in the LDCs.

FY 1979 Program: This project will continue to provide project design, review, evaluation and training services in agricultural management to field missions and LDC officials. Seminars, workshops, and conferences will continue to be funded in FY 1979 to bring together experts in improved technology that will benefit small farmers and other high priority target groups. The services of highly qualified technicians and experts will be provided for short-term assistance to A.I.D. field missions and to LDCs to assist in development activities. Communications network activities will develop new ways to utilize advance communications and technical information systems for LDC development programs.

Beneficiaries: Small farmers and other high priority target groups that comprise the poor majority of LDC populations.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
R&D Grants and Contracts	1,020
Professional Services	<u>1,699</u>
Total	2,719

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	6,825	5,227	1,598	Oklahoma State University
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	3,559	2,143		University of California
Estimated through September 30, 1978	10,384	7,370	3,014	Asia Foundation
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	University of Florida
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,719	Open	Open	Auburn University
				U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

TITLE Livestock Production		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 275		LIFE OF PROJECT Open	
NUMBER 931-A005	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 23		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 63	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Open	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Open	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To increase the efficiency of livestock production in developing countries to meet the nutritional requirements of their expanding human population.

Background and Progress to Date: This project has two inter-related elements: (1) Basic and applied research on diseases which reduce livestock production; and (2) Technical advisory services to developing countries.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture Research Service, in collaboration with the Government of Tanzania, is in the final phase of a ten year research effort to develop a sterility method for the control of tsetse flies in Africa. Successful completion of this activity will open large areas of Africa to livestock and crop production, and human habitation. Texas A&M University has successfully field tested a new procedure for immunizing cattle against blood diseases in Colombia. It has also identified that molasses grass, a pasture species, seems to act as a repellent for the tick, the principal vector for these blood diseases. In collaboration with ten research institutions in Latin America, the University of Florida has successfully developed feed supplementation programs to correct mineral deficiencies of grazed forages. Information is being disseminated to all Less Developed Countries (LDCs) via publications and seminars. Utah State University has established links with LDC national and regional organizations to compile and disseminate standardized information on the nutritional composition of livestock feeds. A consortium of universities (Tuskegee Institute, Texas A&M, Purdue, and Florida), receiving A.I.D. grants under Sec. 211(d) has developed the capability to provide technical advisory services to LDC's.

Projects are being developed to expand production of small ruminants such as sheep and goats. This type of animal will

benefit small farmer income and increase availability of meat at the village level.

FY 1979 Program: Research and technical assistance activities will continue on control of livestock pests and on feed supply and livestock nutrition.

Beneficiaries: Livestock producers, especially in developing countries, worldwide. Additional supplies of animal protein available for purchase by rural and urban poor.

Major Outputs: New techniques for controlling the tsetse fly will enable vast areas in Africa to be used for livestock and crop production as well as more healthy human habitation. New information and techniques will be available to small farmers to improve animal health and combat parasite diseases. Improved feed information will be available to encourage adequate animal nutrition under LDC conditions.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
R&D Grants and Contracts	<u>275</u>
TOTAL	275

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		
Through September 30, 1977	10,773	8,392	2,381	University of Florida	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,359	1,636		Purdue University	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	12,132	10,028	2,104	Texas A & M University	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Tuskegee Institute	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	275	Open	Open	Utah State University	
				USDA/ARS	

TITLE Water and Tropical Soils Management		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 931-A004		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 21	FY 79 6,405	LIFE OF PROJECT	Open
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 69	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Open	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Open

Purpose: To promote conservation and efficient use of soil and water resources through improved farm practices for increased food production in the developing countries.

Background and Progress to Date: Improved management of water and soil resources is essential to increased agricultural production. Soil and water technologies appropriate for tropical regions must be developed. Specific objectives are: suitable farm practices and plants (agro-technology) for different tropical soil types; increased efficiency in use of irrigation water; and, exploitation of soil micro-organisms to fix nitrogen. These objectives require a mix of basic and applied research, strengthening of U.S. institutional expertise, and technical assistance. Agricultural practices proven effective must be adapted to Less Developed Countries' (LDCs) conditions and knowledge gaps filled through research. A basic requirement for rapid agricultural development has been created, i.e. a tremendous awareness of the problems and potentials of tropical soils.

Five U.S. universities have developed strengthened capabilities in tropical soils. Additionally the Universities of Hawaii and Puerto Rico are conducting experiments in Asia, Africa, and Latin America to test a fast and inexpensive means for agro-technology transference worldwide based on soil types. Colorado State University has developed in Pakistan an innovative methodology for rehabilitation of irrigation systems for efficient water use and conservation on small farms. This methodology is now being used in Egypt, Sri Lanka and Peru and is planned for use in a coordinated program throughout the Sahel. Four universities are strengthening their capacity in the relatively new area of tropical nitrogen fixation, an alternative to costly chemical fertilizers. The Universities of Hawaii and Florida are conducting research on nitrogen fixation by grain legumes and grasses respectively. Fourteen other universities, supported

by A.I.D., are attacking specific problems limiting nitrogen fixation.

Other Donors: Work on soils has involved inputs from the Tennessee Valley Authority, U.S. Department of Agriculture-Soil Conservation Service, and five major international research centers. The World Bank and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) are studying ways to incorporate the irrigation methodology into their programs. Research on nitrogen fixation is linked with work in Australia, United Kingdom, four LDCs and four international research centers.

FY 1979 Program: Research activities on agro-technology transference, irrigation rehabilitation and tropical nitrogen fixation will continue. Dissemination of soil micro-organisms to LDCs for local research and training of LDC scientists will continue. A new activity will be initiated to accelerate the transference of soil technology to LDCs.

Beneficiaries: Small farmers in the LDCs.

Major Outputs: Agro-technology transfer based on soil types; use of new irrigation rehabilitation/water management methodology; efficient nitrogen fixing systems; soil and water conservation; and, technical assistance to LDCs.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
R&D Grants and Contracts	4,405
Professional Services	2,000
Total	<u>6,405</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		
Through September 30, 1977	32,063	22,921	9,142	Universities: Cornell; Prairie View A&M; Puerto Rico; Hawaii; North Carolina State; California/Riverside; Oregon State; Colorado State; and Florida. US Dept. of Agriculture (USDA): Agriculture Rsch Service (ARS) and Cooperative States Rsch Service (CSRS). National Academy of Sciences.	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	3,120	6,046			
Estimated through September 30, 1978	35,183	28,967	6,216		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	6,405	Open	Open		

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs)		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 931-A003		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 79 26,600	LIFE OF PROJECT Open
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 68	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Open
PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Inter-regional Programs, p. 18				ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Open	

Purpose: To generate, through research, urgently needed technology for increasing production of the major food crops and livestock in developing countries.

Background and Progress to Date: The International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs) undertake research on widespread problems, complementing related Less Developed Countries (LDC) national research programs and research by developed country institutions. The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) reviews the work of the centers, provides policy guidance and coordinates financial support; 29 donor members (including A.I.D.) of CGIAR contributed \$78 million in 1977 and expect to supply about \$87 million in 1978. A.I.D. has encouraged CGIAR efforts which are successfully encouraging the IARCs to focus more sharply on the problems of small farmers. Working relationships between U.S. research institutions and the IARCs are being enhanced by Title XII activities. As technical Centers of excellence the IARCs often work with A.I.D. missions and developing countries on country specific activities. The IARCs, their locations, major research interests, and some current foci are: International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) Philippines-rice, farming systems, seeking brown planthopper-resistant varieties; International Center for Maize & Wheat Improvement (CIMMYT) Mexico-maize, wheat, triticale, barley; International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) Nigeria-rice, cassava, sweet potato, farming systems; International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) Colombia-cassava, beans, pastures; International Potato Center (CIP) Peru-Irish potato, disease-free materials; International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) India-sorghum, millet, farming systems, intercropping; International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD) Kenya-trypanosomiasis, East Coast Fever, laboratory growth of the trypanosomiasis organism, cattle disease tolerance; International Livestock Center for Africa (ILCA) Ethiopia-livestock production & marketing systems; International Center for Agricultural Research

in Dry Areas (ICARDA) Iran and Syria-barley, wheat, food legumes, farming systems. The CGIAR also provides support to the West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA) Liberia-conducting rice research in West Africa; and the International Board for Plant Genetics Research (IBPGR) Rome-collection, preservation, and use of food crop germplasm. The Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center (AVRDC) Taiwan, advancing soybean, mungbean, sweet potato, and Chinese cabbage data, also receives A.I.D. support for vegetable research.

Other Donors: The CGIAR anticipates that at least 28 other donor members will supply \$65 million in 1978. Major donors include Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, Japan, Belgium, Australia, and Sweden.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will continue to finance up to 25% of the total program supported by the CGIAR by contributions to individual Centers. The nine Centers will continue to treat the 1977-80 years as a consolidation period during which no major new activities will be undertaken. In 1979, A.I.D. will also fund the AVRDC and a series of workshops to help LDCs focus on improving their national agricultural research systems. Activities at IARCs will increasingly stress technology which is relevant to small farmer needs.

Beneficiaries: Farmers worldwide.

Major Outputs: New techniques especially suitable for use by small farmers for increased crop and livestock production.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79

Grants to International Programs	26,600
Total	26,600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES CIP, IRRI, CIMMYT, IITA, CIAT, ICRISAT, ILRAD, ILCA, and ICARDA. WARDA, IBPGR, and AVRDC.
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	59,585	54,866	4,719	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	22,600	23,525		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	82,185	78,391	3,794	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	26,600	Open	Open	

TITLE Crop Production Technologies		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 2,330		LIFE OF PROJECT Open
NUMBER 931-A002 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 16	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 66	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Open	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Open

Purpose: To increase small farmer production through the development and extension of improved food crop cultivars.

Background and Progress to Date: The project has three inter-related elements: (1) Basic and applied research on major Less Developed Country (LDC) food crops; (2) Section 211(d) grants to create and strengthen competence of U. S. universities to work overseas in crop research; and (3) Short-term technical assistance.

Since 1976 Mississippi State University has assisted over 30 countries to establish modern seed systems. During FY 1977, 518 participants received in-country training in seed technology. The United States Department of Agriculture has distributed plant and seed material to about 20 countries. Oregon State University is improving wheat cultivars by utilizing winter and spring hybridization programs. Montana State University continued research on improving production potential of barley through protein quality, drought tolerance, and disease resistance improvement. Three universities, Nebraska, Purdue, and Texas A&M are engaged in a coordinated program of sorghum research on improved production, disease and pest resistance, and improved protein quality in semiarid regions. Kansas State University is working on the improvement of grain yield and quality of pearl millet for semiarid areas. The University of Illinois has furnished improved soybean cultivars to 257 locations in 90 countries. The University of Puerto Rico is engaged in activities to increase tropical production of beans and cowpeas through disease and insect control for the small farmer. Small-scale farm machinery developed in the Philippines is being adapted to small farms in Pakistan and Thailand.

Other Donors: Research is coordinated with major international research agencies: the International Rice Research Institute

for small-scale farm machinery and rice; International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center for corn and wheat; International Crops Research Institute for the Semiarid Tropics for sorghum and millet; International Institute of Tropical Agriculture for cowpeas.

FY 1979 Program: Basic and adaptive research efforts to develop high-yielding, pest-resistant, high-quality cultivars of sorghum, soybeans, cowpeas, beans, barley, and wheat will continue. Expanded extension activities will make low-cost, small-scale machinery developed by IRRI more available to small farmers in Southeast Asia. The Tennessee Valley Authority will continue to provide technical advisory services on fertilizer manufacture and use. Mississippi State will continue to provide leadership in advisory services for modern seed programs.

Beneficiaries: Small farmers in 30 - 60 A.I.D. recipient countries and to additional countries through the International Centers.

Major Outputs: Increased availability of improved grain cultivars to farm units in A.I.D. recipient countries.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
R&D Grants and Contracts	1,520
Professional Services	810
Total	2,330

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	24,746	18,252	6,494	Kansas State Univ. Oregon State University University of Illinois Mississippi State Univ. University of Puerto Rico Purdue University Montana State University University of Nebraska Tennessee Valley Authority Texas A&M University Int'l Rice Res. Inst. ARS, U.S. Dept. of Agri.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,860	4,996		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	26,606	23,248	3,358	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,330	Open	Open	

TITLE Agricultural Economics & Analysis		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 931-A001		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 14	FY 79	4,665	LIFE OF PROJECT Open
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 70	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Open
			ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Open		

Purpose: To: (1) analyze the impact of agricultural policies; (2) improve agricultural planning capacity of developing countries; and (3) develop more effective approaches to agricultural sector planning.

Background and Progress to Date: Public decision makers can not establish effective agricultural development policies and programs to benefit the poor majority without reliable information on the effects which agricultural policies and programs have on these people. The agricultural planning process in Less Developed Countries (LDC) requires: (1) data collection; (2) data analysis; (3) information integration; and (4) decision making. Through this set of activities, A.I.D. seeks to improve LDC agricultural planning capacity to assess the impact of agricultural sector policies and programs. To expand A.I.D.'s assistance capabilities in agricultural economic sector policy, eight U.S. universities have agreed to undertake programs jointly with A.I.D. and LDC agencies through cooperative agreements in which the universities contribute part of total costs. Projects to improve national agricultural planning capacity are under way in the Philippines and Lesotho. Related projects on agricultural credit are under way in the Philippines and Honduras. New approaches are being developed to promote rapid inventory of land and water resources for planning purposes in the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua. Training and seminar programs disseminating information on current work in agricultural economics are carried out by the Agricultural Development Council (A/D/C) and Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IICA). Four minority institutions are increasing their capacity to work in LDCs on various aspects of agricultural development by institutional development grants under section 211(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act.

FY 1979 Program: Work will continue on understanding the basis for small farmers' decisions about credit and adopting new technologies as a basis for more effective LDC agricultural policy decisions. The International Agricultural Economics Seminars will be continued. New activities include study of and analysis of agricultural labor markets, improving efficiency of agricultural markets, and increasing the capacity of minority institutions to assist in LDC agricultural sector planning. Additional collaborative work with U.S. universities will be carried out on ways to improve grain storage policies, to measure social and economic progress of the rural poor, and regional impacts of new seed and crop production technologies.

Beneficiaries: The rural poor, by increases in income; the urban poor by increased food supplies as a result of better decisions by agricultural policy makers in LDCs.

Major Outputs: Increased knowledge about family income, expenses and decision making for the rural poor; practices to improve small farmer credit repayment ratios; incorporation of local program proposals into national and regional planning decisions; and low cost data collection methodologies to improve local and national and rural planning.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
R&D Grants and Contracts	3,515
Professional Services	250
Sec. 211(d) Grants to U.S. Institutions	900
Total	4,665

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		
Through September 30, 1977	15,913	10,836	5,077	A/D/C, Colorado S.U., Cornell, IICA, Iowa State University, Michigan State U., U. of Minnesota, North Carolina A&T Univ., Oklahoma State U., Purdue, Southern U., Tuskegee, Virginia State, USDA/ERS	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	3,620	3,901			
Estimated through September 30, 1978	19,533	14,737	4,796		
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	4,665	Open	Open		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		

TITLE National Nutrition Planning		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 931-N010		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 79	3,184	LIFE OF PROJECT Open
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		PRIOR REFERENCE		ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION OF PROJECT
		FY 78 Interregional Programs, p 47		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 68	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Open	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Open

Purpose: To create in less developed countries (LDCs) a capability to incorporate nutritional goals into national plans.

Background and Progress to Date: Few countries incorporate nutritional factors in their agriculture, health, education or other government programs. This activity assists LDCs in: (1) developing methodologies to assess malnutrition problems; (2) determining nutritional effects of other development policies and programs; and (3) including nutrition planning in relevant sector programs. Field tests of surveys using a rapid low-cost method for determining the extent and distribution of malnutrition in LDCs have been completed in Nepal, Sri Lanka, Liberia, Togo, and Lesotho, are underway in Cameroon and Sierra Leone, and will begin in FY 1978 in Egypt and Haiti. Nepal and Sri Lanka have used the results of their surveys in developing national nutrition strategies and as an initial step both are conducting nutrition monitoring programs. Over 200 persons from LDCs and U.S. voluntary agencies have received multi-sectoral nutrition training at short-term workshops and many have returned to work in nutrition planning units in LDC governments. Nutrition factors are being incorporated into the Lesotho agricultural sector analysis and nutrition planning methodologies are being tested at the national and community level in Colombia. A methodology to help LDC policy-makers measure the income (consumption) implications of alternate agricultural and other developmental policies is being evaluated and tested in Sierra Leone, an important first step in an A.I.D. effort to determine the effects of agricultural policies on consumption, an effort which will continue in FY 78 and FY 79 as a key element in A.I.D.'s nutrition strategy. An intensive evaluation program will begin in FY 1978 to determine the effectiveness of, and develop guidelines for evaluating applied nutrition programs in LDCs. Harvard University has completed planning studies on the economic and nutritional impact of the fortification of major cereals in

Tunisia (wheat), Guatemala (corn), and Thailand (rice); and the documentation will be used as a guide to field implementation of fortification programs.

FY 1979 Program: Nutrition planning assistance will continue, including short-term advisory services, workshops and seminars, the latter mainly in-service training of host government officials to develop nutrition planning skills. Nutritional status and food consumption survey methods will be refined for adoption on a global basis. Further development and testing will continue on finding low-cost methods for surveillance of food supplies and in establishing adequate nutritional levels for LDCs populations.

Beneficiaries: Host country policy makers and trainers (directly); malnourished populations (long-term).

Major Outputs: LDC personnel trained in nutrition planning; methodologies for incorporating nutrition considerations into agriculture planning; and technical assistance for LDC application.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>		(\$ thousand)
		FY 79
R&D Grants and Contracts		2,484
Professional Services		700
	Total	3,184

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		
Through September 30, 1977	7,569	5,262	2,307	University of California (Los Angeles)	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	3,071	2,475		U.S. Department of Agriculture	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	10,640	7,737	2,903	National Academy of Sciences	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	League for International Food Foundation	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	3,184	Open	Open	New Transcendental Foundation	
				Found. Superior Ed.-Colombia	Cornell University
				Center for Disease Control	Harvard University
				Mass. Inst. Tech. McHarry Md. College	

TITLE Testing of Nutrition Alternatives Program		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 1,616	LIFE OF PROJECT Open	
NUMBER 931-N009	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Open	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Open
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 45			

Purpose: To develop methods to reduce malnutrition among the most vulnerable population groups, infants and mothers.

Background and Progress to Date: The program has three principal elements: 1) developing Vitamin A delivery systems to prevent blindness; 2) combatting iron deficiency anemia; 3) developing and evaluating nutrition/health delivery systems, including development of nutrition education techniques to influence dietary behavior patterns. An A.I.D.-funded evaluation of the national program of Vitamin A fortification of sugar in Guatemala has shown the procedure effective, and, as a result, Panama, El Salvador and Honduras plan to promulgate laws requiring the fortification of sugar with Vitamin A. Preliminary studies in the Philippines suggest that the condiment mono-sodium glutamate (MSG), widely used in Asia, is a potentially effective carrier of Vitamin A; a field demonstration trial is planned to evaluate this. In Indonesia a multifaceted Vitamin A project is examining the prevalence of Vitamin A deficiency and identifying and evaluating intervention programs. Senior health personnel recently trained by the International Eye Foundation are now involved in A.I.D.-supported Vitamin A survey activities in Central America, the Philippines, Cameroon, and Kenya. The International Nutritional Anemia Consultative Group (INACG), will publish guidelines for the eradication of iron deficiency anemia. A test program to study the effectiveness of iron-fortified sugar is underway in Guatemala. The results of a preschool feeding program have been analyzed in five countries by CARE, and is considered a landmark piece of work in this area, and will be tested in subsequent pilot studies. Testing of a health/nutrition methodology for less developed countries (LDCs) which will identify and provide low-cost services to nutritionally vulnerable groups (i.e. mothers and children) is underway. Studies on mass media communication techniques have been completed in Nicaragua and the Philippines and are being analyzed. A.I.D.'s efforts in maternal and infant

nutrition, particularly maternal weaning and dietary practices, are continuing, including use of growth charts to demonstrate effects of better diets on young children.

Other Donors: UNICEF and WHO are involved in Vitamin A and iron supplementation programs. The Swedish aid agency, SIDA, is supporting research programs in iron deficiency anemia. Several international organizations, along with Britain, Sweden, and Denmark, have joined with A.I.D. to form INACG and the International Vitamin A Consultative Group.

FY 1979 Program: Emphasis will continue on developing and evaluating Vitamin A and iron delivery systems. Efforts will be expanded in developing nutrition/health delivery systems, studying maternal weaning practices and developing nutrition education methodologies. Added emphasis will be placed on malnutrition problems of children under three years of age.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are infants, preschool children, and pregnant and lactating women worldwide.

Major Outputs: Reduced blindness in very young children due to Vitamin A deficiency; at least three tested systems of delivering iron fortification to reduce the incidence of iron deficiency anemia; major improvements in the health status of infant, child and maternal populations and trained LDC health personnel.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
R&D Grants and Contracts	1,366
Professional Services	250
Total	1,616

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	7,379	4,161	3,218	Institute of Nutrition Central America and Panama, Harvard University, CARE, HEW/Child Health Service, Human Lactation Center, Foundation for the People of the S. Pacific, World Health Organ, Amer. Fed. of Overseas Blind, Amer. School Food Service Assoc., Save the Children Fed./Commu. Syst. Found.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	2,566	2,742		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	9,945	6,903	3,042	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,616	Open	Open	

TITLE Logistic Support Program		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 2,800		LIFE OF PROJECT 9,400
NUMBER 904-0006 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be transmitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To provide logistical support to the voluntary agencies for the expansion, continuation and re-targeting of Title II activities in the least developed countries.

Background and Progress to Date: Current P.L. 480 legislation clearly indicates that Congressional intent exists to use Title II to reach the neediest populations of those countries suffering from the worst and most widespread poverty and which are in greatest need of outside assistance. With the Congressionally mandated minimum tonnage for Title II increasing, program expansion worldwide can now be considered, and in this environment, we can proceed with initiating new Title II programs and continuation and expansion of on-going activities in countries with greatest identified needs. Developing new methods to reach this population segment with meaningful programs is beyond the present resources of the voluntary agencies. The purpose of this project is to provide those resources.

Host Country and Other Donors: Some project support and personnel will be provided by the voluntary agencies and host government.

FY 1979 Program: Objectives are to increase, or where applicable expand, feeding programs in the poorest countries in Africa (e.g. the Sahel) and Haiti. A.I.D. will offer assistance to any other areas in need of logistical support.

Beneficiaries: The neediest populations of those countries receiving P.L. 480 Title II commodities will be the targeted project beneficiaries.

Major Outputs: All years: An increase of feeding programs by reaching a larger segment of the neediest people more efficiently and effectively. In dollar terms, this will result in the delivery of \$16 million of food aid to one million needy people.

A.I.D. Financed Outputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Commodity Movement Costs	1,500
Commodity Storage Costs	700
Commodity Management Costs	350
Commodity Administration Costs	150
Other	<u>100</u>
Total	2,800

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	---	---		Private Voluntary Agencies
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	---	---		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	---	---		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,800	6,600	9,400	

TITLE Food for Peace Program Support		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 80		LIFE OF PROJECT 204
NUMBER 904-0005	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Program, p. 278	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 79
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To improve the management and utilization of P.L. 480 Title II commodities by eliminating bottlenecks and technical problems which would adversely affect the delivery of food to intended recipients.

Background and Progress to Date: During FY 1977 specific problem areas addressed were: (1) a review of information requirements and document flow in Food for Peace; (2) design of a commodity handling seminar in Tunis, Tunisia; (3) assistance to Kigali in conducting a food storage seminar; (4) review and analysis of the commodity loss reporting system for Title II; and (5) design of scope of work to be used in evaluating Title II feeding programs worldwide. These projects will result in reduced losses, better monitoring and improved administration of Title II commodities.

Host Country and Other Donors: Project facilities and personnel as necessary are provided by the voluntary agencies and host governments.

FY 1979 Program: Some of the areas to be addressed in 1979 are the design of standardized commodity testing procedures and the field testing of the evaluation scope of work. A.I.D. will also offer assistance under this project to programs in need of specific technical expertise to solve problem situations as they arise.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are recipients of P.L. 480 Title II commodities worldwide.

Major Outputs: FY 1977: Projects' results affecting an estimated commodity value of 30 million dollars are 90 percent adoption of recommendations regarding (1) improvement of commodity management in Tunisia; (2) evaluation of data gathered to date on commodity losses; (3) scope of work for an evaluation program affecting Title II feeding programs worldwide; and (4) requirements for information and document flow. All years: an improvement of procedures, management and problem areas concerning commodities valued at approximately 130 million dollars.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Short-term U.S. technicians	80

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	50	49	1	Foremost Foods, Nathan Associates, Kansas State University, Systematics General Corporation
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	74	75		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	124	124		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Private Voluntary Agencies
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	80	---	204	

TITLE Food for Peace Workshop		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 904-0004 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		FY 79 64	LIFE OF PROJECT 184	
PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Program, p. 277		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 79		

Purpose: To enhance the development impact of P.L. 480 Title II programs by devising plans and procedures for the integration of food and developmental assistance.

Background and Progress to Date: A.I.D. sponsored two workshops in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, and Nairobi, Kenya during FY 1976. These workshops were funded by the Africa Bureau. Participants representing Private Voluntary Agencies, U.S. field representatives and others responsible for managing P.L. 480 Title II programs attended. During FY 1977, under this project, a workshop was held in Bombay, India. These workshops have generated ideas and ways in which P.L. 480 Title II commodities could be integrated into development projects. P.L. 480 legislative changes were discussed, as well as suggestions for improved program implementation. During FY 1978, A.I.D. plans to conduct three workshops in the Middle East, Latin America and Southeast Asia.

Host Country and Other Donors: Facilities for the training program are provided by the host country for participants from the voluntary agencies, World Food Program and the host government.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. plans to schedule two additional regional workshops during FY 1979.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are voluntary agency, World Food Program and host government food managers. All recipients of P.L. 480 Title II commodities will benefit indirectly due to improved program implementation.

Major Outputs: FY 1977: an increase of 41 trained field representatives, 100 trained voluntary agency representatives as a result of one workshop. All years: 270 trained field representatives, 400 trained voluntary agency representatives as a result of five workshops.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Contract Services	20
Participants	34
Training Materials	10
Total	64

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	50	50	---	Private Voluntary Agencies World Food Programme
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	70	70		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	120	120	---	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	64	--	184	

TITLE Maternal Child Health Assessment		FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 220	LIFE OF PROJECT 660	
NUMBER 904-0002	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Interregional Program, P. 276	FY 77	FY 79	FY 80

Purpose: Maternal Child Health (MCH) has been identified as a priority category for P.L. 480 Title II foods. This category covers pregnant and lactating mothers and malnourished children ages 0 to 36 months. This project will establish a standardized procedure for assessing the nutritional impact through a uniform growth surveillance system. The study is to be conducted in three selected countries over a three-year period.

Background and Progress to Date: It has been demonstrated that there exists a need for implementation of a simple, inexpensive, non-technical method of measuring the impact of donated food on mothers and children. Catholic Relief Service has experimented with a growth surveillance system in Africa on a limited basis. A contract for the MCH project using the growth surveillance system was signed in the latter part of FY 77. By the end of FY 78, eleven nutrition teams/units will be operational in monitoring a growth surveillance system designed by Catholic Relief Services located in three countries in Africa.

By 1979, it is anticipated that: (1) nutrition improvement of children will be evidenced by the Growth Surveillance System; (2) local governments and/or local communities will have become financially involved, based on their abilities; (3) mothers will have established a commitment to better their child's nutrition.

Host Country and Other Donors: Catholic Relief Services provides personnel and technicians. Activities take place in CRS and host government maternal child health centers where there are on-going programs.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will continue its support of this assessment program.

Beneficiaries: Primary project beneficiaries are in the target group of pregnant and lactating mothers, children as well as Catholic Relief Services planners.

Major Outputs: All years: increase of 33 trained nutrition personnel, 11 established nutrition teams, 100,000 mothers receiving nutrition education and 330,000 recipients with improved nutrition status.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:*

	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Local Cost Support	100
Technicians	51
Other Costs	69
Total	220

*Value of P.L. Title II commodities distributed in conjunction with nutrition surveillance is estimated at \$7 million.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	220	220		Catholic Relief Services
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	220	220		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	440	440		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	220	220	660	

TITLE Food Storage Seminars		FUNDS Food and Nutrition		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 904-0001		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 79	136	LIFE OF PROJECT 391
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76 TO	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 79
		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Program, p. 275				

Purpose: To improve the effectiveness of food handling and storage techniques in Less Developed Countries (LDCs) through training seminars directed at LDC personnel representing voluntary agencies, the United Nations, and host country governments.

Background and Progress to Date: A.I.D. conducted a series of regional seminars funded by the Regional Bureaus in (1) Dakar, Senegal, in November 1974 for the Sahelian and West African countries; (2) Manila, Philippines, in May 1975 for the Southeast Asian countries; and (3) San Pedro Sula, Honduras, in January 1976 for the Latin American countries. Because of the importance of the food loss problem and the enthusiastic response received from these seminars, this project has continued the series of regional seminars in: (1) Alexandria, Egypt in January 1977 for the East African, South African, and Middle Eastern countries, and (2) Bombay, India, for the Sub-Continental countries. Quarterly commodity and loss reports indicate that these seminars have had a positive impact in reducing food losses for P.L. 480 Title II programs. During FY 1978 A.I.D. is planning 3 to 4 local in-country seminars.

Host Country and Other Donors: Seminars are coordinated with the host government, voluntary agencies, World Food Program and others who in addition to being participants, provide facilities where there are on-going activities for demonstrations.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will conduct three to four local seminars designed to address specific country storage and handling problems.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are voluntary agency, World Food Program and host government food managers. All recipients of P.L. 480 Title II commodities will benefit indirectly due to decreased food losses and improved program implementation.

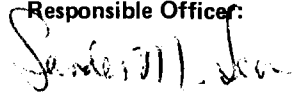
Major Outputs: FY 1977: an increase of 300 trained personnel as a result of two seminars. All years: an increase of 700 trained personnel in food handling and storage practices.

A.I.D. Financed Outputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Contract Services	70
Participants	40
Conference Materials	16
Other Costs	10
Total	<u>136</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	119	119	----	Lauhoff Grain Company
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	136	136		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	255	255		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	136	---	391	

POPULATION PLANNING

Responsible Officer:

SANDER M. LEVIN
Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Development Support

POPULATION PLANNING

PROGRAM SUMMARY			CP 79-10
<i>(In millions of dollars)</i>			
FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimated		FY 1978 Program Request
117.4*	110.4		136.0

* Represents Population Planning share of 140.6 for Population Planning and Health

A.I.D. requests \$106 million to finance the centrally funded portion of the population program, and \$30 million as the U.S. contribution to the UNFPA. Together these are about 50% larger than the program carried out in FYs 1976-77 and represent two thirds of the total program. Since we are trying to focus attention on solving country problems, not only will the FY 1979 bilateral programs be slightly more than double the size of those carried out in FYs 1976-77, but the centrally funded projects will be scrutinized closely to insure that they are targeted on LDC problems in country contexts.

The centrally funded program will continue to support:

- (a) biomedical research and clinical testing of simpler and more effective diagnostic procedures and contraceptives;
- (b) socio-economic research on the determinants of fertility and assistance to development planners to incorporate demographic variables into their plans;
- (c) the improvement of systems for collecting and analyzing LDC fertility data, and training of LDC personnel to carry out these tasks;
- (d) the work of U.S. organizations (like Family Planning International Assistance and the

Association for Voluntary Sterilization) and their private and public LDC counterparts to introduce into the LDCs innovative and effective "outreach" motivational and service delivery systems;

- (e) the training of LDC doctors in new contraceptive methods, paramedics and auxiliaries in motivation, simple clinical methods and contraceptive distribution, and family planning systems managers and administrators in more effective service delivery systems;
- (f) the testing of alternative LDC delivery systems to help LDCs design cheaper, more effective and more manageable ways to provide services to the poor majority; and
- (g) UNFPA's expanding country-oriented programs, which are increasingly concerned with improved and extended delivery of services and the education and motivation needed to increase acceptance of family planning.

Need

There are a number of reasons why these programs are funded centrally:

- (a) Designing, organizing and managing biomedical research is best handled in Washington since much of the research is carried out in U.S. institutions, and the clinical testing in the LDCs is monitored by American specialists from these institutions. This is also true of socio-economic research and the development of better census and survey designs although more of the work will be carried out overseas as capacity and skills increase. All three types of research and adaptation programs require an intelligently directed critical mass of professional talent which no single AID mission overseas can afford.

POPULATION PLANNING

- (b) Training programs in the U.S. for LDC doctors, paramedics and program administrators can be handled more efficiently by Washington staff dealing directly with the U.S. training institutions.
- (c) It is more cost-effective for a Washington headquarters, in cooperation with field missions and regional bureaus, to work with large American private (e.g. Pathfinder) or international (e.g. International Planned Parenthood Foundation) organizations which collaborate with local groups in LDCs. These organizations are most effective in LDCs where AID is not otherwise involved, and in situations where population assistance is best handled outside of government channels.

FY 1979 Program and Strategy

The effort needed to increase contraceptive prevalence goes far beyond the enlargement of ongoing service delivery programs. Other population activities which require particular attention are:

- (a) studying the complex cultural and economic relationships which affect fertility. For this reason the project examining fertility determinants will be significantly enlarged to examine in a country context varied hypotheses on the links among income, education and other economic and social factors and fertility.
- (b) **the** improvement of country specific data on contraceptive use and knowledge. The project funding pilot surveys will be substantially increased so that surveys can be taken in a number of LDCs and their results analyzed, providing family planning program administrators and development planners with useful information.

- (c) indirect support of local LDC organizations willing to try new approaches to the delivery of family planning services. For this reason the projects financing Family Planning International Assistance, The Pathfinder Fund and The Association for Voluntary Sterilization will be substantially enlarged.
- (d) the training of many more doctors, paramedics, auxiliaries and manager/administrators in order to improve services in the LDCs. That is why funding will be nearly doubled for the Paramedic Training Project involving training programs in the LDCs for health workers at every level. Similarly, funds for training managers will be increased by 50% so that, in addition to training key LDC managers in the U.S., workshops can be run in at least five LDCs.
- (e) the continued testing and evaluation of different delivery systems to help LDC health planners and administrators to design more effective and imaginative systems as viable alternatives to costly clinic based curative systems. For this reason we are proposing to double the funding of this project so that at least four more country studies can be undertaken.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - POPULATION PLANNING

CP 79-02

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Future Year Obligations	Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization
<u>DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT</u>																
<u>Population</u>																
<u>Demographic and Social Data</u>																
Demographic Data Collection in Africa	* 932-0658	1979	-	-	-	-	750	375	7,000							
Compilation and Analysis of Population Data	* 932-0649	1978	-	-	1,600	1,150	1,700	1,300	7,400							
Demographic Data Collection in Asia	* 932-0648	1978	-	-	750	374	1,200	976	4,800							
Contraceptive Prevalence Studies	* 932-0624	1977	150	-	500	600	1,500	800	3,150							
Birth and Death Data Collection Systems	* 932-0623	1978	-	-	750	300	800	950	4,200							
1980 Round of Census	* 932-0622	1978	-	-	1,050	325	1,430	1,440	8,768							
Measurement of Demographic Change	* 932-0621	1976	465	454	850	861	1,200	1,200	6,485							
Evaluation of Family Planning Program Effectiveness	* 932-0619	1975	555	363	250	300	300	292	-							
World Fertility Survey	* 932-0547	1972	8,315	5,765	2,900	4,000	2,600	2,750	5,000							
Population Data Systems	932-0966	1972	14,077	13,923	-	154	-	-	-							
Laboratories for Population Statistics	932-0861	1969	4,544	3,839	-	705	-	-	-							
Population Dynamics in Asia and Pacific	932-0200	1967	9,728	9,173	-	555	-	-	-							
<u>Policy, Dynamics & Fertility Behavior</u>																
Population/Development Planning	* 932-0655	1978	-	-	2,000	200	1,000	2,300	8,400							
Legal/Administrative Obstacles	* 932-0646	1978	-	-	400	40	400	560	1,800							
Fertility Determinants Policy Studies	* 932-0643	1978	-	-	850	100	2,500	2,000	8,400							
Resources for Awareness of Population Impact on Development	* 932-0637	1977	400	-	400	300	300	450	900							
Population Policy Analysis	* 932-0635	1977	1,400	330	2,200	1,260	3,200	3,610	7,000							
Law and Population Program	* 932-0880	1970	1,732	1,599	-	133	-	-	-							
Research on Determinants and Consequences of Fertility	* 932-0616	1975	1,436	227	1,050	1,475	-	784	-							
Family Behavior in Malaysia	* 932-0615	1974	569	480	-	89	-	-	-							
Population/Economic Growth Analysis	* 932-0516	1970	4,354	3,995	-	359	-	-	-							

*Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - POPULATION PLANNING

CP 79-02

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Fertility Control Techniques</u>																	
Operational Research for Family Planning Programs	* 932-0855	1969	3,606	3,356	900	1,050	1,300	750	4,025								
Fertility Impact of Different Types of Family Planning Programs	* 932-0632	1976	1,864	579	3,000	1,895	5,800	5,290	18,000								
Biomedical Research	* 932-0631	1978	-	-	400	235	750	540	7,600								
Prolongation of Lactational Infertility	* 932-0629	TQ	500	222	200	378	225	215	-								
Research on Low-Cost Contraceptive Distribution in Rural Areas	* 932-0628	1976	262	256	200	36	150	245	-								
Simplified Techniques of Fertility Control	* 932-0548	1972	4,161	3,791	350	460	350	435	1,300								
Program for Applied Research on Fertility Regulation	* 932-0546	1972	5,275	3,827	900	1,573	1,500	1,525	5,100								
Study of Side Effects and Mechanism of Action of Prostaglandins	* 932-0541	1971	1,067	828	225	238	260	356	-								
International Fertility Research Program	* 932-0537	1971	16,346	12,550	4,530	4,296	4,500	6,280	15,000								
Development of Improved and New IUDs	932-0618	1975	785	480	100	335	-	70	-								
Matlab Delivery System Study	932-0617	1975	297	170	-	127	-	-	-								
Research on Safety of Contraceptive Steroid	932-0607	1973	1,226	1,164	-	62	-	-	-								
Sterilization by Endometrial Ablation	932-0603	1973	241	86	80	70	-	165	-								
Surgical and Engineering Research on Means of Fertility Control	932-0538	1971	2,318	2,047	200	271	-	200	-								
<u>Family Planning Delivery Systems</u>																	
Management and Consultant Services for Evaluation	* 932-0978	1974	1,123	1,115	400	448	500	500	3,726								
Program for Voluntary Sterilization	* 932-0968	1972	11,429	8,709	5,500	6,670	7,200	5,350	10,297								
Programmatic Grant for Pop Council	* 932-0863	1969	16,692	15,142	800	885	1,200	2,065	4,308								
Family Planning International Assistance Program	* 932-0955	1971	40,823	27,712	8,000	16,668	13,225	11,060	70,000								
Field Support Technical Service Grant to International Planned Parenthood Federation	* 932-0877	1970	2,457	2,104	800	888	700	615	1,643								
Family Planning Services	* 932-0838	1968	85,270	76,906	11,966	13,302	14,995	14,525	70,000								
Logistics Supports	* 932-0807	1968	30,864	27,493	3,773	5,211	4,900	4,383	23,500								
Contraceptive Retail Sales	* 932-0634	1978	-	-	400	290	900	560	2,800								
Population Program Development and Support	* 932-0611	1974	5,951	3,472	3,671	3,994	5,365	4,644	26,000								
	* 932-0502	1968	3,187	3,100	600	537	600	450	3,000								

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - POPULATION PLANNING

CP 79-02

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
Family Planning Management Information System	932-0951	1971	1,242	1,036	-	206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial Contraceptive Distribution	932-0612	1974	1,449	1,303	-	-	-	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Education and Information Systems</u>																	
Family Planning Through Home Economics	* 932-0980	1972	2,243	1,894	500	349	400	700	2,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population Field Information Service	* 932-0660	1978	-	-	1,000	700	1,000	800	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population Information Programs	* 932-0659	1978	-	-	1,140	855	1,300	935	4,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population Knowledge Interchange for Leaders	* 932-0657	1978	-	-	950	225	400	925	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adolescent Family Planning Orientation	* 932-0641	1978	-	-	765	-	1,000	1,265	6,735	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strengthening International Population Communication and Training	* 932-0638	1977	238	50	550	638	400	300	1,452	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rapid Diffusion of Population Research Findings	932-0981	1972	6,440	5,600	460	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Planning through Midwives	932-0947	1971	1,698	1,413	-	285	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Planning in Non-Formal Education	932-0820	1969	4,057	3,941	-	116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Manpower and Institutional Development</u>																	
Population Problem Solving - University Services Agreement	* 932-0916	1971	2,909	2,570	450	719	500	325	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Planning Program/Worldwide Fund	* 932-0651	1971	1,908	1,788	450	545	450	250	1,042	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paramedical and Auxiliary Family Planning Personnel Training	* 932-0644	1978	-	-	3,790	400	6,000	6,390	28,710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Training for Family Planning Managers	* 932-0627	1977	300	-	390	300	500	640	1,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Physicians Post-Graduate Training in Reproductive Health	* 932-0604	1973	19,678	12,483	6,670	6,645	7,750	11,095	16,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development of Population Management	932-0967	1972	814	686	-	128	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population Problem Solving - University Services Agreement	932-0956	1971	4,953	4,869	150	234	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clinical Training of Nurse/ Midwives in Population	932-0918	1971	2,737	2,237	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institutional Utilization for Family Planning	932-0620	1975	1,213	809	-	404	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

CP 79-02

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - POPULATION PLANNING

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**										
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79			
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures		
<u>Multilateral</u>																			
U.N. Fund for Population Activities *	-	1968	146,394	112,067	28,000	25,000	30,000	52,327	-										
<u>Technical Assistance and Research</u>																			
Health Delivery Systems <u>1/</u>	931-H011	1973	4,034	3,230	800	450	566	550	Open										
<u>PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION</u>																			
Family Planning and Socio-Economic Studies <u>2/</u>	* 930-P022	1978	-	-	1,700	1,500	2,400	2,000	Open										
<u>1/ See Centrally Funded - Health for Activity Data Sheet.</u>																			
<u>2/ See Centrally Funded - Selected Development Activity Data Sheet.</u>																			
Total			485,776	391,233	110,350	121,088	135,966	159,058	409,691										

*Detailed project narrative-See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace, interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization, repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Demographic Data Collection in Africa		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 750		LIFE OF PROJECT 7,750
NUMBER 932-0658	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To establish self-sufficient and self-sustaining national systems capable of generating timely, reliable and relevant demographic data that can be used by African host country governments in formulating population policies and programs.

Background. In general, African countries have lagged behind other developing countries in recognizing the importance of population issues related to development and the need to collect population information. The contractor selected will develop appropriate demographic data collection systems for use in developing African countries and train indigenous personnel in collection and analysis techniques. As a result of this training, participants will be capable of administering and expanding the systems, thus providing long term availability of useful demographic statistics.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries will fund some local personnel, facilities and field costs.

FY 1979 Program: Develop appropriate demographic data collection systems, initiate research of application of technology, and develop proposals for data collection projects.

Beneficiaries: Host country personnel that will recognize the importance of population issues for development and, in turn, provide more effective development programs to the poor.

Major Outputs:

All Years

Technical seminars	25
Demographic data collection systems in African countries established	6

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)

FY 79

Personnel and consultants	460
Participants	35
Translation and printing	25
Other costs	
Total	<u>750</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES To be selected
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	750	7,000	7,750	

TITLE Compilation and Analysis of Population Data		FUNDS Population Planning		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 932-0649		NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		FY 79 1,700	LIFE OF PROJECT 10,700
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 117		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82
				ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83	

Purpose: To compile, evaluate, disseminate and interpret demographic data emerging from ongoing data collection activities.

Background and Progress to Date: During the past decade, family planning programs have been organized in a large number of countries. In conjunction with these programs, A.I.D. has initiated a number of statistical projects designed to generate timely and reliable statistical data. As a consequence, there has been an increasing flow of demographic data. In order that these data may be adequately incorporated into A.I.D. and country program planning and operations, a capability for bringing together, evaluating, analyzing and then disseminating these data must be established. Accurate and reliable population data will then become more readily available to U. S. and host country decision-makers for effective policy formulation, for administering population programs and for assessing the impact of family planning programs.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries will provide personnel, facilities and data generated from ongoing projects.

FY 1979 Program: To develop criteria for the analysis and evaluation of population data and prepare current demographic reports for 20 selected countries; assemble a broad collection of published and unpublished reports on fertility levels and trends; and develop a system for the storage, retrieval and updating of demographic data.

Beneficiaries: Host country decision-makers utilizing project products.

Major Outputs:

All Years

Central data bank established	1
Tabular and graphic reports prepared	25
Country summary reports published	33
Intensive country analyses and demographic reports published	20
National producer/user conferences convened	8

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)
FY 79

Personnel costs (salaries/wages and fringe benefits)	748
Other support costs (travel, printing and publications, data processing and computer services)	516
Indirect costs	436
Total	<u>1,700</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	U. S. Bureau of the Census
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,600	1,150		National Academy of Sciences
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,600	1,150	450	One additional contractor to be selected
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,700	7,400	10,700	

TITLE Demographic Data Collection in Asia		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 932-0648		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	FY 79	LIFE OF PROJECT	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interregional Programs, p. 115	1,200	6,750	FY 83
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	

Purpose: To develop, disseminate and apply demographic techniques to improve and evaluate census, survey and vital registration data collection and analysis in Asia and the Pacific.

Background and Progress to Date: A.I.D. helped establish and support the East-West Population Institute (EWPI) to develop the institutional capability to provide demographic services to assist the countries of Asia to solve their population problems. As such, it is a regional demographic training center in census, survey and vital registration activities for all the countries in the Asia and Pacific region.

Host Country and Other Donors: EWPI multinational donations contribute to the personnel costs of the permanent technical staff. Host country contributions consist of personnel, travel, facilities and local support costs.

FY 1979 Program: EWPI will implement a regional population program through conferences/workshops, working groups, data processing/analysis and overseas technical assistance. Approximately 175 individuals from Asia and the Pacific are expected to participate annually in cooperative activities demonstrating the application of demographic techniques to obtain improved estimates of population growth in specific Asian countries such as Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand and Nepal. Trained individuals are expected to participate in and influence the 1980 round of census.

Beneficiaries: Asian decision-makers who will be able to design better family planning and population programs.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Conferences/workshops	12
Country/analytical reports	10
Data processing/analysis and overseas technical assistance:	
Computer package	2
Analytical reports	8
Field experiments	3
A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel costs	195
Other support costs (e.g., staff travel, computer time, equipment/supplies, etc.)	293
Participants	488
Indirect costs	224
Total	<u>1,200</u>

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	East-West Population Institute of the East-West Center, Hawaii
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	750	374		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	750	374	376	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,200	4,800	6,750	

TITLE Contraceptive Prevalence Studies		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 932-0624		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	FY 79 1,500	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,300	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interregional Programs, p. 114	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To carry out one or two rounds of repetitive sample surveys to measure knowledge, availability and use of contraceptives in several developing countries with active public and/or private sector family planning programs, and to institutionalize the capability within host governments to conduct future surveys of this nature.

Background and Progress to Date: Traditionally, family planning administrators have had to rely on contraceptive inventory data, clinic acceptor statistics and other relatively unreliable estimation procedures to obtain needed data on levels of contraceptive knowledge and use. These procedures do not provide adequate estimates of family planning activities in the private sector. This project will provide for multi-round surveys to directly measure contraceptive knowledge, availability and use among eligible women, both from public and private sector programs. Project work began in October 1977 to draft survey documentation and select target countries. In FY 1978, the first round of surveys will be undertaken in three or four key developing countries, such as Jamaica, Costa Rica, Colombia and Kenya. Data will be analyzed and presented in a non-technical form to facilitate use by host country government planners.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries will provide partial support for local survey costs.

FY 1979 Program: Initiate contraceptive prevalence surveys in three or four additional developing countries; provide technical assistance to assure successful completion of surveys; assist in tabulating and analyzing data; and report results in concise non-technical form.

Beneficiaries: Population and family planning program administrators in developing countries who need a continuous flow of family planning data to assess program progress and define strategies for program improvement.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Prevalence surveys completed	
Number of countries	6-8
Number of surveys	8-12
Country reports analyzing survey results	8-12
A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel	300
Other support costs	275
Subcontracts for local surveys	925
Total	<u>1,500</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	150	-	150	Westinghouse Electric Corporation
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	500	600		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	650	600	50	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,500	3,150	5,300	

TITLE Birth and Death Data Collection Systems		FUNDS Population Planning		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,750	
NUMBER 932-0623		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78		FY 79 800			
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83	
Interregional Programs, p. 112							

Purpose: To produce high quality demographic information on birth and death levels and trends.

Background and Progress to Date: A.I.D. has recently placed increased emphasis on developing effective and efficient ways to assess progress made by programs whose purpose is to reduce population growth and infant mortality. In countries without good vital registration systems, effective ways of obtaining current fertility and mortality data are: conducting periodic surveys; adding on questions to existing surveys; or analyzing already collected but unutilized data. This project was to begin in FY 1977; however, due to administrative problems, it has been rescheduled for implementation in FY 1978.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries will provide for support of local personnel and local facilities.

FY 1979 Program: Initiate a demographic data collection program of sample surveys and/or "add-on" modules to existing surveys in three developing countries, two of which will be Indonesia and Kenya. In two other countries, Thailand and one to be selected, utilize data already available from surveys to obtain estimates of fertility and mortality levels.

Beneficiaries: Developing country officials who design and administer national development policies directed toward improving the health and well-being of the poor.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Birth/death data surveys completed	15
Country-specific estimates of birth/death rates	15
A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel	425
Other support costs (staff travel, computer time, equipment and supplies)	125
Subcontracts for in-country surveys	250
Total	<u>800</u>

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES To be selected
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	750	300		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	750	300	450	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	800	4,200	5,750	

TITLE 1980 Round of Censuses		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 932-0622		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	FY 79 1,430	LIFE OF PROJECT	11,248
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interregional Programs, p. 111	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To increase the capability of developing countries to collect, process and disseminate timely and reliable census data during the 1980 census period.

Background and Progress to Date: Most developing countries will conduct a census during the 1980 census period (1975-1984). The technical assistance provided by the Bureau of the Census and a second contractor is designed to expand the scope and utility of the census in the area of population dynamics; to combine sampling applications with complete enumeration; and to provide comprehensive information on the factors bearing on population growth. This proposed assistance represents a relatively small contribution to the 1980 censuses, but has potential for resolving many of the vexing problems of census taking and should increase the availability of timely, relevant and reliable census data.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries will provide support for personnel, facilities and other in-country census costs. Censuses will be financed by the countries themselves.

FY 1979 Program: Complete and distribute two training manuals; organize and hold 10 model country orientation seminars; finalize curricula for 12 census operations seminars; provide census consultants as requested by developing countries; and implement special projects to improve efficiency of developing country census operations.

Beneficiaries: Host country decision-makers who will have better information on the conditions and problems of the poor.

Major Outputs:

All Years

Training manuals	2
Orientation seminars and presentations	24
Census operations seminars	94
Special census projects	10

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)

	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel	600
salaries, allowances and consultants	
Participants	350
Commodities	80
translation and printing of training documents	
Other	400
computer services and local support costs for censuses	
Total	<u>1,430</u>

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	U. S. Bureau of the Census Second contractor to be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,050	325		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,050	325	725	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,430	8,768	11,248	

TITLE Measurement of Demographic Change		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 1,200		LIFE OF PROJECT 9,000
NUMBER 932-0621	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interregional Programs, p. 110			

Purpose: To improve the reliability and timeliness of statistics produced by existing vital registration systems and the implementation of model or sample registration systems.

Background and Progress to Date: Nearly every country has some system for continuously recording events such as births and deaths. Because of poor organization, inadequately trained personnel, use of inappropriate methodologies, incomplete coverage or other factors, the data generated by these systems in developing countries are often inaccurate. Their scientific value for social research or for measuring population change is limited. This project is an attempt to improve selected registration systems through methodological and procedural innovations, training programs and technical assistance. To date, analyses of vital registration systems have been completed for Mexico, Honduras, Jamaica, Thailand and the Philippines, and conferences on vital statistics practices have been held for Asian and Latin American countries. Currently, a training program is being developed, model registration systems are being implemented in two countries and a program to improve an existing registration system is being negotiated.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries will provide support for personnel and local facilities.

FY 1979 Program: Organize and conduct three technical seminars, provide technical consultants as requested, implement methodological and/or procedural innovations to increase the efficiency of four existing vital registration systems, and design and implement four model or sample registration systems.

Beneficiaries: The data made available by this project will assist decision-makers in providing more effective development programs.

Major Outputs:

	Cumulative	
	FY 77	All Years
Vital registration technical seminars	2	20
Model/sample registration systems		10
Improved vital registration systems		10

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Personnel and consultants	430
Participants	140
Translation and printing	50
Subprojects, seminars and computer services	580
Total	1,200

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	465	454	11	National Center for Health Statistics
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	850	861		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,315	1,315	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,200	6,485	9,000	

TITLE Evaluation of Family Planning Program Effectiveness		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 932-0619		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	FY 79 300	LIFE OF PROJECT	1,105
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interregional Programs, p. 109	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To assess the demographic impact of LDC family planning programs and to train family planning personnel in techniques of family planning evaluation.

Background and Progress to Date: There is an ongoing need to assess the effect of organized family planning programs on fertility. Using methodology developed by the contractor, estimates are made of the level of contraceptive use that is necessary to achieve the observed changes in fertility. These contraceptive use levels are compared to actual service statistics to determine the relative impact of public and private sector family planning activities on fertility. This type of impact evaluation has been completed in Colombia, where a decline in the birth rate from 41/1000 in 1964 to about 32/1000 in 1975 was documented, with most of this decline attributed to the national family planning program. Similar impact analyses are in progress in Costa Rica, Indonesia and Thailand. In addition, a full-time resident advisor has been assigned to the Indonesian National Family Planning Board and is assisting in various research projects.

Host Country and Other Donors: None

FY 1979 Program: Continue studies of the impact of family planning programs on fertility in other selected LDCs, including Egypt and the Philippines. Complete a total of at least six such studies by the end of FY 1979. In addition, conduct short workshops in two to three LDCs and hold a summer workshop at the University of Chicago to train participants in evaluation research techniques.

Beneficiaries: Impact evaluations produced through this project are of direct benefit to LDC planners and family planning officials. Direct beneficiaries of this project include:

LDC family planning program administrators who can utilize data from impact evaluations to fortify population policy commitments and formulate program strategy; and LDC population technicians trained in family planning research techniques through overseas and domestic workshops.

Major Outputs:

	Cumulative	
	FY 77	All Years
Impact evaluations completed	2	6
Evaluation manuals published	2	4
Training programs in evaluations conducted:		
summary workshops	2	4
in-country seminars		6
Participants	90	200

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Personnel (salaries, benefits, allowances)	140
Support costs (travel, supplies, other direct and indirect costs)	160
Total	300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	555	363	192	University of Chicago (Community and Family Study Center)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	250	300		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	805	663	142	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	300	-	1,105	

TITLE World Fertility Survey (WFS)		FUNDS Population Planning		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 932-0547		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 79	2,600	LIFE OF PROJECT 18,815
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 72	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81
		Interregional Programs, p. 108				ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To conduct sample fertility surveys in developing countries.

Background and Progress to Date: This project began in response to the need for high quality data on human fertility. Existing fertility surveys typically were outdated or suffered from methodological deficiencies. This project has: (1) provided data needed to describe recent fertility trends in participating developing countries; and (2) institutionalized scientific capabilities for undertaking fertility studies in more than 36 developing countries. More than 35 developing countries are already participating in the World Fertility Survey (WFS), including Indonesia, Thailand, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Colombia, Mexico, South Korea, Haiti, Peru, Kenya, Ghana and the Camerons. Data generated by the WFS will improve the availability of demographic and family planning data in participating countries and will be utilized by host country governments for economic and social planning, as well as management and evaluation of family planning programs.

Host Country and Other Donors: United Nations Fund for Population Activities (approximately \$7.2 million through FY 1977), British Overseas Development Ministry (approximately \$500,000), Canadian International Development Research Centre (\$126,000), France (approximately \$150,000). Host countries provide partial support of local survey costs.

FY 1979 Program: Initiate new surveys in an additional six to ten developing countries, including Egypt, Tunisia and Paraguay; provide technical assistance toward completion of ongoing surveys in over 35 developing countries; and coordinate and participate in further analysis of emerging WFS data.

Beneficiaries: LDC governments that utilize the data to improve family planning services.

Major Outputs:

	FY 77	Cumulative All Years
Fertility surveys initiated	33	50
Fertility surveys completed	8	50
Survey reports	8	50

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands) FY 79
Personnel	1,050
Other support costs (office requirements, travel, computer services, other direct costs)	850
Subcontracts for survey costs and further data analysis	700
Total	2,600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	8,315	5,765	2,550	International Statistical Institute
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	2,900	4,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	11,215	9,765	1,450	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,600	5,000	18,815	

TITLE Population/Development Planning		FUNDS Population Planning		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 1,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 11,400	
NUMBER 932-0655	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78		ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82		ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interregional Programs, p. 101				

Purpose: To assist LDC development planning institutions to include demographic variables in their development planning process and to train technical staffs in these institutions in this technique.

Background: This project builds on experience in applying economic-demographic projections to development planning acquired in an earlier contract with the General Electric TEMPO organization (see prior reference above). The U.S. Government has joined in a series of international agreements--e.g., The World Population Plan of Action--to assist LDC development planning organizations in gaining expertise in relevant demographic projections. In fact, demographic policy in 80% of all LDCs is wholly or partly controlled by central planning organizations. These groups are the key link between demographic data collection and analysis actions and the design of development plans that take demographic realities fully into account. Two contractors to be selected during FY 1978 will strengthen the demographic expertise of planning units through training workshops and seminars. Technical and financial support for policy-related planning studies and needed technical advisory services also will be provided.

Host Country and Other Major Donors: Host countries, including, at present, Peru, Colombia, Honduras, Egypt and Sudan, provide planning office personnel and, as appropriate, local facilities and services.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will fund the cost of technical consultations on population planning problems, workshops and seminars that identify critical development planning problems and introduce demographic considerations into the planning process.

Beneficiaries: Immediate beneficiaries are the development planning technicians and organizations that gain skill in taking account of demographic factors in national planning.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Trained LDC planning teams	27
Completed studies of population/planning problems	55

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: technical and support staffs and consultants	350
Other costs	150
Subcontracts for local studies	500
Total	<u>1,000</u>

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	2,000	200		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	2,000	200	1,800	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	8,400	11,400	

TITLE Legal/Administrative Obstacles		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 400	LIFE OF PROJECT	2,600
NUMBER 932-0646	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interregional Programs, p. 106			

Purpose: To develop strategies and help formulate legislation that will overcome legal and administrative obstacles to population and family planning programs.

Background: This project is a follow-on to the Law and Population project which compiled and analyzed population-related laws in LDCs and established a permanent institutional base to update the compilations and analyses. This project is designed to encourage and assist the implementation of indigenous action programs to overcome legal and administrative obstacles to the family planning objectives that countries have adopted. A contractor will be selected in FY 1978 to work with and through the Secretariat of the International Advisory Committee on Population and Law (IACPL) to promote and support a series of studies, meetings and publications designed to provide remedies for laws and administrative practices that obstruct family planning programs.

Host Country and Other Major Donors: Most countries will provide some government personnel, local data and local facilities. United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) will continue to support compilation activities that are inputs to this project.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will continue to work with the IACPL Secretariat and approximately 15 member countries in all regions of the world by providing consultants to cooperating LDCs, supporting research on legal and administrative problems, holding conferences and preparing publications.

Beneficiaries: Those fertile age persons who will have greater access to family planning services after legal barriers have been removed.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Country studies	35
Legislative reform plans	20
Conferences	27
Publications	96

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: Technical and support staffs and consultants	100
Other costs	100
Research support, meetings, publications	<u>200</u>
Total	400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	400	40		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	400	40	360	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	400	1,800	2,600	

TITLE Fertility Determinants Policy Studies		FUNDS Population Planning		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 932-0643	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	FY 79 2,500	LIFE OF PROJECT 11,750		ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interregional Programs, p. 103			ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78			

Purpose: To study socio-economic fertility determinants and to identify effective government actions, in addition to family planning, that will encourage lower fertility.

Background and Progress to Date: This project is based upon earlier A.I.D. supported fertility determinants research (see prior reference above). These studies will identify feasible and effective actions, in addition to family planning, that governments can take to promote lower fertility. Careful account will be taken of the availability of contraceptive means in each case. Countries at various stages of contraceptive availability will be included. During FY 1978, one major contractor will be selected to undertake approximately five studies each year in countries selected by A.I.D. In addition, approximately a dozen smaller research grants will be made to LDC and U.S. institutions to test experimental hypotheses regarding fertility determinants.

Host Country and Other Major Donors: Host countries will provide some government participants and data. Other donors may provide funding for additional phases of the studies.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will fund approximately five new studies of the impact of fertility determinants in sub-populations where contraceptive services are either abundant, extremely scarce, or have been relatively unchanged for some time. Also, approximately 12 studies will be initiated to produce policy-useful knowledge regarding the relationship of fertility to maternal-child health, the status and roles of women (especially adolescents), and the socio-economic structure of rural and village life.

Beneficiaries: Immediate beneficiaries are the host country and A.I.D. officials who gain information on the ways in which development programs can encourage lower fertility.

Major Outputs: All Years
Fertility determinants studies 85

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79

Personnel: Technical and support staffs and consultants	400
Other costs	200
Support for in-country studies	<u>1,900</u>
Total	2,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	850	100		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	850	100	750	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,500	8,400	11,750	

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Resources for Awareness of Population Impact on Development		FUNDS Population Planning		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,000	
NUMBER 932-0637		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78		FY 79 300		ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		Interregional Programs, p. 105		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77		ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	
NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						FY 82	

Purpose: To promote awareness of the relationship between population growth and socio-economic development among key LDC policy makers in countries where government action to control growth is absent or inadequate.

Background: This project builds on earlier experience with the A.I.D.-supported PLATO teaching program of the University of Illinois. Since a significant group of LDCs have not yet adopted effective population policies and are not persuaded that restraint of population growth is in their national interest, there is a continuing need for activities that evoke and build awareness of the relationship of population growth to other development goals and provide guidance in utilizing the available population assistance to implement population programs. A contractor was selected at the end of FY 1977 to develop needed country issues papers and to provide expert teams for in-country presentations of population issues to LDC officials.

Host Country and Other Major Donors: Host countries will provide government participants and, in some cases, local facilities and services.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will fund the cost of country projections of population, preparation and up-dating of country issues papers and supporting materials, seminars in Washington and in host countries, and consultation teams.

Beneficiaries: Immediate beneficiaries are the host country officials who gain awareness of the links between their national interests and the restraint of population growth. Ultimate beneficiaries are the recipients of family planning services developed by these country officials.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Country issues papers (periodically updated)	40
Seminars	100
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: Technical and support staffs	100
Other costs: travel; maintenance/updating of seminar materials and country issues papers; and publications	200
Total	300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	400	-	400	Futures Group
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	400	300		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	800	300	500	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	300	900	2,000	

TITLE Population Policy Analysis		FUNDS Population Planning		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 3,200		LIFE OF PROJECT 13,800	
NUMBER 932-0635	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82		
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interregional Programs, p. 104				

Purpose: To find solutions to policy-related barriers to effective family planning services and to define other development actions that will lower fertility.

Background and Progress to Date: This project builds on earlier experience with policy-related research supported through the Smithsonian Institution. The current project, begun in late FY 1977 supports policy-related research in selected countries, such as Haiti and Guatemala, and provides technical expertise to relate the findings to current policy issues. One contractor is at work and a second contractor will be selected during FY 1978. A contractor is convening groups of indigenous researchers in each country to identify knowledge gaps critical for informed policy formulation, providing financial support for the studies identified, and ensuring the review of findings by policy level officials.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries provide government participants and some local facilities and services.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will fund approximately 18 new studies in six to seven countries in which local researchers will examine country development efforts--such as health programs--to identify program modifications that will promote lower fertility or remove obstacles to family planning programs.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries are LDC officials who are helped to modify development programs to support reduction of fertility.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Studies completed	108
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel: Technical and support staffs and consultants	1,200
Other costs	700
Subcontracts for local studies	<u>1,300</u>
Total	3,200

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,400	330	1,070	Battelle Memorial Institute Second contractor to be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	2,200	1,260		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	3,600	1,590	2,010	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	3,200	7,000	13,800	

TITLE Operational Research for Family Planning Programs		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 1,300		LIFE OF PROJECT 9,831
NUMBER 932-0855	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 69	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interregional Programs, p. 119		

Purpose: To develop specialized family planning (FP) programs tailored to meet the cultural needs of an area.

Background and Progress to Date: The project is designed to investigate the need for specialized FP programs tailored to the cultural needs of an area. This project has: (1) developed an evaluation methodology for El Salvador, Ecuador and Costa Rica which is now being used by these countries to monitor clinic program delivery and to estimate fertility impact; (2) developed and assisted in implementation of delivery models for health and FP services in Haiti, Guatemala and Mexico; (3) conducted anthropological and sociological studies in Ecuador, Colombia, and Mexico which are now serving as guides to establish government policy and strategy for FP delivery systems; and (4) established a computer information retrieval system for documents and publications concerning FP program evaluation which is now being used by FP and population researchers and managers. As a result of this project, projects are under way in Mexico to expand a pilot delivery system to GOM facilities in five states. Haiti has adopted recommendations for a community based distribution system, and Guatemala has begun a distribution system through rural co-ops.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries will provide local support costs such as salary costs and facilities.

FY 1979 Program: Assist in the implementation of five model contraceptive and primary health delivery systems in approximately five countries; continue program evaluation and development of host country competence in research and evaluation; provide library/computer information retrieval for managers and researchers; and publish reports in international journals and newsletters.

Beneficiaries: Rural families that will have access to improved family planning and other simple health services replicated in other LDCs as a result of the research findings of this project.

Major Outputs:

	Cumulative	
	FY 1977	All Years
Host country programs selected for research	5	9
Research design and methodology developed	5	9
Delivery system operation and tested	3	9
Results disseminated to host country	3	9

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ t thousands)	
	FY 79	
Personnel		800
Other: travel; supplies; computer facilities		500
Total		1,300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	3,606	3,356	250	Center for Population and Family Health of Columbia University
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	900	1,050		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	4,506	4,406	100	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,300	4,025	9,831	

TITLE Fertility Impact of Different Types of Family Planning Programs		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 932-0632		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	FY 79 5,800	LIFE OF PROJECT 28,644	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interregional Programs, p. 134	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To initiate, establish and test the cost-effectiveness of integrated delivery systems that make family planning services fully available to the rural poor.

Background and Progress to Date: By the end of FY 1977, activities were initiated with the American University in Cairo and the Governments of the Philippines, Thailand, Tunisia, Colombia, Sri Lanka, Mexico, Korea and Morocco. Project development has also been initiated in Mali and Nigeria. These projects examine the cost-effectiveness of: various prices of contraceptives; contraceptive resupply mechanisms; combining health and family planning services; and variations in social organization. All of the projects make family planning services available at the household or village level.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries provide personnel, facilities and commodities.

FY 1979 Program: A minimum of four additional activities (type and location to be selected) will become operational during FY 1979. For projects initiated during FY 1976 and 1977, after-surveys will be conducted in order to determine changes in contraceptive prevalence and fertility and cost-effectiveness.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 280,000 rural families reached by project delivery systems.

Major Outputs:

	Cumulative	
	FY 1977	All Years
Operations research projects	13	21
Prototype systems installed and operational	9	17
Cost-effectiveness analyses	3	15
Regional workshops	2	3

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)	
	FY 79	
Personnel	425	
Contraceptives and clinical supplies	845	
Local Support: local personnel salaries; transportation; data processing; and other costs	4,530	
Total	5,800	

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,864	579	1,285	Center for Population and Family Health (Columbia University)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	3,000	1,895		The Population Commission of the Philippines
Estimated through September 30, 1978	4,864	2,474	2,390	Battelle Memorial Institute
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	The Population Council
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	5,800	18,000	28,664	International Fertility Research Program
				USAIDs/Thailand, Morocco, Tunisia, and Nicaragua

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Biomedical Research		FUNDS Population Planning		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 932-0631		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 79 750	LIFE OF PROJECT 8,750
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82
PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78		Interregional Programs, p. 136		ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83	

Purpose: To develop new means of fertility control suited for use in developing countries and to study associated biomedical problems arising from their use in family planning/health programs.

Background and Progress to Date: A.I.D. is reviewing leads for new biomedical research. Using professional contacts and consultants, projects with the most promise will be selected for submission to the A.I.D. Research Advisory Committee in FY 1978.

Host Country and Other Donors: None

FY 1979 Program: Projects initiated in FY 1978 will be continued and additional new projects will be developed.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries will be LDC couples who use methods and health guidelines developed and introduced by this program.

Major Outputs: The objectives in this project are: (1) to conduct research, examine and publish studies and results and (2) to introduce the newly developed methods into field studies and/or family planning programs.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Personnel	200
Drugs and laboratory supplies	100
Subcontracts	350
Other: travel; data processing; and other related costs	100
Total	750

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	400	235		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	400	235	165	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	750	7,600	8,750	

TITLE Prolongation of Lactational Infertility		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 932-0629		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	FY 79 225	LIFE OF PROJECT 925	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interregional Programs, p. 135	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY TQ	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: (1) Test contraceptive efficacy; (2) measure changes in lactation; and (3) monitor changes in the nutritional status of the breast-fed infants subsequent to the oral administration by pill of thyrotropin releasing hormone (TRH) to women.

Background and Progress to Date: Previous research suggested that TRH may have the potential to become an effective method of contraception. Under this project studies in small numbers of women indicated that orally administered TRH stimulates milk production while maintaining infertility by suppressing ovulation. To date, the project has established a scientific base from which to proceed to clinical trials which begin in Fy 1978.

Host Country and Other Donors: None

FY 1979 Program: Clinical trials will be continued to test field performance of TRH as a contraceptive and lactation stimulant. Measurement of side effects and changes in the nutritional status of breast-fed infants will be made.

Beneficiaries: At the successful conclusion of this project, women seeking family planning may benefit.

Major Outputs: By the end of FY 1977, the project had established the safety of TRH in small numbers of women. By 1980 the project will have determined the health and side effects of TRH on mothers and infants and TRH efficacy as a fertility control technique.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel	110
Other: Data collection; laboratory costs; scientists; data analysis; travel	<u>115</u>
	225

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	500	222	278	Johns Hopkins University
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	200	378		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	700	600	100	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	225	-	925	

TITLE Research on Low-Cost Contraceptive Distribution in Rural Areas		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 932-0628		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	FY 79 150	LIFE OF PROJECT 612	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interregional Programs, p. 133	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To develop and test low-cost family planning delivery systems for the rural poor.

Background and Progress to Date: Three different types of delivery systems have been tested among a population of 21,000 in Korea. System A involved household distribution of contraceptives to 100% of the households in study area A. System B involved household distribution to 10% of the households in the study area with instructions for these households to deliver supplies to the remaining 90% of households in study area B. System C involved distribution of contraceptives at group meetings called to include all married couples of reproductive age in study area C. Contraceptive prevalence was increased by approximately 26% through each delivery system. System A, 100% household distribution, was found to be more cost-effective and easier to administer. Baseline surveys have been conducted in an expanded study area (population: 400,000) and a control area (population: 70,000). The household distribution in this expanded study population is now operational. Distribution has been completed. Although use data is not yet available, 36% of married women of reproductive age have received condoms or pills.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host country provides facilities and transportation.

FY 1979 Program: An after survey will be conducted to assess the impact of delivery system upon age-specific fertility rates and compare collected data with the control area. Cost-effectiveness of the household distribution system for possible expansion by the Government of Korea to other Korean provinces will be assessed.

Beneficiaries: Those people having access to low-cost delivery systems which are replicated in other LDCs as a result of the findings of this project.

Major Outputs:

	Cumulative	
	FY 1977	All Years
"Before" fertility surveys conducted	5	5
"After" surveys conducted	3	4
Household distribution systems tested	3	3
Service statistics collected	3	3
Cost analyses made	3	3

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)	
	FY 79	
Local support: research; services; administrative; and overhead		120
Other: travel; supplies; computer analysis; and overhead		30
Total		150

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	262	256	6	East-West Center, Hawaii
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	200	36		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	462	292	170	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	150	-	612	

TITLE Simplified Techniques of Fertility Control		FUNDS Population Planning		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT	
NUMBER 932-0548		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78		FY 79 350		6,161	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 72	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83	
Interregional Programs, p. 126							

Purpose: To test and develop simplified and safer fertility control techniques.

Background and Progress to Date: This research program was established to develop and maintain a clinical unit for testing improved post-coital contraception techniques which are potentially safer and more practical. This has yielded improved medical guidelines which are being publicized and introduced into programs in LDCs. The pregnancy test is being used in a large scale study in one LDC. Preclinical studies with new cervical dilators have been evaluated to yield improved design. Safety and efficacy of several pharmacological infusions have been determined and results disseminated worldwide.

Host Country and Other Donors: None

FY 1979 Program: Continue biomedical research to develop new and simplified means of fertility control and to assess their safety and efficacy. Research results will continue to be disseminated worldwide.

Beneficiaries: Research is ultimately geared to benefit fertile age couples in the developing world.

Major Outputs: To establish a functioning endocrine assay facility; initiate a retrospective review of after-effects of induced abortion; and improve (1) pregnancy testing technology (2) early pregnancy termination, (3) second trimester pregnancy termination, (4) cervical dilation, and (5) gynecological equipment. After-effects of abortion are being scientifically assessed to yield guidelines for reduction of risks.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel	155
Other: Laboratory equipment; expendable supplies; animal maintenance costs; travel; overhead; and fringe benefits	195
Total	350

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	4,161	3,791	370	Johns Hopkins University
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	350	460		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	4,511	4,251	260	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	350	1,300	6,161	

TITLE Program for Applied Research on Fertility Regulation		FUNDS Population Planning		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 1,500		LIFE OF PROJECT 12,775
NUMBER 932-0546	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 72	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interregional Programs, p. 125			

Purpose: To follow up promising new biomedical, clinical and technical leads in the United States and overseas for the development of new or improved methods of fertility control suitable for use in LDCs.

Background and Progress to Date: The Program for Research on Fertility Regulation (PARFR) was initiated in 1972 to serve as a flexible administrative mechanism to provide scientific, technical and financial assistance to United States and foreign institutions for applied research projects to develop safe, effective and acceptable methods of fertility regulation. Nearly \$3.5 million has been spent in the following areas: male and female sterilization techniques; drugs which inhibit female ovulation; new delivery systems for contraceptives; other methodological improvements; and stimulation of research interest through scientific workshops. The techniques and methods (collagen sponge, methods of micro-encapsulation, methods of non-surgical sterilization) developed in this program are being introduced into family planning centers.

Host Country and Other Donors: None

FY 1979 Program: Continue ongoing research and initiate new studies in the field of fertility control technology and conduct a workshop on a timely topic of scientific and programmatic interest.

Beneficiaries: Ultimate project beneficiaries are users of methods developed and introduced by this program.

Major Outputs: The major outputs as of the end of FY 1977 included the implementation of more than 65 research or pilot projects. It is expected that PARFR will continue to review more than 100 proposals per year and select appropriate proposals for funding. Four workshops have been held and eight more are scheduled.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel	150
Other: Research subcontracts; workshops; publication; pilot studies; and other related costs	<u>1,350</u>
Total	1,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	5,275	3,827	1,448	Northwestern University
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	900	1,573		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	6,175	5,400	775	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,500	5,100	12,775	

TITLE Study of Side Effects and Mechanism of Action of Prostaglandins		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 932-0541		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	FY 79 260	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,552
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interregional Programs, p. 124	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 71	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79
			ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80	

Purpose: To determine the simplest and safest method of therapeutic administration of prostaglandin (PG) blocking enzymes, and other compounds nearing clinical readiness for field trials.

Background and Progress to Date: Experiments with animals confirmed results obtained with pregnant women showing that effective PG therapy upsets the hormonal balance. However, side effects remain a problem. The development of new prostaglandin analogs and improved methods of their administration now show promise of reducing side effects to an acceptable level. New hormonal compounds are also being studied with the goal of reducing side effects and increasing efficacy.

Host Country and Other Donors: None

FY 1979 Program: Continue to refine and improve the methods of administration for PG, new PG analogs, and hormone blockers; carry out comparative clinical trials; decrease side effects of menstrual regulation; continue studies of fundamental mechanisms of pregnancy termination; and characterize new PG analogs according to a standard battery of tests in animals.

Beneficiaries: Until research is successfully completed, there are no beneficiaries. It is intended that LDC women would benefit ultimately from the successful conclusion of this research.

Major Outputs: This project has developed prostaglandin analogs and regimens for safer, more efficacious post coital contraception. The objective is to continue to develop and improve methods of administration for newly developed hormonal compounds.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Personnel	100
Other: Equipment, supplies, experimental animals, radio-immunoassays and other related costs	160
Total	<u>260</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,067	828	239	Washington University
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	225	238		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,292	1,066	226	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	260	-	1,552	

TITLE International Fertility Research Program		FUNDS Population Planning		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT	
NUMBER 932-0537		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 79 4,500		40,376	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 71		ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	
		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78				ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83	
		Interregional Programs, p. 121					

Purpose: To: (1) conduct comparative clinical trials on safety and efficacy of various fertility control methods under local conditions using local clinicians; (2) train overseas clinicians in fertility control techniques and aid their data collection activities; (3) analyze and disseminate test data findings on fertility control; (4) establish national fertility research programs, and (5) provide limited equipment and supplies to insure continued availability of new contraceptive technology.

Background and Progress to Date: Clinical trials of new means of fertility control have been carried out at more than 200 centers in nearly 50 countries, primarily in Latin America and Asia. Minilap and laparoscopic sterilization, the copper IUD and conventional contraceptives are some of the methods which have been included in clinical trials. Improvements have been made in currently used methods of fertility control which have different efficacy and risks associated with their use in various LDC settings. This program has established several national fertility research programs which have the capability to conduct their own research studies (Bangladesh, Colombia, India, Indonesia and Sudan).

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries provide local support costs, and other private donors including the World Health Organization, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the Population Crisis Committee and various drug companies provide funds for research.

FY 1979 Program: Continue to strengthen its program of worldwide field testing and analysis of new fertility control methods. Activities will be expanded in the following areas: maternity care monitoring; evaluation of clinic and community-based family planning programs; physician training and commodity support;

information dissemination and utilization; and the establishment of national fertility research programs.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are users of methods developed and introduced by this program.

Major Outputs:

	Cumulative	
	FY 1977	All Years
Fertility control methods studied	7	7
LDC physicians conducting clinical field trials	250	250
LDC physicians trained	250	250
Field trials conducted	340	850
National or regional fertility research programs established	5	15

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Personnel	2,500
Other: travel; data processing and computer services; supplies; subcontracts; and fringe benefits	2,000
Total	4,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	16,346	12,550	3,796	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	4,530	4,296		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	20,876	16,846	4,030	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	4,500	15,000	40,376	

International Fertility Research Program, Inc.
(IFRP)

TITLE Management and Consultant Services for Evaluation		FUNDS Population Planning		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 932-0978		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 79	500
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,789	
		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 74	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82
		Interregional Programs, p. 147		ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83	

Purpose: To improve the capability of LDCs to manage and evaluate family planning service programs.

Background and Progress to Date: This program was initiated in February 1974. It provides technical assistance to LDCs through the Center for Disease Control to help LDCs improve their family planning programs. Assistance is provided to requesting countries principally in evaluation of service statistics and acceptor data, logistics, commodity data and training workshops for supply personnel. Some 34 LDCs have been assisted in one or more of the following: data systems upgraded; national programs evaluated; contraceptive surveys undertaken; surveillance reports developed; and training implemented in operation and research prevalence and/or other family planning programs.

Host Country and Other Donors: None

Beneficiaries: The LDC personnel involved in managing and evaluating family planning service programs.

FY 1979 Program: Continue to provide evaluative information on programs, training, commodity management and services in sixteen countries in Latin America, the Near East and Africa. Assistance will also be provided to other countries who may request it.

Major Outputs:

	Cumulative	
	FY 1977	All Years
Management operation plans evaluated	7	25
Collection/analysis of data on cost-effectiveness of family planning service programs	6	20
Collection/analysis of data on contraceptive prevalence	8	23
Consultations on development/implementation of in-service logistics training programs	4	20
Consultation on collection/analysis of data for improving commodity logistics operations	8	23

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)	
	FY 79	
Personnel: Core personnel and short-term consultants		350
Other: Travel; surveys; communications; publications; and supplies		150
Total		500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,123	1,115	8	Center for Disease Control, Department of Health, Education and Welfare (CDC)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	440	448		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,563	1,563	--	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	3,726	5,789	

TITLE Program for Voluntary Sterilization NUMBER 932-0968		FUNDS Population Planning PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 145		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 7,200		LIFE OF PROJECT 34,426	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 72	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81	

Purpose: To make high-quality voluntary sterilization (V.S.) available as an integral part of health and family planning programs in LDCs.

Background and Progress to Date: The International Project of the Association for Voluntary Sterilization (IPAVS) was created in 1972 to make V.S. available to requesting couples in LDCs. During these five years, IPAVS has responded to requests for assistance from more than 40 countries; has helped to develop nationwide V.S. training programs in the Philippines, Thailand, Korea, Pakistan, Indonesia, El Salvador, Tunisia and Guatemala; has convened two large international V.S. conferences; has set up systems for equipment repair and maintenance in five countries; and has supported the development of 20 National Associations for V.S. and the formation of a world federation of these associations.

Host Country and Other Donors: Almost all IPAVS subgrants involve significant sharing of local project costs by the host country sub-grantee and includes plans for each project to become self-sustaining.

FY 1979 Program: Will encourage development of innovative projects and expand successful projects in 10 countries; continue to provide major surgical equipment including repair capability in 15 countries and support services in response to growing demand in 30 countries; support information and education programs including one major international conference; encourage formation of national associations and strengthening of the World Federation; have functioning regional offices in Latin America and Asia; offer full family planning services in all its programs; and integrate its V.S. programs with existing local health facilities.

Beneficiaries: Reproductive-age couples who already have their desired number of children and seek voluntary sterilization services.

Major Outputs:

	Cumulative	
	FY 1977	All Years
Development of national programs	10	20
Medical trainees	1,000	2,000
International Conferences	2	3
National Conferences	30	42
V.S. Service Projects	40	60

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)	
	FY 79	
Personnel, travel and central office	1,306	
Conferences, regional offices & Nat'l Assn's.	1,660	
Subgrants for services, training & equipment	3,734	
Pills and condoms	500	
Total	7,200	

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	11,429	8,709	2,720	Association for Voluntary Sterilization, Inc.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	5,500	6,670		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	16,929	15,379	1,550	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	7,200	10,297	34,426	

TITLE Programmatic Grant to the Population Council		FUNDS Population Planning		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 932-0863		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78		FY 79 1,200	LIFE OF PROJECT 23,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 69	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82
				ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83	
Interregional Programs, p. 99					

Purpose: To collect and disseminate population/family planning information and to provide technical and financial assistance to institutions in LDCs in areas of demonstration service delivery projects, research, evaluation and training.

Background and Progress to Date: Population Council's fellowship program has trained key researchers and government population program administrators throughout the world. Council publications, with 12,500 active subscribers, have had a substantial impact in the field of population by disseminating current developments in evaluation, service delivery, medical research and demographic trends. The institutional development activities in Africa and Latin America have created centers of demographic and family planning evaluation expertise. The Council's activities have stimulated the development of service delivery programs in countries such as Colombia, Taiwan and Thailand, by demonstrating the health, social, economic and demographic requirements for government involvement in delivery services and have trained many of the population leaders who now plan and administer programs.

Host Country and Other Donors: LDC governments and institutions provide personnel, office space and administrative support. Council activities are also supported by major U.S. foundations, the World Bank and UNFPA, which will amount to \$13-14 million in FY 1979.

FY 1979 Program: Major elements include: rural community based distribution programs in Colombia and other Latin American countries; new and ongoing publications on various aspects of population including translations for LDCs; training of professionals and paramedical staff (75); evaluation systems in several Latin American countries including Dominican Republic, Colombia and Peru; a new initiative in service delivery/child spacing in tropical Africa; population and development activities including

small cost-effective delivery systems which relate family planning and the status of women; and technical assistance to government ministries in North Africa, Mexico, Peru and Indonesia.

Beneficiaries: Urban and rural poor where Population Council programs are ongoing.

Major Outputs:

	Cumulative	
	FY 1977	All Years
Personnel Trained	168	250
Institutional development subgrants	50	55
Research subgrants supported	62	82
Pilot projects supported	13	20
Publications	350	650

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)	
	FY 79	
Personnel	450	
LDC subgrants	500	
Publications	150	
Evaluation	100	
Total	1,200	

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	16,692	15,142	1,550	Population Council
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	800	885		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	17,492	16,027	1,465	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,200	4,308	23,000	

TITLE Family Planning International Assistance (FPIA) Programs NUMBER 932-0955 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		FUNDS Population Planning PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 143	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 13,225		LIFE OF PROJECT 132,048
NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 71	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83	

Purpose: To initiate family planning programs through existing social welfare, church, youth and women's organizations in the developing countries.

Background and Progress to Date: FPIA was organized in 1971 as the International assistance division of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America. In selecting and funding LDC programs, FPIA stresses innovative, cost-effective, low-technology model programs which can be replicated in other countries, and which have a good chance of continuing after termination of FPIA support. FPIA support is directed primarily to non-government institutions, and is designed to encourage integration of family planning into other activities such as MCH, health and/or women's, church and youth programs, and activities sponsored by grassroots organizations that people know and trust. To date, FPIA has supported over 125 projects in 30 countries and is currently funding 60 projects in 28 countries. These ongoing programs are providing contraceptive services to more than one million individuals with several million more being reached through FPIA-supported information, education and communication activities.

Host Country and Other Donors: Project assistance is coordinated closely with other international donors, including regular consultation with IPPF, UNFPA, Church World Service and other non-government donor agencies. FPIA encourages recipient institutions to share project costs, such as personnel, facilities and administrative expenses, to facilitate continuation of the project after termination of FPIA support. In FY 1979 support from other donors will total approximately \$1,500,000.

FY 1979 Program: FPIA will support approximately 100 projects in 35 countries. Program emphasis will be on establishment of community-based distribution programs (30 projects); increased participation of and impact on women (12 projects) and adolescents

(15 projects); and expanded use of paraprofessional and village-level people as family planning agents (30 projects). FPIA will concentrate support for programs in Africa, Latin America, and Asian countries, including Bangladesh, Nepal, Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are the rural and urban poor in LDCs who do not have alternative access to affordable, routinely available family planning information and services.

Major Outputs:

	Cumulative	
	FY 1977	All Years
Family planning acceptors	1,000,000	2,700,000
Personnel trained		
Physicians	200	400
Paraprofessional	2,000	4,500
Clinics established	65	120

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ Thousands)
	FY 79
Personnel: technical and support staff and consultants	1,030
Participant training: U.S. and/or LDC (750 pm)	400
Other Costs: (travel, fringe benefits, overhead printing and publications; data processing, and computer facilities, rent and utilities, office equipment and supplies)	1,700
Commodities and freight	1,500
Subgrants/subcontracts	5,090
Oral contraceptives and condoms	3,505
Total	13,225

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc./ Family Planning International Assistance
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	40,823	27,712	13,111	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	8,000	16,668		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	48,823	44,380	4,443	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	13,225	70,000	132,048	

TITLE Field Support Technical Service		FUNDS Population Planning		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 932-0877		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 79	700	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,600
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 70	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78		Interregional Programs, p. 142		

Purpose: To provide short-term consultants in a variety of professional and technical fields relating to population/family planning programs in developing countries.

Background and Progress to Date: LDC officials are recognizing that high population growth rates are a disturbing problem that should receive immediate attention. Many times LDC governments require immediate evaluation or consultative support. This project responds to such extemporaneous requests. It provides short-term consultants in a variety of professional and technical fields relating to population/family planning. These consultants serve as planners, advisors, teachers, evaluators and technicians and have been utilized in 49 countries. For example, this project has assisted: (1) the Bangladesh government to incorporate family planning information into rural programs of national women's organizations; (2) the Government of Honduras to develop plans for family planning services through union cooperatives; (3) the Government of Egypt in national planning for teacher workshops on population education; (4) the Governments of Afghanistan and Thailand in an assessment of their family planning programs; and (5) the Governments of Senegal and the Cameroons to implement demographic related projects.

Host Country and Other Donors: None

FY 1979 Program: Continue to provide short-term consultant services related to A.I.D. and LDC population/family planning programs.

Beneficiaries: Immediate beneficiaries are host country governments and A.I.D. program managers who request services. Fertile age couples will have access to improved family planning programs.

Major Outputs:

	<u>Cumulative</u>	
	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Consultants/evaluators provided	316	625
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		
	(\$ thousands)	
	<u>FY 79</u>	
Personnel: Administrative assistants; evaluation assistant and clerks; short-term U.S. consultants and short-term third country technicians		500
Other: Travel; rental of office space; supplies and equipment; communications; printing; duplicating services; and other costs		<u>200</u>
Total		<u>700</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	2,457	2,104	353	American Public Health Association
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	800	888		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	3,257	2,992	265	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	700	1,643	5,600	

TITLE Grant to International Planned Parenthood Federation		FUNDS Population Planning		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 14,995		LIFE OF PROJECT 182,231	
NUMBER 932-0838		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78		ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION OF PROJECT FY 82 83	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Interregional Programs, p. 141		ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83	

Purpose: To strengthen the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) and its network of family planning associations and affiliates in LDCs.

Background and Progress to Date: IPPF has programs in over 84 countries which are supported by funds provided by A.I.D. and other donors. In many of these countries, IPPF has taken a leadership role in demonstrating the demand for family planning and now many governments' service programs are supplanting IPPF pioneering efforts. The IPPF affiliates are working to: (1) initiate services where no A.I.D. bilateral programs are providing family planning; (2) develop quality delivery systems to demonstrate what is required for effective delivery; (3) integrate family planning into existing service systems when possible; (4) demonstrate the effectiveness of community-based distribution (CBD); and (5) broaden the education, information and service systems to assure that a range of methods and education approaches are utilized to meet family planning needs. Recent major program initiatives include voluntary sterilization, youth programs, improved grassroots participation in policy and programming, and projects to improve the status of women.

Host Country and Other Donors: Over 20 other governments, including Great Britain, Australia, Sweden, Denmark and Ghana, and over 10 other private donors, including the Draper World Population Fund, the U.S. Planned Parenthood/World Population Association and the Family Planning Association of Canada, provide more than 70% of the program support costs.

FY 1979 Program: Major efforts include: community based distribution in rural and inner city areas; information and education, especially for youth; medical and clinical activities; training; women's projects; innovative information and service delivery systems; project-related research; and dissemination of current

medical and education information.

Beneficiaries: Urban and rural poor where IPPF programs are being implemented.

Major Outputs:

	Cumulative	
	FY 1977	All Years
Ongoing family planning programs	85	92
CBD activities in countries	50	57
Development of country specific activities in training, education sterilization, youth and women's projects, evaluation	100	200

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)	
	FY 79	
General budget support	13,375	
Contraceptive commodities	1,620	
Total	14,995	

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	85,270	76,906	8,364	International Planned Parenthood Federation
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	11,966	13,302		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	97,236	90,208		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	14,995	70,000	182,231	

TITLE Family Planning Services (The Pathfinder Fund)		FUNDS Population Planning		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 932-0807		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 79	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		4,900	63,037
PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 68	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82	
		Interregional Programs, p. 140			

Purpose: To introduce, improve and expand family planning information and services in geographic areas and to population groups not previously or adequately served by government or other donor family planning programs.

Background and Progress to Date: The Pathfinder Fund is a Boston-based, non-profit organization incorporated in 1957 to encourage and initiate family planning programs worldwide, with emphasis in the LDCs. Pathfinder grants to LDC institutions are typically small--averaging about \$30-35,000--and are intended to foster the introduction and/or integration of family planning information and services into programs and geographic areas where they do not currently exist. Since A.I.D. support for Pathfinder commenced in FY 1968, Pathfinder has conducted over 800 projects in 85 countries. At present, Pathfinder is supporting over 150 projects in 40 countries. Project emphases are on community-based contraceptive distribution programs, voluntary sterilization training and services and increased participation of women's groups in population activities. Pathfinder grantees include LDC governments as well as non-government, private institutions.

Host Country and Other Donors: Pathfinder Fund assistance is closely coordinated with A.I.D. and other donors including the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the International Planned Parenthood Federation and Family Planning International Assistance. Pathfinder Fund encourages their grantees to share local project costs to the maximum extent possible to facilitate grantee assumption of program costs when Pathfinder support terminates.

FY 1979 Program: Pathfinder will support approximately 160 projects in 40 countries. Program emphasis will include establishment of community based contraceptive distribution programs (20 projects); training of paramedical personnel to provide family planning services (32 projects); and improved delivery of clinical

family planning services, including voluntary sterilization (60 projects). These programs will be concentrated in Africa, Latin America and Asian countries, including Bangladesh, Nepal, Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are the rural and urban poor in the LDCs who, as a result of Pathfinder programs, will have access to comprehensive family planning information and services.

Major Outputs:

	Cumulative	
	FY 1977	All Years
Family planning acceptors	800,000	2,500,000
Family planning clinics established	300	450
Family planning personnel trained		
Physicians	350	500
Paramedics	2,000	4,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Personnel	600
Participant training (700 pm)	365
Other Costs (travel, fringe benefits, overhead, printing and publications, rent and utilities, office equipment and supplies, conferences)	785
Subgrants/subcontracts for LDC programs	2,150
Oral contraceptives and condoms	1,000
Total	4,900

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	30,864	27,493	3,371	The Pathfinder Fund
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	3,773	5,211		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	34,637	32,704	1,933	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	4,900	23,500	63,037	

TITLE Logistics Support		FUNDS Population Planning		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT	
NUMBER 932-0634		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		900		4,100	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78		ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	
		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78				ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83	
		Interregional Programs, p. 149					

Purpose: To improve commodity logistic systems of LDC family planning/health delivery programs.

Background and Progress to Date: Logistics management support is to be provided, through technical assistance and training, to LDC family planning programs to improve efficiency and accountability of in-country contraceptive distribution systems. Logistics specialists will be provided to solve specific problems affecting commodity delivery. On-the-job training in logistics techniques will enable host country personnel to better manage their own commodity support programs without additional outside help.

Host Country and Other Donors: None

FY 1979 Program: Technical assistance will be provided to LDCs to improve logistics and commodity management programs. This assistance will be aimed toward; upgrading the performance of commodity logistics personnel; improving supply management procedures and the statistical accounting for distribution systems in operation; expanding the commodity distribution networks to reach the rural and urban poor; improving management, monitoring and evaluation of family planning programs; and developing training programs in logistics management.

Beneficiaries: LDC logistics management personnel and those fertile age couples who will more easily be able to obtain contraceptives due to improved delivery systems.

Major Outputs:

	All Years
Supply Management Procedures, statistical accounting and distribution systems improved	38
Commodity distribution networks expanded	24
Management, monitoring and evaluation of FP programs improved	35
Training programs in logistics management developed	95

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Personnel	700
Other: Travel; per diem; supplies; and overhead	200
Total	900

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	---	---	---	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	400	290		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	400	290	110	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	900	2,800	4,100	

TITLE Contraceptive Retail Sales (CRS)		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT
NUMBER 932-0611	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79	5,365	40,987
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 78	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interregional Programs, p. 146	FY 74	FY 82	FY 83

Purpose: To involve the commercial sectors in developing countries to make contraceptives available on a nationwide basis at prices affordable by the urban and rural poor.

Background and Progress to Date: Marketing of contraceptives introduced in Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Jamaica was instituted as a means of making contraceptives commercially available to the poor majority at a subsidized price on a nationwide basis in a cost-effective manner. Placing family planning commodities in the distribution system which already existed, along with demand-creating advertising, has resulted in the above cost-effective distribution systems. Since national sales began in November 1975, enough contraceptives have been sold in Bangladesh to protect 310,000 couples for one year. In FY 1978 national sales will begin in El Salvador, Ghana, Nepal and Tunisia. New projects will be started in the Caribbean Common Market and two other developing nations. Household sampling campaigns will be added to existing projects as a means of initiating sales and condom vending machines will be tested in each project to determine their effect in increasing sales.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host country governments provide salary and support costs of local personnel, who will eventually assume management responsibility.

FY 1979 Program: Numbers of outlets and sales volume in existing projects will be expanded. National sales will begin in two new countries. Management of the Bangladesh project will be transferred to the government. Three new countries will be identified for CRS projects and three projects will be initiated.

Beneficiaries: In the LDCs where these subprojects are implemented, those fertile-age couples who wish to plan their families will be able to obtain contraceptives at prices they can afford.

Major Outputs:

	Cumulative	
	FY 1977	All Years
Number of sub-projects	5	13
Contraceptives Distributed		
Pills (cycles)	1,334,424	10,000,000
Condoms (pieces)	21,878,167	100,000,000
Number of Outlets	30,630	330,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Personnel: Fulltime and part-time services of home office staff (96 pm); field staff (84 pm); local hire (96 pm); short-term consultants	1,335
Promotion and packaging costs	1,000
Other: Travel, supplies and equipment, research and evaluation, other related costs	1,140
Orals and condoms	1,890
Total	5,365

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	5,951	3,472	2,479	Population Services International - Bangladesh Development Associates, Inc. - El Salvador Syntex Laboratories, Inc. - Tunisia Westinghouse Health Systems - Nepal and Ghana
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	3,671	3,994		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	9,622	7,466	2,156	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	5,365	26,000	40,987	

TITLE Population Program Development and Support		FUNDS Population Planning		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 932-0502		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78		FY 79	600	LIFE OF PROJECT 7,387*
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 68	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85
Interregional Programs, p. 139						

Purpose: To provide in a timely manner essential family planning program resources inappropriate for programming through regular project procedures.

Background and Progress to Date: Noteworthy recent accomplishments under this project include the preparation of a ten year population program activities report; the preparation of special exhibits for display at population-related scientific meetings; the use of a consultant to compile statistical charts on past oral contraceptive and condom requirements; continuation of the field testing of new equipment; provision of medical instruments and kits; provision of contraceptive vending machines to selected LDCs; provision of videotapes for women's programs in Egypt and selected countries of Latin America; and the provision of consultants to evaluate A.I.D. programs.

Host Country and Other Donors: None

FY 1979 Program: Continue to provide timely response to emergency and other requests for consultation and other essential program requirements which cannot be programmed through regular project procedures.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries vary greatly due to the nature of the project. They include Mission staff who receive consultant services for project development and design, host country counterparts to Mission population officers who receive up-to-date information on family planning activities, and family planning managers and technicians, worldwide, who receive equipment and training materials.

Major Outputs: The outputs have included numerous special population reports; the designing, planning and evaluation of population projects; the supply of prototype equipment or models for training purposes; the field testing of special technical and medical

materials; and the provision of other types of goods and services in support of specific aspects of family planning/population programs. It is expected that a similar level of effort will be continued in future years.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)

	FY 79
Personnel: Short-term consultants	150
Equipment/other costs	450
Total	600

*This estimate covers the period cited. Present planning, however, foresees this project as continuing.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES Goods and services are procured from a large number of consulting and publishing firms, through purchase orders and indefinite quantity contracts.
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	3,187	3,100	87	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	600	537		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	3,787	3,637	150	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	600	3,000	7,387	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

TITLE Family Planning Through Home Economics		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 400	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,493	
NUMBER 932-0980	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 72	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interregional Programs, P. 165			

Purpose: To involve home economists (HEs) in the provision of family planning information, education, and services in LDCs.

Background and Progress to Date: Throughout the world is a large network of LDC home economists who come in regular contact with large numbers of LDC poor. This project employs LDC home economics personnel and educational facilities to provide family planning information, education, and services to rural poor and LDC educational institutions. Since 1972, consultation visits to 20 LDCs resulted in 50 in-country and regional training workshops attended by 3,200 home economists, plus 18 leadership training programs involving 230 HE leaders from 28 LDCs. Multi-language curriculum and village level training materials have been developed and are now in use. In 1975 alone, these home economists were in direct contact with 890,000 and indirect contact with 1,300,000 students and adults. Major program actions have taken place in Korea, Thailand, the Philippines, Jamaica, Panama, Ghana, Nepal and Sierre Leone. It is expected that major program actions will begin in Egypt, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Indonesia, Colombia and the Gambia. Contraceptive supplies are being distributed by home economics field workers in El Salvador and Thailand.

Host Country and Other Donors: Other donors such as UNESCO, Food and Agriculture Organization, International Planned Parenthood Federation, and the International Federation of Home Economists (IFHE) have provided support in the form of training and publications. All LDCs in which the project operates provide personnel and logistic support.

FY 1979 Program: Provide intensive training and other support to six to eight additional LDCs; translate and modify existing family planning curriculum and training materials so that field use may be expanded; develop and test new training materials in sex education and adolescent pregnancy; and expand community development and outreach activities.

Beneficiaries: Those people contacted by home economists providing family planning information, education and services at both the formal and non-formal levels.

Major Outputs:

	Cumulative	
	FY 1977	All Years
Target audience reached	1,800,000	6,500,000
Home economists trained	2,500	10,000
LDCs with home economics FP programs	3	20
Institutions providing HE/FP training	150	600
Publications	55	300

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)	
	FY79	
Personnel	150	
Field Staff Operations	95	
In-country project costs	155	
Total	400	

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	2,243	1,894	349	American Home Economics Association
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	500	349		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	2,743	2,243	500	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	400	2,350	5,493	

TITLE Population Field Information Services		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT
NUMBER 932-0660		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	FY 79 1,000		5,600
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interregional Programs, p. 127	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To prepare and disseminate information materials in popular language and pictorial format on population and family planning (FP) for the use of LDC mid-level program supervisors, paramedical and non-professional FP program staff, and couples of reproductive age.

Background and Progress to Date: Contraceptive technologies and the modes of delivering services and supplies have vastly improved in quality. However, information comprehensible to the average individual which explains side-effects, immediate and long-range benefits and dispels rumors and inaccuracies has been scarce or altogether lacking. This project bases its materials on the scientific and medical data produced by A.I.D.'s "Population Information Program" project. These materials cover 10 selected population subjects. Each subject will be comprised of a resource set of up to a dozen components: booklets, films, radio tapes, charts, posters, sound/slidesets, and utilization guides prepared in prototype for adaptation and mass production in specific LDCs or regions. This program was initiated as part of A.I.D.'s Rapid Diffusion of Population Research Findings project see Prior Reference above

Host Country and Other Donors: Family Planning International Assistance (FPIA), Profamilia (Colombia), International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), and other donors or intermediaries have offered design and utilization counsel and/or their in-country channels for materials dissemination.

FY 1979 Program: Produce approximately three to four resource sets which will include topics dealing with male and female contraceptive modes, adolescent pregnancy, comparative health risks, meaning and use of FP program data and other selected topics. Explore optimum in-country government or non-government information distribution channels (including all mass media). Assist

LDCs with materials adaptation, utilization, and mass production problems.

Beneficiaries: Mid-level family planning program supervisors and staff and fertile-age couples in LDCs who will receive current and accurate information on family planning topics and be able to make informed decisions on limiting their family size.

Major Outputs: All Years

Resource sets developed	10
LDCs assisted	25

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$thousands)

	FY 79
Admin. & staff salaries and benefits	511
Office operations	22
Field service teams' travel	90
Printing and distribution	377
TOTAL	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES		
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,000	700	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,000	700	300
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	3,600	5,600

George Washington University

TITLE Population Information Program		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79	1,300	LIFE OF PROJECT 7,240
NUMBER 932-0659	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interregional Programs, p. 127			

Purpose: To provide regular reports and special information materials on selected population topics to selected members of the LDC medical/scientific community dealing with family planning.

Background and Progress to Date: In the decade prior to 1972 family planning (FP) program planners lacked easy access to research in contraceptive technology and authoritative information on new modes of delivering FP services. Since 1972, an earlier A.I.D. project (see prior reference above) has built up a large library and a computerized data base of 60,000 items. These have been the medical/scientific source for some 200 population reports now printed in five languages and mailed out to recipients in 118 countries and for specially requested data, reports and surveys. These continually updated reports are widely used by physicians, FP workers and policymakers in all parts of the world. This new project seeks more links to other sources of FP information and more outlets in LDCs to broaden and speed dissemination.

Host Country and Other Donors: The International Fertility Research Program, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the International Planned Parenthood Federation, Family Planning International Assistance, Ford Foundation, Population Council and numerous other donors and other A.I.D. grantees/contractors provide input into the project's data base.

FY 1979 Program: This program will: publish in five languages at least 44 Population Reports; collect and update information; begin producing reports in Swahili, Hindi and Chinese; arrange tie-ins with additional information networks; continue coverage of additional subjects such as specific problems facing FP policy makers.

Beneficiaries: FP program administrators, medical and para-medical workers and, through them, the 250 million eligible LDC couples who need help to cut birth rates.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Population Reports published (English)	121
of which published in foreign languages (French, Spanish, Portuguese, Arabic, Swahili, Hindi, and Chinese)	80
Target audience reached	175,000
Special information requests serviced	21,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY79</u>
Admin. and staff salaries/benefits	505
Office operations	70
Computer process	307
Printing, production and mailing	<u>418</u>
Total	1,300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	--	--	--	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,140	855		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,140	855	285	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,300	4,800	7,240	

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Population Knowledge Inter-change for Leaders		FUNDS Population Planning		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT
NUMBER 932-0657		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 79 400		4,150
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		PRIORITY REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be Submitted		ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION OF PROJECT
				FY 78		ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
						FY 83

Purpose: To generate greater understanding and support for effective population policies and programs among LDC leaders.

Background and Progress to Date: A significant determinant of LDC policy and practice in P/FP is the knowledge, attitudes and commitment of public and private sector leaders. This project will plan and carry out conferences and seminars for leaders on selected population topics. Participants from various regions of the world and with diverse attitudes and knowledge of family planning will take part in dialogues to broaden their knowledge and learn by exchanging experiences with outstanding specialists and each other. Primary emphasis is given to the large African, Latin American and Caribbean countries that have weak commitments to population planning. This activity was preceded by a program of 62 conferences and seminars attended by 3,000 leaders from 119 countries (Inter-American Dialogue Center-Airlie Foundation). About three fourths of the participants sampled credited the conferences with stimulating their subsequent involvement in family planning programs.

Host Country and Other Donors: International Planned Parenthood Federation, Family Planning International Assistance, Population Council and some host countries will provide speakers and/or facilities.

FY 1979 Program: About 10 conferences will be held. Topics will include: population and development; food, nutrition and population; family planning and health; adolescent fertility; and use of auxiliary workers in health and family planning. A.I.D. will fund contractors to plan and develop pre-conference materials, select the participants, conduct the conferences, write conference reports and do follow-ups. Individual conferences will involve up to 50 participants.

Beneficiaries: Participants who attend the conferences and become involved in their country's family planning programs are the initial beneficiaries, but their orientation will eventually be of benefit to their organizations and clientele.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Conferences	52
Participants	2,600
Study packets and follow-up reports	250

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY79</u>
Personnel	100
Consultants (subject matter specialists)	25
Participant travel and maintenance	225
Study materials and other costs	<u>50</u>
Total	400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	Various - To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	950	225		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	950	225	725	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	400	2,800	4,150	

TITLE Adolescent Family Planning Orientation		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 8,500	
NUMBER 932-0641	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interregional Programs, P. 171			

Purpose: To provide the information, education and services needed to prepare LDC adolescents for responsible parenthood.

Background and Progress to Date: An important factor in rapid population growth and a cause of maternal and infant illness and death are the high birth rates among adolescents in LDCs. This project provides for an operating organization to generate and manage a worldwide program to supply the knowledge, motivation and means by which adolescents can prevent unwanted pregnancy and achieve, as adults, the capacity to bear and nurture healthy, well cared-for children. A private agency with international youth and population experience will be selected in FY 1978 to implement this program.

Host Country and Other Donors: The United Nations Fund for Population Activities is surveying the concerns, needs and activities of LDC governments. It is anticipated that LDC Planned Parenthood Association affiliates will contribute to this project.

FY 1979 Program: Implement 25 small subgrants with LDC private and public individuals, groups or agencies for a variety of experimental projects to provide suitably adapted adolescent-focused information, education and services. Operate an international clearinghouse of information on preparing adolescents for responsible sexuality and parenthood, with 3,000 individuals or organizations being contacted. Support training and program development on prevention of early parenthood for existing family planning information and service providers. A total of 500 to 1,000 deliverers of information in five countries will be reached. Support three field studies on adolescent fertility and its consequences. Through selected mass media channels disseminate acceptable public information about the risks and problems of adolescent sexuality.

Beneficiaries: Those LDC adolescents exposed to this program.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Experimental operating projects	120
Clearinghouse network members	5,500
Information and service providers trained	5,000
Field studies supported	20
Country comprehensive programs	10

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY79</u>
Personnel	300
Subprojects	700
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	765	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	765	-	765	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	6,735	8,500	

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Strengthen International Population Communication and Training		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 400		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,640
NUMBER 932-0638	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interregional Programs, p. 168			

Purpose: To strengthen information, education and communication (IEC) components of LDC public and private family planning programs.

Background and Progress to Date: Under a previous program, the U. of Chicago Community and Family Study Center trained 640 LDC professionals. Training will now be shifted from the U.S. to the LDCs. In the first months of this new grant, Chicago conducted field studies of IEC needs; assisted local program improvement and conducted local IEC personnel workshops in Guatemala and El Salvador; conducted one summer workshop; engaged in collaborative professional education in Mexico and at Chicago; and, completed three publications.

Host Country and Other Donors: Chicago collaborates with donors active in IEC including the Ford Foundation, IPPF, UNFPA, UNESCO, and the World Bank.

FY 1979 Program: The project will: provide technical assistance in the form of operational field studies to identify the factors which inhibit practice of FP and local training of IEC personnel in such countries as Egypt, Pakistan, Nigeria, and Sudan; assist in faculty development and cooperative professional teaching institutions in Kenya, Egypt, Pakistan and the Philippines; complete six publications; conduct two coordination meetings with other donors; and provide professional training for about 100 IEC specialists.

Beneficiaries: Those IEC professionals trained by this program, and the fertile-age couples informed by improved programs.

Major Outputs:	Cumulative	
	FY 77	All Years
LDC's assisted	0	25
IEC teaching institutions assisted	2	10
IEC publications	5	50
LDC IEC professionals trained	85	450
Meetings with IEC action agencies	1	10

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)	
	FY79	
Salaries and benefits	139	
Student aid	72	
Workshops, data collection, publication and travel	104	
Equipment, office expenses and indirect costs	85	
Total	400	

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	238	50	188	University of Chicago
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	550	638		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	788	688	100	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	400	1,452	2,640	

TITLE Population Problem Solving-- University Services Agreement		FUNDS Population Planning		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 500		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,359
NUMBER 932-0916	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 71	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interregional Programs, P. 154				

Purpose: To solve and analyze problems which impact on the effectiveness of population/family planning (P/FP) programs and services.

Background and Progress to Date: The rapid expansion of many LDC FP programs has revealed operational and service delivery problems. This project was designed to help solve these problems. Of the 23 subprojects initiated to date, 20 have been completed. The completed subprojects have led to: a determination of physiological/clinical effects of selected FP practices on LDC women; recommendations enabling the Taiwan Government to improve household delivery of contraceptive supplies; recommendations to strengthen the FP programs of the Governments of Pakistan, Korea and Taiwan; up-grading of demographic and fertility data of the Taiwan Statistical Center; significant biomedical/clinical innovations; and a determination of the demographic impact of contraception in lactating women. The three ongoing subprojects include testing the effectiveness of widespread availability in Taiwan; a study of new techniques to reverse female sterilization; and, at the request of the Government of Mexico, a study of induced abortion.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries' professional and support personnel assist in research design and implementation and provide data processing equipment and office space for grantee's visiting staff.

FY 1979 Program: Subproject activities will continue on operations-oriented research with potential for rapid FP program improvements. One subproject will be "A Comparative Study of the Safety and Effectiveness of Various Fertility Regulation Methods." Data will be gathered in Egypt, Kenya and Indonesia. Two other subprojects, one each in the Philippines and in Jamaica, will study adolescent pregnancy and fertility.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are numerous LDC reproductive age couples who will be served by improved service programs.

Major Outputs:

	FY 1977	Cumulative All Years
Short-term problem solving subprojects initiated	23	27
Subprojects completed	20	27

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)

	FY79
Personnel (60 pm)	150
Support for three new subprojects in LDCs	350
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	2,909	2,570	339	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	450	719		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	3,359	3,289	70	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	1,500	5,359	

The Johns Hopkins University

TITLE Family Planning Program/World-wide Fund		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,850
NUMBER 932-0651		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	FY 79 450	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interregional Programs, p. 153	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 71		

Purpose: To train population/family planning (P/FP) personnel from developing countries.

Background and Progress to Date: Where there are no overseas field missions or in those instances where host countries are unable to finance P/FP training, this program has trained FP personnel in demography, administration, maternal child health and population education. Post-training assessments of participants indicate utilization of their newly acquired skills and the assumption of more responsible positions.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries sometimes provide stipends for the trainee's family, health exams and air travel.

FY 1979 Program: Training programs will concentrate upon P/FP management, population education, and maternal child health/family planning. Two hundred participants from 20 to 25 countries are to be trained.

Beneficiaries: Those participants trained under this program and those organizations to whom they return to serve and the poor in LDCs who will receive improved family planning services.

	<u>Cumulative</u>	
<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>All Years</u>
P/FP participants trained	435	825
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)	
	<u>FY79</u>	
Short-term United States training for 200 participants		<u>450</u>
Total		<u>450</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,908	1,788	120	Various
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	450	545		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	2,358	2,333	25	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	450	1,042	3,850	

TITLE Paramedical and Auxiliary Family Planning Personnel Training		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 6,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 38,500
NUMBER 932-0644	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interregional Program, P. 162			

Purpose: To train paramedical and auxiliary FP personnel to improve the implementation of FP delivery systems.

Background and Progress to Date: Low cost rural health delivery systems urgently require trained paramedical and auxiliary personnel to effectively provide improved FP and basic health care services. In prior years the Agency has had projects to: train nurse/midwives in FP practices; train LDC trainers to give instruction in the management of family planning and health delivery systems; introduce FP material into LDC nursing and midwife training curricula; and, integrate FP services into MCH clinics. These several training activities are now included under a single project which will provide a training program appropriate for each class of workers.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries will provide funds for training facilities, utilities, salaries for local instructors and transportation to in-country training facilities.

FY 1979 Program: Particular effort will be given to training LDC personnel so that they may staff LDC training institutions. Training programs will also be designed to include the lowest level categories of health workers such as traditional birth attendants in Africa and East Asia. FP teaching material and training aids for nurses, midwives, and nurse-midwives will be mass distributed to LDC training institutions. Regional workshops emphasizing the place of FP in the curricula of LDC health teaching institutions also will be held.

Beneficiaries: LDC paramedical and FP auxiliaries will be the immediate beneficiaries. The secondary beneficiaries will be LDC fertile couples.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Traditional Birth Attendants trained	1,600
Midwives trained	18,000
Public Health Nurses trained	25,000
FP training Officers trained	1,500
LDC health training institutions upgraded and FP curricula installed	90
Workshops held	100

AID Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Personnel: Technical and Support Staff and Consultants (1,500 pm)	2,240
Participant Training: U.S. and LDCs	2,335
Other Costs: Training Aids; Overseas Conferences; International Travel and Subgrants to LDC Training Institutions	1,425
Total	6,000

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	3,790	400		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	3,790	400	3,390	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	6,000	28,710	38,500	

TITLE Training for Family Planning Managers		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 932-0627		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	FY 79 500	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,890	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interregional Programs, P. 161	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To develop a cadre of trained family planning (FP) manager/instructors and provide technical assistance on training matters to selected institutions in LDCs.

Background and Progress to Date: The need exists for a well formulated training program, conducted by professionals, to impart the kinds of management skills and attitudinal perspective needed by family planning program staffs. A training effort of at least five years duration will be necessary to institutionalize a management capability in LDCs, i.e., Kenya, Ghana, Tanzania, Botswana, Sudan, Nigeria, Togo and Liberia in Africa, and Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Thailand and Indonesia in Asia. The contractor, The Center for Population Activities (CEPPA), through its prior training efforts has developed cadres of FP administrators in each of these LDCs. Many of these occupy key positions in their home countries and will be called upon to serve as instructors and resource persons in planning and conducting in-country training workshops. Ultimately, it is hoped that most FP program managers and supervisors in each LDC will have participated in this specialized training.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries' professional and support staff assist in preparation of training materials and selected professionals serve as workshop instructors. Host countries also provide supplies, office and workshop space.

FY 1979 Program: Complete U.S. based training of manager/instructor teams and continue technical assistance to selected institutions. Thirty key manager/instructors will receive training in the U.S. Host country workshops in Sudan, Nigeria, Togo, Thailand and Indonesia will each train approximately 15 individuals, who, in turn, will assume responsibility for training all eligible family planning managers in their respective countries.

Beneficiaries: Immediate beneficiaries are managers of LDC FP programs. Ultimate beneficiaries are LDC fertile couples who benefit from improved programs.

Major Outputs: All Years

Seminar-workshops held in U.S.	2
LDC FP managers trained in LDCs	60
Seminar-workshops held in LDCs	8
FP managers trained in LDCs	400
Sets of training materials developed and provided	200
Sets of resource materials developed and provided	100

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)

	<u>FY79</u>
Personnel: Technical support staffs and consultants (68 pm)	160
Participant training: U.S. and LDC	160
Other Costs: Travel; per diem; overhead; training costs; other project related costs	180
Total	<u>500</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	300	-	300	Center for Population Activities, Wash., D.C.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	390	300	390	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	690	300	390	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	1,700	2,890	

TITLE Physicians Post-Graduate Training in Reproductive Health		FUNDS Population Planning		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
				FY 79 7,750	LIFE OF PROJECT 50,298
NUMBER 932-0604	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 73	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interregional Program, P. 158			

Purpose: To train LDC physicians in reproductive health.

Background and Progress to Date: For five years the Johns Hopkins Program for International Education in Gynecology and Obstetrics (JHPIEGO) has trained physicians at various U.S. sites in reproductive health, which includes such elements as maternal and infant care, infertility, high-risk pregnancy and voluntary sterilization. This knowledge and technology is integrated into LDC medical schools and teaching hospitals. In many instances, new LDC medical graduates will serve up to two years in rural areas, thereby providing the inhabitants with reproductive health services. Participants from 79 countries will have received this training by the end of FY 1978, of which 19 countries have capability for future in-country training. Ten of these countries including Thailand, Korea, Pakistan, El Salvador, Chile and Tunisia have national reproductive health programs with countrywide service centers. Of 351 LDC medical schools, 40% now are training students in advanced reproductive health techniques. Twelve LDC regional and national training centers will have been established and approximately 700 to 800 clinics equipped by FY 1978. Experience indicates that each U.S. participant trains 12 to 14 LDC physicians.

Host Country and Other Major Donors: Host country governments provide participant per diem and travel, teaching staff and space. Country projects are coordinated with the International Project of the Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Planned Parenthood Federation, the International Fertility Research Program, Pathfinder and Family Planning International Assistance.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will continue to support in-country and U.S. training centers. One U.S. center will be phased out as training in-country continues to expand. Three African and one Latin American national training centers will be established. Support of existing national training programs with equipment supply and maintenance will continue. Four hundred physicians from 80 LDCs will be trained in 1979.

Beneficiaries: LDC women in 80 countries will be able to receive improved reproductive health services.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>Cumulative</u>	
	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Physicians trained	1,500	3,200
Clinics equipped	600	1,000
Training centers established	8	38

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)	
	<u>FY79</u>	
Personnel: Technical and support staff and consultants and central costs of JHPIEGO and JHU		1,200
Equipment, maintenance and repair, dedicated space		2,635
Participant training in U.S. and LDC		2,905
Staff support of regional and national centers		600
Field training		410
Total		7,750

<u>U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)</u>				<u>PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES</u>
	<u>Obligations</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Unliquidated</u>	
Through September 30, 1977	19,678	12,483	7,195	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	6,670	6,645		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	26,348	19,128	7,220	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	7,750	16,200	50,298	

TITLE United Nations Funds for Population Activities (UNFPA)		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 30,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 204,394*
NUMBER ----- GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 173	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 68	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To enable the UNFPA to: coordinate FP planning and programming; promote awareness of population problems; and extend multilateral assistance to LDCs to effectively deal with their population problems.

Background and Progress to Date: The United Nations Fund for Population Activities was established in 1967 and is responsible for action on population problems. The U.S. has supported UNFPA because of its multilateral character which enhances its ability to help countries where there is no bilateral aid. Early concentration of effort raised worldwide awareness of rapid population growth problems principally by sponsorship of basic data collection and communication and education activities. On the whole these activities were successful and emphasis is now shifting to country-specific programs with larger concentration on the delivery of FP services. There is greater use of local governments and national experts to implement projects than heretofore, which reduces administrative costs and serves to up-grade local skills. Country projects absorbed 60% of UNFPA's resources in 1975, which will be increased to 80% by FY 1979. The UNFPA is developing a strategy which it calls the "basic program" in its approach to country specific projects. That is, the UNFPA and the host country assess and agree upon a basic set of actions required to resolve that country's particular population problem and then determine which portion of the actions are appropriate for external assistance from UNFPA or other donors. This strategy is being developed in such countries as Bangladesh, Mauritius, Afghanistan and Kenya.

Host Country and Other Donors: From 1967 to date the UNFPA has received over \$250 million in pledges or contributions from 85 donors other than the U.S. Pledges from these donors are estimated at \$70-75 million in 1978 and from \$85-90 million in 1979. An additional estimated \$6 million will be available through multilateral and bilateral arrangements.

FY 1979 Program: In FY 1979, 80% of UNFPA's resources will be allocated to country programs. The remaining 20% will be used in inter-country programs. Basic programs will be developed in 12-15 countries and new strategies for inter-country activities will be worked out. UNFPA will collaborate with A.I.D. bilateral and centrally funded activities including the World Fertility Survey, law and population studies, the 1980 Census and training of paramedical and auxiliary workers and FP program managers in advanced techniques of fertility control. UNFPA will seek to obtain pledges of \$123 million for 1979 (including the U.S. contribution).

Beneficiaries: Reproductive age couples in 106 countries who will receive improved FP information and services as a result of UNFPA programs.

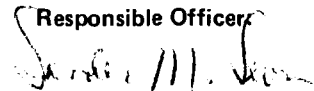
Major Outputs: Through 1977, the UNFPA has financed, either wholly or in part, over 1,300 projects in the areas of basic data collection, communications, education and information and the delivery of family planning services, totaling \$365 million. Six hundred of these projects have been completed.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>		(\$ thousands)
		<u>FY 79</u>
Grants		<u>30,000</u>
	Total	<u>30,000</u>

*This amount covers the U.S. contribution through FY 1979. Present planning, however, foresees this project as continuing.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	146,394	112,067	34,327	United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	28,000	25,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	174,394	137,067	37,327	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	30,000	Continuing	204,394*	

HEALTH

Responsible Officer:

SANDER M. LEVIN
Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Development Support

HEALTH

PROGRAM SUMMARY			CP 79-10
<i>(In millions of dollars)</i>			
FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimated		FY 1979 Program Request
23.2*	8.1		11.1

* Represents Health share of 140.6 for
Population Planning and Health

The enormous health needs in LDCs and the impossibility of the U.S. providing assistance in all aspects of health have led A.I.D. to focus on new approaches which attempt to meet the most basic health needs of the poor with programs LDCs can sustain with their own resources.

A.I.D. emphasizes three types of centrally funded health assistance:

- health planning;
- development and testing of delivery systems which provide village-based health, nutrition, and family planning services at affordable costs;
- reduction of environmental risks to health.

National Health Planning Programs

On the average, LDCs spend less than \$2 per capita annually on health. Severe maldistribution of this meager resource among urban and rural populations further limits the prospects for improving health of the majority in the coming decade unless use of these limited resources is effectively planned. The poorer the country, the more important it becomes that local leadership be trained to develop further means for achieving health improvement by integrating traditional health, nutrition and family planning, and to consider the health impact of other development activities such as increasing food supply and educational services.

Interregional programs continue the support of Johns Hopkins University and University of Michigan to train

foreign leadership in this broad approach to national health planning.

A.I.D works closely with WHO in this effort to improve LDC capacity for comprehensive health planning.

Development of Delivery Systems

Less than 15% of the populations in LDCs have regular access to convenient health, population, and nutrition services which they can afford.

Radical redirection of the Agency's efforts to assist developing countries to meet this problem began in 1973. A.I.D. developed guidelines and tested field models such as that in Lampang, Thailand, to assist in the design of comprehensive affordable delivery systems. Country projects to assist health service delivery have increased from one in 1973 to an estimated 32 in FY 1979. Utilizing the Lampang prototype the World Bank and Thailand are now designing a system for national application.

Central programs support gathering and exchange of global experience for development of health worker training systems such as the MEDEX/Hawaii program, a proven system for training LDC medical auxiliaries in preventive as well as clinical skills.

Much remains to be done; A.I.D. supported health delivery efforts are underway in only half of the countries assisted by A.I.D. And even in these countries nationwide application is yet to be achieved. Majority coverage requires continued intense effort. Central information exchange in collaboration with WHO, and systems of manpower development and training remain essential.

Reduction of Environmental Risks to Health

Over 60% of people in LDCs do not have reasonable access to safe drinking and household water or hygienic means of

HEALTH

human waste disposal. Tropical diseases such as malaria, snail fever (schistosomiasis), river blindness (onchocerciasis), and sleeping sickness (trypanosomiasis) are rampant in many LDCs.

A.I.D.'s centrally financed activities designed to contribute towards a solution to these problems include development of technology for selecting water supply methods appropriate for poor countries; support of an internationally funded institute in Bangladesh for research on intestinal disease and its relation to nutrition and fertility; support of a multidonor consortium for tropical disease research and training; and the development of U.S. competence in assessing the adverse impact of development projects on human health.

The return of malaria in Asia and the continuing problem of malaria in tropical Africa give urgency to central programs which focus on environmentally acceptable alternatives to insecticides including the development of a malaria vaccine. Close cooperation with WHO permits participation with other bilateral donors in world-wide efforts to design more comprehensive low-cost malaria control methods which do not rely on any single technology.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED -- HEALTH

CP 79-02

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT</u>																	
<u>Technical Assistance and Research</u>																	
Environmental Health	* 931-H013	1966	13,913	11,648	3,041	2,965	5,708	4,100	Open								
Health Planning	* 931-H012	1974	8,512	6,292	2,387	2,452	2,035	2,600	Open								
Health Delivery Systems	* 931-H011	1970	2,450	2,330	2,644	1,509	3,358	2,550	Open								

Total 24,875 20,270 8,072 7,016 11,101 9,250

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Environmental Health		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 5,708		LIFE OF PROJECT Open
NUMBER 931-H013	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 55	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 66	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Open	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Open
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To reduce the adverse impact of the physical environment on the quality of human life by developing the means for controlling the most critical disease problems of the poor majority.

Background and Progress to Date: The major causes of morbidity and mortality in the LDCs stem from the adverse impact on humans of environmental pollution of water, soil and food contamination, and the major endemic, vector-borne diseases, such as malaria and schistosomiasis (snail fever). Action in several areas is needed to attack these problems, including: (1) continuing examination of problems of community water supply and sanitation, including the search for low-cost technologies and the wider dissemination of information on existing technologies appropriate to LDC needs; (2) continuing support of malaria research, including a long range approach leading to a malaria vaccine as well as research and field trials of replacement insecticides and alternative methods of malaria control in technical support of A.I.D.-funded malaria control programs; and (3) support of research on other major tropical diseases through the multi-donors Special Program for Tropical Disease Research and Training.

Guidelines and procedures for assessing the impact on health of development projects have been prepared and environmental impact studies are being conducted. A methodology has been developed for use in selecting the optimal water and waste water treatment processes. An improved handpump for supplying water has been manufactured in two LDCs and is now being field tested. The collaborating network of nine malaria research institutions is progressing in its search for a malaria vaccine. A continuous malaria culture system has been developed at Rockefeller University. This method, adopted by several laboratories, has led to further progress towards the mass production of immunogenic material. The University of Hawaii has successfully immunized monkeys against human malaria.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Special Program for Tropical Disease and Research is a multi-donor consortium sponsored by the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the World Bank. About a dozen donors have pledged contributions. The International Center for Health Research, under a charter from the Bangladesh Government, is expected to obtain support by donors, multilateral and bilateral, private and public. WHO, UNDP, United Kingdom, Germany, and Holland collaborate with A.I.D. on many malaria activities.

FY 79 Program: A.I.D. will finance (1) malaria research; (2) a contribution to the new multi-donor Tropical Disease Research and Training Program; (3) inter-regional technical support of training for water supply and sanitation managers and planners; and (4) a contribution to the proposed new International Center for Health Research in Dacca, Bangladesh, which will develop technologies for the reduction of enteric diseases, for slowing population growth and reducing malnutrition.

Beneficiaries: The poor majority of less developed countries.

Major Outputs: A malaria vaccine; environmentally acceptable methods for disease vector control; more efficient methods for the reduction of the major tropical diseases; a more economical hand-pump for supplying water.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
R&D Grants and Contracts	3,758
Professional Services	450
Grants to International Programs	1,500
	<hr/> 5,708

Total

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES Georgia Institute of Technology; Johns Hopkins Univ.; Univ. of New Mexico; New York Univ.; New York Univ. Medical Center; Univ. of Hawaii; Parke Davis Company; Rockefeller Univ.; Pan American Health Organization; World Health Organization; and Internat'l Center for Health Research
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	13,913	11,648	2,265	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	3,041	2,965		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	16,954	14,613	2,341	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	5,708	Open	Open	

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Health Planning		FUNDS Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 2,035			LIFE OF PROJECT Open
NUMBER 931-H012	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1978 Interregional Programs, p. 53	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 74	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Open	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Open	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To improve the efficient use and equitable distribution of LDC health sector resources.

Background and Progress to Date: This project includes:

(a) training of economic and social planners in health planning and training of senior level health planners in the relationship of health planning to overall economic development; (b) research on new methods of planning, analysis, and management to improve health programs in developing countries; and (c) provision of expert technical advisory services to improve management and administration components of A.I.D. mission-financed projects.

Health sector analyses, either completed or underway in Asia, Near East, Africa and Latin America, are resulting in improved planning of development projects. The Office of International Health (OIH-DHEW) is continuing to provide advisory services in health planning to the four geographic areas. Seven manuals detailing health sector analysis methodologies have been written to assist LDCs in health planning. Johns Hopkins University (JHU), supported by an A.I.D. grant and by grants from others, provides a multidisciplinary institutional resource for education, training and advisory services on health sector analysis, planning, and low cost health delivery systems. It has provided services to ten countries and has developed collaborative institutional linkages with institutions in three LDCs. Since 1962, JHU has trained 225 senior health personnel from LDCs in special health planning courses. A full year multidisciplinary course of health macro-planning at the University of Michigan (U. of M.) accepted its third class of developing country students in the Fall of 1977. The U. of M. has begun research activity on the effectiveness of alternative health technologies on childhood health and mortality. Demonstrations of techniques for analyzing health policies are being tested in three LDCs. The National Library of Medicine, for the last 10 years, has responded to the LDCs' requests for health information.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Ford Foundation, World Health Organization, and Christian Medical Commission provide support to the overseas activities of JHU.

FY 1979 Program: JHU will continue short-term training of senior level health planners who can help developing countries plan health programs within their own financial and manpower resources. The U. of M. will continue longer term training for up to 20 LDC health planners each year. Institutional contracts and a support agreement with OIH-DHEW will make available technical advisory services to approximately ten developing countries in health sector analysis. New efforts will be made to develop methodologies, techniques, curricula and training materials in health management and planning. A service contract in health management will be instituted in FY 1979. New research on the relationships of the health sector with other sectors is planned.

Beneficiaries: Initially, LDC health ministries and health planners, ultimately the rural poor in A.I.D. recipient countries will receive better health services.

Major Outputs: All years, 12 health sector assessments; 238 LDC health planners and officials trained; 7 health sector manuals prepared and approximately 25,000 requests for health information answered annually by the National Library of Medicine.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
R&D Grants and Contracts	332
Professional Services	<u>1,703</u>
Total	2,035

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES The Johns Hopkins University University of Michigan Office of International Health (DHEW) National Library of Medicine (DHEW) Contractor to be selected
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	8,512	6,292	2,220	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	2,387	2,452		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	10,899	8,744	2,155	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,035	Open	Open	

TITLE Health Delivery Systems		FUNDS Health/Population Planning		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 931-H011		PRIOR REFERENCE		FY 79	3,924	LIFE OF PROJECT Open
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 51		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 70	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Open	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Open

Purpose: To extend the systems for integrated delivery of health, population and nutrition services to the majority of populations of developing countries at a cost which countries can support without prolonged external assistance.

Background and Progress to Date: Affordable health, nutrition and population services are regularly available to less than 15% of the people in developing countries.

This project has developed guidelines, methods and field tested models (such as Lampang, Thailand) to assist developing countries in the design of health delivery systems. These include: (1) the gathering and exchange of information on the experience to date in delivering health care; (2) methods for evaluating health care delivery systems; (3) an evaluation and assessment of the replicability of a primary health care delivery system in Colombia; (4) development of auxiliary manpower training methodologies emphasizing utilization of mid-level and village level health workers, and community participation; (5) development of job related curricula for training all levels of health workers; and (6) provision of technical assistance in all the above activities.

The MEDEX Hawaii program is providing a design for a new approach for primary health care systems utilizing locally trained medical auxiliaries. Eight developing countries were served during the past year. In addition, Boston University (B.U.) continues to provide advisory services on appropriate curricula development for training health workers. Eleven countries received B.U. assistance during the past year.

Other Donors: The concept of low cost health delivery systems and emphasis on primary health care is fully accepted by the 150 member nations of the World Health Assembly. The World Health

Organization's (WHO) six regional offices, in cooperation with A.I.D. are encouraging these activities in all WHO member countries. Utilizing the results of the Thailand prototype delivery system, the World Bank and the Government of Thailand are now designing an integrated health delivery system for nationwide application.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will continue to finance: (1) the technical services needed to design integrated health delivery systems, provided by the American Public Health Association; (2) development of paramedical manpower training programs for village health workers, including refinement of training methods and curricula design; and (3) development of job related curricula for training of all levels of health workers.

Beneficiaries: The poor majority of less developed countries.

Major Outputs: Paramedical manpower systems; educational materials and technologies; skilled consultants; advisory services; project design and development assistance to Missions and Bureaus; information dissemination on recent developments pertaining to low cost health delivery; and facilitation of inter-donor cooperation (WHO, IBRD).

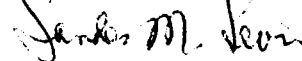
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
R&D Grants and Contracts	3,924
Total	3,924

Functional Accounts:	
Health	3,358
Population	566
Total	3,924

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		
Through September 30, 1977	6,484	5,560	924	American Public Health Association, University of Hawaii, Boston University, Tulane University	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	3,444	2,049			
Estimated through September 30, 1978	9,928	7,609	2,319		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	3,924	Open	Open		

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

(Responsible Officer)



SANDER M. LEVIN

Assistant Administrator

Bureau for Development Support

Education and Human
Resources

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

PROGRAM SUMMARY			CP 79-10
<i>(In millions of dollars)</i>			
FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimated		FY 1979 Program Request
10.1	13.4		13.3

The development of human capacities for more rewarding lives continues to be a major emphasis in A.I.D. programs to assist LDCs. Currently, A.I.D. research and development efforts are concerned with making education assistance programs more realistic in terms of resources available to the LDCs and more relevant in terms of skills needed by poor rural people. Special attention is being given to developing the skills of LDC managers and technicians who implement the private and public programs that benefit poor people, including the skills needed to involve poor people in the development process.

In 1969, an examination of LDC education programs revealed a number of sobering facts. For example, in many countries poorly trained teachers in LDCs were following curricula of limited relevance to developing societies. Further, only about half the number of primary school aged children were enrolled in schools, and few girls completed the full basic program of schooling. Costs of educational expansion were high and rising.

To deal with this, A.I.D. undertook the identification and development of innovative ways of dealing with these problems. Activities in non-formal education, educational finance and measurement, and educational technology were specifically directed to find new ways to widen access to education, improve the effectiveness of learning basic and work related skills, and to achieve greater economies of operation.

Nonformal approaches to education have proven more accessible to bypassed groups in LDC populations, more responsive

to local needs and conditions, and amenable to the participation and contributions of local communities. This evidence has stimulated formal educational institutions toward changes. Nonformal education advances also have played a role in showing how education and training components in other sectors such as agriculture, health, nutrition and family planning can be channeled more effectively to the poor majority.

Also as a result of our centrally-funded work, the evidence of the potential and power of the instructional technologies has accumulated to an impressive degree. For example, insistence on the quality of software, a consistent feature of our program, has had a ripple effect that reaches into formal education and forces comparison of the content and methodologies of more traditional kinds.

Today, largely because of A.I.D.'s leadership, educational planners in developing countries are giving increasing attention to the potential use of a broad range of institutional forms and delivery modes. This provides greater educational opportunities to all who need to learn -- young and old, males and females, urban and rural dwellers.

The centrally funded A.I.D. program in Education and Human Resources includes several special manpower development activities designed to identify leadership in the LDCs and help them work more effectively and cooperatively with the poor in designing and implementing programs for their benefit. For example, regional seminars on the financial management of cooperatives prepare trainers who will help host country managers in programs of outreach to the poor.

A.I.D. supports short-term programs for eighty labor leaders each year. They receive orientation on such topics as equity, income distribution, and the role of women in development. A.I.D. central labor activities also work directly with Ministries of Labor to upgrade worker skills and help reduce unemployment. They have fostered the establishment of women's bureaus in LDCs and helped with

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

training seminars for rural and urban women.

Under its development administration programs, A.I.D. supports efforts by U.S. institutions such as the Midwest Universities Consortium on International Activities, and developing country organizations such as the Pan African Institute for Development and the Central American Institute for Public Administration in such areas as project design for local participation, training of extension and cooperative field workers and management of programs for decentralized delivery of health and other services. Centrally supported development administration activities aim at improving the processes of institution building and management of development programs, and in helping mid and upper level administrators work more closely with poor people on programs to improve their lives.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

CP 79-02

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorizations	Expenditures	Authorizations	Expenditures
<u>DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT</u>																	
<u>International Training</u>																	
Training Evaluation & Support Serv. Cooperatives Financial Management	* 926-0071	1977	342	213	700	525	700	655	1,400								
Training Program	* 926-0056	1976	98	98	800	400	800	900	1,000								
Training of Trainers in Management	* 926-0055	1974	1,084	407	500	1,077	200	300	-								
<u>Technical Assistance and Research</u>																	
Development Administration	* 931-E030	1971	2,513	1,859	425	810	1,180	900	Open								
Education Analysis, Planning & Management	* 931-E016	1973	2,800	2,125	1,059	991	650	900	Open								
Non-Formal Education	* 931-E015	1973	3,431	1,987	1,040	1,102	3,360	4,000	Open								
Education Technology & Communications	* 931-E014	1973	8,257	5,668	3,815	2,379	2,100	2,900	Open								
Higher Education	931-E017	1974	2,589	2,069	200	470	-	250	-								
<u>PRIVATE AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION</u>																	
<u>Labor Affairs</u>																	
Government Labor Services	* 907-0004	1977	150	140	360	350	360	250	870								
Labor Force Integration (Women's Activities)	* 907-0003	1977	200	175	310	290	310	200	810								
Government/Labor Organizations Relations	* 907-0002	1977	326	300	412	385	412	300									
<u>Private and Voluntary Cooperation</u>																	
Opportunities Industrialization Centers, International (OICI) Program Support Grant	* 932-0076	1975	5,158	3,004	3,500	3,794	3,000	3,324	3,992								
<u>PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION</u>																	
Women in Development	* 906-0001	1975	749	513	300	436	500	450	Open								
Total			27,697	18,558	13,421	13,009	13,329	15,329	8,072								

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace, interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization, repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Training Evaluation and Support Services		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 926-0071		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change Transmitted 12/2/76	FY 79 700	LIFE OF PROJECT	3,142 *
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To increase the effectiveness of the A.I.D. Participant Training Program and to measure and evaluate the participants' total U.S. training experience.

Background and Progress to Date: The project has four interrelated elements: (1) reception and community services; (2) coordination of services for academic participants; (3) measurement of contractual services and resources which provide programs relevant to development training goals; and (4) advisory services to the Director of the Office of International Training from members of educational institutions and other resources in the private sector. Reception services at ports of entry are provided through a reimbursable agreement with the Department of State/Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. Community services are provided by the National Council for Community Services to International Visitors (COSERV). Coordination of services for academic participants is administered nationwide through a contract with the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs (NAFSA). Evaluations have been made of the orientation program conducted by the Washington International Center, the Michigan State University Management-Communications Seminars, the University of Hawaii reception, orientation and programming services, and of the professional, academic and community services provided by NAFSA. Some of these services have been provided for more than 25 years.

Other Donors: The 90 volunteer community organizations throughout the United States which provide community services to short-term visitors are members of COSERV and entirely self-supporting. Nearly 100,000 citizen volunteers involved in this program represent a sizeable constituency which is familiar, through contacts with foreign visitors, with the importance of the foreign assistance program. The Community Section of NAFSA is affiliated with the universities in which A.I.D. students are enrolled. Thousands

of volunteers provide similar free services to academic participants.

FY 1979 Program: Reception and community services for A.I.D. participants will continue. Greater emphasis will be placed on developing academic programs which are relevant to the development process. Recommendations of evaluations of training resources will improve the quality of training programs. Professional advisory services of private sector resources will contribute to development of new, improved training programs.

Beneficiaries: A.I.D. participants from developing nations.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Participants met at ports of entry	13,000
Community organizations serving participants	90
Academic participants served	20,000
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Reception and Community Services	290
Coordination of Services to Academic Participants	160
Evaluation of Participant Training	200
Advisory Services	<u>50</u>
Total	700

*This estimate covers the period cited. Present planning, however, foresees this project as continuing.

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	342	213	129	Department of State, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs National Association for Foreign Student Affairs Group Seven Associates, Inc. Meridian House International
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	700	525		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,042	738		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	700	1,400	3,142	

TITLE Cooperatives Financial Management Training Program		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 926-0056 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, Page 262	FY 79 800	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,698
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To augment the self-help efforts of the rural poor by strengthening the management capabilities of individuals, cooperatives, non-profit development corporations and similar group efforts.

Background and Progress to Date: In 1975 A.I.D. leaders expressed concern over the high rate of failure among cooperatives in LDC's. It was concluded that there was a need for expanded training programs which would (a) improve the operational efficiency of cooperatives through more pragmatic training programs which would stress financial management, and (b) focus on the needs of low income people. An overseas survey left no doubt that the need for management training is critical and universal. Eight countries, potential sites for pilot programs, were analyzed. Utilizing these resources, A.I.D. is also building its current programs on the foundations of several outstanding cooperative training programs conducted in LDC's with private funding. These programs aim to improve the operational efficiency of various cooperative efforts in LDC's through a variety of methods: people-level educational programs, on-the-job training, participation training grants and training directed toward the establishing of cooperatively owned and locally controlled enterprises. This approach calls for a cross-fertilization of functions within A.I.D. directed toward a "total training" emphasis that meets local, interrelated needs in production, processing, marketing, credit and technology transfer.

Other Donors: Several dozen private organizations--foundations, cooperatives, church groups and business firms have donated funds and services to the pilot projects which we are using as prototypes. There have been substantial donations from large organizations, but also thousands of small gifts through "Walks for Development" and other fund-raising efforts at school level. The value of donated funds and services on an annual basis cannot be adequately totaled or estimated.

FY 1979 Program: The following pilot activities are proposed for each geographical region:

- A. At the primary level, expand and multiply tested training programs that rely on citizen participation.
- B. At the primary, intermediate and top levels, conduct management training programs for officials concerned with cooperatives who work in government, industry and education.
- C. Adapt and broaden training to fit better the special need for the introduction of new technologies and productive enterprises that provide on-the-job training. The training will also provide across-the-board orientation in interrelated processes of production, processing, marketing and finance affecting the small farmer.

Beneficiaries: Those receiving the management training and through them the rural and urban poor, and more particularly the members of cooperatives.

Major Outputs: More competent management of cooperatives; a better trained and a more involved membership; increased output in production; 2,160 trained by end of FY 1978.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Grants to International Programs	800

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES Cooperative Resources Committee (Group of principal cooperative organizations)
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	98	98		
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	800	400		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	898	498	400	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	800	1,000	2,698	

TITLE Training of Trainers in Management		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 926-0055		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs Page 264	FY 79 200	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,784	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 74	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 79

Purpose: The Training of Trainers in Management program focuses on basic management methods and skills, management theory and practice, with a built-in multiplier effect to respond to one of the more urgent needs of the lesser-developed countries.

Background and Progress to Date: This program was begun in FY 1974 in the United States and was redesigned for use overseas during FY 1977 in order (a) to reach a broader base of participants at a lower cost, (b) to tailor a part of the program to the specific management needs of the participating countries, and (c) to encourage host countries to fund the program in part, in cash or in kind, as partners in development.

Through December 1977, 237 participants from 30 countries, covering all geographic regions, have been trained. Reports of the "multiplier" results include: courses being given in Guatemala by the Ministry of Agriculture, National Rural Development Plan; in Peru by the National Planning Institute; in Nicaragua by the Farmer Welfare Institute; in Colombia by UNICEF; in the Dominican Republic by the Development Foundation, Save the Children Federation, and a rural agricultural project. Afghanistan has requested a nationwide training program; Thailand, an input into training of the Governors and staffs of 71 provinces. Senegalese participants have completed project designs for a national rural health and welfare program. "The log-frame (a programming device, the logical framework, also used by A.I.D.) has been made a requirement for projects before a city will be entitled to assistance under the City Development Assistance Program" of the Philippine Government. Participants in the Francophone West Africa program formed an Inter-African Amicale des Formateurs en Management as a link on common management problems and solutions. Graduates from Chad and from Togo started training courses upon their return.

Other Donors: Lesotho, Afghanistan and Thailand are or will be funding facilities, per diem, and supplies. Panama, Mauritania and Egypt plan contributions for these and other costs. All sending countries pay international travel costs.

FY 1979 Program: This allocation is earmarked for a post-program audit by the Contractor in order to assess the achievement of the "multiplier" objective and to evaluate the effectiveness of the program.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 20,000 persons responsible for management, particularly those in rural areas.

Major Outputs: The training objective is to have each of 385 participants train a minimum of 50 persons within the next 30 months.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs (\$ thousands)
FY 79

Professional Services 200
to visit selected countries in all geographical regions for purposes of evaluation

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,084	407	677	Practical Concepts Incorporated
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	500	1,077		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,584	1,484	100	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	200	---	1,784	

TITLE Development Administration		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 1,180		LIFE OF PROJECT Open
NUMBER 931-E030	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 65		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 71	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Open	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Open
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To improve and expand the capacity of developing countries to manage development programs.

Background and Progress to Date: One of the most prevalent weaknesses of development activities is the lack of managerial and administrative skills among program and project personnel. By developing, adapting and applying selected public administration and business management methods, this project helps less developed countries project and program managers strengthen their planning, implementation, and evaluation skills. It emphasizes methods that less developed countries can adapt and apply in attacking key development problems. These methods will assist public sector organizations to: improve research, analysis and data collection; set guidelines and strategies for developing institutional capability, including structure, staffing and procedures; and design training programs which are relevant to the organization's needs.

New methods developed under the project are introduced through A.I.D. field mission projects as well as regional and national management training and service centers in developing countries.

Project management methods and materials developed by Vanderbilt University, the Midwest Universities Consortium (Program of Advanced Studies in Institution Building and Technical Assistance Methodology), Development Alternatives, Inc., and other U.S. contractors have been distributed to all A.I.D. field missions during the past year. Quantity re-orders and special requests indicate active adaptation and application in 12-15 countries, mostly in Africa and Latin America.

A U.S. Department of Agriculture team has provided assistance to project management programs in eight countries including Cameroon, Upper Volta and Jamaica. Grants to three centers have funded the development of staff and case materials for training and further

research in their regions in Africa and Latin America.

Other Donors: Other donors and multilateral organizations including Organization of American States, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture exchange information, collaborate with regional centers, and participate in professional workshops.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will begin a new activity which will assist less developed countries in decentralizing the management of development programs and increasing participation of the rural population in the development process. A.I.D. also will continue a project to develop and utilize systems approaches in management of interrelated development activities.

Beneficiaries: Development administration efforts improve the utilization of domestic and foreign assistance resources in development programs. They improve the effectiveness of institutions and personnel in implementing programs involving the poor.

Major Outputs: A series of books, monographs, news letters to be used in training programs and to keep A.I.D. and host country managers informed on current developments. Assistance on request, to A.I.D. Missions and less developed countries governments to incorporate management considerations into development projects. New materials and technical assistance on decentralizing management of development programs.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
R&D Grants and Contracts	<u>1,180</u>
Total	<u>1,180</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	2,513	1,859	654	USDA; Development Project Management Support Center; Pan African Institute for Development; Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Sciences; Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities (PASITAM); Others to be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	425	810		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	2,938	2,669	269	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,180	Open	Open	

TITLE Education Analysis, Planning & Management		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 650		LIFE OF PROJECT Open	
NUMBER 931-E016	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 111		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 73	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Open	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE FY Open	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To assist developing countries in their efforts to broaden and improve the base of financial support for formal education; increase the efficiency of their learning systems; and make education more relevant in terms of equity, employment and income distribution.

Background and Progress to Date: Education budgets in many LDCs are high in proportion to their total budgets and yet not able to meet current education needs. This project attempts to improve education's performance without further, unnecessary demands on national budgets. The University of California at Berkeley is continuing research in planning and analysis of education systems to assist developing countries in adopting methods of educational finance and cost analysis. The University has undertaken research and training in three areas: (1) development of models to improve existing policy for education; (2) development of approaches for analyzing education costs and benefits, evaluation of performance, and predicting school enrollments; (3) social and organizational dimensions of educational planning. Harvard University is providing a mixture of services to developing countries under its contract to develop appropriate analytical methodologies. Harvard has worked in ten countries in Latin America, Africa, the Near East, and Asia. The University has completed a study of the state of the art in planning methodologies. Activities of the Educational Testing Service include assistance to the Government of Indonesia to evaluate an innovative delivery system for elementary education. Assistance to Botswana in establishing an education information system continues. Activities in Afghanistan and Guatemala will begin in FY 78. Edutel Communication and Development, Inc. has undertaken a study of costs and effectiveness of educational technology. Harvard in collaboration with the Government of Nicaragua, is developing an information system to help the Government identify and maintain records on trained persons to insure their maximum utilization.

Other Donors: An international conference on cost/effectiveness of educational technology was jointly sponsored by UNESCO and A.I.D. in the Spring of 1977.

FY 1979 Program: Harvard University will continue to respond to requests for assistance in equipping developing countries to make better use of analysis in education planning and management. One new activity will be started in educational analysis, planning, and management, exploring the resources available in developing countries for education. This activity will assess the validity of the claim that national budgets for education cannot be raised and will examine the possibility of increasing overall investments in education through the identification and use of nonmonetary resources.

Beneficiaries: Immediate beneficiaries are education administrators in A.I.D.-recipient countries which adopt the results of the studies and integrate them into the planning process. Ultimate beneficiaries are the students in these education systems.

Major Outputs: Analytical methodologies appropriate to the needs and capacities of LDCs. Increased capacity of U.S. institutions to use their capabilities in LDCs. More effective educational programs for use in health, nutrition and agricultural programs.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
R&D Grants and Contracts	650
Total	<u>650</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		
Through September 30, 1977	2,800	2,125	675	Harvard University	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,059	991		Educational Testing Services	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	3,859	3,116	743	EDUTEL Communication and Development, Inc.	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	University of California (Berkeley)	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	650	Open	Open		

TITLE Non-Formal Education		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 3,360		LIFE OF PROJECT Open	
NUMBER 931-E015	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 59		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 73	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Open	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Open	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To increase the quantity and quality of learning opportunities provided to the urban and rural poor through means other than formal schools.

Background and Progress to Date: Non-Formal Education (NFE) activities are designed to impart new knowledge, modify attitudes and add to the skills of people outside the formal school system. Project activities have five major objectives: (1) expand knowledge about the utilization of NFE techniques; (2) develop and test program options; (3) disseminate what we presently know to field practitioners; (4) expand the capacity of U.S. and host country institutions to plan and implement NFE programs; and (5) provide technical assistance. The project has been an important factor in turning attention toward finding alternative means to meet the educational needs of the neglected majority.

Technical assistance in planning and evaluating NFE programs was provided in 20 countries in FY 1977. U.S. capacity to assist in NFE is being developed through a 211(d) grant to the University of Massachusetts. Host country capacity is being developed through grants to indigenous institutions, such as the Kabul University Research Center in Afghanistan. New approaches to practical education for rural people are being tested in Ghana and Thailand and are about to begin in three other countries. These activities stress client participation in planning and management; relevance of programs to immediate local needs; lowering education costs through the use of paraprofessionals; use of local materials; and practicality for duplication. During FY 1977, 673 requests from LDCs for NFE information and technical assistance were answered by the Information Center at Michigan State U. Research and development continue in the areas of information dissemination: techniques to plan programs for illiterates; planning programs to support agriculture, health, and nutrition; and design of instructional materials for specific, hard-to-reach groups.

Other Donors: Coordination with other donors including other bilateral donors and the World Bank, is accomplished through headquarters level meetings of donors and at international events, and by the field staffs of the various donors in particular countries.

FY 1979 Program: The primary emphasis of continuing activities is on developing LDC capability to plan and implement NFE programs and disseminating relevant information. New activities in FY 1979 are: (1) solving problems in providing NFE to specific bypassed groups, such as women and out-of-school youth; (2) developing and testing alternative delivery modes; and (3) expanding information dissemination services by providing assistance to countries to create and manage their own information systems.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are urban and rural people in need of education who are not now served by formal schools.

Major Outputs: Increased capability and capacity of institutions in LDCs to provide relevant education to adults and out-of-school youth through provision of tested program models, instructional materials, training, and technical assistance and information on planning and implementing NFE programs to 30 - 40 countries.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
R&D Grants and Contracts	2,980
Professional Services	380
Total	3,360

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	3,431	1,987	1,444	Michigan State University University of Massachusetts World Education, Inc.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,040	1,102		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	4,471	3,089	1,382	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	3,360	Open	Open	

TITLE Education Technology & Communications		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 931-E014		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79	2,100	LIFE OF PROJECT Open
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Interregional Program, p. 57	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 73	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Open	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Open
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>					
CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To improve the access of people of developing countries to the information and knowledge they need to help solve their problems and to improve the effectiveness of the learning process.

Background and Progress to Date: The program: (1) assists A.I.D. Missions and governments of LDCs with coordinated planning on the use of instructional technology in education and in other activities with education or information components, such as health, nutrition, and agriculture; (2) develops and demonstrates new systems which increase access to useful education in schools; (3) develops and demonstrates systems for wider delivery of fundamental information in areas such as health nutrition and agricultural practices.

These research, development, and demonstration efforts are yielding some important breakthroughs. Stanford University's prototype program, using radio for mathematics instruction in rural primary schools, is producing 30% to 60% more learning gains and evidence of dropout reduction. Nicaragua plans to adopt the program nationally. Future work will help other countries to adapt the techniques and will extend the approach to the language arts area. Projects in Tunisia, Nicaragua, and the Philippines are showing how radio can be used over extensive geographical areas to teach mothers to fortify weaning foods and to combat often-fatal infant diarrhea.

To enhance local health delivery systems, evaluations of two-way radio support for local-level health workers are underway in Guatemala and Nicaragua. Extension to several other countries is planned in 1978. A program, centered on a cooperative effort with NASA, is demonstrating the potential of satellite radio and TV in various development programs. In early 1978, the University of the West Indies, with A.I.D. and NASA assistance, will experiment with use of satellite communication to share resources among the several

university campuses. Findings from demonstrations and experiments are being introduced for general use through an extensive series of worldwide planning workshops, evaluation and information services, and project advisory teams. In the past year, such activities have taken place in 15 countries, in connection with planning regional programs in the Sahel and Latin America.

FY 1979 Program: A new program will use mass media for in-service training of rural teachers. Work on improving health practices will expand. A variety of field support, demonstration, and dissemination activities will continue.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries include rural primary school children in many countries, mothers and students and development workers receiving specialized training, and farmers with a need for access to continually changing information.

Major Outputs: Increased capacity for LDCs: (1) to provide basic schooling to the majority of their people and (2) to meet the information needs of their populations in such areas as health, nutrition, and farm practices as a result of tested program models, information, training, demonstrations and technical assistance in 20 - 30 countries.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
R&D Grants and Contracts	2,100
Total	2,100

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	8,257	5,668	2,589	Academy for Educational Development
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	3,815	2,379		Stanford University
Estimated through September 30, 1978	12,072	8,047	4,025	NASA
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	American Association of Colleges of Teacher Education
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,100	Open	Open	

TITLE Government Labor Services		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 360	LIFE OF PROJECT 870	
NUMBER 907-0004	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Inter-	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	regional Program, p. 247			

Purpose: To develop planning procedures for designing, implementing and evaluating developmental programs which focus on reducing unemployment and underemployment and on raising the productivity and income of workers in the lower skill levels in developing countries.

Background and Progress to Date: The genesis of this project came with the realization from experience with a predecessor general labor/manpower project that management of a national labor market could not be accomplished with a series of discrete and often uncoordinated manpower development functions. Therefore, this project was established to develop a system for analyzing a country's labor market and developing programs to better manage the planning, development and utilization of a nation's human resources.

During FY 1977, the first experimental employment/income project has been developed with the Ministry of Labor and Manpower Development in Bolivia. Using the existing Employment Service mechanism, programs will be developed for poor, urban workers to improve their employment and income conditions. Qualified technicians have been identified and trained to provide appropriate technical assistance and short-term training facilities have been made available to provide U.S. participant training.

Host Country and Other Donors: FY 79 Cumulative years

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Countries in which information on low income groups and underemployment is developed by host government | 3 | 7 |
| 2. Countries where strategies are developed to improve living conditions of some target groups within poor majority | 3 | 5 |

FY 79 Program: The urban employment/income project will be completed and work will begin on a second experimental activity involving the organization of a rural labor market. Employment and income improvements will be attained by raising productivity through skill improvements and relocation while seasonal unemployment will be reduced by improvements in labor market information activities.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are the less-skilled workers not primarily employed as farm labor.

Major Outputs:

	<u>FY 79</u>	<u>Cumulative</u> (All years)
1. Countries in which Labor Sector Analyses are completed	3	7
2. Countries in which Policy and Program Formulations are completed	3	5
3. Countries in which Policy and Program Implementation has been initiated	3	4
4. New consultants trained to work in LDCs with target groups within the poor majority	15	28

A.I.D. Financed Inputs (\$ Thousands)

	<u>FY 79</u>
Project supervision and development under an agreement with the Department of Labor	75
Three teams for implementing project field activities	285
Total	360

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES Department of Labor International Labor Institutes
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	150	140	10	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	360	350		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	510	490	20	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	360	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost 870	

TITLE Labor Force Integration (Women's Activities)		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT	
NUMBER 907-0003		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 247		FY 79	310	810	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80	

Purpose: To develop, package and disseminate an operational process for providing training, employment and work standards to women and girls on an equal basis with men and boys.

Background and Progress to Date: A predecessor project which included activities aimed at strengthening mechanisms designed to increase the participation of women in active labor forces was converted into a discrete project in FY 77.

During FY 77, programs to strengthen mechanisms for women in Asia, Latin America and Africa continued. Additional action programs were developed; ongoing action programs were strengthened. A regional conference for English speaking, trade union women was held in Kenya under the African-American Labor Center (AALC) umbrella. Women leaders were brought to the United States for observational, motivational and instructional training. Close working relations with OAS, Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP) continued and additional implementation programs relations to national and regional plans of action were developed.

The Inter American Research & Documentation Center on Vocational Training (CINTERFOR project continued to work on vocational training programs for women.

African-American Labor Center (AALC), American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD) and Asia-American Free Labor Institute (AAFLI) projects were developed and close working relationships continued

Host Country and Other Donors:

- a. "Matching Fund" grants from AFL-CIO labor institutes:
 - (1) American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD),
 - (2) African-American Labor Center (AALC), (3) Asia-American Free Labor Institute (AAFLI)

- b. Regional international organizations: (1) Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), (2) Organization of American States (OAS), (3) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP) staff and physical resources
- c. Host country staff and support for project implementation

FY 1979 Programs: A.I.D. will continue to provide technical advisory assistance in strengthening/developing women's bureaus/commissions with particular emphasis on rural women and women in the labor force. The training of trade union women will continue as will short-term consultative services in developing training programs. Programs which examine prospects for additional vocational training programs for women will take action through the OAS to expand and upgrade opportunities for women.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries of this project are the women workers, and those who desire to enter the labor forces, of the developing countries.

Major Outputs:	FY 79	Cumulative (All Years)
1. Machineries established	24	54
2. Women trained	600	1040
3. Number of workshops/trainers trained	35	77
4. Reports from AFR, ASIA and LA	25	60

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	(Thousands)
Project field activities	FY 79
Organization of American States	40
Inter-American Research & Documentation Center on Vocational Training	25
Economic Commission for Africa	25
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific	25
Middle East	40
Asia-American Free Labor Institute	25
American Institute for Free Labor Development	25
African-American Labor Center	25

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES Department of Labor International Labor Institutes Regional International Organizations
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	200	175	15	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	310	290		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	510	475	35	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	310	-	810	

TITLE Government/Labor Organizations Relations		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 412		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,150,000
NUMBER 907-0002 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, pages 247-252		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To provide short-term, motivational and instructional training in the United States on various developmental subjects to selected policy-making trade union leaders from the LDCs.

Background and Progress to Date: During FY 76 and the Transition Quarter, study programs were provided for 85 labor leaders from 36 developing countries under the predecessor to this project (Labor/Manpower Development - Project No. 907-11-490-001) which was terminated 9/30/76.

During FY 77 study programs were provided for 84 labor leaders from 35 developing countries under this project. Requests for centrally-funded participant study grants exceeded available resources by more than two to one. Organization of agrarian and rural workers' unions was particularly accelerated in Latin America and Asia.

Host Country and Other Donors: The trade unions from which participants come continue their salaries and other benefits; numerous U.S. local, state and international unions contribute staff, time and other resources for training of participants while in the United States.

FY 79 Programs: A.I.D. will continue to support the efforts of free trade unions in developing countries to initiate social and economic programs which will be more responsive to the needs of the poorest segment of their labor forces and their societies as a whole. Due to the exceptionally enthusiastic response to the study program on the Role of Unions in the Democratic Process (first held during the Transition Quarter), it has been decided to repeat this program on a regular basis.

Beneficiaries: While the most direct beneficiaries of this project may be perceived to be the members of trade union organizations in developing countries, experience in the U.S. and abroad has shown that the poorer workers who often are not unionized are benefited in direct proportion to the gains made by unions in social and economic areas.

Major Outputs: (Number of Participants)

	FY 79	Cumulative (All years)
Labor intensive technology in country development	49	99
Human resource utilization and development	38	76
Role of unions in the democratic process	49	109
Integration of women in country development	34	68
Rural union leaders in self-help programs		74
Income distribution and employment generation	38	170
Occupational health and safety in the mining industry		24
Union policies and strategy for aiding rural and urban poor	32	98
Totals	240	718

A.I.D. Financed Inputs

	(\$ Thousands) FY 79
84 labor union participants trained in U.S.	330
Department of Labor end-user charge	82
Total	412

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES Department of Labor International Labor Institutes
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	326	300	26	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	412	385		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	738	685	53	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	412		1,150,000	

TITLE Opportunities Industrialization Centers, International (OICI) Program Support Grant		FUNDS Education and Human Resource Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 932-0076		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Program, p. 201	FY 79 3,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 15,650
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83

Purpose: To create, demonstrate and institutionalize an innovative skills training program for disadvantaged school dropouts in selected LDCs.

Background and Progress to Date: The international program of OICI grew out of the successful industrial training experiments for poor minorities in Philadelphia and other U. S. urban centers. The first projects were begun in the early 1970s in Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya and Ethiopia. OICI has now completed an internal reorganization which has improved general management, planning, project design, finance and personnel administration. The OICI model has been replicated in Nigeria with full funding by its government. Ghana is picking up over half of all project costs. During FY 1977 A.I.D. support continued for the central office of OICI, and for projects in Zambia, Togo, Sierra Leone and Ghana and the start of new projects in Liberia and Gambia. Project designs were developed for other countries in Africa and Central America. OICI training overseas includes auto mechanics, secretarial skills, carpentry, plumbing, masonry, animal husbandry, farm technology, electrical construction and small business management.

Host Country and Major Donors: Contributions from host country governments and the private sector provide and increasing proportion of support over the life of each OICI project. Newer OICI projects benefit largely from in-kind contributions, for example, Togo and Gambia have provided substantial parcels of agricultural land. OICI headquarters receives some support from American corporations and plans a special fund raising drive in FY 1978.

FY 1979 Program: Continued A.I.D. support of OICI's skills training programs in LDCs, with gradual shift of project funding to host countries. A new project will begin in Lesotho.

Beneficiaries: Disadvantaged teenage school dropouts in urban centers and small farmers who receive OICI training.

Major Outputs:

	Cumulative	
	FY 77	All Years
Youth trained	4,500	19,000
Percent trained youth placed in jobs	80	85
Functioning boards of directors	10	16
Nationals trained in methodology	450	870

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Program administration	650
Program development	1,325
Program implementation	1,025
Total	3,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	5,158	3,004	2,154	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	3,500	3,794		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	8,658	6,798	1,860	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	3,000	3,992	15,650	

Opportunities Industrialization Centers, International

TITLE Women in Development		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 500		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER 906-0001	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interregional Programs, pg. 257				

Purpose: To carry out Sections 108 and 118 of the 1977 FAA (amending Sections 113 and 305 of the 1961 FAA) which deal with the integration of women in Agency programs, projects and activities and with those international agencies to which the U.S. contributes.

Background and Progress to Date: The Office of Women in Development encourages, assists and reports efforts to integrate women into A.I.D. programs, projects and activities, thus assisting the total development effort and improving women's status. To do this the Office prepares, publishes and distributes materials; assesses policy papers and programs; holds conferences, seminars and meetings on women in development topics; sponsors research aimed at program and project development; collects and analyzes data and maintains a resource center on women in development issues. The Office is currently working on developing networks of consultants and researchers from U.S. universities as well as national and international groups who can and are furthering the women in development effort. The Office collaborates with national and international agencies, governmental and private, to further women in development goals. It monitors the progress of international institutions to which the U.S. government contributes on the integration of women in both the programs of these institutions as well as their professional staffs and policy making bodies. It also cooperates with A.I.D. missions, the State Department, and A.I.D.'s training centers to provide information and assistance to LDC and donor country visitors--women as well as men--who are interested in women in development work. Over \$700,000 of program money as well as operating monies have been spent on these activities since 1975.

Other Donors: The Office of Women in Development is active in encouraging and assisting other donors--World Bank, United Nations agencies, private voluntary and other groups--in their women in development efforts. It participates in donor meetings, maintains liaison with donor groups and women in development offices in individual donor countries, and works with the Development Assistance Committee of the O.E.C.D.

FY79 Program: The FY79 program will continue and expand these activities. Priorities include emphasis on the education and training of girls and women, and support and assistance to women's organizations working in the development field or in developing countries. Several projects and studies are planned on women's role in food production, marketing, processing and storage, including the use of appropriate technology. Studies are underway on the extent and impact of the female-headed household on the economy of developing countries, as well as on legal rights and legal systems as they affect women's economic roles and status. Special initiatives are planned to promote the integration of women both as an issue and as participants in international efforts such as the Year of the Child, the U.N. Conference on Science and Technology, and the F.A.O. meeting on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate project beneficiaries are women in 30-60 A.I.D. recipient countries.

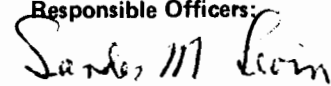
A.I.D.-Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)

Research, studies, seminars, FY79
conferences and training 500

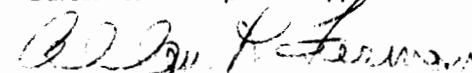
U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	749	513	236	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	300	436		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,049	949	100	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	open	open	

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Responsible Officers:



SANDER M. LEVIN
Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Development Support



ALLAN R. FURMAN
Acting Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Private and Development Cooperation

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

PROGRAM SUMMARY			CP 79-10
(In millions of dollars)			
FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimated		FY 1979 Program Request
35.6	53.9		58.0

A.I.D. undertakes a number of activities clustered around several selected themes under the provisions of Section 106 of the Foreign Assistance Act. These include: support for private and voluntary organizations; research and prototype activities in science and technology to help alleviate LDC energy and environmental problems; research in economic development and its relative success and costs; development of LDC natural resources, i.e., minerals and timber; problems of urban development; and the stimulation of sales of goods and services on a country financed basis.

Private and Voluntary Organizations

A new program was initiated in 1974 to engage Private and Voluntary Organizations (PVO's) more effectively in pursuit of the development objectives of the Foreign Assistance Act. This program was in response to the realization of the special qualifications of voluntary organizations; their experience at the grassroots level; their responsiveness to equity considerations; their participatory approach; and their access to substantial financial and human resources through their extensive networks of counterpart and collaborating organizations in developing countries.

Two grant mechanisms were developed: one to enhance the institutional capacity of voluntary organizations to design, manage, and evaluate their own development programs; the other to support specific field projects. Some of the larger PVOs are currently providing management assistance to smaller voluntary agencies and host country groups and are encouraging the growth of the functional and geographic PVO consortia.

Energy, Science and Technology

Environmental & Natural Resources Program

A.I.D. research seeks alternative energy sources to reduce LDC dependence on imported oil and also to lessen efforts to use nuclear power. A.I.D. attempts to identify and foster nonconventional and renewable energy technologies as alternatives that are reliable, cost competitive, and environmentally safe. A.I.D. programs will study and field test such energy alternatives for the rural poor as fast-growing trees, solar cookers, methane generators, crop dryers, water heaters and pumps.

Additional U.S. energy technologies will be demonstrated and tested abroad in FY 1979 for applicability to LDCs. Methodology to forecast LDC energy needs will be devised and applied in selected countries.

To help LDCs acquire and adapt foreign technologies essential to development, A.I.D. assists in building the requisite institutions through the National Academy of Sciences which help LDCs frame science policies, analyze R&D needs, and select innovative and light capital technologies.

LDCs know that because development potential largely depends upon natural resource endowments that they must accurately assess and soundly manage assets to guarantee resources availability is not sacrificed for expedient exploitation. A.I.D. will support this effort through research and by creating an expanded data information base on environmental protection and management of renewable natural resources.

Economic and Social Research

A.I.D. activities in interregional social and economic research are designed to assist LDCs to achieve more balanced and equitable growth. This includes:

-- socio-economic research concerned with relationships among development policies and such critical variables as

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

population growth, health, nutrition, education, incomes and employment;

-- work on data strategies to help measure and assess impact of development on such factors as agricultural production, infant mortality, population growth, and income distribution;

-- an analysis of social and political aspects of development, including human rights and civic participation as well as relationships among political, social and economic factors.

Urban Development and Housing Programs

A.I.D.'s research attempts to deal with the problems which arise from increasing population in urban areas and the continuing movement of people from rural to urban areas. A.I.D.'s urban development program is relatively new, although there has been a housing guaranty program for many years. The approach is multidisciplinary, and is concerned with increased understanding of the processes of urbanization and urban development.

Centrally funded activities include pilot and demonstration projects in developing countries, carried out in close collaboration with host governments and A.I.D. field missions. They assist with:

-- the identification and assessment of urban-rural linkages and their role in rural and regional development;

-- the development of approaches to employment and income-producing opportunities for the poor;

-- the improvement of local administrative and financial capacity to support essential services and development activities.

A.I.D.'s Housing Guaranty Program guarantees repayment of loans from private U.S. lenders to housing institutions in LDCs. Emphasis is placed on building houses for the poor and on the development of national housing policies.

Reimbursable Development Programs (RDP)

A.I.D. centrally financed programs in this area provide for stimulation of sales of technical-assistance by any U. S. Government Agency to LDCs including those which can afford to pay for foreign technology with their own resources. The funds available for RDP are used to develop and promote programs which then are financed by the recipient government. For example, the program has enrolled 1,000 Nigerian students in U.S. colleges for two years to study technical subjects at a cost of \$20 million to the Nigerian Government.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

(In thousands of dollars)

CP 79-02

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant								Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures	
<u>DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT</u>																		
<u>International Training</u>																		
United Nations Fellows-Training Services from other Federal Agencies	* 932-0070	1976	2,833	2,336	1,700	1,347	1,700	1,400	5,100									
<u>Technical Assistance & Research</u>																		
Appropriate Technology <u>1/</u>	931-A031	1977	-	-	2,450	200	1,700	2,000	Open									
Technology Transfer and Development	* 932-S036	1969	5,676	3,878	625	1,397	200	900	Open									
Energy	* 931-S035	1976	1,420	363	1,330	540	3,575	2,600	Open									
Reducing Public Investment Costs	* 931-S021	1973	3,396	2,768	550	638	455	450	Open									
Natural Resources Assessment and Management	* 931-S020	1973	2,617	1,800	600	662	1,940	2,750	Open									
Science and Technology	* 931-S019	1969	10,421	8,339	3,799	3,014	2,310	4,000	Open									
Urban Development	* 931-U018	1974	1,635	697	2,095	2,114	2,365	2,500	Open									
Program Development and Support	* 931-0024	1969	8,571	7,186	2,280	2,423	2,039	1,850	Open									
<u>PRIVATE AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION</u>																		
<u>Private and Voluntary Organizations</u>																		
<u>Consortia Grants</u>																		
Proposed New Consortia Grants	* Various	1979	-	-	-	-	600	400	3,000									
Consortium for Community Self Help	* 932-0124	1978	-	-	316	200	236	315	257									
National Council for International Health	* 932-0123	1978	-	-	350	110	144	250	159									
Coordination in Development	* 932-0113	1978	-	-	250	250	600	600	2,650									
SOLIDARIOS	* 932-0105	1977	95	-	152	105	145	145	-									
Private Agencies Collaborating Together	* 932-0030	1972	4,881	3,579	2,100	2,400	3,000	2,000	3,000									
<u>Cooperative Organizations</u>																		
National Rural Electric Coop. Ass'n.	* 932-0117	1978	-	-	450	320	550	400	1,800									
Volunteer Development Corps.	* 932-0022	1970	1,125	1,015	415	425	550	450	550									
Agricultural Coop. Dev. Int'l.	* 932-0019	1969	1,778	1,726	450	400	450	415	537									
Cooperative League of the U.S.A.	* 932-0004	1967	2,515	2,501	600	600	550	550	824									
Credit Union National Association	* 932-0002	1967	2,243	2,233	500	450	600	500	600									
National Rural Electric Corp. Assn.	932-0009	1967	1,908	1,808	-	-	-	230	-									

1/ See Centrally Funded - Food and Nutrition for Activity Data Sheet

*Detailed project narrative See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED PROGRAMS - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

CP 79.02

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant								Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures	
<u>Development Program Grants</u>																		
Salvation Army	* 932-0109	1977	286	-	332	436	317	354	-									
International Educational Development	* 932-0103	1977	225	131	275	300	250	250	-									
International Humanitarian Assistance Programs	* 932-0102	1977	188	-	208	200	220	196	-									
Heifer Project International	* 932-0099	1977	410	-	162	400	150	150	-									
International Institute of Rural Reconstruction	* 932-0098	1977	189	63	170	189	168	190	-									
American Institute for Free Labor Development	* 932-0093	1977	292	73	350	405	267	410	-									
Accion Cultural Popular	* 932-0091	1977	181	103	290	320	505	353	-									
Institutional Development and Economic Affairs Service	* 932-0090	1977	125	106	259	276	194	175	-									
Town Affiliation Assn.	932-0092	TQ	190	76	95	135	-	74	-									
Institute of Cultural Affairs	932-0089	TQ	161	161	322	161	-	161	-									
U.S. Foundation for Intl. Scouting	932-0083	TQ	600	302	300	300	-	298	-									
Overseas Education Fund	932-0071	1975	580	580	235	200	-	35	-									
Catholic Relief Services	932-0067	1975	1,050	670	100	400	-	80	-									
Foundation for Coop. Housing	932-0065	1976	400	400	200	150	-	50	-									
Credit Union National Ass'n.	932-0062	1976	600	502	400	400	-	98	-									
<u>Management and Development Support</u>																		
Proposed New Management and Development Support Grants	* Various	1979	-	-	-	-	724	700	2,000									
Planning Assistance	* 932-0107	1978	-	-	314	300	400	375	486									
Special Activities	* 932-0100	Cont.	805	745	350	360	400	400	Cont.									
New Trans Century Foundation	* 932-0096	TQ	300	280	215	215	550	400	750									
Technical Assistance Information Clearing House	* 932-0013	1955	1,564	1,429	350	360	400	375	Cont.									
<u>Ocean Freight</u>	*	1946	94,503	93,483	5,000	4,215	6,000	5,250	Cont.									
<u>Program Support</u>																		
Proposed New Grants	* Various	1979	-	-	-	-	1,000	700	3,000									
Young Men's Christian Association	* 932-0120	1978	-	-	449	350	400	425	400									
International Eye Foundation	* 932-0116	1978	-	-	300	250	300	275	300									
World Education Incorporated	* 932-0114	1978	-	-	400	400	400	400	400									
International Voluntary Services	* 932-0042	1974	1,225	1,208	600	600	650	600	650									
The Asia Foundation	* 932-0017	1967	34,492	33,711	3,000	3,000	4,000	3,781	12,000									
Volunteers in Technical Assistance	* 932-0010	1968	1,385	1,325	280	260	280	280	620									
International Executive Service Corps	* 932-0001	1964	42,297	41,596	4,100	4,500	4,000	4,000	4,000									

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

CP 79-02

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED PROGRAMS - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

(In thousands of dollars)

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION</u>																	
Title XII Program	* 930-P023	1971	6,508	5,636	800	600	900	700	Open								
Family Planning and Socio-Economic Studies	* 930-P022	1972	6,552	5,689	5,530	5,000	6,018	5,500	Open								
<u>SUPPORTING & TECHNICAL SERVICES</u>																	
United Nations Special Support	* 1974		575	575	600	600	800	800	800								
<u>HOUSING</u>																	
Improvement Program for the Urban Poor	* 912-0007	1978	-	-	1,500	600	1,200	900	3,800								
Foundation for Cooperative Housing Operational Program Grant (OPG)	* 912-0006	1977	600	-	400	200	300	400	-								
<u>INTRAGOVERNMENTAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS</u>																	
Economic Development Research	* 931-2022	1974	901	403	900	1,000	700	600	-								
REIMBURSABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	* 1975		1,588	907	2,000	1,275	2,800	2,200	Cont.								

Total

249,886 230,383 53,661 ^{2/}45,952 58,002 56,640 47,683

^{2/} Includes \$1,861 for PVO grants not detailed above which will be justified individually.

*Detailed project narrative See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace, interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 19-05

TITLE United Nations Fellows-Training Services from other Federal Agencies		FUNDS Selected Development Problems	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 926-0070		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	FY 79 1,700	LIFE OF PROJECT 8,783*	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interregional Programs, Page 263	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To provide reimbursement of costs incurred by federal agencies who are providing assistance in the training of fellows of the United Nations and its specialized agencies within the U.S. Government.

Background and Progress to Date: In 1949, the U.S. Delegate to the United Nations, along with delegates from other countries pledged their countries' assistance in the training of UN Fellows. This was accepted in the United States to be the absorption of costs incidental to the administration and management of these programs by participating federal agencies. Until 1976, these costs were assumed by A.I.D. through participating agency agreements which were primarily arranged with these agencies for the training of participants. Six major federal agencies are involved; the two most used being the Departments of Labor and Agriculture. Average reimbursement to these agencies amounts to \$350 per person month of training.

Other Donors: The United Nations and its specialized agencies are responsible for all other costs incurred such as training fees or tuition, living allowances, travel, insurance, books, etc.

FY 1979 Program: Despite an increase in the number of UN Fellows, it is anticipated that emphasis on cost control will preclude an increase in the overall budget, which is expected to be the same as FY 1978. In FY 1979, approximately 1,100 to 1,200 UN Fellows will be trained.

Beneficiaries: The project provides assistance to all UN Fellows who are programmed through U.S. federal departments and agencies. It is primarily directed to the development of talents required for accelerated social and economic development programs supported by the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

Major Outputs: Since this project has been initiated, over 1,400 UN Fellows have received the equivalent of 7,000 person months of training under the auspices of federal agencies.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Reimbursable Resources Services Agreements for approximately 4,800 person months of training	1,700

* This estimate covers the period cited. Present planning, however, foresees this project as continuing.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	2,833	2,336	497	Department of Agriculture
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,700	1,347		Department of Labor
Estimated through September 30, 1978	4,533	3,683	850	Department of Treasury
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Department of Commerce
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,700	5,100	8,783	Department of Transportation
				Department of Health, Education and Welfare

TITLE Technology Transfer and Development		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 931-S036		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79	200	LIFE OF PROJECT Open
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 79	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 69	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Open	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Open
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>					
CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To strengthen the capability of institutions in developing countries to select, transfer, adapt and assimilate appropriate technology for productive use.

Background and Progress to Date: The Denver Research Institute (DRI) assisted selected A.I.D. country industrial research institutes in improving organization, management, marketing and technical skills in industrial development through problem solving workshops. A report on "The Industrial Research Institute in a Developing Country: A Comparative Analysis" was published and distributed to interested parties.

The National Bureau of Standards (NBS) helped build developing countries' industrial standards expertise through: (1) training of key personnel of LDCs in standardization and measurement systems and resolution of specific standards problems; and (2) consultations to improve services, conduct standards surveys and introduce standards for competing in world trade. Twelve training workshops/seminars have been conducted and consultations held in eight countries.

The Georgia Institute of Technology helped promote small-scale off-farm employment in 11 countries through employment development seminars and grants to four counterpart institutions.

The National Technical Information Service (NTIS) assisted LDCs by improving access to technical information. NTIS has agreements with 18 cooperating agencies in various countries for providing information and is making additional arrangements in other LDCs.

New activities are underway to encourage small and medium size private enterprise participation in technology transfer and to help LDCs establish institutions for protecting property rights.

FY 1979 Program: NBS and Georgia Tech will continue their current activities for development of LDC industrial research and standards institutes and for generation of off-farm employment. DRI activities will proceed to enlist participation of the private sector in technology transfer and to assist LDCs in establishing institutions for protecting property rights. A new NTIS activity will begin to expand the technical information base for technology transfer efforts.

Beneficiaries: LDC government and private institutions and the employees of small and medium size private enterprises.

Major Outputs: Improved ability of developing countries to:
(1) gain access to and absorb technology appropriate to small-scale, off-farm enterprises; and (2) expand employment opportunities for the poor.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
R&D Grants and Contracts	200
Total	200

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	5,676	3,878	1,798	Georgia Institute of Technology Denver Research Institute Dept. of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards Dept. of Commerce, National Technical Information Services
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	625	1,397		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	6,301	5,275	1,026	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	200	Open	Open	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

TITLE Energy		FUNDS Selected Development Activities		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 3,575		LIFE OF PROJECT Open	
NUMBER 931-S035	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 77		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Open	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Open	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To help developing countries identify and resolve energy problems, particularly rural energy problems.

Background and Progress to Date: This project has four interrelated elements: (1) studies of energy needs in development; (2) efforts to strengthen LDCs abilities to analyze needs and manage energy programs; (3) field demonstrations of appropriate energy technologies; and (4) technical advice and support to A.I.D. missions. The focus of these elements is on the energy needs and resources of the poor.

An activity began in 1976 to analyze the energy needs in the food systems in four countries. An analysis in Senegal began in 1977. Field tests have been completed of promising energy technologies for use in the food system. In Nepal, 15 technicians were trained in methane generation from animal wastes and prototype units were constructed in four locations. Prototype solar cookers were developed for field testing in Haiti, and a field demonstration of solar cells to power water pumps and grain grinders was initiated in Upper Volta.

In 1978, 110 developing country decision makers will be trained in energy assessment/management and national policy formulation. A method has been developed to help A.I.D. countries fit rural energy needs into an analysis of their national energy needs. Training curriculum and selection of twenty participants have been completed.

Field demonstrations are underway of small-scale renewable energy technologies for a variety of development settings, such as medical posts, nutrition centers and small farms. The Department of Energy and other contractors are augmenting A.I.D.'s ability to respond to A.I.D. mission requests for technical advisory services.

Two Congressionally legislated studies, due in 1978, will describe first, energy needs, uses and resources in developing countries and second, the organizational options for a United States energy assistance program.

Other Donors: No formal coordination exists but periodic discussions among officials of the World Bank and specialized UN agencies promote awareness and reduce duplication of efforts.

FY 1979 Program: Technical advice to A.I.D. missions on energy problems will be expanded. Field tests, demonstrations and feasibility studies of appropriate energy technologies will continue. A method to analyze national energy needs will be tested in four countries; one will be selected from each A.I.D. assisted geographic region.

Beneficiaries: Emphasis is on programs and research which assist the rural poor in A.I.D. countries.

Major Outputs: Descriptions of energy resources and needs in development for up to eight countries. A tested course for developing country participants in forming national energy policy with emphasis on rural energy needs. Field-proven renewable energy technologies for use in development projects.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
R&D Grants & Contracts	3,150
Professional Services	425
Total	3,575

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		
Through September 30, 1977	1,420	363	1,057	Peace Corps	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,330	540		NASA	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	2,750	903	1,847	Department of Energy	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Brookhaven National Laboratory	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	3,575	Open	Open	Florida Institute of Technology	
				Georgia Institute of Technology	

TITLE Reducing Public Investment Costs		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 931-S021		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 73	FY 79	455	LIFE OF PROJECT Open
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 73	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Oper.	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Open

Purpose: To reduce costs of economic infrastructure programs through applications of selected technology.

Background and Progress to Date: Since inception of this project, technological innovations have been developed which will assist in reducing costs of public works, rural roads, schools, houses, warehouses, health posts, small slaughter houses, transportation, communications, and water supply systems. Success in these efforts will release government funds which can be applied to other development needs. The project has three major elements: (1) transportation technical support services; (2) low cost roofing utilization; and (3) sulfur building technology utilization. The National Academies of Science (NAS) steering committee of road experts who are knowledgeable of transportation needs and low volume road technology has been formed and is identifying users' needs and establishing a communications network which will include about 500 representatives of key less developed countries' organizations. Technology has been developed for village homes from low-cost, lightweight available materials. Southwest Research Institute's research contract to bond local building blocks with sulfur for low-cost wall construction resulted in 44 test model houses constructed in Colombia. Botswana and Tanzania are using the same technique.

Other Donors: Cooperating countries are providing local support and coordination.

FY 1979 Program: NAS's transportation technical support committee will continue to assist LDC engineers and others to apply the most appropriate technology to their needs. Improved access to current information on the planning, design, construction, and maintenance of low-volume roads will be provided and field research to identify specific needs will continue. LDC transportation officials will participate in an international conference

on low-volume roads in 1979 at Iowa State University. A new low-cost roofing activity will adapt technology to local conditions and materials in three LDCs. A contractor will also try to identify a substitute bonding compound which would be appropriate for production by LDCs. Additionally, research and development activities for applications of sulfur bonding techniques to roofs, mud blocks, and earthquake resistant structures in Guatemala, the Philippines, and Indonesia will continue in FY 1979.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries include the rural poor and disaster victims in A.I.D. recipient countries.

Major Outputs: New technology for reduction of costs for infrastructure in rural areas of LDCs.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
R&D Grants and Contracts	225
Professional Services	<u>230</u>
Total	455

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	3,396	2,768	628	Transportation Research Board, NAS.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	550	638		Monsanto Research Coporation
Estimated through September 30, 1978	3,946	3,406	540	Southwest Research Institute
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Carnegie Mellon University
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	455	Open	Open	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
				National Bureau of Standards, NAS

TITLE Natural Resources Assessment and Management		FUNDS Selected Development Activities		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 931-S020		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>		FY 79	1,940	LIFE OF PROJECT Open
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 73	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 73	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Open
		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 71				

Purpose: To increase developing countries and A.I.D. capabilities to resolve potential environmental and natural resource problems which hinder development.

Background and Progress to Date: Activities completed are:

(1) research for new uses of tropical hardwoods in pulp and paper products; (2) an Environmental Impact Statement on A.I.D. financing of pesticides overseas which led to a revision of Agency policy to place greater emphasis on technical assistance and training regarding pest management; (3) design of a prototype training program, including course materials on environmental aspects of industrial development available to United Nations Environmental Programs (UNEP) and other international organizations; (4) a report on fast-growing trees suitable for firewood and charcoal. A.I.D. is investigating the feasibility of large-scale plantations of fast-growing trees to provide cooking and heating fuel and to counteract the widespread destruction of existing forests.

In response to 1977 Presidential and Congressional directives to provide assistance to developing countries in the field of environmental protection and natural resource management, A.I.D. collaborated with the U.S. Secretariat of the Man and the Biosphere Program (Dept. of State). This activity will bring together U.S. Federal Agencies with major environmental responsibilities to assist A.I.D. in designing training programs and developing environmental information and guidelines useful to developing country officials and in preparation and assessment of development activities.

Other Donors: One of the major difficulties facing A.I.D. and developing countries is the lack of uniformity among donor agencies regarding the requirements for environmental assessments. A.I.D. will support a conference of development agencies to share information, discuss experience, and plan for incorporating environmental considerations into development planning and project design.

FY 1979 Program: Research and technical assistance for A.I.D. Missions will continue on environmental protection, and natural resource management for semi-arid lands. Investigators will begin to determine the feasibility of creating renewable resource plantations to reverse forest damage.

The National Academy of Sciences will lead a study to assemble baseline data to assess LDCs coastal-zone pollution, on-land waste disposal, and needs in humid tropical ecology.

Research will begin on non-chemical control methods for pests, and other environmental problems associated with agricultural development.

Beneficiaries: The populations in A.I.D. recipient countries.

Major Outputs: Developing country decision makers will be trained in the environmental consequences of development; publications will be distributed to LDCs, including materials on environmental guidelines and training; and fast-growing tropical trees useful for firewood and charcoal.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
R&D Grants and Contracts	1,940
Total	1,940

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	2,617	1,800	817	U.S. Department of Agriculture National Academy of Sciences
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	600	662		U.S. MAB Secretariat (Dept. of State)
Estimated through September 30, 1978	3,217	2,462	755	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	U.S. Department of Interior
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,940	Open	Open	University of North Carolina

TITLE Science and Technology		FUNDS Selected Development Activities		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 2,310		LIFE OF PROJECT Open
NUMBER 931-S019	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, p.69		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 69	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Open	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Open
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To strengthen developing countries' abilities to establish science policies and expand their capacity to adapt, generate and use technologies best suited to their development needs.

Background and Progress: The National Academies of Science and Engineering (NAS) conducted workshops and seminars in developing countries scientific institutions and helped decision-makers in 30 countries form policies to use science and technology in development programs.

Advanced technologies are being re-examined, adapted for LDC use, and field tested as part of an activity designed to assess systematically possible new applications of known technology.

An expanded arid lands information system has been established at the University of Arizona to supply requested data to A.I.D. and recipient countries.

Cornell University, along with other contractors to be selected, is conducting seminars on science policies for developing countries' science administrators and is supplying advisers to countries requesting assistance in preparing national papers for the 1979 UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

Other Donors: NAS binational workshop program expenses are shared with cooperating scientific institutions. Countries cover expenses of their participants. NAS studies on technological innovation receive funding from foundations and other U.S. Federal Agencies.

FY 1979 Program: NAS will continue overseas workshops, consultation, analyses and special studies. Cornell University and other universities will conduct summer institutes on science policies for LDC administrators and will engage in collaborative science policy studies in small countries lacking adequate technology infrastruc-

ture. The University of Arizona will continue to supply arid lands information to A.I.D. and requesting A.I.D. countries.

Beneficiaries: A.I.D. countries' decision makers who are responsible for improving the conditions of the poor in their countries.

Major Outputs: Outputs will include: 220 developing country participants attending NAS and Cornell University seminars and workshops will receive science and technology planning and policy making experience; 25 NAS/NAE publications regarding uses of science and technology in development will be distributed to A.I.D. Missions. Three hundred and fifty planners and administrators in twenty-five countries will have contributed to national papers for the 1979 UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
R&D Grants and Contracts	<u>2,310</u>
Total	2,310

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	10,421	8,339	2,082	National Academies of Science and Engineering
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	3,799	3,014		Institute of Medicine
Estimated through September 30, 1978	14,220	11,353	2,867	Cornell University
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	University of Arizona
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,310	Open	Open	To be selected

TITLE Urban Development		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 931-U018		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79	LIFE OF PROJECT	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Interregional Programs, p 67	2,365	Open	
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 74	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Open	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Open

Purpose: To guide the processes of urban and regional growth and development.

Background and Progress to Date: The growing concern of developing countries with the unprecedented rate of urbanization and, therefore, increasing numbers of urban poor, is the basis for A.I.D.'s relatively new urban development program, a selective program of activities which is multidisciplinary in approach and essentially probing and informing in design. This activity provides leadership in A.I.D. to develop programs benefiting the urban poor in the areas of 1) employment generation, 2) improved urban planning, 3) finance and management, and 4) access to basic services. Most activities have a field location or orientation, involve heavy participation by host governments and A.I.D. missions, and are designed to be adapted to many developing country situations.

In keeping with A.I.D.'s primary focus on rural development, the emphasis of the urban development program has been on the spatial aspects of development, particularly urban-rural linkages and the regional dimensions of national development. Program activities are assisting A.I.D. Missions and host governments in eight countries to: (1) identify and assess functional linkages between urban places and their surrounding regions (Philippines, Upper Volta, Bolivia); (2) develop a planning process and capacity in small towns and intermediate-sized cities (Nicaragua, Thailand, Ghana); and (3) identify and analyze poverty groups, poverty areas, and their developmental potential (Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama). The latter activities have assisted with the successful completion of urban sector assessments and the design of urban development programs in those three countries. Following the completion of the planning demonstration in Nicaragua, the Government has continued the activity with its own funds. The Philippines activity will be completed in mid-FY 1978. The methodolo-

gies and approaches developed or refined through these activities will be evaluated, synthesized and packaged for wider application.

FY 1979 Program: New programs in employment will emphasize job and income-producing opportunities in the small-scale, informal enterprise sector. New programs in planning, finance, and participation will focus on developing the approaches and resources to give the urban poor greater and more equitable access to essential services. Pilot and demonstration research and development projects will be undertaken in close collaboration with selected host governments and field missions.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries are the urban poor and selected rural poor in those countries with pilot and demonstration projects. Long-term beneficiaries will be the urban poor worldwide.

Major Outputs: In FY 1977 the "Guidelines for Urban and Regional Analysis" was translated into Spanish and was tested and evaluated in three locations. State-of-the-art studies, which have preceded and guided the development of several activities, have been well received. One was published by Praeger in 1976, two more are scheduled for publication in 1978. Life-of-project outputs include new, tested methodologies and techniques.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
R&D Grants and Contracts	2,365
Total	<u>2,365</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,635	697	938	Dennis Rondinelli Robert R. Nathan Associates Practical Concepts, Inc. Group Seven Associates Planning and Development Collaborative Int'l. Checchi and Company GE-Tempo
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	2,095	2,114		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	3,730	2,811	919	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,365	Open	Open	

TITLE Program Development and Support		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 931-0024		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Interregional Programs, p.85	2,039	Open
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>			INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION
CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			FY 69	FY Open
				ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
				FY Open

Purpose: To provide A.I.D. field missions, LDC officials and other agencies information, technical guidance and training materials, related to design and evaluation of Research and Development projects.

Background and Progress to Date: In FY 1977 textbooks, catalogs, guidelines and reports were published on Appropriate Technology in water and waste water treatment, water supply equipment, health motivation activities, small industry development networks, and community involvement in determining non-formal education curriculum. Short-term services of highly qualified technicians were provided to A.I.D. field missions and LDC's. Studies were conducted on Solar Water Evaporation Still technology, on the feasibility of developing a technology corps, and the participatory role of LDC's in A.I.D. Research and Development activities.

Volume I of Research Literature for Development covering over 3,300 titles in the Food and Nutrition sectors and the quarterly A.I.D. Research and Development Abstracts (ARDA) were distributed to over 7,500 development assistance officials, institutions and LDC governments around the world. Microfiche records on source document titles are readily provided upon request.

FY 1979 Program: This project will continue to provide LDC's and A.I.D. field missions with assistance in project design, review, evaluation and dissemination of information. Priority will be given to: research of special problem areas; the dissemination and synthesis of Research and Development materials for worldwide use; the extension of information and communication technologies in LDC's and technical assistance support in library information science areas. The merging of several independent A.I.D./W information systems into a central technical reference and information service center will provide more effective assistance in A.I.D. program planning, support and knowledge outreach to LDC's.

Links will be established between U.S. centers of technical expertise, international development assistance centers and the development programs of LDC's.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries are LDC and U.S. policy makers, project designers, international organizations and universities. The ultimate beneficiaries are the populations of LDC's.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
R&D Grants and Contracts	820
Professional Services	<u>1,219</u>
Total	2,039

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES Xerox Commercial Microsystems, Inc. Monsanto Res. Corp. Ctr. for applied Linguistics U. of Oklahoma, OECD, WHO, USDA, JHU, Academy for Educ. Develop. Inc., Southwest Res. Institute Rockefeller Univ., Georgia Tech. Res. Institute University of Maryland
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	8,571	7,186	1,383	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	2,280	2,423		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	10,851	9,609	1,242	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,039	Open	Open	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

TITLE Functional and Geographic Consortia		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 600		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,600
NUMBER Reserve GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Interregional Programs FY 78 p. 235	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To encourage the pooling of skills by U.S. and indigenous private and voluntary organizations for development projects.

Background and Progress to Date: A.I.D. provides special grants to U.S. and LDC PVOs to organize consortia which act as clearing houses for information on projects, a pool for technical expertise, and provide a base for coordination of development resources. Consejo de Fundaciones Americanas de Desarrollo (SOLIDARIOS), a regional consortium of Latin American members, was funded under this program in 1977. The National Council for International Health and the Consortium for Community Self Help are being considered for FY 1978 funding.

Host Country and Major Donors: Specific contributions cannot be determined until projects are developed and consortia arrangements finalized.

FY 1979 Program: The Organization of Cooperatives of America (OCA), the Inter-American Society for the Development of Cooperative Financing (SIDEFCOOP) in Latin America and the Institute for Economic and Social Development (INADES) and Partnership for Productivity (PPF) in Africa are consortia which will receive consideration for support and funding in FY 1979.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries of this program will be the membership of the consortia. Small farmers and workers who are the targets of such consortia will also benefit from this activity.

Major Outputs: In FY 1977 one consortium was supported. By FY 1982 twelve additional consortia are expected to be funded at an average of three per year.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: For FY 1979 \$600,000 is reserved for up to two new consortia.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	600	3,000	3,600	

TITLE Consortium for Community Self Help (CCSH) Consortia Grant		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 932-0124		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be Submitted	FY 79	LIFE OF PROJECT 809	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		236	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To form a consortium of PVOs to apply more effectively their experience in assisting the poor in LDCs.

Background and Progress to Date: CCSH was formed by five organizations: Hadassah, the Joint Distribution Committee, Pioneer Women, American Mizrahi Women and United Israel Appeal, which are all agencies with years of experience working with the poor. Although most of the efforts have been centered in the Middle East and North Africa, they also have experience elsewhere in the developing world. It is from their experience with the poor and the displaced and refugee populations in Israel, Iran, Morocco and Tunisia that the consortium initially seeks to draw upon in creating programs that can help solve similar problems among people elsewhere in the world. CCSH will foster individual self-sufficiency and economic independence by developing and assisting with projects that utilize a broad range of skills including health, agriculture, cooperatives, nonformal education and community income generation. CCSH is concerned with changing cultural attitudes of women toward their roles in society; helping women and youths find employment; training in techniques and services for the needy aged; expanding literacy training programs; expanding preventive medicine and hygiene programs; expanding nutrition and nutrition education programs; expanding prenatal and postnatal care; and training paramedics, teachers and social workers.

Host Country and Major Donors: Funds will be provided by members of CCSH, foundations and international agencies to cover approximately 50% of program costs.

FY 1979 Program: Regular review and reporting procedures will be in operation. A system for information gathering and exchange will be initiated. Program workshops will be held and a method for duplicating successful model projects will be worked out. A development program to expand consortium membership will also be implemented.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries of this program will be the membership of the consortium. LDC women, youth and refugees who are the target of this consortium will also benefit.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Agencies assisted	25
Projects funded	15
Workshops held	8
Middle management level participants trained	30
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>(\$ thousands)</u>
	<u>FY 79</u>
Program administration	105
Program development	81
Program implementation	<u>50</u>
Total	236

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	Consortium for Community Self Help (CCSH)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	316	200		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	316	200	116	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	236	257	809	

TITLE National Council for International Health (NCIH)		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 932-0123		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 79 144	LIFE OF PROJECT 653	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be Submitted			

Purpose: To increase the effectiveness of LDC health programs.

Background and Progress to Date: NCIH was formed in 1971 to delve into the problem of communication and cooperation among U.S. groups working in international health such as the university community, federal government, health related organizations, PVOs and foundations. NCIH improves communication among its members in the international health field, provides feedback to improve project design and implementation and provides a forum for those involved in funding international health activities and field practitioners on international health problems. NCIH is now at the stage where full-time, paid executive leadership is required if its program is to continue successfully.

Host Country and Major Donors: The sponsoring professional organizations will continue to provide volunteer personnel, consultants, materials and training programs.

FY 1979 Program: The secretariat provided by the grant will carry out one conference and two workshops, develop information exchange, work with an additional 25 PVOs to improve their programs and projects and develop a continuing education program to be funded by NCIH resources.

Beneficiaries: Those PVOs whose health programs are improved as a result of NCIH assistance and the LDC poor who will have access to improved health delivery systems implemented by PVOs.

Major Outputs:

	All Years
Workshops	10
Conferences	3
Publications	20
Information exchange system	1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Program administration	92
Program Development	52
Total	144

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	National Council for International Health
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	350	110		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	350	110	240	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	144	159	653	

TITLE Coordination in Development (CODEL) Program Support Grant		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 932-0113		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs p. 234	FY 79 600	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,500	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To foster the leadership and self-management of indigenous communities and LDC private voluntary groups in the areas of food, health, education, small enterprise and community development.

Background and Progress to Date: Beginning in 1969, CODEL has brought together Catholic, Protestant and other denominational service agencies to meet basic human needs of the poor. With some 40 member agencies, CODEL is represented in 70 countries around the world. In 1974, A.I.D. awarded CODEL a Development Program Grant to strengthen its capacities in project formulation and implementation. From 1975-77 CODEL membership has contributed nearly a million dollars for some 90 projects in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Many of these projects are small in scale and emphasize local leadership. CODEL-sponsored projects increasingly attract international donor participation. Examples of CODEL's programs to reach the poor are rural health delivery programs in eastern Africa; small-loan funds in Latin America; farmer and small business enterprise in Asia.

Host Country and Major Donors: CODEL obtains private support from U.S. churches, foundations and companies. This funding is projected at half a million dollars in FY 1978, and a million dollars in FY 1979. Member organizations and local communities contribute staff and facilities as well.

FY 1979 Program: Over 150 projects are on-going worldwide in rural health delivery, nutrition interventions, small-farmer and small-business loan programs, non-formal education and integrated rural development. Program development and training of membership in project analysis, experimentation, and evaluation will continue.

Beneficiaries: CODEL's member agencies whose staffs are trained in project development and management benefit, and the rural poor who participate in CODEL projects.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Proposal analyses completed	170
Feasibility studies completed	25
Major projects undertaken	25
Small loan programs established	30
 <u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	 (\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Administration	125
Project development	200
Project implementation	<u>275</u>
Total	600

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	--	--	--	Coordination in Development
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	250	250		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	250	250	--	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	600	2,650	3,500	

TITLE SOLIDARIOS (Council of American Development Foundations) Regional Consortia Grant		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 932-0105		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Chngae to Congress dated June 1, 1977	FY 79 145	LIFE OF PROJECT 392	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To improve SOLIDARIOS' capacity to provide project development and management assistance to its member National Development Foundations (NDFs).

Background and Progress to Date: SOLIDARIOS is a consortium of 14 National Development Foundations (NDFs) in 13 Latin American countries. Founded in 1972, the objective of its member organizations is to promote the active participation of business and professional sector in the social development of their countries. The country-based NDFs are private voluntary organizations which concentrate on economic and social problems of the poor. They provide limited technical assistance in project analysis and guidance in obtaining loan capital. SOLIDARIOS has recruited two additional professionals who are now working with member NDFs to collect information and outline projects. A workshop for senior staff of the NDFs to provide program design and management guidance for region wide and specific country programs has been planned.

Host Country and Major Donors: The 14 NDF member organizations of SOLIDARIOS receive varying amounts of support from their respective government agencies for their internal operations, but continue to look to local professionals and banks for major assistance. The Regional Development Fund for grants and low cost loans, administered by SOLIDARIOS, has received a pledge of \$400,000 seed money from PACT, a U.S.-based international PVO.

FY 1979 Program: SOLIDARIOS will conduct four workshops to complete work on criteria for the NDFs accounting and financial manual and the operational system for the Regional Development Fund. Field visits to assist NDFs in project design and evaluation will continue, as well as training and exchange program

between NDFs for the exchange of ideas and methods.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiary of this grant is the SOLIDARIOS organization and its member NDFs. The poor in 13 Latin American countries will benefit from improved, cost-effective projects carried out by the NDFs.

Major Outputs:

	Cumulative	
	FY 77	All Years
Workshops	1	9
NDF personnel training programs	2	16
Development of manuals	1	4
On-site guidance in project design and evaluation	2	32

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands) FY 79
Program development	22
Technical counseling for NDFs	27
Workshops	41
Administration	55
Total	145

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	95	-	95	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	152	105		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	247	105	142	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	145	-	392	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

SOLIDARIOS (Council of American Development Foundations)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79.05

TITLE Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT) Consortia Grant		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 932-0030		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 233	FY 79	3,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 12,981
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 72	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To engage specialized private voluntary agencies to work in concert on development problems facing the rural poor.

Background and Progress to Date: PACT is a consortium of 18 U.S. and Latin American private voluntary agencies designed to increase individual agency capabilities and effectiveness. PACT sets standards for project identification, design, monitoring and evaluation and provides common services which facilitate each agency's work. The PACT participating agencies themselves implement projects approved by an independent project selection committee. The agencies use their own and in-country PVO contributions for 55% of project costs, with the remainder coming from A.I.D. From an original eight members in 1972, the PACT organization has expanded its membership, improved project design and evaluation, and attracted four dollars in private funds for every three dollars in A.I.D. contribution.

Host Country and Major Donors: PACT members contribute to the consortium projects in which they participate. Substantial grants are received by PACT from U.S. foundations and church organizations. PACT anticipates up to \$4,500,000 in private funds for its FY 1979 program.

FY 1979 Program: PACT plans to fund up to 27 new projects and to continue funding up to 27 ongoing projects benefiting low income persons in Latin America and Africa and in Tonga, Western Samoa and New Guinea.

Beneficiaries: PACT requires that projects respond to the initiatives of low income persons in LDC's who are assisted in self-help efforts.

Major Outputs: As of the end of FY 1977 35 projects received PACT assistance, of which 27 were in rural industry and agriculture. These projects created 6,500 new jobs, increased annual incomes by \$622,000, trained 1,100 persons, assisted 260,000 low income persons, and generated over \$34 million in local investment.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)

	FY 79
Personnel and administration	350
Technical assistance fund	<u>2,650</u>
Total	3,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	4,881	3,579	1,302	Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	2,100	2,400		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	6,981	5,979	1,002	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	3,000	3,000	12,981	

TITLE National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA) - Program Support Grant		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,800
NUMBER 932-0117		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 205	FY 79 550	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To enable the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA) to assist developing countries create rural electric cooperatives for benefiting the rural poor.

Background and Progress to Date: NRECA creates self-help and financially viable rural electric institutions. Projects have been completed in 12 countries in bringing reliable electric service with its development benefits to rural people. Over 150 successful cooperatives provide electricity that serves more than 5 million people. Currently, other developing countries (Syria, Pakistan, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Haiti, Tanzania, Ecuador, Liberia and Egypt) are being studied for rural electric programs which will be designed to play a major role in integrated rural development which includes irrigation, agriculture-based industries, and rural commerce, education, public health and village security.

Host Country and Major Donors: NRECA uses its 1000 U.S. rural electric co-ops to support the International program at an annual in-kind value of about \$300,000. Host governments provide in-country transportation, office facilities, counterpart personnel and most project implementation costs.

FY 1979 Program: NRECA will assist in the development of rural electric cooperative programs in the following countries: Bangladesh, Pakistan, Egypt, Syria, Bolivia, Nicaragua and Liberia. Total meter connections in LDCs will exceed one million and serve about 6.5 million people. At least three assessments of electrification programs will be made, and a minimum of 40 LDC nationals will be trained in the U.S. NRECA will also provide follow-up technical services where needed to existing programs in the above countries.

Beneficiaries: Rural cooperatives assisted by NRECA and the rural families and communities whom they serve.

Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Surveys and feasibility studies	34
Number participants trained in US	184
Third-country participants trained	250
Viable co-ops established	155
Evaluations of operating co-ops	20
Rural electric technical assistance	8

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Program administration	280
Program development	100
Program implementation	<u>170</u>
Total	550

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	---	---	---	National Rural Electric Cooperative Association
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	450	250		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	450	250	200	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	550	1,800	2,800	

TITLE Volunteer Development Corps (VDC) Program Support Grant		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 932-0022		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 207	FY 79 550	LIFE OF PROJECT 2640	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 70	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80
			ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81		

Purpose: To provide specialized short-term assistance to cooperatives and related agencies in the LDCs for transfer of essential managerial and technical expertise.

Background and Progress to Date: This program provides experienced cooperative managers to LDC cooperatives and the government agencies that work with cooperatives. VDC selects specialists from U.S. cooperatives to resolve problems in organization and management, financing and plant operations and to consult on training programs, venture analysis and long-range planning. Most volunteers are mid-career executives or retirees of U.S. cooperatives who serve without pay for 30 to 90 day assignments. VDC has completed more than 100 overseas projects involving nearly that number of American cooperative specialists, and now has a capacity to administer 45 projects annually, compared to 15-20 projects in earlier years. VDC added a third program development/evaluation officer to its staff in FY 1978 to cover Latin America.

Host Country and Major Donors: The value of VDC volunteer's service is estimated at \$150 per working day (70 working days an average project). The host country usually provides an in-kind contribution, for example, in-country transportation, office, secretary and interpreter, estimated at \$2,000 per project. A modest cash contribution of \$30,000 was made by U.S. cooperatives in 1978.

FY 1979 Program: VDC expects to do 45 projects in 1979. In Asia and Africa program development officers will place increased emphasis on project evaluation and less emphasis on program development until all VDC volunteer projects in those regions have been evaluated. Priority will be given to those requests for assistance that are strongly linked to country priorities.

Beneficiaries: Members of cooperatives in those LDCs where VDC volunteers work and the communities served by them.

Major Outputs:

	Cumulative	
	FY 1977	All Years
Short-term consultants provided	134	222
(\$ thousands)		
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs :</u>		<u>FY 79</u>
Program administration		135
Program development		370
Program Implementation		45
Total		550

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1125	1015	110	Volunteer Development Corps
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	415	425		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1540	1440	100	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	550	550	2640	

TITLE Agricultural Cooperative Development International (ACDI)		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 932-0019		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 206	FY 79 450	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,078	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 69	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To provide expert services from U.S. agricultural communities and farm credit cooperatives to small and medium scale farmers in developing countries.

Background and Progress to Date: ACDI was formed in response to an A.I.D. requirement for specialized services and practical cooperatives' management in agricultural credit production and marketing projects. ACDI membership now includes 44 major U.S. cooperatives in farm supply, marketing, insurance, credit and consumer purchasing. ACDI acts as a clearing house for technical information and experts supplied by its membership as well as providing program design, evaluation and training services for A.I.D. and host country funded projects. Additional expert staff and overseas initiatives have broadened ACDI's activities. Examples are: a cooperative management and accounting division has trained over 100 peasant organization and farm leaders in Honduras; the training of Kenyans to supervise the field organization of the National Agriculture Bank; six small farmer cooperatives increased their savings and capital accumulation five-fold in Paraguay; and 20 agricultural agents were trained to develop farmer cooperatives in Liberia.

Host Country and Major Donors: Host countries usually provide facilities, local staff and training support. ACDI members contribute to the ACDI Expansion and Development Fund in bringing cooperative assistance to LDC small farmers.

FY 1979 Program: The projected program includes: expanding farmer cooperative development in Liberia, Jordan, Guatemala and the Philippines; backstopping small farmer credit and development of new rural cooperatives projects in Tanzania, Kenya and Colombia; assistance to the food farmer cooperative in Ghana, the

Bank for Cooperatives in Peru and the regional farmer service cooperatives in Honduras.

Beneficiaries: The overseas cooperative organizations which ACDI works with or has developed, and the small and medium size farmers and their families whose incomes are increased.

Major Outputs:

	Cumulative	
	FY 1977	All Years
Managers and staff trained	494	1,598
Farmers assisted	95,000	530,000
Professionals placed (headquarters/field)	6/16	6/34

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands) FY 79

Project development & implementation	315
Cooperatives training program	100
Workshops & special studies	35
Total	450

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,778	1,726	52	Agricultural Cooperative Development International
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	450	400		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	2,228	2,126	102	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	450	400	3,078	

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA) Cooperatives		FUNDS Selected Development Activities		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 550		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,489	
NUMBER 932-0004	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 67	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81		
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interregional Programs, p. 204				

Purpose: To enable the Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA) to plan and carry out cooperative development programs in LDCs.

Background and Progress to Date: CLUSA is a national confederation of rural and urban cooperatives which provides developmental and educational assistance to its U.S. members. Its International Department has been administering and supervising development contracts since 1963 with A.I.D. Missions and Regional Bureaus. CLUSA has worked mainly in Latin America. Long-term assistance has concentrated on farm supply and marketing cooperatives and agricultural cooperative finance institutions with emphasis on credit for small-scale farmers. Short-term assistance has been directed toward management training, credit finance, insurance, food processing and distribution, and fishing cooperatives. In response to special requests, CLUSA provides orientation and arrangements for visiting foreign nationals to participate in formal or on-the-job training and observation in both cooperative and other institutions in the U.S. and abroad. CLUSA has provided technical assistance to more than forty LDCs in Latin America, Asia and Africa.

Host Country and Major Donors: CLUSA obtained Host Country and local cooperative organizations' project contributions, consisting largely of (in-kind), counterpart personnel, tax concessions, in FY 1976, \$161,000, FY 1977, \$100,000 and FY 1978, \$120,000.

FY 1979 Program: CLUSA will continue the activities described above.

Beneficiaries: Low income cooperatives and their members in LDCs.

Major Outputs:

	Cumulative	
	FY 1977	All Years
Consultant services provided	40	200
Cooperatives assisted	110	460
Families represented	30 Million	150 Million

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Program administration	270
Program development	150
Program implementation	130
Total	550

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	2,515	2,501	14	Cooperative League of the USA
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	600	600		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	3,115	3,101	14	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	550	824	4,489	

TITLE Credit Union National Association (CUNA) Program Support Grant		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
			FY 79 600	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,943
NUMBER 932-0002	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 67	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interregional Programs, p. 203		ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To provide support for CUNA to plan and manage LDC credit union projects and coordinate the National Association's efforts to promote credit union growth in LDCs.

Background and Progress to Date: For about two decades CUNA has served as an administrative and supervisory facility for more than 20 country projects and for regional technical assistance activities in Latin America, Africa and Asia. In Latin America, 1.5 million members belong to a regional confederation (COLAC) founded in 1970, which operates as a technical and intermediary financial institution to secure private capital and public development loans for its member federations. By 1978 COLAC had obtained over \$15 million in loans and grants from various financial institutions, including \$1.7 million from CUNA-related sources. In the last five years, CUNA has expanded its technical assistance and training programs in Africa, often in close collaboration with Canadian and European credit union bodies and financial sources.

Host Country and Major Donors: Dollar support and loans from the U.S. credit union movement totaled \$4.2 million from 1973 to 1977. Other public and private donors outside the United States have provided over \$1.2 million during this same period in grants or loans to credit union development in Africa and Asia.

FY 1979 Programs: CUNA will continue to plan and supervise projects in Haiti, Paraguay, Lesotho, Camerons and Sierra Leone. It will assist ACOSCA, the regional African cooperative credit federation, with planning and technical assistance for national

federations in 20 countries. It will maintain ties with COLAC, CCCU, a grouping of 13 Caribbean countries and ACCU, a similar regional federation in Asia. CUNA may also assist cooperatives in Nicaragua and Thailand.

Beneficiaries: The LDC cooperatives assisted by CUNA and their members.

Major Outputs:

Cumulative
FY 1977 All Years

Regional projects assisted	26	37
Feasibility studies	23	35

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)
FY 79

Program administration	300
Program development	75
Program implementation	225
Total	600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	2243	2233	10	Credit Union National Association
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	500	450		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	2743	2683	60	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	600	600	3,943	

TITLE The Salvation Army Development Program Grant		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 317		LIFE OF PROJECT 935
NUMBER 932-0109	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 232	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To improve the Salvation Army's development programs.

Background and Progress to Date: The Salvation Army has a world-wide network of personnel who until recently concentrated on meeting emergency needs in the LDCs. It is now redirecting its efforts toward providing developmental assistance to the very poor in LDCs. The Salvation Army World Service Office (SAWSO) is located in New York and London. SAWSO staff includes seven program professionals and fifteen field technicians in Africa, Latin America and Asia. SAWSO assists its field officers in screening, planning, implementing and evaluating development projects designed to assist the poor. SAWSO trains indigenous leaders to increase their effectiveness in conducting development projects. SAWSO is also establishing a reference center to disseminate information gained from its development experience.

SAWSO's projects focus on health and family planning; basic and vocational education; agriculture such as marketing and on-the-farm training; housing; community development; and special programs for women, minorities and disadvantaged in both rural and urban areas.

Host Country and Major Donors: Host countries frequently supply technical services such as agricultural extension advisors and handicraft instructors, and space for project activities. The Salvation Army will provide \$448,000 of its own funds, plus some services to supplement activities under this grant.

FY 1979 Program: Completion of staffing and training of SAWSO. A minimum of four new development projects will be initiated, with three from the first year to continue. Training of personnel in project planning, implementation and evaluation will be completed in all 15 of the Army's field offices.

Beneficiaries: The Army benefits from this grant by improving its capability to conduct effective development activities and to train indigenous LDC leaders.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
SAWSO staff trained	26
New projects developed	7
Ongoing projects evaluated	3
Project information center established	1

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Program administration	177
Program development	100
Program implementation	<u>40</u>
Total	317

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	286	--	286	The Salvation Army World Service Office
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	332	436		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	618	436	182	
	--	<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	317	--	935	

TITLE International Educational Development (IED) Development Program Grant		FUNDS Selected Development Activities		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 932-0103		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 231		FY 79 250	LIFE OF PROJECT 750
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79
				ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80	

Purpose: To expand IED's development programs and to train indigenous leaders of developing countries.

Background and Progress to Date: IED was incorporated in 1962 as a non-profit voluntary organization to promote cooperation among church-related institutions. IED's development efforts are carried out by a worldwide network of voluntary associations through an international advisory council. These LDC organizations are trying to improve their communities through self-help. IED has completed the first phase of training for its headquarters staff and has selected indigenous leaders who will be trained in project formulation, design and evaluation. Workshops will train 210 leaders from Central American countries.

Host Country and Major Donors: Indigenous voluntary associations are providing local leadership and facilities from their limited resources.

FY 1979 Program: Six workshops in Central American countries will be conducted to improve indigenous leaders' skills in small project planning and in design, management, monitoring and evaluation. Technical skills and experience of local organizations within the region will be transferred to participating private voluntary groups.

The participating leaders, mostly women, are in the process of strengthening their community organizations for the solution of local problems. As this experimental training effort proceeds, it is expected that projects will be developed in family planning, child nutrition, women's small enterprises and community improvement. IED will arrange for consultants to provide additional assistance where needed.

Beneficiaries: Voluntary associations of poor people in disadvantaged communities in Central America and the Caribbean will benefit from stronger leadership and tested methods of meeting basic community needs.

Major Outputs:

Leaders identified/selected
Workshops

All Years

210
12

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

Administration
Project development
Project implementation

(\$ thousands)
FY 79

30
175
45
Total 250

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	
Through September 30, 1977	225	131	International Educational Development, Inc.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	275	300	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	500	431	
		Future Year Obligations	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	250	-	
		Estimated Total Cost	750

TITLE International Humanitarian Assistance Programs (IHAP) Development Program Grant		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 932-0102		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 230	FY 79 220	LIFE OF PROJECT 616	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To develop IHAP's capability to design, implement and evaluate development programs to assist the poor majority in LDCs.

Background and Progress to Date: As the American Kor-Asian Foundation, the organization's initial objectives were to aid in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of all phases of life in post-war Korea and to establish health, agricultural, educational, cultural, general welfare and related programs in South-east Asia. In mid-1977, the Foundation changed its name to the International Humanitarian Assistance Programs, reflecting its intention to expand its activities throughout the Far East and eventually to LDCs in Africa and Latin America. IHAP is organizing and staffing its new Department of Program Planning and Evaluation. This new department is intended to initiate a system of program research, needs assessment, feasibility studies, project design, analysis and evaluation and will institutionalize the IHAP's capacity to provide better development assistance to LDCs. The IHAP concentrates upon projects in agricultural development, rural health, education and rehabilitation. Field offices are now operational in Seoul and Manila.

Host Country and Major Donors: During FY 1977, the IHAP received \$2,998,590 in money and goods from nongovernment sources, such as The Sulzburger Foundation, Northwest Airlines, Johnson and Johnson, Kiwanis International, Searle Laboratories and the Universities of Stanford, Wisconsin and Pittsburgh. Host governments frequently contribute services and facilities, such as agricultural extension services and office space and equipment, to IHAP projects.

FY 1979 Program: The IHAP will utilize its new Department of Program Planning, Development and Evaluation to initiate evaluations of its existing development programs. Project designs formulated in the first and second years will be completed and a minimum of five new development assistance programs implemented in LDCs. In addition to the Seoul and Manila offices, IHAP plans to open additional field offices in Bangkok and Jakarta.

Beneficiaries: IHAP benefits from this grant by improving its capability to design, implement and evaluate its programs. The rural poor will benefit from improved programs in those countries where IHAP projects are implemented.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Project planning and evaluation unit	1
Project feasibility studies	4
New development projects initiated	7
Projects evaluated	4
Field offices opened	4
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Program administration	100
Program development	80
Program implementation	40
Total	<u>220</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	188	-	188	International Humanitarian Assistance Programs
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	208	200		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	396	200	188	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	220	-	616	

TITLE Heifer Project, International (HPI) Development Program Grant		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 932-0099		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78	FY 79 150	LIFE OF PROJECT 722	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interregional Programs, p. 229	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: Improve small farmer livestock management in LDCs.

Background and Progress to Date: HPI has assisted small farmers in overseas livestock breeding for many years. In Korea, 50% of the present chicken population originated from Heifer Project chicks and hatching eggs. An estimated 90,000 crossbreed cattle now in Iran stem from 50 purebred cattle sent to Iran 14 years ago by Heifer. These crossbreeds produce three times as much milk as native cows. In Ecuador, a family can earn more from the sale of a Heifer Project pig than would be earned in an entire year from all sources. In order to increase its effectiveness in serving farmers, under this grant HPI is evaluating the long-term benefits of its work to the poor small farmer in increased income and management skills; expanding its programs in Latin America, Africa and Asia; and upgrading the skills of its central and field staff. Thirty trainees from LDCs have received 20 weeks of training in animal husbandry at HPI's training center in Arkansas. Based upon work under this grant, revised design-and-evaluation systems for HPI projects are being tested.

Host Country and Major Donors: During FY 1979, it is estimated that donations from private sources will total \$3.8 million; host government contributions will reach \$2.5 million; and HPI will contribute \$300,000 to supplement project activities.

FY 1979 Program: HPI will complete the revision of its project design-and-evaluation system and its related system for compilation of baseline data. It will continue its field staff workshops, and also its group training in animal husbandry in Arkansas for LDC small farmers who return to train their neighbors.

Beneficiaries: Small livestock holders in those countries where HPI projects are implemented will benefit from improved programs and training.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Home office/field staff trained	7
Target LDC farmers reached	1,600
Resource information center established	1
Evaluation system designed	1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Program administration	100
Program development	30
Program implementation	<u>20</u>
Total	150

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	410	0	410	Heifer Project International
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	162	400		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	572	400	172	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	150	--	722	

TITLE International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) Development Program Grant NUMBER 932-0098 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FUNDS Selected Development Activities PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 228	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
		FY 79 168	LIFE OF PROJECT 527
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80	

Purpose: To strengthen IIRR's capacity to undertake rural development programs.

Background and Progress to Date: For 50 years, IIRR's purpose has been to assist the rural poor in interdependent aspects of village life: agriculture; health, nutrition and family planning; education; and civic development. From its base in Cavite, Philippines, IIRR is expanding its work with indigenous rural leaders in other countries by orientation and training in its proven methods of village development. Along with training of volunteer participants, IIRR's approach includes stress on gaining support for village work from local and national governments. IIRR has also helped train and provide teaching materials for the field staff of other private organizations working in rural development.

Host Country and Major Donors: IIRR requires substantial local support from the indigenous organizations involved in IIRR's programs.

FY 1979 Program: IIRR will continue to provide programming and evaluative assistance to its affiliated groups - Rural Reconstruction Movements (RRMs) in Colombia, Ghana, Guatemala, Philippines, and Thailand.

The rural development programs of these affiliates involve agriculture, nutrition, health, maternal and child health, family planning, village improvement and self-help enterprises. Two new RRM's will begin in selected LDCs. IIRR will also expand its special training in rural development for other private organizations.

Beneficiaries: IIRR benefits from this grant by improving its planning, designing, implementing and evaluating capacity. Rural communities in at least seven LDCs will benefit from IIRR's improved programs.

Major Outputs: By the end of the grant period IIRR will assume full financial responsibility for the expanded activities in planning, design, and evaluation of services to RRM's. A new leadership training center is now operating which will provide a six-week rural development course for 40 PVO field staff responsible for development programs. Additional PVO rural development seminars are scheduled.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Program administration	130
Program development	8
Program implementation	<u>30</u>
Total	168

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	189	63	126	International Institute of Rural Reconstruction
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	170	189	107	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	359	252	107	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	168	--	527	

TITLE American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD) Development Program Grant		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 932-0093		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 227	FY 79 267	LIFE OF PROJECT 909	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To help AIFLD strengthen workers' credit institutions in Latin American countries.

Background and Progress to Date: AIFLD, founded in 1962, is sponsored by American businesses and the AFL-CIO. AIFLD provides assistance for the development of the democratic trade union movement in Latin America through education and social projects. AIFLD seeks to make credit available to low income groups through strengthening the administration and coverage of local workers' banks and credit programs. Expanded capital for these programs will come from the Interamerican Development Banks' Social Progress Trust Fund. A staff and consultant roster has been assembled, and surveys of the Dominican Republic, Bolivia and Panama have been undertaken to establish credit institution development strategies. Ultimately, AIFLD will put these services on a fee basis.

Host Country and Major Donors: None

FY 1979 Program: During this final year of the grant, AIFLD will further strengthen workers' credit institutions through seminars, workshops and consultants. Additionally, AIFLD will complete: (1) the compilation of a roster of outside experts who will assist worker credit institutions on a fee basis; (2) the collection of economic, legislative and social data for use in future assistance efforts; and (3) testing various approaches to increasing the scope and number of worker credit institutions based on these data.

Beneficiaries: AIFLD will provide expert services and overall guidance to Bancos de los Trabajadores in Colombia, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Paraguay and Honduras; the Bancos Popular in Nicaragua and Costa Rica; and the existing cooperatives' bank in Peru, Bolivia and Jamaica.

Major Outputs:

	FY 1977	Cumulative All Years
Countries surveyed	3	11
Inventories of U.S. and L.A. workers' credit institutions	3	11
Country strategies designed	-	4
Worker credit institutions established	-	2

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)

	FY 79
Program administration	25
Program development	171
Program implementation	71
Total	267

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	292	73	219	American Institute for Free Labor Development
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	350	405		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	642	478	164	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	267	-	909	

TITLE Accion Cultural Popular (ACPO) Development Program Grant		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 505		LIFE OF PROJECT 976
NUMBER 932-0091 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs p. 225	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To enable ACPO to design and evaluate nonformal education projects and to develop training materials for transferring this capability to other organizations throughout Latin America.

Background and Progress to Date: Since 1949 ACPO has operated a nonformal education program in Colombia aimed at the rural population, especially the adult farmer. ACPO uses radio schools to teach health, marketing, family planning, literacy, nutrition and appropriate technology. It tries to awaken in the rural community a spirit of initiative and motivation. Under this grant, personnel for the new International Division have been hired and trained, publications to complement nonformal education in other countries have been developed and a training program for ACPO personnel in the new country programs has been designed and implemented. An evaluation of nonformal education programs is being carried out in Central America, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Chile, Venezuela and Colombia. With the identification of counterpart agencies, related planning and training for these agencies will be expanded.

Host Country and Major Donors: After the transfer of ACPO expertise to other countries, the host governments and local organizations contribute to projects developed by ACPO such as the present arrangement between the Colombia National Center for Apprenticeship (SENA) and ACPO for workers capacitation.

FY 1979 Program: The final year of the grant will see the completion of training programs now being designed and implemented. Analyses of nonformal education processes will continue, extension agents will be tested and training packages for the transference of applied technologies will be developed. Production of publications and documents such as manuals, research findings, etc. will be continued with distribution to participating governments and organizations.

Beneficiaries: ACPO benefits from this grant by improving its ability to implement nonformal education projects and to transfer this capability to other organizations. The rural poor in at least six Latin American countries will benefit from these programs.

Major Outputs:

	Cumulative	
	FY 77	All Years
International division personnel hired and trained	6	6
Nonformal education programs evaluated	0	7
Field personnel trained	0	24

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)	
	FY 79	
Program administration		95
Program development		115
Program implementation		295
Total		505

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	181	103	78	Accion Cultural Popular
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	290	320		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	471	423	48	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	505	-	976	

TITLE Institutional Development and Economic Affairs Service (IDEAS) Development Program Grant		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 932-0090		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 224	FY 79 194	LIFE OF PROJECT 578
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79
				ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To strengthen the institutional capacity of IDEAS to expand its program of integrated rural development in selected Latin American countries.

Background and Progress to Date: In Mexico, IDEAS developed a rural development model which involves the poor as well as private and public resources in agricultural production and rural industrialization for the development of profitable enterprises. In FY 1977, IDEAS was awarded an A.I.D. grant to strengthen its staff and training capacity and to adapt the Mexican model to at least two other Latin American countries. IDEAS has assembled additional expert staff, familiarized them with the Mexican business groups and marginal income farmers in six Latin American countries to determine where the conditions exist to develop such enterprises.

Host Country and Major Donors: Developing new enterprises in LDC selected areas requires participation and funding from host governments and local organizations.

FY 1979 Program: During this final year of the DPG, IDEAS will complete the on-site training of its expanded staff and establish an International Division competent to deal with multi-sector rural development problems. IDEAS will complete the analysis of the relationship among the economic, political, organizational, personnel and financial factors which figure in regional multi-

sector development models. IDEAS will have developed at least two country and area specific rural development models fully adapted to local factors.

Beneficiaries: The IDEAS organization will benefit from additional staff and the opportunity to demonstrate the viability of its adaptations of the original rural development model to other countries. The rural poor of selected communities in at least two Latin American countries will benefit from IDEAS projects.

Major Outputs:

	Cumulative	
	FY 77	All Years
Additional staff selected and trained	3	6
Surveys completed	1	6
Rural development models developed	0	2

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ Thousands)	
	FY 77	FY 79
Program administration		64
Program development		130
Total		194

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	125	106	19	Institutional Development and Economic Affairs Service
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	259	276		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	384	382	2	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	194	-	578	

TITLE Management and Development Support Services to PVOs		FUNDS Selected Development Activities		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER Reserved		PRIOR REFERENCE		FY 79 724	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,724	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 236		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To provide expertise to PVOs.

Background and Progress to Date: The management and development support program is aimed at those agencies which provide management and support services to other PVOs and host country organizations not able to benefit directly from A.I.D. assistance. Improved PVO capability in project design, implementation, management and evaluation are primary objectives. Needs assessment, as well as staff recruitment and training, will be enhanced. Grants will enable a redirection of PVO efforts and resources to improve their effectiveness in development activities in LDCs.

The New Transcentury Foundation (NTCF) received a grant in FY 1977. Planning Assistance (PA), Overseas Development Opportunities (ODO), Development Assistance Services (DAS) and others are under consideration for support in FY 1978.

Host Country and Major Donors: Specific contributions cannot be determined until projects are designed and grants approved.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will assist selected PVOs with management expertise to provide administrative and financial management, to establish effective working relationships with host country organizations and to encourage collaborative approaches to planning, information exchange and program implementation.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries will be PVOs given management assistance under this program and the LDC poor where improved PVO projects are implemented.

Major Outputs: In FY 1977, one grant was approved. By 1981, eight additional grants will be awarded.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: For FY 1979 \$724,000 is reserved for up to four new grants.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	724	2,000	2,724	

TITLE Planning Assistance, Inc. (PAI) Management Support Grant		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 932-0107		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be Submitted	FY 79 400	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,200
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80

Purpose: To enable PAI to assist indigenous PVOs and government organizations in program planning and development.

Background and Progress to Date: PAI is an independent, nonprofit organization established in January 1973 to provide management training to private and voluntary organizations both domestically and overseas. Planning projects are conducted by PAI and local staffs of LDC voluntary and government organizations such as government training centers. PAI has conducted training in management planning in Lesotho, Liberia, India, Guatemala and Upper Volta. These planning sessions have produced operational plans in the fields of health, nutrition, agriculture and community development that are being implemented by public and private agencies of these countries. PAI works to combine the plans for related fields (e.g., agriculture and nutrition) where this will be productive.

Host Country and Major Donors: Host governments and recipients of PAI's services frequently contribute staff and facilities for planning sessions and workshops.

FY 1979 Program: A PAI survey of 10 countries scheduled for FY 1978 will identify three for planning and management assistance. After needs assessment of the agencies within each country, management assistance teams will be assigned to work with these

agencies on multi-agency planning for health, family planning, nutrition and community development. Assistance will be provided for the implementation and monitoring of action plans. Approximately 150 managers from government and local private voluntary agencies are expected to complete training.

Beneficiaries: Those private voluntary agencies and government organizations which receive PAI's assistance benefit from this grant. The LDC poor will benefit from improved projects implemented by agencies assisted by PAI.

Major Outputs: All Years

Project managers trained	150
LDC agencies served	30

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)

	<u>FY 79</u>
Administration	80
Project development	170
Project implementation	150
Total	<u>400</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	Planning Assistance, Inc.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	314	300		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	314	300	14	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	400	486	1,200	

TITLE Special Activities		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 400		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,555
NUMBER 932-0100	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Interregional Programs	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 78, p. 239			
		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To provide a fund to support studies, projects, workshops and conferences to encourage U.S. PVOs to engage in development activity.

Background and Progress to Date: The program has funded a Grants Procedures Workshop and a workshop on Women in Development. In 1975 and 1976 A.I.D. financed a series of rural development workshops and for PVOs and a follow-up series on food and nutrition, health and family planning and education and human resources development. In addition, a meeting of Development Program Grant recipients was held to assess the impact of the DPG program on the organizational structure and field activities of PVOs. More recently, a seminar for voluntary agencies on environmental issues in LDCs was organized by the Mohonk Trust. Several intensive project analyses have also been funded, including evaluations of International Executive Service Corps, International Eye Foundation, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association and the Asia Foundation.

Host Country and Major Donors: None.

FY 1979 Program: By FY 1979 all of the Development Program Grants will have been completed and an assessment of the program is planned. The Management and Development Support Services program will be evaluated to determine if critical PVO needs are being met. Workshops and conferences will continue as well as studies and evaluations of specific grants and contracts.

Beneficiaries: A.I.D. and the PVO community benefit from evaluations of past programs and the opportunity to communicate through conferences and workshops. The LDC poor will benefit where improved, development-related projects are implemented by the PVOs.

Major Outputs: Since FY 1975 A.I.D. has sponsored eleven workshops and conferences and conducted ten PVO evaluations. In FY 1978 an additional ten evaluations will be carried out and evaluations will continue in FY 1979 as the Development Program Grants are phased out to evaluate the effectiveness of this A.I.D. initiative. Workshops and conferences are planned in FY 1978 and 1979, both in the U.S. and in developing countries.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Workshops, evaluations and special studies	400

*The amount represents A.I.D. financing through FY 1979. Present planning, however, foresees this project as continuing.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	805	745	60	Various
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	350	360		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,155	1,105	50	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	400	Continuing	1,555 *	

TITLE New Transcendy Foundation (NTCF) Management Support Grant		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 550		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,815
NUMBER 932-0096	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1978 Interregional Programs p. 237	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To help smaller PVOs better manage development programs in selected LDCs.

Background and Progress to Date: Since August 1976 the New Transcendy Foundation (NTCF) has provided management and development support services to over 85 agencies within the U.S. and abroad in development of management, finance and information systems, budgeting and control, staffing, program planning and evaluation, organizational structure and program operations. Over half of these agencies have participated in NTCF workshops on management project design and women in development. Agencies such as Community Development Foundation, International Voluntary Services, Volunteers in Technical Assistance, Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters and CARE have been provided with in-house training workshops. Thirty agencies have taken advantage of NTCF recruitment services. Thirty-five agencies have been provided technical assistance in management and program development. One workshop was held in West Africa and an additional workshop for rural women leaders will be held in the Dominican Republic. NTCF established a Secretariat to provide a central clearing house for information on Women in Development.

Host Country and Major Donors: Contributions for FY 1977 - 1978 for support services provided to other U.S. government agencies, American Council of Voluntary Agencies (staff time only) and Host Country (in-kind) totals \$251,000.

FY 1979 Program: NTCF will continue to provide PVOs with technical and management assistance. NTCF will also organize conferences and workshops for U.S. and indigenous PVOs, and prepare studies on the role of women in development.

Beneficiaries: Those organizations assisted by New Transcendy Foundation and the LDC poor where more effective, development and related projects will be implemented by PVOs.

Major Outputs:

	Cumulative	
	FY 77	All Years
Agencies provided consultancy services	35	270
People trained	440	1,320
Agencies provided recruitment services	30	90

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ t thousands)	
	FY 79	
Program administration		400
Program development		125
Program implementation		25
Total		550

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES New Transcendy Foundation (NTCF)
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	300	280	20	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	215	215		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	515	495	20	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	550	750	1,815	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

TITLE Technical Assistance Information Clearing House (TAICH) NUMBER 932-0013 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		FUNDS Selected Development Activities PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs p. 240		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 400		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,314*
NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 55	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To support the collection and dissemination of current information U.S. private and voluntary organizations involved in overseas relief, rehabilitation and development programs, and to disseminate information on developmental activities, events and trends of direct relevance to such organizations.

Background and Progress to Date: TAICH was established in 1955 as part of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, Inc. to facilitate the exchange of information on the role and accomplishments of U.S. PVOs. TAICH's information network covers over 800 nonprofit organizations, including agency programs in selected countries and functional areas. This information is disseminated through a series of publications and an inquiry service. In addition, TAICH provides updated reference materials on current development problems affecting the voluntary agency community. As a result of a recently completed comprehensive study, TAICH is implementing a computerized system which will be more responsive to the needs of PVOs, and provide for their active participation and link with other information systems.

Host Country and Major Donors: None.

FY 1979 Program: TAICH will continue to provide country reports and information on subjects such as agriculture, education, health and other development-related fields. TAICH will also continue to publish a quarterly newsletter in response to the information needs of A.I.D. and voluntary agencies. The computerized information system will be operational.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are private and voluntary organizations which use the services of TAICH to assist in planning overseas programs.

Major Outputs: On an annual basis, TAICH produces approximately 20 country reports, two reports on development specific topics, four newsletters in addition to bibliographies and special reports. A new directory of voluntary agency profiles will be published in FY 1978.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Administration	200
Program	<u>200</u>
Total	400

*This amount represents A.I.D. financing through FY 1979. Present planning, however, foresees this project as continuing.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,564	1,429	135	Technical Assistance Information Clearing House
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	350	360		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,914	1,789	125	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	400	Continuing	2,314 *	

TITLE Ocean Freight		FUNDS		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Program Development and Support		Selected Development Activities		FY 79 6,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 105,503 *	
NUMBER	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 78 Interregional	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Programs, p. 202		FY 46	FY Continuing	OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To enable private voluntary organizations and the American Red Cross to ship donated or purchased supplies for humanitarian and development programs overseas.

Background and Progress to Date: Section 216 of the Foreign Assistance Act provides the authority to pay transportation costs of PVO shipments. The A.I.D. allocation of freight funds is made on a worldwide basis. This support enables these agencies to transport donations of food, clothing, medicines, hospital supplies, seeds and vocational training materials made by the American people to assist people in need overseas. The PVOs are conducting community and self-help activities and are working with indigenous organizations.

The PVOs are providing better projections of their transportation requirements. However, overseas freight requirements fluctuate from year to year -- increases in freight rates and severe disasters cause an increase in transportation of supplies for long-term reconstruction and rehabilitation programs. PVO programs are directed toward developmental activities and relief assistance. A.I.D. will continue to encourage the redirection of the program to developmental activities.

Host Country and Major Donors: The PVOs pay all warehousing, packaging, processing and transportation costs to port of export as well as administrative costs of field representatives. Host governments exempt PVO supplies from customs duties, taxes and tolls and, in some instances, provide support for transportation from the port of entry to distribution areas within the country.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will provide \$7.5 million in ocean freight funds.

Beneficiaries: Those low income people in rural and remote areas of some 70 countries who receive these supplies.

Major Outputs: Over the past five years, A.I.D. has provided \$43 million for shipping 148,640 tons of supplies to some 70 countries through 30 agencies. Due to the nature of this activity, it is not possible to predict future requirements.

* This amount represents A.I.D. financing through FY 1979. Present planning, however, foresees this project as continuing.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	94,503	93,483	1,020	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	5,000	4,215		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	99,503	97,698	1,805	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	6,000	Continuing	105,503 *	

TITLE Program Support Grants Reserve		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,000	
NUMBER Reserve GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To provide funds to support and expand PVO programs.

Background and Progress to Date: The Development Program Grant approach has increased the commitments of PVOs to development. The DPG has enabled A.I.D. to learn the strengths and weaknesses of the PVOs with which A.I.D. works. The program currently being implemented is responsive to the skills and needs of the PVO community. Some PVOs are prepared to begin or continue development efforts but require sustaining grants to implement effective development programs.

Host Country and Major Donors: Specific contributions cannot be determined until projects are designed and grants approved.

FY 1979 Program: Program support grants will be given to selected PVOs to implement development programs.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries will be the PVOs assisted by A.I.D. in program development and management and the poor in LDCs who will benefit from improved programs.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: In FY 1979 \$1,000,000 is reserved for up to three new grants.

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	3,000	4,000	

TITLE Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) Program Support Grant		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT 1249
NUMBER 932-0120		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be Submitted	FY 79 400	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To strengthen the YMCA's capability to generate and support development activities for low-income people in LDCs.

Background and Progress to Date: The International Division of the U.S. YMCA assists in designing, implementing and evaluating development projects for the poor in LDCs. Working within the World Alliance of YMCAs and utilizing staff of indigenous YMCAs in 42 countries, the YMCA has initiated 372 development activities in the last three years. The YMCA has also organized an information center for the exchange worldwide of YMCA development experience. Project areas include job creation, vocational education, agricultural community development, health, nutrition, and family life. The voluntary sector of LDCs is being strengthened by participation of volunteers in planning and management of these activities sponsored by YMCAs in the Third World.

Host Country and Major Donors: Donors to the YMCA's development effort are: National Board of YMCAs of the United States, World Alliance of YMCAs, Africa Area Committee of YMCAs, Latin American Confederation of YMCAs, Asia Area Committee of YMCAs, CIDA (Canada), SIDA (Sweden), EZE (West Germany), ICCO (Netherlands), World Neighbors, Church World Service, Bread for the World, Lutheran World Federation, YMCAs of Japan, Canada and Switzerland and host governments. These donations total approximately \$6 million annually.

FY 1979 Program: The International Division of the U.S. YMCA will continue to provide design and management assistance to LDC YMCA projects; train project organizers in development administration; establish programs for young YMCA technicians; and test new development approaches in three selected countries.

Beneficiaries: The rural and urban poor in more than 60 LDCs in Africa, Asia and Latin America who are reached by YMCA programs.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Local YMCA projects assisted with planning and management	150
Development project organizers and managers trained	100
Development administration conferences held	2
YMCA training centers established	1
Innovative/experimental development projects tested	10

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Program administration	200
Program development	150
Program implementation	<u>50</u>
Total	400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	---	--	--	Young Men's Christian Association
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	449	350		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	449	350	99	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	400	400	1,249	

TITLE International Eye Foundation (IEF) Program Support Grant		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 300		LIFE OF PROJECT 900
NUMBER 932-0116	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 213	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To support IEF in providing preventive and curative eye health care.

Background and Progress to Date: A.I.D. has worked with IEF since 1972. Under this new grant, funding will be provided for IEF to implement further its new emphasis on integrating delivery of eye health care with other health services for large numbers of urban and rural poor at low cost. IEF is implementing such a program in Kenya and El Salvador, and has received requests for similar programs from seven countries.

Much of IEF's work is conducted by volunteer U.S. ophthalmic surgeons who train not only LDC eye-care personnel but also teachers, community leaders, maternal-child health-care workers and other workers in communicable disease programs. These volunteers also provide guidance in blindness-prevention to these workers.

Host Country and Major Donors: The grant provided by A.I.D. amounts to approximately one-fourth of IEF's annual budget with the remainder provided by host countries and other donors.

FY 1979 Program: IEF will operate in twelve countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. A specialized curriculum was developed during the first year of the grant so that the paramedical training program could begin in FY 1979. Also, a new paramedical training program will emphasize preventive health

care techniques and be geared to the training of medical personnel such as nurses, clinical assistants and trained technicians. A curriculum for training programs in French and Spanish will be established.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are those individuals trained by IEF and the village poor who will receive improved integrated health services.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Eye surgical training programs established	33
Paramedic training programs established	10
Integrated delivery programs designed	4

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Program administration	88
Program development	130
Program implementation	<u>82</u>
Total	300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	--	--	--	International Eye Foundation
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	300	250		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	300	250	50	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	300	300	900	

TITLE World Education, Inc. (WEI) Program Support Grant		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 400	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,200	
NUMBER 932-0114	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advice of Program Change to be Submitted	FY 78	FY 80	OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To develop programs in nonformal education through training of cooperating LDC agencies.

Background and Progress to Date: Founded in 1951, WEI has assisted over 50 indigenous agencies in more than 30 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. From an initial interest in literacy, WEI has developed a more comprehensive approach which integrates literacy, health, nutrition, family planning and food production into functional education programs. Over 900 program planners and administrators and 6,000 nonformal para-professional educators have been trained. WEI has informal education, A.I.D.-funded projects in Ghana, Sudan, Thailand, Indonesia, Nepal and Ethiopia. WEI also maintains a flow of information between professional educators and development personnel of international and national organizations involved in nonformal education. It updates its methods continually and adapts innovations to reach the disadvantaged, particularly young adults and women in the LDCs.

Host Country and Major Donors: Contributions in 1978 by private foundations amounted to over \$100,000. International organizations, such as United Nations agencies, frequently participate in program analysis and contribute staff or materials for training and assist in data collection.

FY 1979 Program: WEI will complete eight to ten country social and economic analyses and evaluate cooperating local private voluntary organizations in Africa, Latin America and Asia. Working with these local institutions, WEI will assess needs of disadvantaged populations to be reached through nonformal education

projects. Some 300 participants will be trained in approximately 20 workshops. WEI in the course of the year will apply and evaluate some 15 techniques for communicating with illiterate adults, with the aid of audio-visual devices such as puppets, slide projectors, and flannel boards.

Beneficiaries: Educational opportunities will be provided to disadvantaged groups, particularly young adults and women, who would not otherwise have access to educational opportunities.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Country analyses	24
New projects initiated	12
Indigenous agency staff trained	900
Workshops	55
Educational techniques evaluated	35

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Administration	42
Program development	198
Program implementation	<u>160</u>
Total	400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	--	--	--	World Education, Inc.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	400	400		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	400	400		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	400	400	1,200	

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE International Voluntary Service (IVS) Program Support Grant		FUNDS Selected Development Activities		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 650		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,125	
NUMBER 932-0042	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 214	GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To enable IVS to strengthen the capacity of indigenous institutions and groups to combat the causes and effects of poverty and hunger.

Background and Progress to Date: This grant provides support to IVS volunteers and field staff assigned to priority development programs in some 15 LDCs in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and supports an integrated rural development project in Asia. IVS continues to gain strength as a private development organization, particularly in the overall management of its project activities and in its ability to raise private funds. IVS volunteers provide technical services in a variety of project areas, i.e., agriculture, rural development and health. The Development Program/Evaluation Office established under an A.I.D. Development Program Grant has resulted in improved individual work plans by IVS volunteers in the field, and in improved managerial supervision by IVS country directors.

Host Country and Major Donors: A.I.D. funds will be matched by host-country institution resources and private funds.

FY 1979 Program: In FY 1979 IVS will operate in about 15 countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. It will need \$650,000 to support 80 volunteers and field staff, and to implement at least one integrated rural development project -- encompassing the agriculture, health, and education sectors.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are largely the poor majority in 15 countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America where IVS volunteers are working.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Volunteers placed	80
Field staff trained in design and management	11
Special sector projects implemented	3

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Program administration	150
Program development	400
Program implementation	100
Total	<u>650</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,225	1,208	17	International Voluntary Service
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	600	600		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,825	1,808	17	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	650	650	3,125	

TITLE The Asia Foundation (TAF) Program Support Grant		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 932-0017		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional	FY 79 4,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 53,492	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	Programs, p. 210	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 67	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>					
CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To demonstrate the continuing national interest of the American people and government in Asian well-being and development, through assistance to Asian leaders and institutions grappling with human and cultural stresses of rapid modernization, economic development and political and social change.

Background and Progress to Date: TAF is a privately managed organization which, with major U.S. Government support, fosters innovative activities in fields important to national development in Asia, such as: education and training; employment generation; rural and urban development programs of nongovernmental institutions; utilization of local food resources; communications; and law and administration. It assists promising individuals, community and professional groups and other private and public agencies. Broader citizen participation in national life is promoted through support of voluntary agencies and civic bodies. TAF endeavors to respond primarily to Asian initiatives and ideas. Its small grants normally involve contributions and self-help efforts by the recipient.

Host Country and Major Donors: The value of matching inputs from Asian recipient organizations to projects amounts to 70% of the Foundation program in some countries. Books and technical journals donated to the Books for Asia program by U.S. publishers, universities and libraries are valued at \$4 million a year. The U.S. private dollar contribution from companies, foundations and individuals is about \$750,000 a year.

FY 1979 Program: Of the 12 countries in which TAF plans work, major resources will go to Bangladesh, Indonesia, Korea, Pakistan, Philippines and Thailand.

TAF will emphasize rural and urban community development by encouraging action through indigenous private organizations. Projects in community health and nutrition and in population education and planning will also receive substantial support. In education, greater stress will continue to be given to nonformal and vocational activities rather than to higher education. Grants for management and manpower training will aim at increasing availability of productive employment and increasing earning capacities. Communication improvement activities include support for selected publications and libraries and TAF's Books for Asia program. Under law and public administration, TAF will support programs in legal and human rights and minority concerns. TAF will seek to enhance opportunities for women to participate in national development and to share in its benefits.

Beneficiaries: Selected Asian organizations and institutions that are assisted by TAF and the local communities with which these organizations work.

Major Outputs: On the average, TAF awards 800 small grants each year to Asian institutions and agencies. It is expected that this level of effort will continue.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
FY 79
 Budgetary support 4,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	34,492	33,711	781	The Asia Foundation
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	3,000	3,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	37,492	36,711	781	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	4,000	12,000	53,492	

TITLE Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA)		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 932-0010		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 209	FY 79 280	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,565	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 68	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To promote the use of appropriate technology in LDCs.

Background and Progress to Date: VITA receives about 100 requests per month for appropriate technology solutions to small scale development problems in agriculture, water resources, rural industry and energy from LDC agencies and individuals. VITA maintains an extensive technical library and responds directly with pamphlets and other "how-to" manuals to most requests. The remainder are referred to specialists among the more than 4,000 VITA volunteers in the United States who give their time and technical expertise to provide responses. VITA also undertakes appropriate technology projects to solve problems in such areas as salt extraction in Honduras and Mauritania, agricultural implement design and manufacture in Nigeria, low cost housing in Colombia, peat extraction in Burundi and manufacture of nicotine pesticides in Sudan and Kenya. Additionally, VITA has assisted in setting up appropriate technology information centers in the Philippines, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Brazil and Upper Volta which directly tap in-country expertise for solutions to local problems.

Host Country and Major Donors: More than 50% of VITA's funds come from sources other than A.I.D. Five U.S. foundations (Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Lilly Endowment, Public Welfare Foundation, Edna McConnell Clark Foundation and multinational corporations) provide substantial working grants, and other income is derived from publications and contracts for specific services.

FY 1979 Program: VITA will continue to explore ways to provide appropriate technology solutions to LDC problems to small business owners, farmers, extension agents and village councils, provide technical support to overseas counterpart organizations directly or through volunteer services, and develop additional appropriate technology publications on small scale agriculture production and alternative energy sources.

Beneficiaries: Small entrepreneurs and the urban and rural poor who benefit from new sources of income and jobs.

Major Outputs:

	Cumulative	
	FY 77	All Years
Responses to AT inquiries	8,500	12,500
Number of LDC VITA-type agencies assisted	11	19
On-site projects assisted	58	82

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	(\$ thousands)	
	FY 79	
Program administration	80	
Program development	40	
Program implementation	160	
Total	280	

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,385	1,325	60	Volunteers in Technical Assistance
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	280	260		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,665	1,585	80	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	280	620	2,565	

TITLE International Executive Service Corps (IESC) - Program Support Grant		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 4,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 54,397
NUMBER 932-0001	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 208	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 64	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To strengthen executive, managerial and technical skills of commercial enterprises in less developed countries.

Background and Progress to Date: The International Executive Service Corps (IESC) has been in existence since 1964. It began with substantial support from A.I.D. and private U.S. corporations. It now receives over 40% of its budget from its foreign clients. The IESC provides the services of volunteers with business and managerial skills to enterprises in developing countries. To date, IESC has established representatives in 23 countries. Since 1965 4,000 IESC volunteer executives have provided short-term assistance to locally owned enterprises in 52 developing countries. As a result of an intensive evaluation of IESC, programs and projects will be modified to incorporate host country development goals; assist a larger number of poorer LDCs; provide cost efficiency; a mix of low-income entrepreneurs and small businesses; and increase contributions to IESC by U.S. corporations.

Host Country and Major Donors: IESC receives contributions from private corporations and U.S. and foreign sponsors which cover headquarters and overhead costs.

FY 1979 Program: IESC will assist approximately 600 enterprises in Latin America, Asia and Africa. Its small businesses program will be expanded so that at least 20% of project starts will be for low-income entrepreneurs.

Beneficiaries: Enterprises assisted by IESC volunteers.

Major Outputs: At the end of FY 1977 a total of 6,208 projects have been undertaken and IESC will continue operating an average of 600 projects per year.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Volunteer expenses	1,600
Transportation	2,200
Other costs	200
Total	<u>4,000</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	42,297	41,596	701	International Executive Service Corps
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	4,100	4,500		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	46,397	46,096	301	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	4,000	4,000	54,397	

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Title IX Program		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 930-P023		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 79	900	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 83	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY	71	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY open
			ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY open		

Purpose: To promote human rights and broader and more equitable participation in the benefits, control, and implementation of economic development as outlined in section 116(e) and Title IX of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. Studies, dissemination of information, and development of capacity to assist developing countries to follow economic development policies that are sensitive to human rights and social justice.

Background and Progress to Date: In collaboration with leading social scientists from developing countries, Princeton University is carrying out a program of studies to help to fill developing countries' and donor agencies' need for a better understanding of the ways in which equity objectives can be served domestically within the context of economic development efforts. Rice University is examining the effect in economic development of public policy on income distribution on public policy.

Yale University has provided training, research, and assistance on development under the rule of law; a consortium of universities --Duke, Iowa, and Hawaii-- has done research and training on the role of elected representative assemblies in economic development; and the State University of New York (SUNY) has provided technical assistance for the staffing and operation of legislative bodies in developing countries. SUNY has also worked with institutes in Europe on legislative assistance for developing countries. Studies are being carried out on the application of anthropological and cross-cultural analyses to economic development problems. The University of Iowa is studying the role of rural political groups in development.

Host Country and Other Donors: U.S. universities and countries worldwide.

FY 1979 Program: AID will continue to develop and apply insights necessary to make its programs responsive to Title IX and related human rights requirements. Particular emphasis will be given to support for political and civil rights within the context of economic development; the relationship between social institutions -- including families, communal, and minority groups -- and economic development; and political and social aspects of natural resource degradation and of technology choice and transfer, with special regard for light capital technology.

Beneficiaries: Poor majority in aid recipient countries.

Major Outputs: Socio-economic and related studies which contribute to the purpose stated above.

AID Financed Inputs: (\$ thousands)
 FY 79
 R&D Grants and Contracts 900

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	6508	5636	872	Princeton University University of Iowa Rice University
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	800	600		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	7308	6236	1072	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	900	open	open	

TITLE Family Planning and Socio-Economic Studies		FUNDS Selected Development Activities and Population		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 6,018 SDA 2,400 POP		LIFE OF PROJECT Open
NUMBER 930-PO22	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 81		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 72	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Open	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Open
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To improve economic development and foreign aid programs through the choice of appropriate economic policies, better ways to analyze the commitment and progress of aid recipients, and training and consulting services.

Background and Progress to Date: A.I.D. funds studies by U.S. experts and organizations, in collaboration with host country counterparts, to explore how various policies contribute to development and the distribution of its benefits. Activities include studies on: technology choice and employment; socio-economic factors in population growth; and the impact of health, education, and other "human capital investments" on family employment, income, and productivity. A.I.D. has made grants to study rural non-formal education in Kenya and the employment impact of rural electrification in the Philippines. These activities also support information services, data abstracting, analytical and training services.

Additional studies are planned on ways to improve the allocation of resources to alleviate rural poverty and development of guidance for A.I.D. programming in health, nutrition, population, and education. Grants for studies of various questions include: socio-economic indicators, data needs and availabilities, and improved data collection, all related to LDC government commitment toward development strategies that increase substantially the participation of the poor in the benefits of development.

Results of the studies are disseminated through international conferences, A.I.D.'s information networks, and special mailing lists. A.I.D. publishes knowledge on timely issues in the Development Digest, sent to policy-makers and researchers in developing countries.

A.I.D. assists countries to improve their participation in international trade through support of the World Trade Institute, which conducts training in New York and provides in-country advisory services.

Host Country and Other Donors: LDC research institutions, IBRD, and other bilateral donors.

FY 1979 Program: In addition to continuing the basic thrust of FY 1978 efforts, A.I.D. will support collaborative studies with developing countries on critical policy issues to promote employment creation, equitable distribution of income and other benefits of economic growth, and choice of policies and programs focused on the welfare of the poor majority. A.I.D. continues to commission studies on the state-of-the-art for policy issues related to small farmer income and productivity, the landless poor, employment generation, income distribution, human resources (health, nutrition and education) and development of indicators of country commitment and progress. Efforts to link the research and analysis to Agency and developing country operations through improved research, design, collaboration and dissemination activities will continue.

New studies will seek better understanding of the relationships between development programs and policies in such areas as health, rural development, education and the role of women, on the one hand, and fertility and population growth on the other. These studies are directly related to the new amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act, Section 104(d).

Another new activity will be the conduct of studies to assess the impact of major categories of A.I.D. projects on the poor majority. Also being continued are the support activities involving provision of information management, and analytical and training services.

Beneficiaries: Poor majorities in AID-recipient countries.

Major Outputs: Socio-economic and related studies which contribute to purpose stated above.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs (\$ thousands)

R&D Grants and Contracts SDA 6,018 POP 2,400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		
Through September 30, 1977	6,552	5,689	863	U.S. Census Bureau	OECD Development Centre
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	7,230*	6,500		RAND Corp.	Council for Asian Man-
Estimated through September 30, 1978	13,782	12,189	1,593	Univ. of Pennsylvania	power Studies
				National Planning Assn.	Bureau of Educ. Research
				Family Health Care, Inc.	Kenya
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	6,018 SDA	2,400 POP	Open	Overseas Dev. Council	Xavier Univ., Philippines
				Asia Society	

*Includes \$231,000 of Security Supporting Assistance (SSA) for Census Bureau study for SSA-recipient countries.

TITLE United Nations Special Support		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER NA GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 272	FY 79 800	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,625*
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 74	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: Technical Experts from the U.S. are provided to the United Nations (UN) to serve under its Associate Experts Program to: (1) Augment U.S. assistance to the least-developed countries eligible for U.S. assistance; and (2) Reinforce the U.S. presence in UN organizations.

Background and Progress to Date: In 1974 the U.S. initiated its participation in this program to strengthen U.S. assistance to the least-developed countries of Africa. U.S. specialists in agricultural development and other fields are seconded to the UN agencies under this program. The program has since been broadened and now serves as a means of providing technical expertise to all least-developed countries of the world eligible for U.S. assistance; at the same time strengthening the U.S. presence within UN agencies. It is the practice of sponsoring UN agencies to offer career positions to a significant number of Associate Experts serving within their programs.

There are presently ten A.I.D. employees seconded under the program. Nine are with FAO and one with the UNDP. Two each are located in Ethiopia, Lesotho and Liberia, with one each in Bangladesh, Botswana, Nepal and Tanzania. During FY 1978 a minimum of four new starts are planned which should expand the program to approximately 14 by September 1978. Current emphasis is on junior level entries, with a few lower mid-level assignments.

Other Donors: Each of the Associate Experts employed by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the UN is fully subsidized by one of the 16 donor countries participating in the program. The major donors are listed below with figures indicating the approximate extent of their participation:

Donor Countries

Netherlands
Belgium
West Germany
Denmark
Sweden

Associate Experts Sponsored

180
73
60
36
31

FY 1979 Program: The UN Special Support Program will be continued by A.I.D. beginning in FY 1979 with an anticipated minimum strength of 14 Associate Experts. A minimum of two additional new starts are planned during the year which will bring the on-board strength to not less than 16 by September 1979 and ultimately to the program goal of 20 by 1981.

Beneficiaries: The populations of the least-developed countries of the world, the rural poor in particular.

Major Outputs:

U.S. sponsored Associate Experts

Cumulative
thru FY 77

10

All Years

20

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

(\$ thousands)

Associate Experts
On Board (14 py)
New Starts (2 py)
Total (16 py)

FY 79
700
100
800

* This estimate covers projected costs for the period cited. Present planning, however, foresees this project as continuing.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	575	575	-	UN agencies UNDP FAO
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	600	600	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1175	1175	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	800	800	4,625	

TITLE Improvement Program for the Urban Poor		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
			FY 79 1,200	LIFE OF PROJECT 6,500
NUMBER 912-0007	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 246	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1982
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT 1982

Purpose: The creation, or expansion of local improvement programs within Housing Guaranty Program's slum and squatter upgrading projects that increase the productivity and income of the low income target population, as well as their access to better shelter, infrastructure, and basic social services.

Background and Progress to Date: Tunis was selected as the first pilot city to carry out an initial study of how an integrated approach including social and economic program components might be related to a specific Housing Guaranty (HG) settlement slum upgrading project. A rather typical case, Tunis has not reinforced its shelter projects for low-income people with social and economic program components. Based on a pilot study, and preliminary conversations with host country officials, it is now proposed that social programs be developed simultaneously with shelter upgrading program to achieve an overall objective of improving the living conditions of a low income neighborhood. The integrated approach will include problem analysis and planning support for such activities as generating employment opportunities, developing credit and savings programs, and the designing of community facilities that channel appropriate social services to lower-income families. It is intended that this demonstration effort would be expanded to a city-wide approach to help improve, incrementally, the total environment of lower income families residing in marginal urban neighborhoods.

This same approach is also being considered for slum upgrading projects in Togo and several other pilot efforts.

FY 1979 Program: The FY 1979 Program will continue to develop this integrated urban approach in conjunction with HG related projects.

On-site technicians as well as specialized short-term technical assistance will be provided.

Beneficiaries will be low-income families residing in Housing Guaranty Projects.

Major Outputs:

Cumulative All Years

Problem Analysis/Priority Setting Studies	3
Project Specific Plans	3
Social and Economic Programs for Project Area	3
Implementation of Social Programs	3

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs

(\$ thousands)

	<u>FY 79</u>
In-country Technical Assistance	850
Evaluation Systems	200
Other Direct Costs	<u>150</u>
Total	1,200

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	U. S. Technical Consultants U. S. Private Voluntary Organizations
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,500	200		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,500	200	1,300	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,200	3,800	6,500	

TITLE Foundation for Cooperative Housing Operational Program Grant (OPG)		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 912-0006		PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 78 300	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,300	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 244	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To develop shelter and community improvement demonstration projects for the poor using new techniques in self-construction, non-conventional finance and community organization.

Background and Progress to Date: The first of a series of demonstration projects were negotiated by FCH and host country institutions in FY 77. Although each demonstration project developed is to fit local conditions, each has certain common elements: (a) community based organizations allowing for local participation; (b) community-established priority needs for local development; (c) employment generating activities such as loans for small businesses and vocational training programs; (d) self-help construction of expandable shelter and production of building materials; (e) development of institutional capacity to better manage and improve repayments of loans, thereby encouraging inputs of more local money in future projects.

OPG project proposals have been developed with Lesotho, Botswana, Honduras, Peru and Jamaica. FCH is to assist:

- the Housing Bank of Peru to develop a home improvement loan program for lower-income families.
- the Honduran National Housing Institution, the Federation of Housing Cooperatives and the Municipal Council of Tegucigalpa in planning a sites and services program.
- the Jamaica Mortgage Bank develop a joint effort with the Ministry of Local Government, the Ministry of Housing, and the National Credit Union League in the development of shelter upgrading program for low income urban and rural families.

- a local production cooperative in Lesotho improve and increase local production and distribution of building materials related to low-cost housing cooperative program.
- a self-help housing agency in Botswana develop a self-sustaining shelter program for lower-income people.

During FY 78 FCH has scheduled a series of follow-up visits to negotiate at least two new OPGs with host country institutions that are implementing an Agency related low income shelter program.

FY 79 Program: The FY 1979 program will include one and possibly two new OPG demonstration projects along the lines described above. AID will provide a \$300,000 development grant to FCH.

Beneficiaries will continue to be lower-income families residing in urban areas.

Major Outputs: FY 77 All Years

Potential demonstration projects identified	9	11
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A.I.D.-financed Inputs: (\$ Thousands)
FY 79

Personnel and travel expenses	250
Short-term training	50
Total	300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	600	0	-	Foundation for Cooperative Housing (FCH)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	400			
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,000	600	400	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	300	0	1,300	

TITLE Economic-Development Research		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79	700	LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing *
NUMBER 931-2022**	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Interregional Programs, p. 81**	FY FY 74	FY Continuing	FY Continuing

PURPOSE: To undertake economic research aimed at enhancing our knowledge and understanding of the development process within LDCs' the impact of national and internal policy action on LDC development and the implications of these relationships on AID policies and programs.

BACKGROUND & PROGRESS TO DATE: The events of recent years have clearly demonstrated increasing interdependence within the world economy. International economic policies related to trade, investment, commodity markets, monetary and financial transactions, resource transfers and debt have a direct bearing on the long run development prospects of the developing world. This interdependence and interaction of international and domestic economic policies clearly point to the need to improve our understanding of the relationship between these alternative policy instruments; their impact on development, income distribution and employment and their implications for the development assistance program. Two examples of past research in this area are (1) The analysis of the implications of import substitution policies for development undertaken by Williams College; the results of which helped to document the potential dangers and costs of inappropriate import substitution policies, and (2) The analysis by the NBER of LDC exchange control and liberalization experiences and their relationship to economic performance. These results have been published in a series of book length country studies which have been distributed throughout the world.

OTHER DONORS: Other development aid donors engage in varying degrees in similar research activities. Contact is maintained with other donors both bilateral and multilateral in order to review research requirements and to exchange & discuss results of each donors research efforts.

FY 79 PROGRAM: The emerging basic human needs (BHN) approach is gaining increased recognition by the international development community as a potentially valuable framework for economic development policy analysis. A BHN approach includes many familiar elements

a stress on rural development, on provision of basic public services, on employment generation, etc. -- but is innovative in that it focuses directly and explicitly on ultimate objectives and orders elements such as those mentioned above according to their effects on these objectives. There is, however, a host of conceptual and empirical issues which need to be analyzed in order to clarify and refine our understanding of what a BHN approach specifically entails -- particularly such issues as the relation between BHN and growth objectives, the investment versus consumption elements of a BHN strategy, and the question of whether focusing on income is sufficient for attaining objectives couched in terms of consumption. Research directed towards these issues will not only contribute to a better understanding of what is entailed by a BHN approach but will also provide guidance concerning the most effective and efficient role for AID in supporting such an approach. Other research contemplated includes studies of the relationship between resource allocation policy, employment levels, and income distribution and of the trade-offs between agricultural export promotion and import substitution in food-importing developing countries.

BENEFICIARIES: The developing countries benefit as a result of the increased knowledge of economic relationship and the resulting improvement in policy. Emphasis on BHN related issues will address the problems of the poor within the developing countries.

MAJOR OUTPUTS: Economic research and policy guidance.

A.I.D. FINANCED INPUTS:

(\$ thousands)

Economic Research & Analysis FY 79 - 700

* This is an ongoing research program aimed at addressing current policy issues.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	901	403	498	Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	900	1,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,801	1,403	398	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	700			

**Activity and funding are partial continuation of prior reference.

TITLE Reimbursable Development Programs		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79	2,800*	LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Program p. 270		ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing
		CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75		ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To work with friendly countries to identify and design country-financed development programs as authorized under Sections 607 and 661 of the FAA.

Background and Progress to Date: A.I.D. strategy for expanding reimbursable development programs concentrates on a) promoting program opportunities through Technical Services Attaches assigned to principal developing regions; b) pursuing project opportunities stemming from host country desires to draw upon expertise of U.S. Government agencies; c) developing outreach capabilities on a worldwide basis through such mechanisms as: specialized technical presentations; market analyses; identification of appropriate public and private sector sources for specific development assistance needs; sponsorship of government conferences to promote U.S. technology transfers.

Four regional technical service attache positions were established and complete staffing is scheduled for FY 1978. In FY 1977 significant efforts were made to make countries aware of the availability of this program and to respond to specific requests to identify appropriate technologies. In FY 1977, 24 Section 661 promotional and project identification missions were performed in 14 countries.

Other Donors: No other donors are involved in A.I.D.-financed promotional and stimulative activities. Reimbursable projects are usually undertaken solely by a specific U.S. public or private entity although any purchasing country may employ a variety of sources of technical expertise. Project financing may be provided by a third country or multilateral institution.

FY 1979 Program: With four regional offices staffed and functioning in FY 1978, an increased level of effort employing strategies outlined above will be made in FY 1979 to promote a

broader range of development activities in reimbursable countries. In FY 1979, \$2.8 million is proposed from Functional Development Assistance accounts as follows: 1) Section 661 program promotion and stimulation - \$2.0 million; and 2) short-term funds for the reimbursable mechanism (fully reimbursable) and for the deferred payment mechanism (fully reimbursable with interest) - \$800,000.

* (Authority for an additional \$1.0 million is requested under Section 661 for personnel costs to be paid from the Operating Expenses Account.)

Beneficiaries: Ultimate beneficiaries of promotional and project identification activities and of projects financed under reimbursable and deferred payment mechanisms, are the countries purchasing development-oriented U.S. technology. Specific population elements affected vary from project to project.

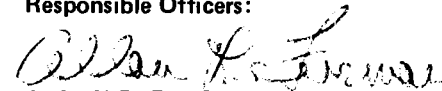
Major Outputs: All years: Increased development activities on a reimbursable basis in countries that can afford them. In FY 1977, 16 U.S. Government agencies were engaged in reimbursable projects in 40 countries with an estimated value of \$300 million. A significant new activity was initiated by A.I.D. in September 1977 to provide technical training for 1,000 Nigerian students over a two-year period at a cost of some \$20 million to the Nigerian Government.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Promotional Activities	2,000
Project Activities (reimbursable)	800
Total	2,800

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	
Through September 30, 1977	1,588	907	681
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	2,000	1,275	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	3,588	2,182	1,406
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,800	Continuing	Continuing

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

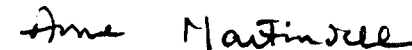
Responsible Officers:



ALLAN R. FURMAN

Acting Assistant Administrator

Bureau for Private and Development Cooperation



ANNE MARTINDELL

Director

Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Disasters, hitting with cruel regularity, threaten every country in the world. Ninety-five percent of disaster related deaths, however, occur in those countries which are least able to help themselves and the number of vulnerable people is increasing as populations expand. Since the first appropriation to aid foreign disaster victims in 1812, the United States has established a tradition of responding with compassion to requests for emergency help. Today, the provision of emergency relief is an integral component of this Administration's strategy on protecting human rights and meeting basic human needs abroad. The Agency for International Development coordinates the U.S. Government responses with those of other donor governments, international relief organizations, and voluntary agencies. Relief and technical assistance is made available bilaterally and multilaterally, as appropriate.

The results of disaster assistance programs are usually highly visible. The humanitarian concern of the American people has been reflected frequently in a positive way throughout the entire world. From 1964 to 1976, the United States provided \$1.6 billion in relief (including Food for Peace commodities) for 483 foreign disasters which killed 3.6 million people, affected 474 million, and caused property damage exceeding \$18 billion. During FY 77, emergency relief was provided following 26 disasters as follows:

Earthquakes	\$17,067,516	affecting 372,000 people
Droughts, famines	2,080,268	affecting 2,607,000 people
Epidemics	358,914	affecting 7,414 people
Floods, storms	157,076	affecting 1,016,280 people
Civil strife	1,447,752	affecting 189,291 people
Power shortage, accident	<u>570,982</u>	<u>affecting 515,224 people</u>
TOTAL	\$21,682,508	affecting 4,707,209 people

The accompanying table gives details on each disaster.

The United States is not alone in providing disaster assistance; many nations and organizations are traditional donors. In addition, international relief organizations are initiating programs in preparedness, especially in the developing countries. The United Nations Disaster Relief Office is carrying out preparedness activities in disaster prone countries and conducting training in the various regions. The League of Red Cross Societies conducts disaster preparedness programs worldwide with the participation of national member societies. The Pan American Health Organization is developing an Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Relief Coordination Unit. These international agencies are, however, primarily coordinators and have limited operational budgets. Canada, the United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, and Holland have national foreign disaster coordinators, and take leading roles in shaping the international disaster assistance effort. Twenty-six Other Donors responded following the earthquake in Romania in March 1977. Relief poured into Guatemala following the crushing earthquake of February 1976 from 52 Other Donors, 73 Red Cross Societies, and dozens of voluntary agencies and private contributors.

Emergency relief for manmade and natural disasters will continue to require most of the funds requested. Relief and rehabilitation costs, estimated at \$24.01 million for FY 79, will cover such relief supplies as tents, blankets, seeds, medicines, and in-country transport equipment; costs will also cover such specialized assistance as assessments made by epidemiologists, structural engineers and geologists.

Increasing emphasis will be placed on the problems of disasters before crises develop. Programs in disaster preparedness, prediction, and prevention will continue to be important elements of the program. Activities will continue in satellite sensing of flood prone areas to monitor incipient floods and in weather satellite surveillance for storm prediction and tracking. New and greatly expanded efforts will be made in monitoring climatic change patterns

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

and evaluating their effects on crop production, so early steps can be taken to mitigate famine. Drought prediction research will continue.

Innovative applications of existing technologies will continue to add to the quality of the U.S. foreign disaster assistance program. Computer technology, satellite communications, epidemiological breakthroughs, and imaginative shelter techniques will increase the effectiveness of the emergency relief operations. Remote sensing, seismic tiltmeters, telemetry of water flow and depth gauges, and constant surveillance through radar devices of disaster prone areas will strengthen the world's prediction capability.

TITLE Foreign Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation		FUNDS International Disaster Assistance		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 23,360		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing	
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs, Page 186		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 64	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing	

Purpose: To respond with emergency assistance to disaster stricken nations that request U.S. help following natural and manmade disasters.

Background and Progress to Date: Under this activity, the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance coordinates all U.S. Government response to major disasters throughout the world. Relief is often channeled through U.S. voluntary agencies and international relief organizations. From 1964 through 1976, United States provided \$1.6 billion in relief for 483 foreign disasters which killed 3.6 million, affected 474 million, and caused property damage exceeding \$18 billion. During FY 77, emergency relief was provided as follows:

Earthquakes	\$ 17,067,516	372,000 affected
Droughts, famines	2,080,268	2,607,000 affected
Epidemics	358,914	7,414 affected
Floods, storms	157,076	1,016,280 affected
Civil strife	1,447,752	189,291 affected
Others	570,982	515,224 affected
TOTAL	\$ 21,682,508	4,707,209 affected

Obligations against the disaster relief account have been increasing in recent years:

FY 74	\$ 2.5 million
FY 75	7.0 million
FY 76	20.0 million
FY 77	21.7 million

To fund adequate responses to disasters of a magnitude that would deplete this account (as Guatemala and Italy earthquakes of 1976), the Congress has passed special appropriations.

Other Donors: Close coordination is maintained with such major other donors as Canada, United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and the Netherlands, and with United Nations Disaster Relief Office and the League of Red Cross Societies. Most disaster relief efforts are international operations. In the relief operations of the Romania earthquake of March 1977, for example, 26 other donor governments made contributions, as did seven United Nations agencies and 86 international voluntary organizations and private donors.

FY 79 Program: The unpredictable nature and frequency of disasters render it impossible to determine the exact level of assistance. However, it is anticipated that funds will be used to cope with drought induced famine with the financing of such needs as transportation, seeds, pesticides, and fertilizers.

Beneficiaries: The victims of natural and manmade disasters throughout the world.

Major Outputs: Based upon past experience, assistance will most probably include tents, cots, blankets, medical commodities, medical care, shelter materials, seeds, fertilizers, agricultural implements, and transportation costs. Cash grants through such international relief organizations engaged in disaster relief as the International Committee of the Red Cross will also be made.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	(\$ thousands) FY 79
Emergency relief supplies and specialized services	\$ 23,360

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	70,630	51,150	19,480	Based upon experience during FY 77: Department of Defense; Center for Disease Control; Bureau of Reclamation; U.S. Geological Survey; National Bureau of Standards; National Aeronautics and Space Administration; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	16,660	36,140	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	87,290	87,290	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	23,360	-	-	

TITLE Regional Disaster Supply Stockpiles		FUNDS International Disaster Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 650		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78, Interregional Programs, Page 187	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 68	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: Properly maintained regional stockpiles of disaster relief supplies overseas.

Background and Progress to Date: Since 1968, when A.I.D. established the first four small worldwide regional stockpiles of relief material for use in foreign disasters, they have saved countless lives while also reducing airlift costs by permitting rapid local delivery of initial needs for medicines, tents, blankets, and other common use items. Stockpile commodities are pre-positioned via surface shipping at U.S. military installations at Panama; Leghorn, Italy; and Guam, and at a commercial warehouse facility in Singapore. All four stockpiles are located near disaster prone regions. Since the inception of the stockpiles, tents, blankets, cots, medical supplies and various other common use relief items have been distributed from A.I.D. stockpiles to disaster sites by the most expeditious means, shortening response time, saving lives and cutting costs.

Other Donors: The U.S. Government is the only known donor which maintains disaster relief stockpiles in foreign locations. A.I.D. provides stockpile inventory data to the United Nations Disaster Relief Office for coordination purposes.

FY 79 Program: A.I.D. will continue expanding the stockpiles to increase savings of time and money. Management of the inventories will be supported by a computerized system of control. Historical utilization data will be used to refine the numbers and types of items appropriate for each region.

Beneficiaries: Those individuals whose communities will be stricken by natural and manmade disasters.

Major Outputs: Timely and cost effective distribution of critical supplies to disaster victims.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	(\$ thousands) FY 79
Warehousing and Maintenance costs	\$ 200
Increased Inventory of Common-use Items	150
Addition of New Items	200
Development of Automated Inventory Controls	100
TOTAL	\$ 650

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	3232	2911	321	Crown Warehouse Corp. (Singapore) U.S. Department of Defense (Panama, Leghorn, Guam) Sears Roebuck & Company
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	650	1171		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	4082	4082	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	850	-	-	

TITLE Disaster Related Applied Research		FUNDS International Disaster Assistance		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		FY 79 600		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78, Interregional Programs, Page 189		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76		ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing		ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: The beneficial application of the world's technology to international disaster prediction, preparedness, planning, relief and rehabilitation.

Background and Progress to Date: Under this project, the most serious problem areas of international disaster assistance are addressed through research activities which identify technologies suitable for their resolution. A valuable spin-off is that it applies the existing technologies utilized by other U.S. Government agencies to international disaster assistance needs. For example, under this project the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is developing a portable communications terminal to speed assessment of needs at the site. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is developing techniques to project crop yields in the Sahel and in the Caribbean. The U.S. Geological Survey is applying satellite imagery to flood prediction and seismic monitoring to earthquake damage prevention. The National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences is studying the improvement of disaster assessment and monitoring for relief and preparedness programs. New applications of sciences and technologies will emphasize sustained high quality, rather than large quantity, of U.S. relief.

Other Donors: There are no significant other donor programs seeking to apply technologies across the board to disaster problems.

FY 79 Program: A computer system will be further refined to shorten emergency response time. Certain technologies will be selectively applied to specific problems. For example, we plan to demonstrate the value of the river flood prediction activity and the seismic building code activity as models in other high

risk countries. The National Bureau of Standards can help Fiji apply seismic data to building construction codes for earthquake damage prevention. This program may have broad application in other seismic areas. Work will continue in developing quicker and cheaper emergency shelter acceptable to different cultures, and faster disaster communications systems.

Beneficiaries: The poorer members of vulnerable populations who would have become victims of natural and manmade disasters.

Major Outputs: Increased use worldwide of technological and scientific developments in mitigating effects of disasters.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	(\$ thousands) FY 79
Identification of technological applications	\$ 200
Emergency shelter development	50
Flood prediction and damage assessment	150
Developing criteria for seismic building codes	100
Developing portable disaster communications pack	25
Applications of computer to disaster assistance	70
TOTAL	\$ 600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES National Academy of Sciences, Cornell University, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, U.S. Geological Survey, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Bureau of Standards, Corps of Engineers, Natick Development Center of U.S. Army
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	892	385	507	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	600	1107		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1492	1492	-	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	600	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

TITLE International Training - Disaster Preparedness and Technical Assistance		FUNDS International Disaster Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 350		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78, Interregional Programs, Page 188	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 70	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To strengthen the capabilities of disaster prone developing countries to respond to natural and manmade disasters.

Background and Progress to Date: Many developing countries lack the administrative apparatus and technical skills to prepare for natural and manmade disasters, estimate emergency relief requirements, and coordinate internal and external assistance. A.I.D. has provided technical assistance to disaster prone developing countries through this continuing project. The International Disaster Preparedness Seminar, started in 1969 with five participants and presently attended by 25, has trained 132 high level disaster officials from 43 countries and one regional organization. Most disaster prone countries recognize that they have a responsibility to their own population and have made progress in contingency planning. Technical assistance has been provided to 18 countries in the development of national disaster plans, mass evacuation plans, in-country training, and the passage of disaster supportive legislation. The sixth annual conference with representatives of 18 voluntary agencies working in foreign disaster relief was held in November 1977 focussing on contingency planning for effective in-country systems for delivery of relief supplies to victims.

Other Donors: Project implementation is coordinated with other international preparedness programs, principally those of the United Nations Disaster Relief Office and the League of Red Cross Societies.

FY 79 Program: Foreign disaster managers will be trained in the annual International Disaster Preparedness Seminar, and regional seminars will be held. Technical assistance will be provided to requesting countries in preparing national plans and supportive

legislation, and improving present emergency programs. U.S. voluntary agencies will be increasingly involved in contingency planning for disasters in countries where they have programs. Technologies in prediction, warning and relief will be made available where they can be applied to reduce suffering.

Beneficiaries: The victims of natural and manmade disasters who are most in need of assistance.

Major Outputs: To train disaster assistance professionals, to help develop disaster assistance organizations, and to provide technical assistance in such disaster related fields as earthquake monitoring.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Seven week International Disaster Preparedness Seminar for 30 participants, regional seminars	\$ 135
Disaster preparedness commodities, e.g., tilt-meters, stream gauges, demonstration equipment	100
Voluntary Agency seminar, training of Mission Disaster Relief Officers at U.S. Embassies, administrative costs	<u>115</u>
TOTAL	\$ 350

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	560	484	76	NONE
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	350	426		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	910	910	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	350	-	-	

TITLE Resources Support Service Agreement		FUNDS International Disaster Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78, Interregional Programs, Page 191	FY 79 40	LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing	
NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 74	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To provide the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance with the capability to respond to the medical requirements of the U.S. international disaster assistance program.

Background and Progress to Date: Professional medical advice is needed in preparing for, assessing, and responding to disasters. Since 1970, the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance has utilized the services of a medical officer on a full time basis. This officer has been provided under a Resources Support Service Agreement (RASA) with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW). Activities under this agreement include:

- medical matters involved in all types of natural and manmade disasters needing assistance such as epidemiologists, burn specialists, specialized hospitals;
- epidemiological surveillance and disease control;
- guidance on regional stockpiles of medical supplies;
- liaison with HEW: Center for Disease Control; and
- liaison with the worldwide medical community.

This resource has been essential to the quick and effective responses to such recent disasters as the outbreak of Ebola fever in Zaire and Sudan, civil strife in Lebanon which interrupted medical supply to hospitals, the cholera epidemic in the Middle East, a typhoid outbreak in Ecuador, and an accidental oil fire at a school in Bolivia.

Other Donors: Other bilateral donors do not have full time medical advisors on international disaster operations. The Pan

American Health Organization is developing a full time Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Relief Coordination Unit.

FY 79 Program: Specialized medical expertise will be applied to the emergency phase of epidemics and other disasters which cause health problems. Epidemiological controls will continue after the emergency phase to prevent the spread of communicable disease. A medical surveillance system will monitor incipient disasters.

Beneficiaries: Injured and threatened victims of disasters throughout the world.


Major Outputs: An increased application of medical science and associated technologies to the prediction, prevention, and preparedness for natural disasters and to medical relief of victims of natural and manmade disasters.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Services of a medical officer	40

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	166	166	-	Department of Health, Education and Welfare (Office of International Health)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	40	40	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	206	206	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	40	-	-	

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

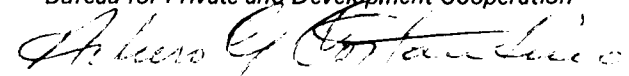
Responsible Officers:



ALLAN R. FURMAN

Acting Assistant Administrator

Bureau for Private and Development Cooperation



ARTURO G. COSTANTINO

Director

Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

PROGRAM SUMMARY					CP 79-10
(In millions of dollars)					
FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimated	FY 1979 Authorization Request	FY 1979 Appropriation Request	FY 1979 Program Request	
\$19.8	\$23.75			\$8.0	

The American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) program provides grants to private U.S. non-profit organizations that have founded or sponsored American schools and hospitals abroad to assist them in demonstrating to foreign nationals American ideas and practices in education and medicine.

Despite mounting costs and the increasing difficulty of obtaining financial support from private sources, American schools and hospitals overseas continue to meet all or most of their operating costs from tuition, fees and private contributions.

The request for FY 1979 is \$8 million.

As in the past, grants for operating assistance will continue to be given a lower priority than grants for capital improvements. The few institutions requiring operating assistance will be further encouraged to increase their self-sufficiency.

Areas of Concern

American University in Cairo, Egypt

The institution most dependent on ASHA assistance is the American University in Cairo. Over 60 percent of its operating costs are met from U.S.-owned Egyptian Pounds. The survival of the University beyond the next few years will depend upon one of the following:

1. The replenishment of AUC's Pound endowment and resumption of its endowment investment program, suspension of which continues pending a GAO review.

2. Yearly appropriations for AUC for the indefinite future if a negative decision is made for 1 above.
3. A new, unidentified non-U.S. Government source of support.

American University in Beirut, Lebanon (AUB)

The largest single recipient of Section 214 assistance has been AUB. Operating assistance was reduced from an average of \$6 million each year during the 1970's to \$5 million in FY 1977 in view of negative Congressional opinion regarding the high annual subsidy to AUB. In FY 1977, ASHA assistance met 18% of AUB's operating expenses. Despite increases in tuition and private contributions AUB's indebtedness has grown, principally as a result of inflation and the war in Lebanon. Continued assistance, at a reduced but undetermined level, will be necessary for the survival of AUB.

Assistance to Institutions in Israel

By country, the greatest number of institutions assisted are in Israel. A total of 59 grants to American sponsoring groups were made for the benefit of 34 institutions in Israel since 1970 for a total of \$40.3 million (7 in FY 1977 for a total of \$4.6 million). Apart from the Hadassah Medical Center, the Feinberg Graduate School of the Weizmann Institute and Shaare Zedek Hospital, assistance has been primarily for construction of dormitories and classrooms for academic and vocational secondary schools throughout Israel. Applications for institutions in Israel continue to equal or exceed appropriated funds for the program world-wide.

TITLE American Schools and Hospitals Abroad		FUNDS American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 8,000	LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing	
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Interregional Programs p. 242	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79 159	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: The objectives of the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) program are to ensure that selected institutions overseas reflect the best in American education and medicine and thereby demonstrate the capacity of Americans to effectively serve youth and those in need of medical care.

Grants under Section 214 supplement preponderantly private income, in most cases to renovate or replace obsolete buildings, to provide modern medical, classroom, library and dormitory facilities, and to furnish needed medical, scientific and teaching equipment.

Geographic Dispersion of the ASHA program

Consistent with Congressional intent, A.I.D. has diversified the ASHA program geographically in recent years. In FY 1970, when the Appropriations Act made line item appropriations by institutions, 95% of ASHA funds were granted to 13 institutions in the Near East (Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, and Turkey). In FY 1977, 50% of ASHA's funds were granted to 18 institutions outside the Near East. Despite greater dispersion each year since 1970, the need for improvement remains as half of ASHA's funds in FY 1977 went to 9 institutions in the Near East, 1 regional University in Lebanon, 7 institutions in Israel, and 1 hospital in Istanbul, Turkey.

Consistent with diversification, grants in recent years have been made for the construction of new libraries and related facilities at Sogang University in Korea, Lingnan College in Hong Kong, Damavand College in Iran, and Silliman University in the Philippines.

Grants were made for equipment and new classrooms and workshops at the Working Boys' Center in Quito, Ecuador, to demonstrate how academic and vocational education can be provided to children from the most disadvantaged families who, but for the Center, would have no marketable skills.

Assistance has continued for procurement of equipment at the Escuela Agricola Panamericana in Honduras to advance the level of agricultural education in Central America.

Equipment, facilities and support have been provided to upgrade and demonstrate modern medical practices where they do not exist or need substantial improvement, e.g. in rural Guatemala at Hospital de la Familia, in central Zaire at the Good Shepherd Hospital, in Italy at the American Center for Children, in Thailand at the Bangkok Adventist Hospital, and in the Caribbean and South America at the Project HOPE Schools of Health Sciences operated by the People-to-People Health Foundation.

FY 1979 Program: As of November 1, 1977, request for assistance in FY 1979 exceed \$40 million for institutions in 23 countries. To the extent possible, every effort will be made to continue diversification of the program and to assist institutions of merit.

Beneficiaries: Students and medical patients at 42 institutions in 22 countries.

Major Outputs: Improved capability of insitutions to demonstrate American educational and medical ideas and practices.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
Construction, equipment and other support.	FY 79 8,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	
Through September 30, 1977			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978			
Estimated through September 30, 1978			
		Future Year Obligations	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979		Estimated Total Cost	

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

Responsible Officer:



CHARLES WILLIAM MAYNES

Assistant Secretary

Bureau of International Organization Affairs

Department of State

International Organizations
and Programs

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

(In thousands of dollars)

	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Estimated</u>	<u>Proposed</u>
<u>United Nations Programs.</u>			
<u>Developmental Technical Assistance</u>			
UN Development Program (UNDP)	100,060 <u>1/</u>	115,000	133,000
UN Capital Development Fund	-	2,000	2,000
FAO Post Harvest Losses Fund	-	-	3,000
FAO World Food Program (FAO/WFP)	1,500	1,500	2,000
<u>Humanitarian Needs</u>			
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	20,000	25,000	35,000
UN International Year of the Child (IYC)	250	-	1,000
UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)	66,700 <u>2/</u>	42,500 <u>2/</u>	52,000
UN Decade for Women	-	3,000	2,000
UN Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO)	250	250	250
<u>International Scientific Cooperation</u>			
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	2,000	2,000	2,000
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	9,000	10,000	12,000
UN Environmental Program (UNEP)	10,000	10,000	10,000
UNESCO World Heritage Trust Fund	270	-	300
<u>Education and Training</u>			
UN Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa (UNETPSA)	50	1,000	1,000
UN Institute for Namibia	250	500	500
UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)	400	500	500
UN University (UNU)	-	-	7,500
<u>Organization of American States (OAS)</u>			
Special Multilateral Fund (SMF)	(7,000)	(7,000)	(7,300)
Special Development Assistance Fund (SDAF)	(6,300)	(6,100)	(6,300)
Special Projects Fund (Mar del Plata)	(3,700)	(3,300)	(3,000)
Inter-American Export Promotion Fund (CIPE)	(500)	(600)	(400)
Special Cultural Account	-	(500)	(500)
<u>Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) 4/</u>	-	-	(600)
Total	225,482 <u>5/</u>	230,750 <u>5/</u>	282,150

- 1) Includes \$60,000 added by Advice of Program change, September 6, 1977.
 - 2) FY 1977 UNRWA appropriation allocated \$48.7 million to calendar 1977 and \$18 million to calendar 1976 UNRWA budgets. FY 1978 appropriation was accompanied by provision for Congressional study and consideration of supplemental FY 1978 funding.
 - 3) OAS 1977 contributions were allocated on basis of FY 76 transitional quarter and regular FY 77 appropriations.
 - 4) CENTO programs transferred from Near Est Programs to IO&P in FY 79.
 - 5) Appropriations for FY 77 (\$228 million) and FY 78 (\$231.750 million) included contributions of \$2.5 million and \$1 million respectively to the UN Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Explorations.
- Other differences result from small contributions notified by Advices of Program changes.

Note: IO and P project date sheets are found in Annex A IO&P Section.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

PROGRAM SUMMARY CP 79-10				
<i>(In millions of dollars)</i>				
FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimated	FY 1979 Authorization Request	FY 1979 Appropriation Request	FY 1979 Program Request
228	231	282.15	282.15	282.15

The United States has two specific objectives in proposing increased contributions to the UN and OAS voluntary programs.

The first is to strengthen our financial and policy support for multilateral cooperation in delivering vitally needed human skills tailored to the specific needs of individual developing economies and in progressing on other problems of interest to the U.S. and the international community. Although capital and natural resources are essential, developing countries cannot progress without expert people working on their individual problems in economic planning, health, education, transportation, communications and so forth. Chronic scarcity of these skills is an essential element in defining the term, less developed. Through the UN and OAS programs, the United States joins with other nations to provide them.

The second purpose is to respond positively through the UN system itself to the developing countries' long term assistance needs. As with resources provided by the international financial institutions, multilateral technical assistance programs are financed by the international community and are available to all developing nations regardless of political circumstances. This strengthens the principle of multilateral cooperative action to deal with problems and reinforces our relations within the United Nations, especially with the developing countries.

Since World War Two the United States has led the international community in addressing squarely many of the major global problems bearing on human existence. Key examples include the intransigence of underdevelopment, the scarcity of managerial and technical

skills, the deterioration of the environment, waste and maldistribution of food, nuclear proliferation and the special problems of women and children. Taken together the development, humanitarian, scientific and educational programs to which the United States contributes voluntarily, reflect the scale and complexity of these problems. Moreover, their number and variety reflect the diversity of the world society.

The total U.S. contribution to these organizations and programs constitutes a comprehensive and affirmative U.S. action to deal constructively through multilateral cooperation with a broad range of long term international problems. These problems and the individual programs dealing with them can be grouped and considered in several categories each reflecting a general set of U.S. concerns and interests.

The first is the delivery of scarce specialized human skills to developing countries through technical assistance provided by the UN Development Program, the UN Capital Development Fund, and the FAO Post Harvest Losses Fund. This group also includes the UN Associate Experts Program and the FAO World Food Program.

The second major problem area is meeting the humanitarian needs of major groups of people deprived of minimum welfare through circumstances beyond their control. The largest programs in this category are the UN Children's Fund (and the closely related UN Year of the Child) and the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian refugees (UNRWA). In addition the contributions are proposed to the UN Decade for Women and the UN Disaster Relief Organization.

The third problem area concerns meeting specialized needs for education and training. The UN Educational and Training Program for South Africa (UNETPSA) and the UN Institute for Namibia help southern Africans deprived of educational opportunities in their minority ruled territories. The UN University and the UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) execute specialized educational and research programs within the UN system.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

The fourth grouping consists of programs promoting international scientific cooperation in the fields of meteorology, nuclear research, environment and cultural presentation.

A fifth category consists of the geographically oriented cooperative programs of the Organization of American States. These help meet specific developmental and cultural needs in Latin America .

NOTES

PROGRAM: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS (IO & P) ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE UN Development Program (UNDP)		FUNDS International Organizations and Programs		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 133,000		LIFE OF PROJECT *	
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 IO and P CP: pp 5-9		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 66	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *	

Purpose: To support UNDP's program of grant technical assistance to developing countries.

Background and Progress to Date: Founded in 1966, UNDP is a voluntary fund which finances the world's largest multilateral program of grant technical assistance. UN specialized agencies such as FAO and WHO are its executing agents through which UNDP provides assistance and advisory services for institution-building, investment feasibility studies, resource investigations and economic planning. Now funding technical assistance projects in over 140 countries, UNDP enlists and organizes on a large scale the financial and human resources of the international community. Through its ability to draw on a broad range of skills, UNDP can meet technical assistance requirements on a comprehensive, multi-disciplinary basis. UNDP's five-year programming concept encourages and carries out a medium-range, coherent approach to development. In the field, UNDP coordination increases the effectiveness of multilateral and bilateral assistance. UNDP pre-investment surveys and related programs stimulate developing country receptivity and investor interest in the expansion of production and employment through private investment.

During its First Programming Cycle (1972-1976), UNDP funded \$1.6 billion in projects in over 140 countries and territories. During the Second Cycle (1977-81) \$2.5 billion has been projected. UNDP increasingly stresses practical agricultural and industrial projects and economic expertise to build institutions crucial to growth. These efforts provide a basis for future investment and increased technological self-reliance and help people meet their basic needs for goods and services. Moreover, UNDP activities reflect the sectoral emphasis favored by the U.S. About 28 percent of total funding is devoted to agriculture and 16 percent to industry, while 11 percent is in education, science and

technology, and about 6 percent in health.

The allocations of funds for the Second Cycle (1977-81) show a very substantial shift to the poorer countries. The share going to nations with an annual GNP per capita of \$400 will be nearly 70% compared with one-half in the First Cycle. Wealthier countries are being encouraged to withdraw from net recipient status. The U.S. has been UNDP's major proponent and supporter, has always filled the Administrator's post (now former Congressman Bradford Morse) and has led in urging management reforms.

Other Donors: As a proportion of total contributions, U.S. contributions to UNDP have declined substantially. In 1966 the U.S. provided 37% of total UNDP funding which declined to about 30% through 1973. The contributions for FY 1976, 1977 and 1979 average about 20% of total contributions. For 1977, other major donors include Sweden: \$58 million; Canada: \$32 million; Norway: \$28 million; Denmark: \$4.5 million; Germany: \$39 million; and the UK: \$34 million.

FY 79 Program: The detailed UNDP 1979 program is not yet available. However, total program expenditures for 1978 are projected at \$405 million.

Beneficiaries: People and governments of developing nations.

Major Outputs: A universally accessible program of developmental technical assistance.

A.I.D. FY 79 Funding: \$133 million.

* Annual voluntary contribution subject to Congressional approval.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,292,160	1,292,160	--	None
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	115,000	115,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,407,160	1,407,160	--	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	133,000	*	*	

TITLE UN Capital Development Fund (CDF)		FUNDS International Organizations and Programs		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
		PRIOR REFERENCE None **		FY 79 2,000	LIFE OF PROJECT cont. *
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78 **	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *
					ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *

Purpose: To help support a multilateral program to provide capital for small projects utilizing appropriate technology which cannot qualify for funding from larger international lenders.

Background and Progress to Date: Established in 1966 to combine humanitarian services with grass-roots assistance to the poor, this Fund promotes the productivity of small farmers and businessmen in developing countries.

In 1973, the UNDP Governing Council, directed the CDF to concentrate on small-scale grant projects designed to benefit low-income groups in the least developed countries. Since then, the staff of the Fund was reorganized and energized and contributions have increased substantially. Project requests and approvals have increased rapidly in 1975 and 1976. By August 1976, a total of 30 projects in 15 countries had been approved, with an estimated cost of \$21.4 million. Many of the commitments were in the Sahelian region of Africa. The emphasis is on rural areas. Preferred projects have a strong self-help component and are designed to improve institutions and living standards of lower income groups. Examples are contributions to local credit institutions for funding small scale industries and agricultural projects to improve water supply, housing and health facilities. As of August 1977, \$55 million in projects were proposed and pending approval.

Other Donors: Major contributors to the CDF are the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, India and Yugoslavia. Total Contributions and pledges through 1977 have reached \$46.8 million, of which \$33 million was committed to 44 projects in 20 countries. A U.S. contribution of \$2 million would represent about 4% of total contributions.

FY 79 Program: CDF will carry out those projects which will have been approved in 1977 and 1978 for implementation in the rural areas of developing countries.

Beneficiaries: Small farmer, entrepreneurs and the rural populations of least developed countries.

Major Outputs: The proposed contribution in FY 1979 of \$2 million would increase the CDF's ability to carry out innovative programs and extend geographically its activities to benefit the poorer groups in the least developed countries. This coincides with our Basic Human Needs Strategy since its activities are specifically aimed at the poorest people within these countries. Our contribution will encourage other donors to contribute to the Fund or raise the level of their contribution.

A.I.D. FY 1979 Funding: \$2 million voluntary contribution.

* Annual voluntary contribution subject to Congressional approval.

** FY 78 funding at Congressional initiative.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	NONE
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	2,000	2,000	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	2,000	2,000	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,000	*	*	

TITLE Food and Agriculture Organization Post-Harvest Losses		FUNDS International Organizations and Programs		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 3,000		LIFE OF PROJECT *
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *

Purpose: To contribute to the creation of a UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) pilot program to spearhead international efforts to reduce post-harvest food losses (PHL) in the developing countries by 50% by 1985.

Background: Following a recommendation by Secretary Kissinger to the Seventh Special Session of the United Nation General Assembly in 1975, the FAO has proposed the establishment of a \$10 million program to attain 50% reduction of post-harvest food losses in developing countries by 1985. Success would mean a significant improvement in the developing country food situation. Possible savings in cereals alone could reach 76 million tons, half the projected LDC grain deficit for that year, or \$7.5 billion. More important, it would mean food for hundreds of millions of people who may well otherwise go hungry. Much of the technology needed to reduce post-harvest losses is already available; the constraints facing the developing nations are lack of information, of infrastructure, and of finance. The proposed program will focus on: (1) assessing losses, (2) coordinating and executing research, development, and information programs, and (3) conducting training. FAO's program is envisaged as a spearhead effort that would eventually attract increased national and international attention and funds to the problem. Ultimately the reduction of post-harvest food loss depends on comprehensive national efforts. FAO leadership will minimize duplication of effort, make the best use of scarce manpower, and adopt uniform standards and approaches to the problem on a world-wide basis.

Other Donors: The program has attracted significant support from other major FAO donors, among them Canada,

France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, and the Nordic countries. The initial funding level of \$10 million is virtually assured.

FY 1979 Program: For the U.S., a \$3 million cash contribution to the FAO Post-Harvest Loss fund.

Beneficiaries: This will benefit both the small farmer producer/consumer as well as other poor and hungry individuals for whom there will be additional foodstocks available. Also, because of more local production available for distribution, import needs will be reduced, with consequent foreign exchange savings for the developing countries.

Major Outputs: Simple, direct-action projects of short duration (1-1/2 - 2 years) for providing facilities, training, and research, to be implemented in LDC pilot areas and expanded or repeated elsewhere, with the overall aim of stimulating further action and investment to reduce post-harvest losses of staple foods.

AID FY 79 Funding: \$3 million

*While this \$3 million contribution is for the initial post-harvest loss program fund, additional contributions may be desirable if this initiative can successfully mobilize greater national efforts.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	3,000	*	*	

PROGRAM: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS (IO AND P) ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE World Food Program (WFP)		FUNDS International Organizations and Programs		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
				FY 79 2,000	LIFE OF PROJECT *	
NUMBER	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 CP IO & P pp. 22-23	FY '63	FY *	OF PROJECT *	

Purpose:

To provide food aid for economic and social development and emergencies worldwide. This contribution is for administrative and other cash costs of the program.

Background and Progress to Date:

The WFP was established in 1963 for the purpose of using food aid for economic development in LDC's and for emergency assistance. Through March 1977, some \$2.2 billion in commodities and cash has been used for development projects, largely in the form of food-for-work projects, while \$250 million was devoted to emergency food aid. Current commitments for development projects are at the rate of \$350 million and for emergencies \$45 million. In addition the Program has distributed \$140 million in commodities and shipping costs entrusted to it by donor countries under the Food Aid Convention of 1971.

The Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programs, which gives WFP its overall policy guidance, also has responsibility within the UN system to formulate recommendations for making international food aid more effective.

Other Donors:

The United States over the years has contributed 33% of WFP's resources. Its biennial contribution, however, has fallen progressively from a high of 50% in 1963/1965 to just over 23% in 1979/1980 (or \$220 million). Other major donors and their percentage contribution to WFP's cumulative resources are: Canada (26.1%), the Federal Republic of Germany (4.6%) and Sweden (2.7%). The Saudi Arabia contribution is now at the rate of \$50 million per biennium. The European Economic Community also has begun making large annual commitments to WFP.

Beneficiaries:

The three stated objectives of the Program are to carry out social and economic development projects, to meet emergency food needs, and to provide assistance in preschool and school children's feeding. The Program operates under instructions to devote 75% of its development resources to least developed or most seriously affected (MSA) countries. The United States supports these priorities in the allocation of its contributed resources by the Program. As of March 1977 projects had been authorized for 88 countries worldwide.

Major Outputs:

This contribution specially supports WFP administration and distribution costs.

A.I.D. FY 79 Funding: \$2 million

* Annual voluntary contribution subject to Congressional approval.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	24,100	24,100	0	NONE
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	1,500	1,500		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	25,600	25,600	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,000	*	*	

TITLE UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)		FUNDS International Organization and Programs		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 35,000		LIFE OF PROJECT *	
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 CP I.O.&P pp 13,14		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 46	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *	

Purpose: The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) is charged with concentrating on the long-range welfare and development of children in developing countries while retaining a capability and mission of dealing with emergency situations.

Background: Founded in 1946 to help destitute children in Europe in the aftermath of World War II, UNICEF evolved from an emergency fund into one aimed at permanently improving the lot of children. This aim combines humanitarian interest in the plight of children with a positive contribution to the social and economic development of the LDC's. Working closely with governments as well as with bilateral and other multilateral international organizations, UNICEF seeks to integrate all activities which affect children and to insure the provision of the benefits of a coordinated program of such basic services as maternal and child health (including family planning), safe water, proper nutrition, formal and non-formal education, social services, and simple technology to help village mothers. Special emphasis is placed on a systematic approach to the infant and young child with a focus in recent years on children in urban slums as well as those in rural areas. Financed entirely by voluntary contributions, public and private, UNICEF expects total revenue in 1978 of \$165 million with a further goal established by the UN of \$200 million for 1979. The organization is respected throughout the world for its apolitical nature and good management.

Other donors: Major contributors include the United States, Sweden, the Netherlands, Canada, Switzerland, the UK, Germany, Norway, and Japan. Total contributions and pledges through 1977 from all sources are expected to be \$152 million. UNICEF expects to spend upwards of \$150 million. The U.S. contribution of \$20 million for 1977 represents about 17.8 percent of total government contributions.

FY 1979 Program: The proposed contribution in FY 1979 of \$35 million will dramatically increase UNICEF's ability to meet the \$200 million goal. It will assist in meeting the needs of the poorest people, more than one billion of them, through planning and design of services for children, delivery of supplies and equipment, and training of much-needed personnel in some 110 countries. UNICEF is a UN activity which admirably fits into the U.S. strategy of Basic Human Needs.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate beneficiaries are hundreds of millions of children in the developing world who, regardless of race, creed or color are impartially helped by UNICEF.

A.I.D. FY 1979 Funding: \$35 million

* Annual voluntary contribution subject to Congressional approval.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,212,160	1,212,160	-	NONE
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	25,000	25,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,237,160	1,237,160	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	35,000	*	*	

TITLE International Year of the Child		FUNDS International Organizations and Programs	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program change, 9/7/77	FY 79 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,250	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 79
NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	

Purpose: To encourage all countries to review their programs for children and to mobilize support for them, to heighten awareness of children's special needs, to promote recognition of the vital link between children's programs and economic and social progress, and to spur practical measures to benefit children. These objectives apply to children in all countries.

Background: At its 31st Session in 1976 the UN General Assembly designated 1979 as the International Year of the Child. It named the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) as the lead agency for coordinating all activities in connection with the IYC and established a separate voluntary fund to support the coordination and assist in the activities. A small secretariat has been created in New York and Geneva for this purpose. At least \$4.2 million will be needed during the period 1977-1980. The secretariat will provide technical guidance and furnish general informational materials. There will be no world conference or plan of action but rather attention will focus on national efforts.

Other Donors: The principal contributors thus far have been the Netherlands, Norway, UK, the United States, Iran, Canada, India, and the Philippines. Total contributions and pledges through 1977 are in excess of \$2.4 million. The United States contributed \$250,000 in FY 1977. A final U.S. contribution of \$1 million is sought for FY 1979.

FY 1979 Program: The proposed contribution for FY 1979 will materially assist the IYC Secretariat to carry out its functions of information, stimulation of action, and guidance to governments and private groups in both the industrialized and developing countries. It will also coordinate the

efforts of all governments and provide a medium for interchange of information on the activities of the IYC.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries will be children in every country of the world, including the United States, who are expected to profit from the attention focused on them and their problems with a view to bettering their existence.

A.I.D. FY 1979 Funding: \$1 million.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	250	250	-	None
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	250	250		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	None	1,250	

TITLE UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA)		FUNDS International Organizations and Programs		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 52,000			LIFE OF PROJECT *
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 CP I.O. and P. pp 10-12		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 49	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *	

Purpose: To help support UNRWA's program of relief services and educational and training programs for the Palestinian refugees.

Background and Progress to date: Established in 1949, UNRWA provides food, housing, schooling and health services to registered refugees of the 1948-49 Arab-Israeli conflict, and, on a temporary and limited basis, certain services to persons displaced as a result of the 1967 hostilities. As of December 31, 1976 the refugee population registered with UNRWA numbered approximately 1,684,000 of which 828,000 were receiving rations from UNRWA. UNRWA is also attempting to cope with the effects of the June 1967 war when approximately 250,000 persons living as refugees on the Jordanian West Bank fled to the East Bank when the West Bank was occupied by Israel. In addition, recent developments in Lebanon have vastly complicated UNRWA's responsibilities in that country.

When first created, UNRWA concentrated its activities in the fields of relief and health. Since the early 1960s, emphasis has been placed on the education and vocational training program. This activity now absorbs nearly half of the Agency's budget and constitutes its largest single program. About 288,000 children are in primary and lower secondary UNRWA/UNESCO schools and 4,400 trainees in vocational and teacher training classes. In addition, UNRWA funded college scholarships in 1976/1977.

UNRWA procures and distributes 824,000 basic rations each month. Health care, provided with WHO professional assistance, is made available to all refugees requiring medical attention. Special emphasis is placed on preventive medicine and maternal and child care programs. UNRWA officials have attempted to meet the relief requirements of those refugees caught up in the recent Lebanese hostilities through the relocation of education, administrative, health, and food program facilities.

Reconstruction of facilities destroyed in the fighting will be undertaken after order has been restored in the area.

The United States believes that UNRWA's support for the Palestinian refugees contributes to the long term effort to achieve a permanent Middle East settlement. It is especially important now in creating a negotiating atmosphere. This will require relative stability in the region. Maintenance of refugees' basic welfare is key to achieving that stability.

Other Donors: Other countries continue to support UNRWA strongly. Of the 1977 total financial needs, EEC countries provided 23 percent with the U.K. (\$6 million) and West Germany (\$3.2 million) the largest contributors. Other major contributors included Canada (\$3.7 million), Japan (\$6 million), and Sweden (\$8 million). The OPEC nations provided \$5.3 million with Saudi Arabia providing \$3.2 million.

FY 1979 Program: In late 1977 UNRWA faces an \$11 million deficit which will require reduction of rations and other services. Unless increased support is forthcoming in 1978, programs will have to be reduced further. The FY 1978 UNRWA request was for \$52 million. The Congress reduced the authorization to \$42.5 million and directed that a Congressional study be made of U.S. policy toward and contributions to UNRWA. Depending on its outcome, the Report stated that the Congress would then consider additional FY 1978 funding. The proposed \$52 million contribution will constitute somewhat less than 35 percent of the total expenditures UNRWA has estimated for 1979.

Beneficiaries: Palestinian refugees registered with UNRWA.

AID FY 79 Funding: \$52 million.

* Annual contribution subject to Congressional approval.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	702,673	702,673		None
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	42,500	42,500		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	745,173	745,173		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	52,000	*	*	

PROGRAM: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS IO and P **ACTIVITY DATA SHEET**

CP 79-05

TITLE UN Decade for Women		FUNDS International Organizations and Programs	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 2,000		LIFE OF PROJECT *
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change dated May 19, 1977	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *

Purpose

To help support programs for the advancement of women in education, employment, vocational and technical training, family planning and responsible parenthood, nutrition and other areas.

Background and Progress to Date

The Voluntary Fund for the Decade for Women provides funds to further the various programs of the Decade for Women, primarily, the World Plan of Action, produced at the World Conference of the International Women's Year. Since the Conference, regional plans of action have been developed in Asia, Africa and Latin America. A Plan for West Asia will be developed in February 1978, to be implemented by the UN Regional Economic Commission for West Asia. The United Nations has also approved funding and has recruited an American Development Specialist to plan for the initial development of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women to be located in Teheran and to assist with Decade programs of the UN Center for Social and Humanitarian Affairs in New York. Governments have pledged \$1,600,000 for development of the Institute. The Center for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, located in UNESA, New York, has increased distribution of materials concerning the Decade and implementation of the regional plans and has provided preliminary organizational guidance for the International Institute for Research and Training in Teheran.

Other Donors

At the Pledging Conference held in November 1977, \$3,301,000 was pledged to the Voluntary Fund and \$1,659,000 for the International Institute for Research and Training. The following countries pledged contributions to the Fund. Major donors

included:

- Sweden - \$5.6 million (Swedish Krona)
- United Kingdom - \$1 million
- Australia \$67,000
- Belgium \$138,000
- Federal Republic of Germany - \$150,000
- Iran -\$1 million to the Institute
- Italy - \$200,000 to the Fund
\$ 10,000 to the Institute
- Netherlands - \$200,000

Beneficiaries

Women worldwide with emphasis on women of developing countries

Major outputs

The programs are designed to improve the status of women with special emphasis on developing countries, especially rural women, to help them to provide basic human needs, to improve the conditions of their lives and their children's, to develop skills and to reduce discrimination against them.

AID FY 79 Funding: \$2 million.

* Annual contribution subject to congressional approval.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	0	0	--	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	3,000	3,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	3,000	3,000		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,000	*	*	

NONE

PROGRAM: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS (IO & P) ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE UN Disaster Relief Office (UNDRO)		FUNDS International Organizations and Programs		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 250		LIFE OF PROJECT *
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Interregional FY 78 CP Programs - p. 190		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY*

Purpose: To make an international assessment of disaster situations, to coordinate relief assistance, and to provide technical assistance in preparedness and prevention as prescribed by UNGA Resolution 2816 of December 14, 1971.

Background and Progress to Date: The U.S. Government and other donor nations support the strengthening of the United Nations Disaster Relief Office (UNDRO) which is designed to create an effective internationally accepted focal point for disaster assessment, relief coordination, preparedness and prevention activities. Such an institution in the UN structure is deemed essential if the duplication and waste, which so often characterizes uncoordinated international relief activities, is to be eliminated. (UNDRO is working through a three year plan which allocates 60% of its resources to disaster assessment and relief coordination and 40% to preparedness and prevention.) The process involves taking initiatives in all areas of disaster assistance, broader engagement of national donors in those activities and the provision of assistance to a larger number of disaster-prone developing nations each year.

Other Donors: This grant is the USG fair share (25%) of funds needed to cover the annual costs of strengthening UNDRO's capability to coordinate the efforts of the world disaster assistance community in preparing countries for disasters and in responding to needs for disaster relief. Most of these costs are for UNDRO staff. The USG has stated its support of this UNDRO program before the United Nations General Assembly.

Beneficiaries: Victims of disasters, anywhere in the international community.

A.I.D. FY 79 Funding: \$250,000

* Annual voluntary contribution subject to Congressional approval.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,250	1,250	--	NONE
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	250	250		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,500	1,500		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	250	*	*	

TITLE World Meteorological Organization Voluntary Assistance Program		FUNDS International Organizations & Programs		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 2,000		LIFE OF PROJECT *
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 C.P.IO and P pages 20-21		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 70	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *

Purpose

The Voluntary Assistance Program (VAP) of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) provides for the participation of the developing countries in the World Weather Watch.

Background and Progress to Date

The World Weather Watch: (a) attempts to bring the global atmosphere under surveillance; (b) arranges for the rapid collection and exchange of weather data in order that the world's weather system might be better understood.

A primary result of WMO's programs has been the improvement of US domestic weather forecasting for agriculture, construction, transportation, fisheries and other industries. All requests for assistance under the VAP are submitted by the WMO Secretary-General to a panel of the WMO Executive Committee (the United States is represented on both the Committee and the panel) for review and approval. Under this procedure, the United States selects those projects for support under its in-kind contribution which (a) contribute most directly to regional and global weather program; (b) are of the type of assistance which the United States is best suited technically and financially to provide; and (c) correspond to U.S. national and international objectives in the World Weather Program.

Other Donors

The U.S. pledge contains a proviso that the cash contribution will not exceed 40% of the total contributed by all member countries. This request would provide: (a) a U.S. cash contribution of \$150,000 and (b) \$2,350,000 for in-kind contributions consisting

of U.S. equipment, experts and services, and training in the United States for people from developing countries.

FY 1979 Program

In FY 1979 we propose a U.S. contribution to the Voluntary Assistance Program of \$2.0 million. This is the same level as the previous several years. The increase costs of equipment and personnel required for operating projects will necessitate the elimination or reduction of some projects not absolutely essential.

Beneficiaries

During 1979, projects contributed to by the United States will consist largely of training and/or installations of direct satellite receiving equipment and telecommunications and observing equipment, which enable the recipient countries to collect, transmit and receive up-to-the-minute weather data for the World Weather Watch program.

Major Outputs

Enhanced ability to predict drought, flood, general weather conditions and climatic changes.

AID FY 1979 Funding: \$2.0 million

* Annual contribution subject to Congressional approval.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	14,000	14,000	--	NONE
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	2,000	2,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	16,000	16,000	--	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	2,000	*	*	

PROGRAM: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS & PROGRAMS (IO and P) ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Operational Program		FUNDS International Organizations and Programs	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 CP I.O. and P. pp 15-16	FY 79 12,000	LIFE OF PROJECT *	
NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 57	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *

Purpose:

To promote and carry out international programs of nuclear technical assistance and of assistance to IAEA safeguards.

Background and Progress to Date:

Established in 1957, the Operational Program enables the Agency to achieve the objectives defined in its Statute by providing (a) technical assistance (experts, equipment and training) to developing countries to promote peaceful uses of atomic energy; and (b) a mechanism for disbursing additional U.S. voluntary contribution for strengthening Agency safeguards. Project priorities include: nuclear engineering and technology, application of radioisotopes in agriculture and medicine, and prospecting, mining and processing of nuclear materials.

Other Donors :

The US cash contribution for 1978 will be 25% of the target of \$7 million. Other major cash contributors to the Agency's technical assistance program are USSR-14.8%, Japan-9.3%, FRG-8.3%, France-6.07%.

FY 1979 Program:

About half of the proposed FY 1979 US contribution of \$12 million will go for technical assistance. The remainder will be for safeguards and related non-proliferation activities. The presently planned allocation is as follows:

Technical Assistance: A Voluntary Cash Contribution of \$2 million is proposed for the US in FY 1979, an increase of

\$250,000 over 1978. The Agency's target is expected to be set at \$8 million for 1979.

For Fellowships and Training - \$1,850,000 is proposed. This program would increase by about \$300,000 to meet the growing need for advanced education and training on the part of developing countries and to meet the increased costs particularly of fellowships.

\$950,000 is planned for grants of US equipment, an increase of approximately \$250,000 due to rising costs for equipment.

\$500,000 is proposed for the provision of US experts in connection with world energy and food problems as well as reactor safety and environmental protection, an increase of about \$100,000.

Safeguards and Related Non-Proliferation Activities - \$6,600,000: An increase of approximately \$1 million is proposed to assist the Agency in strengthening international safeguards and in improving physical protection programs and other related non-proliferation programs including the IAEA's participation in the International Fuel Cycle Evaluation.

Beneficiaries:

Project beneficiaries include farmers who benefit from radioisotope techniques in agriculture; electricity consumers and the sick also benefit from radioisotope techniques.

A.I.D. FY 79 Funding: \$12 million.

* Annual contribution subject to Congressional approval.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	33,954	33,954	--	None
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	10,000	10,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	43,954	43,954	--	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	12,000	*	*	

TITLE UN ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM (UNEP)		FUNDS International Organizations and Programs		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 10,000		LIFE OF PROJECT *
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY-78 CP IO and P pages 17-18		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 73	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *

Purpose:

To promote and guide international efforts to protect the environment.

Background and Progress to Date:

UNEP was established by the UN General Assembly in December 1972 to provide general policy guidance for the direction and coordination of environmental programs within the UN system and to finance through its Environment Fund environmental initiatives undertaken within the system or to strengthen programs already underway.

Program priorities include development of environmentally sound human settlements technology, low cost building techniques, water and waste treatment; human and environmental health, including the development of environmental health criteria, assessment of the effects of selected pollutants on human health and the establishment of an International Registry of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC); projects designed to demonstrate environmentally sound management and conservation of terrestrial ecosystems, including arid lands, tropical forests, wildlife and genetic resources, and water and other renewable natural resources. In addition, other programs include protection of the marine environment through international and regional conventions and programs that have monitoring research and training components to foster sound management of marine resources; the functional components of Earthwatch, including the Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS), the information exchange mechanism and assessments to provide clear understanding of the "outer limits" of man's encroachment upon the earth's life support systems in such areas as climate change, weather modification and risks to the ozone layer.

Other Donors:

Major contributors to the Fund, other than the United States, are: Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Sweden, United

Kingdom, and the USSR. Total pledges for 1978 and 1979 are estimated at between \$25 and \$30 million each year.

The US pledge for the initial 5-year period 1973-1977 was \$40 million toward a \$100 million fund, subject to others contributing \$60 million. As of 30 September 1977, contributions paid in totalled \$101,401,286, of which the United States had contributed \$30 million, making the US share 29.6%. The US expects to contribute \$10 million in 1977 as reflected in the FY 1978 appropriation, making the US percentage 33 to 40 percent. On the same basis, the US contribution for 1979 is estimated at approximately the same percentage.

FY 1979 Program:

As approved by the UNEP Governing Council for 1979, UNEP's resources are to be allocated as follows: Human Settlements and Human Health (\$5,850,000); Ecosystems (\$7,400,000); Environment and Development (\$1,200,000); Oceans (\$3,190,000); Energy (\$570,000); Natural Disasters (\$500,000); Earthwatch (\$4,860,000); Environmental Management (\$700,000); Environment and Law (\$340,000); Support (\$4,730,000); and Environmental Data (\$660,400).

Beneficiaries:

UNEP's programs are both worldwide and regional in scope and are intended to have worldwide and regional benefits as well.

AID FY 1979 Funding: \$10 million

*Annual contribution subject to Congressional approval.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	30,000	30,000	-	NONE
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	10,000	10,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	40,000	40,000		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	10,000	*	*	

PROGRAM: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS (IO & P) ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE UNESCO World Heritage Fund		FUNDS International Organizations and Programs		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 300		LIFE OF PROJECT *
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program change dated September 6, 1977		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *

Purpose: To help fund efforts to preserve and protect the world's cultural and natural heritage for future generations.

Background and Progress to Date: The World Heritage Fund was established at the initiative of the United States, by the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. Although ratified by the United States in 1973, the Convention did not come into effect until two years later.

The Fund's objective to assist governments in the restoration, preservation and protection of those cultural sites and natural areas having universal significance for mankind. An Intergovernmental Committee, to which the United States has been elected, administers the Fund and maintains a World Heritage list of properties forming part of the cultural and natural heritage. As a complement to this undertaking, the Committee has drawn up and keeps current a list of cultural resources considered to be in danger of loss or destruction.

United States participation is directed at maintaining the integrity of bona fide natural and cultural monuments and artifacts of universal import. Aside from continued support of the objectives which motivated our initiative, the United States wishes to encourage the backing of other countries.

Other Donors: The Convention calls for voluntary contributions by member states representing one percent of their annual contributions to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Accordingly, it is proposed that the U.S. contribution for FY 1979 amount to \$300,090. The other major donors are France and West Germany.

Beneficiaries: the international community of nations and peoples that will now be able to enjoy the cultural and

natural areas having universal significance to mankind.

A.I.D. FY 79 Funding: \$300,000.

*Biennial voluntary contribution subject to Congressional approval.

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	270	270		None
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-0-	-0-		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	270	270		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	300	*	*	

PROGRAM: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS (IO & P) ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE UN Education and Training Program for Southern Africa (UNETPSA)		FUNDS International Organizations and Programs		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (in thousands of dollars)	
				FY 79 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT *
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 CP I.O. and P. pp 26-27		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *
					ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY

Purpose: To provide university scholarships to persons from Namibia, South Africa and southern Rhodesia.

Background and Progress to Date: The UN Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa was established by the General Assembly in 1967 to integrate earlier special educational and training programs to assist persons from Namibia, South Africa, southern Rhodesia and the Portuguese territories in Africa. The program is financed by a trust fund supported by voluntary contributions. It is designed to provide scholarships to students from southern Africa so that they can obtain education and training opportunities which they are denied in their own native countries.

UNETPSA aids students from throughout southern Africa and from former Portuguese territories in Africa. With the territory of Namibia evolving toward independence in the next several years, there will be a great need for educated Namibians to fill administrative and technical positions. U.S. assistance to Namibian students through the UNETPSA program underlines our concern for the future of the territory. It is also evidence of our support for the UN as the body legally responsible for the territory.

Sixty-four percent of the scholarship holders in 1976/77 were attending institutions in Africa. Of these, approximately 90 percent were studying at the university or equivalent level. The number of scholarship holders pursuing post-graduate studies increased from 76 in 1975/76 to 126 in 1976/77. Of the latter, 15 were enrolled in African institutions.

In view of the large influx of young refugee students last year from South Africa and southern Rhodesia into neighboring African

countries, the Program gave special attention to the educational needs of these students and was able to grant a substantial number of new awards for them in African universities.

The number of requests for assistance from Namibians, South Africans and southern Rhodesians greatly exceeded the number of awards possible. While the Program was able to increase the number of new awards for 1976/77, it continued to be unable to assist a large number of young and well-qualified applicants in need of assistance to begin their career studies at the university or equivalent level.

Other Donors: Since 1968 the total income of the trust fund has totaled \$9,707,260. Money from the fund has provided scholarships to southern African students throughout the world. The number of scholarship holders has grown from 454 in 1968-9 to 1,222 in 1975-6.

Beneficiaries: University qualified students from southern Africa.

Major Outputs: University scholarships for southern Africans.

A.I.D. FY 79 Funding: \$1 million

*Annual voluntary contribution subject to Congressional approval.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	100	100	--	None
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	500	500		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	600	600	--	
	--	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	*	*	

TITLE UN Institute for Namibia		FUNDS International Organizations and Programs	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 500		LIFE OF PROJECT *
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change - 6/15/77	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *

Purpose: To support training for young Namibians as middle-level administrators in anticipation of the independence of Namibia.

Background and Progress to Date: Established by the UN General Assembly and opened in September, 1976, the UN Institute for Namibia provides a two-year administrative training course to prepare selected young Namibians to become mid-level civil servants when Namibia becomes independent. This Institute, like the UN Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa (UNETPSA) responds to the urgent need to provide educational opportunities denied to Namibians in their own minority ruled territory and to prepare them for independence and majority rule.

The Institute began with 100 students (about one third women) and doubled that number in mid-1977. Detailed budgets have been worked out by the Institute's governing body.

Still in its formative stage, the Institute continues to need funds and depends entirely on voluntary contributions. Politically, U.S. financial support for the Institute constitutes a direct and positive gesture in support of United Nations authority in Namibia and of our policy of majority rule and early independence for that territory under terms set by the United Nations.

In terms of our development and humanitarian interest, helping Namibians to begin learning to govern themselves will lay the foundation for a stable and economically viable transition to independence.

Detailed reports from several sources give satisfactory evidence that the Institute is being competently managed and that there is effective planning for future expansion. The Institute is governed by an eleven-man Senate which includes two represen-

tatives from Namibia. The Director is a Namibian as are many of the staff. At present the professional staff consists of five administrative members and 22 lecturers.

All financial transactions are handled in accordance with UN financial rules. A qualified UN financial officer is assigned to the Institute.

Other Donors: The Institute is strongly supported by UN organizations and individual countries. For 1977, major contributors include UNDP (\$825,000); European Economic Community (\$500,000); Sweden (\$235,000); Finland (\$105,000); Canada (\$96,000); UK (\$85,000); Norway (\$95,000), Netherlands (\$59,000); Japan (\$50,000); Federal Republic of Germany (\$55,000); Denmark (\$50,000). Pledges and contributions in 1977 so far total about \$2.1 million. The U.S. contribution of \$250,000 in 1977 is about 10% of the total budget requirement.

FY 1979 Program: The Institute now plans to expand to 300 students by 1980 depending on financing and housing available in Lusaka.

Beneficiaries: Students with potential as administrators in Namibia and the Namibian people once they become independent.

A.I.D. FY 79 Funding: \$500,000.

*Annual voluntary contribution subject to Congressional approval.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	500	500		NONE
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	500	500		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,000	1,000		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	*	*	

PROGRAM: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS (IO & P) ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)		FUNDS International Organizations and Programs		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
				FY 79 500	LIFE OF PROJECT *
NUMBER	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 CP I.O. and P pp 24-25	FY 65	FY *	FY *

Purpose: To support the training and research programs of UNITAR and to maintain the objectivity of UNITAR publications and seminars.

Background and Progress to Date: The UN Institute for Training and Research was established in 1965, at the U.S. initiative, to enhance the effectiveness of the structure and functioning of the United Nations system. To this end, UNITAR sponsors research directed toward the solution of problems in the fields of peace, security, economic and social development, and utilization of natural resources. The objectivity of UNITAR seminars and publications acts as a positive antidote to ill-informed and ideologically-based national or bloc politicization of issues.

UNITAR also conducts training programs and seminars for members of Permanent Missions to the United Nations in New York and in Geneva, other diplomats and government officials involved with UN activities and UN Secretariat officials.

UNITAR research has emphasized both short-range, action-oriented methods of economic and social development and cooperation, and identification of long-range needs of the international community, and recommendations of effective institutions to meet such needs. As examples of research activities undertaken by UNITAR are a Study on the Status of Women, the UN, Energy and Raw Materials, and courses on Science and Technology for Development.

Other Donors: For the first 13 years, the U.S. contribution to UNITAR has remained at a constant level of \$400,000, with the proviso that the contribution could not exceed 33% of the total unrestricted contributions from other donor governments. As other donor contributions are increased, the U.S. share has dropped from 31.9% in 1970 to an estimated 21.6% in 1977. Fifteen donors provide 94.4% of total 1976 contributions; next to the

U.S., Germany provided 15.1%, followed by Belgium, Sweden, Canada, Norway, Switzerland, Japan, Australia, Italy, Finland, U.S.S.R., Denmark, France and Ireland.

FY 1979 Program: Due to inflation, the constant level of U.S. contribution has progressively supported fewer programs. As a result, in 1978 a requested level of \$500,000 was proposed. This level will help assure continued U.S. influence in UNITAR as manifested in the responsiveness of UNITAR programming to U.S. suggestions. Furthermore, U.S. citizens occupy 24% of the professional positions in the Institute, including the key position of Research Director. The U.S. member of the Board of Trustees, comprising 21 nations, is Mr. Harvey Picker, Dean of the Faculty of International Affairs at Columbia University.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries are the participants who attended the various seminars and training programs; in 1976, there were 500 from 113 countries. The World Community at large benefits from the studies and publications of UNITAR.

Major Outputs: Research and training programs concerning multilateral organizations and activities.

A.I.P. FY 79 Funding: \$500,000.

* Annual contribution subject to Congressional approval.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	5,200	5,200	--	NONE
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	500	500		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	5,700	5,700	--	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	*	*	

TITLE UN University		FUNDS International Organizations and Programs	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 7,500		LIFE OF PROJECT *
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *

Purpose: To provide a new technical, non-political international mechanism for promoting collaborative research and intellectual co-operation in the search for practical solutions to pressing global problems.

Background and Progress to Date: Created under UN General Assembly auspices in 1972, the UNU became operational in 1975 with the establishment of the University headquarters in Tokyo. The UNU's charter and its system of funding guarantees academic freedom in pursuit of its programs. The UNU is governed by a Council whose 24 members serve in a personal capacity and a chief executive, the Rector, all are appointed by the UN Secretary General.

The UNU finances most of its activities from income derived from interest on its endowment fund, which is entirely dependent upon voluntary contributions. This gives the UNU a degree of independence and safeguard from the politicization which some of the UN Specialized Agencies have sometimes lacked.

The UNU functions primarily through a worldwide system of research and training programs established with affiliated institutions. It has selected three priority programs concerned with hunger, development and natural resources. In initiating these programs the UNU is giving special attention to the needs of developing countries. UNU centers were first established in 1976 with associated institutions in Latin America, Africa and Asia. They provide advanced training in applied research on nutrition and post-harvest conservation of food and are developing networks with other institutes concerned with the same type of problems to share technology and findings and collaborate on their research efforts. These include the Tropical Products Institute of London and the National Food Research Center in Tokyo and a consortium of American academic institutions developed through MIT.

Other Donors: Sixteen countries have pledged or contributed over \$124 million to the UNU's endowment fund. The major contributors are Japan (\$100 m), Venezuela (\$10 m), Saudi Arabia (\$5m), Sudan (\$5 m), Ghana (\$2.5 m), and Senegal (\$1 m). Other states contributing are Cyprus, Greece, Norway, Sweden, Libya, Netherlands, Austria, India, the Holy See and Zaire. Over \$65 million is now in the fund.

FY 1979 Program: The University, as funding allows, is expanding its network systems in the three program areas concerned with the problems of hunger, development and natural resources. It is expected that in FY 1979, this program will have established formal working agreements for collaboration in research and training with more than thirty-five institutions located in every region of the world.

Beneficiaries: The UNU is giving priority to the research needs of the Third World to enhance its research capabilities so that the less developed countries may find their own solutions to their own problems. In establishing research networks that are international in scope the UNU is facilitating the exchange of information and sharing of technology that is of practical use to all nations, including the United States, whose academic and research communities stand to benefit. As a UN body, the UNU can provide the U.S. with an effective instrument for launching new initiatives in international cooperation at a purely functional level.

Major Outputs: Though too young and poorly financed at the present time to measure major outputs, particularly in quantitative terms of the number of institutions (35) that are involved or the number of training fellowships (80) which it is funding, the UNU is clearly in keeping with our major policy objectives of supporting self-help mechanisms for institution building in the Third World.

A.I.D. FY 79 Funding: \$7.5 million.

* Annual Contribution subject to Congressional approval.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	--	--	--	NONE
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	--	--	--	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	--	--	--	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	7,500	*	*	

TITLE OAS Voluntary Programs (SMF) Special Multilateral Fund		FUNDS International Organizations and Programs	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 CP, IO & P, Pages 32 & 33	FY 79 7,300		*
NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 68	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *

Purpose:

The Special Multilateral Fund supports regional development activities in education, science & technology.

Background and Progress to Date:

SMF supports regional activities to strengthen the capabilities of national institutions to meet training and research needs in education, science and technology. It supports the provision of regional multilateral technical assistance to upgrade the educational, scientific and technological infrastructures of OAS member states in order that these institutions can contribute to the economic and social development of the region.

The Regional Education Development Program is designed to raise the region's economic and social level by supplementing national efforts to improve the quality of education, by encouraging modern research methods in education, and by promoting inter-American cooperation in educational matters.

The Regional Program of Scientific and Technological Development is designed to promote the advancement of science and technology in the region in order to contribute to the acceleration of economic and social development of the peoples of the hemisphere. Activities are chosen for their impact and multiplication effect.

The Regional Science Program's principal objectives are to complement national plans on science and technology; to encourage the development of high-level institutions for basic and advanced training, research, and information; and to promote inter-American cooperation in scientific and technological matters.

Other Donors:

The U.S. contributes 66% of the total contributions to this fund. The other members of the OAS contribute 34% proportionally on the basis of ability to pay. Ability to pay formula is derived from the U.N. formula for this purpose.

FY 1979 Program:

The proposed contribution for FY 1979 is \$ 7.3 million. This represents 66% of the funding of the SMF programs and is an increase of \$ 0.3 million over that of FY 1978. Since the rate of inflation continues to push up salaries and prices, this represents no increase in real terms.

Beneficiaries:

The beneficiaries of this fund are the countries and people of the countries who are members of the OAS.

Major Outputs:

The improvement of the levels of education, knowledge, and technical skills among the peoples of the member countries of the OAS.

A.I.D. FY 1979 Funding: \$ 7.3 million.

*Annual voluntary contribution subject to Congressional approval.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	55,419	52,632	2,787	NONE
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	7,000	7,287		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	62,419	59,919	2,500	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	7,300	*	*	

TITLE OAS Voluntary Programs (SDAF) Special Development Assistance Fund		FUNDS International Organizations and Programs		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 6,300		LIFE OF PROJECT *
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 CP, IO & P, Pages 34 & 35		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 65	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *

Purpose:

The Special Development Assistance Fund (SDAF) supports technical cooperative programs to promote economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean areas.

Background and Progress to Date:

The SDAF is the primary OAS mechanism to promote economic and social development which is designed to help each country strengthen its capacity to promote development through its own efforts and to improve mechanisms for regional cooperation in development.

The areas of activities include:

- 1) The economic and social development of OAS member states through technical assistance projects.
- 2) The provision of largely Latin American technical expertise to promote the economic and social development of OAS member states.
- 3) Improve the quality, quantity and relevancy of the OAS programs provided to the member states.
- 4) This contribution will assist the other OAS member states on a regional basis, so that Latin American experience and personnel will be used to further benefit Latin America. It will complement national development efforts with assistance in which the OAS has attained competence such as in project preparation, manpower and employment programs, and rural development.

Other Donors:

The U.S. contributes 66% of the total contributions to this fund. The other members of the OAS contribute 34% proportionally on the basis of ability to pay. The ability to pay formula is derived from the U.N. formula for this purpose.

FY 1979 Program:

The proposed level of contribution for FY 1979 is \$ 6.3 million. This represents 66% of the funding of the SDAF programs and is about the same level as FY 1978. Since the rate of inflation has continued to push up salaries and prices, this represents in real terms a decrease of the previous year's level.

Beneficiaries:

The beneficiaries of this fund are the countries and people of the countries who are members of the OAS.

Major Outputs:

The strengthening of Latin American capacity and expertise in the social and economic fields in the member countries of the OAS.

A.I.D. FY Funding: \$ 6.3 million.

* Annual voluntary contribution subject to Congressional approval.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	70,516	70,516		NONE
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	6,100	6,100		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	76,616	76,616		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	6,300	*	*	

TITLE OAS Voluntary Programs Special Projects Fund		FUNDS International Organizations and Programs	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 3,000		LIFE OF PROJECT *
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78, CP, IO & P, Page 36	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *

Purpose:

The Special Projects Fund (Mar del Plata Account) provides the means for two or more OAS countries to jointly plan projects aimed at problem solving in the education, science, and technology fields.

Background and Progress to Date:

The Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture (CIECC) called for the creation of an additional special fund during its annual meeting at Mar del Plata, Argentina, in 1972. Now known as the Mar del Plata Fund, it provides a mechanism whereby at least two member governments may jointly plan a project and submit it to the Council or its Executive Committee for approval. The projects must emphasize a practical approach to solving specific educational, scientific or technological problems of the participating governments.

The resolution also accords funding priority to the relatively less-developed members. Each project is financed by special contributions from those members who participate and a standard matching amount from the United States. There is also a clear requirement that the more developed Latin American countries help underwrite the development projects of their less developed neighbors. Fifteen percent of the contributions of Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela are used for this purpose.

Other Donors:

The U.S. contributes 66% of the total contributions to this fund. The other members of the OAS contribute 34% proportionally on the basis of ability to pay. The ability to pay formula is derived from the U.N. formula for this purpose.

FY 1979 Program:

The proposed level of contribution for FY 1979 is \$ 3.0 million. This represents 66% of the funding of the Special Projects programs and is less than the level of funding for FY 1978. The United States encourages member states of the OAS participating and cooperating jointly in the applied projects of the Mar del Plata and wishes to continue to support it. The rate of implementation continues to be a problem which accounts for the recommended reduced funding level for FY 1979.

Beneficiaries:

The beneficiaries of this fund are the countries and people of the countries who are members of the OAS.

Major Outputs:

This fund has contributed to a growing appreciation among the OAS member states of the advantages of solving problems with a regional approach.

A.I.D. FY 1979 Funding: \$ 3.0 million

*Annual voluntary contribution subject to Congressional approval.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	13,700	6,791	6,909	NONE
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	3,300	6,209		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	17,000	13,000	4,000	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	3,000	*	*	

TITLE OAS Voluntary Programs (CIPE) Export Promotion Center		FUNDS International Organizations and Programs		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
				FY 79	400	LIFE OF PROJECT *
NUMBER	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE		INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FY 78, CP, IO & P, Pages 37 & 38		FY 68	FY *	FY *
CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						

Purpose:

The Inter-American Export Promotion Center supports national export promotion efforts among the member countries of the OAS.

Background and Progress to Date:

CIPE was established in 1968 by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council of the OAS to support national export promotion efforts of the member states and thus their capacity to derive export earnings which would contribute to economic development. With headquarters in Bogota, Colombia, and a small office in New York City, CIPE's activities are of particular importance to the smaller member countries who lack the national infrastructure and export volume required to establish their own network of contacts in world trade centers.

The U.S. cooperates with CIPE in order to strengthen the Latin American export position and accelerate economic development in the region. Plans are underway to take measures to re-organize the export promotion program to improve its effectiveness in the coming year.

Other Donors:

The U.S. contributes 66% of the total contributions to this fund. The other members of the OAS contribute 34% proportionally on the basis of ability to pay. The ability to pay formula is derived from the U.N. formula for this purpose.

FY 1979 Program:

The proposed level of contribution for FY-1979 is \$ 0.4 million, representing a reduction of over 30% from the previous year. The U.S. continues to take measures necessary to encourage and develop Latin American exports. Greater amounts of support will be required after a reorganization of CIPE is made.

Beneficiaries:

The beneficiaries of this fund are the countries and people of the countries who are members of the OAS.

Major Outputs:

CIPE offers a mechanism to help the less developed countries of Latin America and the Caribbean realize the benefits intended for them in the generalized system of preferences.

A.I.D. FY 1979 Funding: \$ 400,000.

* Annual voluntary contribution subject to Congressional approval.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	5,412	5,263		NONE
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	600	749		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	6,012	6,012		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	400	*	*	

TITLE OAS Voluntary Programs (SCF) Special Cultural Fund		FUNDS International Organizations and Programs	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 500		LIFE OF PROJECT *
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE President's letter to the Congress of July 1977	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT *

Purpose:

The Special Cultural Fund will provide assistance to artisans to improve their manufacturing and marketing techniques and bring cultural and intellectual leaders together for training and exchange of ideas.

Background and Progress to Date:

The U.S. contributed to the Special Cultural Fund for the first time in FY-1978. The U.S. expects, through its contribution, to promote the preservation of the artistic and cultural heritage of the countries of the hemisphere. Emphasis will be placed on encouraging the manufacture, display, and marketing of handicrafts and the restoration of monuments and historic buildings, thereby strengthening the economic structure of the societies which benefit from them as income sources.

Other Donors:

FY-1978 is the first year that the U.S. has pledged to contribute to this fund which was established in 1970. The other members of the OAS have been contributing to the fund since its inception. The pledges of the other member states in FY-1977 amounted to \$ 551,606.00.

FY-1979 Program:

The proposed contribution for FY-1979 is \$ 0.5 million. This is the same level of support as that for FY-1978. Since the U.S. is contributing for the first time in FY-1978, an indication of the accomplishments of the fund is not possible at this time.

Beneficiaries:

The beneficiaries of this fund are the countries and people of the countries who are members of the OAS.

Major Outputs:

The U.S. expects to benefit from the enhancement of the cultural bonds which we share with the Latin American and Caribbean countries through a broad range of exchange activities.

A.I.D. FY-1979 Funding: \$ 500,000.

* Annual voluntary contribution subject to Congressional approval.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	NONE
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	500	500		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	500	500	- 0 -	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	*	*	

TITLE Support to CENTO Technical Assistance Activities		FUNDS International Organizations and Programs		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 600		LIFE OF PROJECT *	
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78, C.P.Near East Programs, p.115		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 58	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *	

Purpose: To foster increased regional cooperation in resolving economic development problems common to the CENTO regional countries and to upgrade technical competence in the region.

Background and Progress to Date: This project covers the cost of U.S. participation in the CENTO economic program. The project partially supports CENTO's Multilateral Technical Cooperation Fund, which finances regional training programs, research and development projects, and the Multilateral Scientific Fund, which fosters scientific research activities. Since October 1972 over 500 persons from the three Regional countries (Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey) have taken part in the program as students, trainees, participants, and experts. Regional conferences have covered such topics as integrated rural development programs, marketing of animal products, rural health programs, nutrition, minimization of earthquake hazards, solar energy, geothermal energy, mining of copper ores and watershed management.

The CENTO Secretariat, which has assumed most of the U.S. share of operating responsibilities, is now concentrating on developing a program development capability within its staff.

Other Donors: Approximately two-thirds of the costs of the economic development program are provided by the other four members of CENTO, one-third by the United Kingdom and one-third by the three Regional members.

FY 1979 Program: It is expected that CENTO member countries will approve a program emphasizing the areas of agriculture, agro-industry, rural health and mineral development.

Beneficiaries: Principal beneficiaries are the students and other participants in the program and, through them, the population of the CENTO regional countries that benefits from the

improved economic development and technical capabilities engendered by the program. Quantification of the number of beneficiaries or the benefits of the improved knowledge is not possible.

Major Outputs:

- Seminars, conferences, and workshops
- Research and development problems
- Training programs
- Pilot projects
- Technical publications

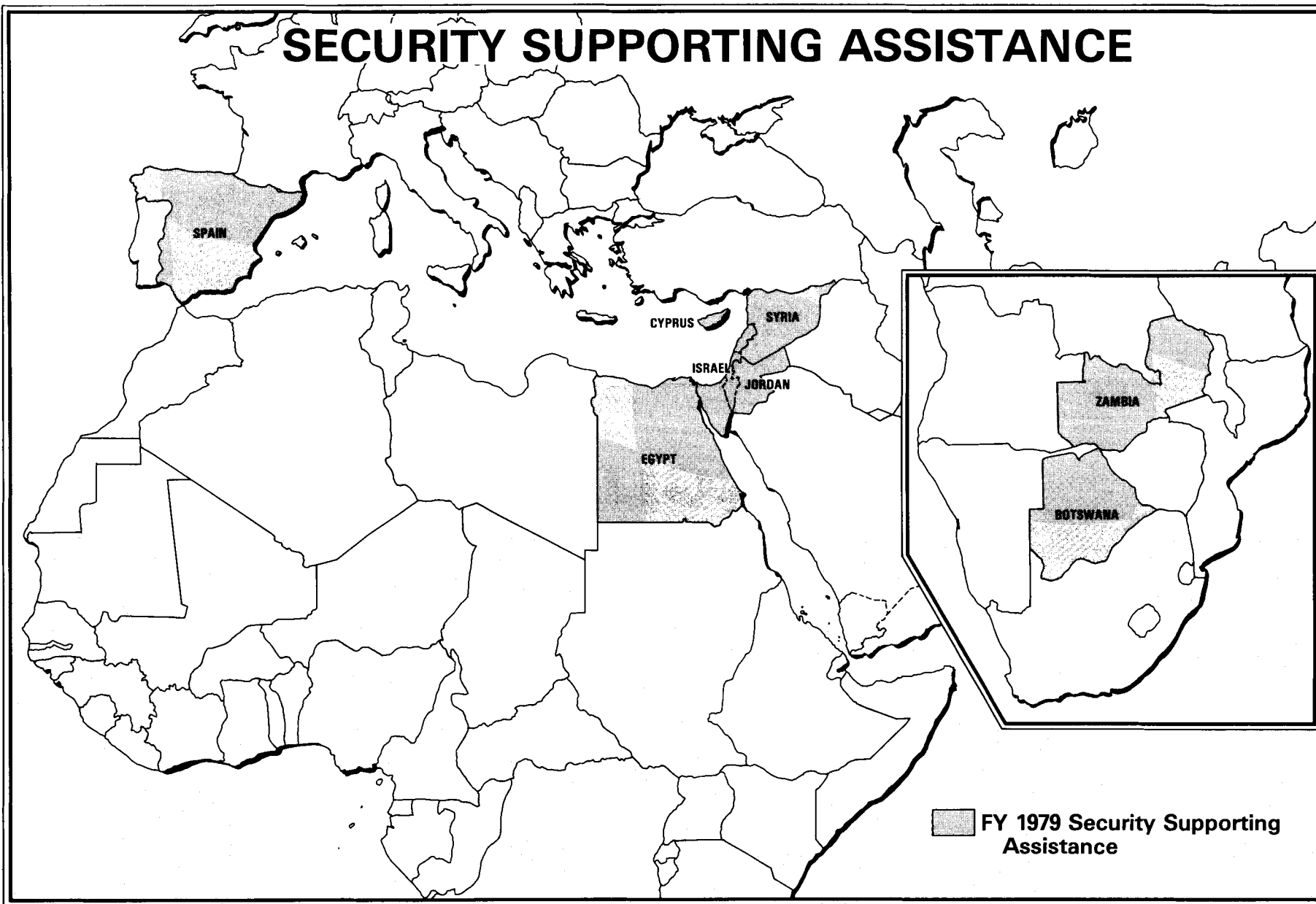
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$Thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
U.S. Personnel:	
Agricultural advisor	65
Short-term consultants for conferences, workshops, etc.	160
Grant to CENTO for U.S. share of economic program, including scholarship to institutions in the region and limited provision of educational materials and scientific equipment.	<u>375</u>
Total	600

*Annual Voluntary contribution subject to Congressional approval.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	3,114	3,103	11	NONE
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	600	611		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	3,714	3,714		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	600	*	*	

SECTION II

SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE



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AFRICA REGION

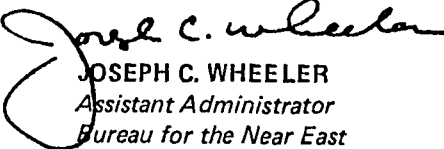
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UNFICYP

NEAR EAST REGION

SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE

Responsible Officer:


JOSEPH C. WHEELER
Assistant Administrator
Bureau for the Near East

NEAR EAST REGION

SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE

REGION: NEAR EAST

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA
REGIONAL SUMMARY¹

CP 79-19

COUNTRY	ECONOMY GNP per capita (dollars, 1975)	EDUCATION Literacy Rate (Percent)	POPULATION						HEALTH			
			Total (thousands, mid 1977)	Annual Growth Rate (Percent)	Density (Persons per square mile)		Percent in Urban Areas		Percent Labor Force in Agriculture	Number of People per Doctor	Life Expectancy (Years)	Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births
					Pop/Arable Land	Pop/Total Land	1960	1976				
Cyprus	1,240	82	639	0.0	280	160	n.a.	42	34	1,200	70	25
Egypt	260	40	38,919	2.2	3,352	101	38	48	45	1,500	52	100
Israel	3,790	88	3,631	2.5	756	454	76	84	7.8	360	72	22
Jordan	480	50	2,874	3.2	505	76	42	56	34	3,800	55	23
Syria	720	40	7,844	3.3	163	109	n.a.	46	50	2,900	56	115
Security Supporting Assistance Regional Summary	588	44	53.9 Million	2.4	2,525	125	41	50	43	1,750	54	92
Development Assistance Reg. Summary	346	20	49.3	2.6	271	90	32	26	59	17,600	47	169
AID RECIPIENT REGIONAL SUMMARY ²	473	33	103	2.5	1,449	108	37	39	51	9,300	51	129

¹Unless otherwise indicated data are for latest year available as noted in form number CP 79-16.²Total population is sum of all AID recipient countries. All other values are averages weighted by country populations.

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Near East Overview
Statement

NEAR EAST PROGRAMS - SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE

CP 79-07

SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)			
	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimated	FY 1979 Proposed
<u>Security Supporting Assistance</u>	1,686.7	2,083.1	1,800.7
Egypt	699.3	750.8	750.0
Israel	735.0	785.0	785.0
Jordan	70.0	93.0	93.0
Syria	80.0	90.0	90.0
Maqarin Dam and Jordan Valley Irrigation System	-	-	50.0
Sinai Support Mission	-	12.2	11.7
Bahrain	0.4	0.1	-
Malta	9.5	9.5	-
Spain	10.0	7.0	7.0
Cyprus	17.5	15.0	5.0
Portugal	65.0	300.0	-
Lebanon	-	20.0	-
Private Voluntary Agency Development Projects	-	-	3.0
Middle East Special Require- ments Fund	-	-	5.0
Project Development Support	-	0.5	1.0
<u>Middle East Special Require- ments Fund</u>	16.1	23.2	*

* \$8.0 million included above under Security Supporting Assistance (Private Voluntary Agency Development Projects, \$3.0 million, and Middle East Special Requirements Fund, \$5.0 million).

Overview

The attainment of secure, enduring peace in the Middle East is a priority objective of U.S. foreign policy. Through our diplomatic efforts and economic programs we seek progress in negotiations leading to a peace settlement and in economic and social development within which peace can be maintained and become secure.

The countries of the region for which Security Supporting Assistance is proposed - Egypt, Israel, Jordan, and Syria - must contend with serious, although widely differing, economic and social problems. The economic health and prospects of each has a major impact on the achievement of the United States foreign policy objective. Our Security Supporting Assistance programs help these countries deal with their economic problems, manifest significant United States support for their moderate policies, and thereby further U.S. efforts to secure stability and peace in the area.

The governments of these countries face a common political problem. Their positive effort to reach a peaceful resolution of their differences can engender for each serious domestic political risks. They must have the confidence and support of their people to persevere in the search for peace. They must demonstrate that they can deal with the economic problems of their countries, that their economic policies can be sustained, and that these policies are of direct benefit to their people. For these reasons a substantial portion of our Middle East assistance consists of program assistance, including cash grants, commodity import programs and PL 480 Title I, to provide resources to the economies quickly. However these countries also need long term remedies for their economic problems. This can come only from a solid development base, and from greater efforts to meet their peoples' need for food, health, family planning, and education. An increasing share of our Middle East programs is for capital and technical assistance projects addressed to these and other major development priorities of the Middle East countries.

NEAR EAST PROGRAMS - SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE

The total Security Supporting Assistance request for the Near East Region is \$1.8 billion. The Security Supporting Assistance proposed for the principal "confrontation" states in the Middle East -- Egypt (\$750 million), Israel (\$785 million), Jordan (\$143 million), and Syria (\$90 million) -- is the same as last year with the exception of Jordan, for which a special addition is planned in FY 1979 for the Maqarin Dam and Jordan Valley Irrigation System project. In addition, financing for the Sinai Support Mission, private voluntary organizations working on the West Bank and Gaza, the Middle East Special Requirements Fund, a small regional project development and support activity, and payments under the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation with Spain are being continued.

Development Setting of the Region

The economic problems and prospects of the Middle East countries vary widely. Israel is in many respects a modern developed economy but its defense needs add a staggering burden to its economy. Despite this burden its economic prospects improved significantly this past year. In contrast, Egypt is a less developed country. Its leaders face severe problems of near term financial management as well as of longer term development. Egypt will require substantial economic assistance for some time to come. While Jordan and Syria are middle income countries, development problems remain in some areas of their economies. Both have made significant economic progress over the past decade and demonstrated capacity to use economic assistance to further the development and prosperity of their people.

For nearly three decades the Israeli economy grew at a remarkable rate. Per capita income is now \$3,400 exceeding that of Italy. Israel's sustained record of effective economic management has been rarely equalled. It is especially remarkable given the burden of defense expenditures on the economy.

More recently the pace of growth slowed markedly. Recession in world markets and change in the terms of trade affected exports. The trade deficit in 1975 reached \$4

billion, net foreign exchange reserves fell to \$1.0 billion, and external debt reached \$7.6 billion, or \$2,200 per capita. To confront these problems the Israeli government instituted a series of economic austerity and reform measures and the United States dramatically increased its economic and military assistance. By 1977 these efforts had begun to bring positive results. To reinforce this trend, Israel, in October 1977, launched one of its boldest economic moves to date. The new measures, commonly referred to as the "new economic policies" (NEP), include far reaching liberalization of foreign currency supervision; unification and reduction of various controls and taxes on exports, imports, and capital movement; and, most importantly, floating the Israeli pound. With these policies the Government of Israel seeks to increase export growth, improve profitability of import substitution, and expand commercial and other capital imports. This strengthening of the balance of payments will enhance the prospects for resumption of sustained economic growth.

The Egyptian economy, with a per capita output of about \$300, is far less developed than Israel's. Following the Sinai Accords, Egypt faced massive economic problems brought on by a decade of tension and two wars - extensive destruction in the Suez Canal area, a neglected economic and productive infrastructure, large short-term debt and virtually no foreign exchange reserves. These were combined with long pent-up economic demands and popular aspirations for rapid economic progress.

Egypt's economic performance, if measured against countries at comparable stages in development, is in many respects remarkable. Its educational and health infrastructure is extensive. Literacy is 40% and life expectancy 52 years. Nutritional levels meet UN standards. Arable land is only 3% of the total but Egyptian agricultural yields and cropping intensities are among the highest in the world. For the ten years ending in 1974 the economy grew at an average of 1% per capita annually - very good performance given the political and economic traumas of that period.

NEAR EAST PROGRAMS - SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE

Since 1974 economic growth has accelerated, averaging 3-4% per capita per year. The Suez Canal is now open and the canal area substantially rebuilt. Tourism is recovering rapidly. Major infrastructure improvements and new development projects are underway. The short-term debt burden has been virtually eliminated through massive Arab aid. A modest program of structural economic reform is under way.

While Egypt's most pressing economic problems have been eased and the economy is reviving, sustained growth will not be accomplished easily. Major structural economic changes are required. Major investments in infrastructure as well as in agriculture and industry are also required. Continued substantial economic aid is needed to finance these investments.

Jordan's natural resources are limited. Like other Middle East countries, Jordan's defense expenditures are a heavy burden on the economy, and the Government is heavily dependent on foreign assistance to finance current budgetary expenditures as well as its investment program. Nevertheless its people are trained, industrious, and entrepreneurial. Jordanian economic policies provide relative freedom to the private sector to maximize these skills. The result has been consistent economic growth and a GNP per capita in 1976 of over \$550.

Jordan's foreign exchange position remains strong with reserves of over \$500 million. Jordan seeks to maintain a high degree of foreign exchange liquidity as one means of assuring a degree of policy independence. In this, it is aided by the increased flow of workers remittances which were over \$400 million in 1976.

The economic future of Jordan lies in maximizing its limited natural resources, marketing its agricultural and mineral production and manpower in Middle Eastern and European markets and serving as an entrepot for the area. Its record of economic progress to date provides a measure of optimism for the future.

Of the Arab "confrontation" states, Syria has the strongest economic base and is the most advanced. Its potential agricultural resources are more than adequate and the presence of limited quantities of oil helps insulate its balance of payments from oil price escalations. Recent economic performance was less buoyant due to the financial burden of its involvement in Lebanon, the irregular flow of aid from its Arab neighbors, and the loss of oil pipeline revenue from Iraq. Its socialistic economic policies emphasize collective agriculture and direct government economic management, which limit the scope for private economic initiative. Nevertheless Syria maintained an average per capita growth rate of 4.2% over the past ten years and GNP per capita now exceeds \$720.

A.I.D. Strategy

Security Supporting Assistance is a flexible instrument of U.S. foreign policy for meeting political as well as economic needs. These needs can vary widely from country to country. Political considerations are a primary concern in determining the allocation of assistance and the country levels. Within this political framework, A.I.D. seeks to insure that the funds are used as effectively as possible to address priority economic problems. The programs proposed for FY 1979 are designed to address the unique economic situations of each of the recipients.

Israel is faced with essentially temporary balance of payments and budgetary problems. Its economy is modern and relatively efficient, and has a free market competitive orientation. It sees its primary economic requirement as financial support which it can use flexibly to meet import bills and budget needs while its economy re-adjusts to changes in the international economy. Commodity import financing is normally used for this purpose and is our principal assistance tool. However, the program is so large that it can not be fully implemented in a timely fashion through commodity import financing procedures. Consequently, a portion of the

NEAR EAST PROGRAMS - SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE

program is provided as a cash grant. Continuation of substantial assistance will give Israel greater economic policy flexibility. With our aid it can encourage higher investment leading to faster economic growth, ease control over private consumption, or reduce short-term external indebtedness.

Israel receives some aid from Germany and the international financial institutions have small programs. The U.S. is the only substantial donor.

The Security Supporting Assistance programs in Egypt, Jordan, and Syria have more of a development focus. All recipients have long-term plans to accelerate the growth of their economies and improve the welfare of their people. They seek major structural changes in their economies and multi-donor support for their efforts.

Although immediate financial assistance in the form of budget support or commodity import financing is an important part of all these programs our major emphasis continues to be on capital and technical assistance development activities. We seek to use the aid program to provide maximum support for development priorities.

International development institutions and other bilateral donors also actively support these countries. In the case of Jordan and Egypt there are multilateral aid consultative arrangements in which we participate. We work closely with other donors to insure the maximum effectiveness of our aid.

All three countries tend to see development in terms of major infrastructure and industrial investments, which are needed if incomes are to rise. Our programs to date reflect these country priorities.

In our aid discussions with these countries, we try to broaden concepts of development and encourage explicit direct approaches to the problems of the poor. There is recognition of such problems in these countries. This recognition coincides with Congressional interest in

directing Security Supporting Assistance toward the "New Directions" to the extent consistent with the basic foreign policy objectives for which the funds are provided. We believe there is a large degree of consistency. Our FY 1978 and 1979 programs in these three countries devote increased attention to projects which address basic human needs. We see this trend in program emphasis continuing.

The FY 1979 Program

The proposed FY 1979 program is for \$1,800.2 million. In addition \$217 million in PL 480 Title I and \$31 million in PL 480 Title II is planned for SSA recipients. Of the SSA request \$1.768 billion is for bilateral activities in Egypt, Israel, Jordan, and Syria. \$11.7 million will continue the Sinai Support Mission. \$5 million is requested for the Middle East Special Requirements Fund and \$3 million will finance private voluntary organization programs for the people in the Gaza strip and the West Bank. Outside the Middle East, \$5 million is to continue relief and rehabilitation assistance to Cyprus and \$7 million will be provided for scientific and cultural activities under our 1976 Friendship Agreement with Spain.

The Israel assistance will be continued at the previous level of \$785 million. Two thirds of the proposed \$785 million will be provided as grants and one third as concessional loans. Of the total, \$485 million will be provided in commodity import financing. This is the maximum that the relatively free enterprise Israeli economy can absorb under existing market conditions. In order to insure the availability of our assistance to Israel in a timely fashion, the remainder, \$300 million, will be provided as a cash grant.

In Egypt \$750 million in Security Supporting Assistance and \$206 million in PL 480 Title I and II is planned. Commodity import financing, together with the PL 480

NEAR EAST PROGRAMS - SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE

Title 1 will provide immediate financing for Egypt's large balance of payments deficit.

The balance of the Egyptian program and the major portion of our effort will be in technical assistance and capital projects. The exact composition is not yet final and will be addressed in the report called for under Section Nine of the International Security Assistance Act of 1977, which will be submitted shortly. To an increasing extent the program will be directed towards projects designed to deal directly with basic needs of the Egyptian people. The FY 1979 program will also include new actions to stimulate the Egyptian private sector and provide new economic opportunities for the rural poor.

In Jordan \$93 million is planned. This will permit the timely start of two large capital projects which are cornerstones of Jordan's development programs. These are a potash production plant, which by means of solar evaporation and subsequent refining can extract potash from the Dead Sea; and improvement of the Amman water and sewage system to arrest the pollution of the aquifer supplying water to this major urban area. These projects will make a major contribution to the economic base Jordan needs to support its population and will bring impressive social benefits in terms of health improvement, jobs, and increased export earnings. Technical assistance, primarily in agriculture and health, will continue. Budget support will be provided, albeit decreased from last year.

In addition \$50 million is planned as an initial contribution to the Magarin Dam and Jordan Valley Irrigation System project. This \$510 million multi-donor project will permit irrigation of approximately 36,000 hectares in the Jordan Valley. This area is Jordan's principal under developed agricultural resource. The project will permit a significant increase in agricultural exports, a priority Jordanian development objective.

A.I.D. also proposes to use \$90 million in FY 1979 to aid Syria directly in its drive to achieve rapid development and improved social services. The projects financed by this program are largely in four areas: agriculture, rural services, human resources development, and health and nutrition services.

Syria has welcomed our willingness to associate with long term projects which demonstrates the seriousness of our intent. We believe that the continuance of this program will reinforce Syria's initiatives in pursuing a peaceful path to a general settlement in the Middle East and to strengthen the mutual trust and cooperation between Syria and the United States.

In FY 1979 the Middle East Special Requirements Fund is being included within the SSA total and \$5 million is requested to respond to unforeseen special economic needs and thereby contribute to stability and peace in the area. A separate \$3 million project is proposed for private voluntary agency programs to improve the standard of living of the Arab populations of the Gaza strip and West Bank. In addition \$11.7 million is requested to continue U.S. manning of the Sinai Support mission.

Finally, \$5 million of Security Supporting Assistance in FY 1979 will be provided to assist Cypriot refugees. As in the past few years, these funds will be channeled into areas such as housing, health, education and agricultural assistance. Five hundred thousand is for regional project development and support to finance studies and other project design activities needed for the development of effective assistance programs; and \$7 million is requested for Spain to meet the U.S. commitment to provide for an educational and cultural program under the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

Egypt

SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE CP 79-15 PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)			
	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimated	FY 1979 Proposed
<u>Grants</u>	<u>99.3</u>	<u>145.7</u>	
Technical Assistance	44.3	38.5	
Capital Assistance	55.0	107.2	
<u>Loans</u>	<u>160.0</u>	<u>355.0</u>	
<u>Commodity Import Program</u>	<u>440.0</u>	<u>250.0</u>	
Total	699.3	750.7	750.0

The Egypt portion of the FY 1979 Congressional Presentation is bound separately as a report of the Interagency Task Force in accordance with Section 9 of the International Security Supporting Assistance Act of 1977 (HR 6884).

COUNTRY: EGYPT

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

-----U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----

----- FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT -----
 PERIOD

TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-77
 REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77
 TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77

PROGRAM	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	21.3	370.1	464.3	552.5	1138.0
LOANS.....	9.5	298.8	351.7	443.6	1027.1
GRANTS.....	11.8	71.3	112.6	108.9	110.9
A. AID AND PREDECS.....	8.5	252.8	258.2	536.8	699.2
LOANS.....	-	194.3	150.0	429.0	600.0
GRANTS.....	8.5	58.5	108.2	107.8	99.2
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)... (8.5)	(252.8)	(252.8)	(536.8)	(699.3)
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	12.8	117.3	206.1	15.7	438.8
LOANS.....	9.5	104.5	201.7	14.6	427.1
GRANTS.....	3.3	12.8	4.4	1.1	11.7
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	9.5	104.5	201.7	14.6	427.1
REPAY. IN S-LOANS.....	9.5	104.5	201.7	14.6	196.8
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	230.3
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	3.3	12.8	4.4	1.1	11.7
E. RELIEF, EC, DEV & WFP.	0.3	1.6	1.9	*	5.1
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	3.0	11.2	2.5	1.1	6.6
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	-	-	-	-	-
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-
PEACE CORPS.....	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	-	-	-	-	-
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-
A. MAP GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	-	-	-	-	-
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-	-
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	21.3	370.1	464.3	552.5	
LOANS.....	9.5	298.8	351.7	443.6	
GRANTS.....	11.8	71.3	112.6	108.9	
OTHER US LOANS.....	9.0	38.1	7.8	-	-
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	9.0	16.5	-	-	-
ALL OTHER.....	-	21.6	7.8	-	-

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

(Millions of Dollars) CP 75-10

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

TOTAL	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ¹
TOTAL	186.0	52.0	370.8	1,125.5
IBRD	105.0	52.0	315.5	691.0
IPC	5.7	-	-	5.7
IDA	65.0	-	52.0	332.5
AFDB	5.0	-	-	10.0
UNDP	3.3	-	1.3	70.5
Other UN	-	-	2.0	15.8

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL CREDIT DISBURSEMENTS

1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1978	CY 1966-76
TOTAL	174.5	196.6	626.8
Germany	73.4	123.1	347.4
Italy	6.0	1.4	104.6
Japan	50.2	30.1	91.1
France	23.0	15.2	70.0
United Kingdom	6.3	4.6	21.4
Denmark	4.8	5.4	21.4
Other	10.8	14.8	30.9

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1978	CY 1973-76
TOTAL	2,072.8	1,028.2	4,612.3
Saudi Arabia	948.9	496.8	2,085.7
Kuwait	451.6	107.2	998.3
UAE	284.1	348.6	875.0
Iran	200.0	-	200.0
Libya	-	-	184.5
Qatar	65.2	75.6	145.8
Iraq	123.0	-	123.0

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNITY COUNTRIES

TOTAL	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1964-77
TOTAL	-	-	2,230.0
USBR	-	-	1,300.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	796.0
China	-	-	134.0

P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only. UAE-United Arab Emirates.

• LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

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Israel

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands mid 1977) 3,631
 Per capita GNP(dollars, 1976) 3,400
 Average 10 yr. GNP annual growth rate...(1965-1974) 5.8%
 Life expectancy(1973) 72 years
 Literacy rate.....(1975) 88% ,Male, n.a. ,Female 77%

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 8.8%
 Annual per capita agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1955-1975) 3.9%
 Food production per capita(dollars 1976) \$141.95
 Major subsistence crop..... n.a.
 % of arable land.....() n.a.
 Major cash crop..... citrus
 % of arable land.....() n.a.
 Major exports.....(1976) diamonds
 Major agricultural exports.....(1976) citrus, vegetables, oilseeds
 Value of all exports (goods)
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 1825, (75) 1941, (76) 2415
 Exports to U.S.
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 302, (75) 308, (76) 440
 Major agricultural imports.....(1975) cereals, oil seeds
 Value of all imports (goods including Direct Defense)
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 5453, (75) 5997, (76) 5726
 Imports from U.S.
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 1206, (75) 1551, (76) 1409
 Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1975) 4056, (76) 3310
 Main trading partners... European Community, U.S., United Kingdom
 Official international reserves,
 gross holdings, last 3 years... (1974) 1200, (75) 1182, (76) 1373

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... (1974) 212, (75) 295, (76) 388
 Total domestic revenues
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 2,676, (74) 4,129, (75) 5,711
 Central government total
 expenditures, last 3 years
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 4,587, (74) 5,987, (75) 9,252
 Deficit or surplus
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) -1,911, (74) -1,858, (75) -3,541
 Defense expenditures, last 3 years
 as % of total expenditures..... (1973) 52.0%, (74) 43.3%, (75) 40.9%
 as % of GNP..... (1973) 43.3%, (74) 33.2%, (75) 36.1%
 Service payments on external public
 debt as % of goods and non-factor
 services, latest..... () n.a.

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1976) \$641.5 million*
 as % of country central government
 expenditures..... n.a.
 as % of country imports of goods
 and services..... n.a.

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population
 15 years of age and below...(1971) 33% (15/40) 37% (40+) 30%
 Population growth rate....(1970-1971) 3.4% (1976-1977) 2.5%
 Proportion of population in
 urban areas.....(1973) 84% (1976) 84%
 Proportion of labor force in
 agriculture.....(1972) 7.8%
 Major causes of mortality...(1972) heart disease, cerebro vascular disease
 Major causes of morbidity...() n.a.
 Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1975) 22
 People per doctor.....(1973) 360
 *Includes transition quarter

ISRAEL

SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM SUMMARY <i>(In millions of dollars)</i>		CP 79-15		
	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimated	FY 1979 Proposed	
<u>Total</u>				
Loans	245	260	260	
Grants	490	525	525	
Total	735	785	785	

Overview

Israel's confidence in U.S. support for its security is a prerequisite for its willingness to negotiate a settlement of hostilities. Israel's security rests in part on continued political and economic stability, which thus remain key factors underlying the search for peace. The \$785 million in economic assistance proposed for FY 1979 is still important to maintaining stability, particularly in light of the heavy financial burdens Israel continues to carry.

Economic Overview

After the 1973 war, events converged that threatened Israel's ability to provide for the security and economic well-being of its people.

The 1973 war represented a technological turning point that escalated the replacement cost of conventional weapons and purchase of sophisticated new weapons systems. The war effort required a massive diversion of civilian manpower and financial resources, one-third of the GNP and labor force, to meet the needs.

Concurrently, with military reconstruction and re-supply came the general world inflation affecting the prices of key commodities. The cost of petroleum imports rose in annual value from approximately \$97 million in 1972 to approximately \$720 million in 1977.

Finally, the 1974-1975 recession in the markets of Israel's traditional trading partners seriously affected its ability to export.

The resultant large balance of payments deficit became the principal non-military problem facing the Government of Israel. In 1975 the trade deficit alone reached \$4 billion and inflation spiraled at a rate of 55%. In 1976 the economy reached its nadir. The GNP growth rate skidded, short term borrowing shot up, and foreign exchange reserves covered barely one month's imports. However, exports began to recover and the trade deficit was cut to \$3.2 billion. U.S. assistance and austere Israeli economic stabilization measures including 1) devaluation of the pound, 2) tax increases, 3) reduction of subsidies and 4) selective price increases, stemmed the economic decline.

Current Economic Situation

In 1977, the foreign trade accounts responded further to Israeli policy stimulus. Exports continued to expand while domestic austerity continued to retard import growth. We estimate the trade deficit at \$2.7 billion in 1977, a \$500 million improvement over the prior year. However, overall economic activity remains sluggish as a result of GOI-imposed restrictions on private and public consumption.

The short term financial position should recover as balance of payments problems abate. Short term borrowing, which reached \$923 million in late 1975, was reduced to \$800 million in 1977 and is expected to fall another \$100-\$150 million by the end of 1979. Net foreign exchange reserves should move from \$1.04 billion in 1975 to an estimated \$1.33 billion in 1979.

Despite improvements in its balance of payments, the domestic economy continues to bear a degree of austerity rarely found in other developing or developed countries. Taxation rates are among the highest in the world. Per capita indebtedness is nearly \$2900.

ISRAEL

On October 28, 1977, the Israeli Government announced a series of broad-ranging measures, i.e., New Economic Policies (NEP), designed to ameliorate Israel's persistent economic problems, including: 1) allowing the Israeli pound to "float," 2) abolishing almost all foreign exchange controls, 3) raising the value-added tax (VAT) from 8% to 12%, 4) increasing the prices of subsidized goods and services by 15%. According to Israeli officials the new measures would significantly increase exports, lower imports, attract foreign investment capital, and increase employment and productivity.

Economic Prospects

In the short term, the average consumer can expect only slow improvement in real income. In fact, the New Economic Policy (NEP) will induce additional price rises in 1977 and could possibly put the inflation rate at 40%. In the longer term, the NEP will move the economy more towards a free-enterprise system with minimal government intervention. Market forces will set price levels, exchange rates, and interest rates. Exports will receive an additional boost and imports will become more costly. The Government plans a return to export-led economic growth, projected to reach an annual rate of 5% to 8% by 1980. The balance of trade is expected to improve at least \$200 million annually. If objectives are realized, Israel believes it will no longer need concessional aid after 1981.

FY 1979 Program

A commodity import program of \$485 million and a cash transfer of \$300 million are proposed for FY 1979. Israel will continue in 1979 to have a substantial balance of trade deficit. However, foreign exchange earnings are increasing significantly at the rate of 10% a year. Our continued assistance will give Israel greater economic flexibility for easing some of the pressure on the economy; for example, permitting increased investment or consumption, or reducing short term debt liabilities.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^d			
Direct Hire ^b	2	2	2
PASA ^c			
Contract			
Total	2	2	2
Participants^d			
Noncontract			
Contract			
Total	-	-	-

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS CP 79-08			
(In millions of dollars)			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	258	195	195
Grants	404	625	525
Total A.I.D.	662	820	720
P.L. 480**			
Title I	11.2	7.2	5.4
Title II			
Total P.L. 480	11.2	7.2	5.4
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	673.2	827.2	725.4

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

ISRAEL

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 79-14						
(In 000MT/\$000)						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i> *						
Wheat	99.77	11,200	70	7,200	50	5,400
Rice						
Feedgrains						
Vegoil						
Non-food						
Title I Total		11,200		7,200		5,400
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs ..		-		-		-
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		-		-		-
Total P.L. 480		11,200		7,200		5,400

* figures represent actual shipments

"NOTES"

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(in millions of dollars)

CP 79-02

PROGRAM: ISRAEL

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
Program Assistance ^{1/}																	
Grant																	
Commodity Import Program	271-0610	77	190	168.9	-	21.1											
Commodity Import Program	271-0612	78	-	-	225	225											
Commodity Import Program	n/a	79	-	-	-	-	225	225	-								
Cash Grant																	
Cash Grant	271-0609	77	300	200	-	100											
Cash Grant	271-0611	78	-	-	300	300											
Cash Grant	n/a	79	-	-	-	-	300	300	-								
Loan																	
Commodity Import Program	271-0143	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245	8.2	-	-	-	236.8	-	-
Commodity Import Program	271-0144	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182	-	-	182
Commodity Import Program	271-0145	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	-	-	78
Commodity Import Program	n/a	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	260	-
Project Assistance																	
Grant																	
Joint Desalination	271-0005	75	20	0.5		0.8											
Total			510	369.4	525	646.9	525	527.5	-	245	8.2			260	236.8	260	260

^{1/}Continuing activities; however new project numbers assigned each year to facilitate accounting of funds.

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

PROGRAM: ISRAEL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Commodity Import Program		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 78 485,000 (225,000 grant, 260,000 loan)			LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change #354 dated September 15, 1977	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 72/76*	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing	

Purpose: To assist in the stabilization of Israel's economy by providing foreign exchange needed to pay for essential commodity imports from the United States.

Background and Progress to Date: Security Supporting Assistance enables Israel to maintain economic stability.

To maintain economic stability and growth, Israel must import about twice as much as it exports. Israel's annual trade gap rose from \$2.8 billion in 1973 to nearly \$4.0 billion in 1975. Due to improvements in export performance and unusual restrictions on non-essential imports, the gap narrowed to \$3.2 billion and \$2.7 billion respectively, in 1976 and 1977. Current estimates suggest continued improvements of approximately \$200 million annually leaving a still substantial need. Assistance for commodity imports helps Israel meet its overall resource requirements.

Prior to FY 1976, all commodity import assistance was provided on a grant basis. In FY 1976 part of the program was extended on a loan basis in recognition of the improved longer-term economic prospects expected to result from Israel's efforts to expand exports and restrain imports. The loan terms were hardened somewhat in FY 1978 with \$78 million of the \$260 million CIP loan extended for 30 years in contrast to the 40-year repayment period previously used to comply with the terms of the FY 1978 Security Supporting Assistance Appropriations Act.

The categories of commodities authorized for financing include chemical products, agricultural equipment and products, pharmaceuticals, textiles, structural steel and metal goods, electrical equipment, paper products, soybeans, wheat, corn, sorghum and other grains. In FY 1979 the same commodity eligibility list will remain in effect.

The FY 1978 CIP grant program is \$225 million, and the CIP loan program is \$260 million.

FY 1979 Program: Two hundred and twenty-five million dollars in Security Supporting Assistance is requested to continue the grant element of the commodity import program for an additional 12 months. Similarly, \$260 million is requested to continue the loan element of the commodity import program for an additional 12 months. The loan funds are requested to be provided on 40 year terms.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs (\$millions)	FY 79
CIP Grant	225
CIP Loan	260
Total	485

*Initial obligation for grant portion occurred in FY 1972. Loan portion initially obligated in FY 1976.

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	1,519,500	1,261,618	257,882	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	485,000	420,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	2,004,500	1,681,618	322,882	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	485,000	To be determined	Unknown	

TITLE Cash Grant		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 \$300,000	LIFE OF PROJECT To be determined	
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change, #354 dated September 15, 1977	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY To be determined	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY To be determined

Purpose: To provide the Government of Israel with immediately available foreign exchange resources to meet short-term balance of payments requirements.

Background and Progress to Date: In conjunction with the Sinai II peace accords of September 4, 1975, cash grants were initiated as a component of the Security Supporting Assistance program to Israel in consideration of extraordinary readjustment costs resulting from the withdrawal. On that basis, \$150 million, \$15 million, and \$200 million, respectively, were provided in FY 1976, the Transitional Quarter, and FY 1977.

On September 15, 1977, Congress was notified of A.I.D.'s intention to increase the FY 1977 cash grant from \$200 million to \$300 million in response to a special request by the Government of Israel. In support of that request, the Government of Israel informed us that administrative problems associated with the use of the commodity import program prevented the timely transfer of resources provided under the Security Supporting Assistance program.

Resolving these administrative problems would require a degree of direct Israeli Government intervention in the market place which would be inconsistent with the open competitive economic policies it seeks to follow. The International Security Assistance Act of 1977 earmarked \$300 million in cash grant assistance for Israel in FY 1978.

FY 1979 Program: In arriving at our FY 1979 program we have taken into account Israeli administrative problems. Currently the commodity import program is disbursing at an annual rate of \$450 million to \$500 million. We have, therefore, set the CIP program at \$485. In order to insure the timely availability of the \$300 million balance, it is proposed as a cash grant. Three hundred million dollars is requested in FY 1979 to continue this special program.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs (\$millions) FY 79

Cash Program Grant	300
--------------------	-----

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	465,000	465,000		
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	300,000	300,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	765,000	765,000		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	300,000	To be determined	To be determined	

COUNTRY: ISRAEL

(U.S.FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM	U.S.OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----					TOTAL REPAY- TOTAL LESS		
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977	LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-77	MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77
----- FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT ----- PERIOD								
I.ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	51.5	353.1	714.4	78.6	982.3			
LOANS.....	-	8.6	239.4	28.6	492.3			
GRANTS.....	51.5	344.5	475.0	50.0	490.0			
A.AID AND PREDECES.....	50.0	344.5	700.0	75.0	735.0			
LOANS.....	-	-	225.0	25.0	245.0			
GRANTS.....	50.0	344.5	475.0	50.0	490.0			
(SEC.SUPP.ASSIST.)....	(50.0)	(324.5)	(700.0)	(75.0)	(735.0)			
B.FOOD FOR PEACE.....	1.5	8.6	14.4	3.6	247.3			
LOANS.....	-	8.6	14.4	3.6	247.3			
GRANTS.....	1.5	-	-	-	-			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	8.6	14.4	3.6	247.3			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	8.6	14.4	3.6	7.0			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	240.3			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	1.5	-	*	-	-			
E.RELIEF,EC.DEV & WFP.	1.4	-	*	-	-			
VOL.RELIEF AGENCY.....	0.1	-	-	-	-			
C.OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	-	-	-	-	-			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
PEACE CORPS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			
II.MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	2482.7	300.0	1500.0	200.0				
LOANS.....	982.7	200.0	750.0	100.0				
GRANTS.....	1500.0	100.0	750.0	100.0				
A.MAP GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
B.CREDIT SALES-FMS....	982.7	200.0	750.0	100.0				
C.MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
D.TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-	-			
E.OTHER GRANTS.....	1500.0	100.0	750.0	100.0				
III.TOTAL ECON.& MIL....	2534.2	653.1	2214.4	278.6				
LOANS.....	982.7	208.6	989.4	128.6				
GRANTS.....	1551.5	444.5	1225.0	150.0				
OTHER US LOANS.....	47.3	62.4	104.7	12.6	0.9			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	47.3	62.4	104.7	12.6	0.9			
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ¹
TOTAL	7.4	-	*	211.2
IBRD	*	-	-	284.2
IPC	7.0	-	-	10.5
UNDP	0.4	-	*	15.4
Other UN	-	-	-	1.2
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1966-76
TOTAL	64.2	60.6		403.0
Germany	63.2	59.4		396.0
Switzerland	0.5	0.4		3.0
Belgium	0.5	0.5		1.7
Netherlands	*	0.1		1.1
Austria	-	*		1.0
Other	*	0.2		0.2
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1973-76
TOTAL	-	-	-	-
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P		CY 1966-77
TOTAL	-	-	-	-

P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data- Six Months Only.

Jordan

BASIC DATA

Total population	(thousands, mid- 1977)	<u>2,876</u>
Per capita GNP	(dollars, 1975)	<u>480</u>
Average per cent GNP annual growth rate...	(1965-1974)	<u>-2.5%</u> ^{1/}
Life expectancy	(1973)	<u>55</u> years
Literacy rate.....	(1973)	<u>50%</u> ,Male <u>n.a.</u> ,Female <u>15%</u>

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural production growth rate.....	(1954-1976)	<u>2.5%</u>
Annual per capita agricultural production growth rate.....	(1955-1975)	<u>0.4%</u>
Food production per capita.....	(dollars)	<u>n.a.</u>
Major subsistence crop.....	<u>wheat</u>	
% of arable land.....	(1974)	<u>38%</u>
Major cash crop.....	<u>fruits and vegetables</u>	
% of arable land.....	(1974)	<u>12%</u>
Major exports.....	(1976)	<u>phosphates</u>
Major agricultural exports.....	(1976)	<u>tomatoes and citrus fruits</u>
Value of all exports (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....	(1974)	<u>155</u> , (75) <u>154</u> , (76) <u>206</u>
Exports to U.S. (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....	(1974)	<u>3.8</u> , (75) <u>.8</u> , (76) <u>1.4</u>
Major agricultural imports.....	(1976)	<u>cereals, sugar</u>
Value of all imports (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....	(1974)	<u>474</u> , (75) <u>709</u> , (76) <u>1,029</u>
Imports from U.S. (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....	(1976)	<u>94</u>
Trade balance, last 3 years.....	(1974)	<u>-319</u> , (75) <u>-555</u> , (76) <u>-823</u>
Main trading partners...	Saudi Arabia, West Germany, U.S.	
Official international reserves, gross holdings, last 3 years...	(1974)	<u>350</u> , (75) <u>492</u> , (76) <u>491</u>

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years.....	(1974)	<u>149</u> , (75) <u>167</u> , (76) <u>192</u>
Total domestic revenues (\$ millions,U.S.).....	(1974)	<u>192</u> , (75) <u>255</u> , (76) <u>335</u>
Central government total expenditures, last 3 years (\$ millions,U.S.).....	(1974)	<u>459</u> , (75) <u>635</u> , (76) <u>676</u>
Deficit or surplus (\$ millions,U.S.).....	(1974)	<u>267</u> , (75) <u>380</u> , (76) <u>340</u>
Defense expenditures, last 3 years as % of total expenditures.....	(1974)	<u>30%</u> , (75) <u>23%</u> , (76) <u>23%</u>
as % of GNP.....	(1974)	<u>12%</u> , (75) <u>11%</u> , (76) <u>10%</u>
Service payments on external public debt as % of goods and non-factor services, latest.....	(1975)	<u>5%</u>

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest	(1976)	<u>\$142.7</u> ^{2/}
as % of country central government expenditures.....		<u>21%</u>
as % of country imports of goods and services.....		<u>14%</u>

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population 15 years of age and below...	(1971)	<u>38%</u>	(15/40) <u>36%</u>	(40+) <u>17%</u>
Population growth rate....	(1970-1971)	<u>3.6%</u>	(1976-1977)	<u>3.2%</u>
Proportion of population in urban areas.....	(1973)	<u>52%</u>	(1976)	<u>56%</u>
Proportion of labor force in agriculture.....	(1975)	<u>19%</u>		
Major causes of mortality...(1975)	<u>cardiovascular, respiratory disease, enteritis, diarrhea</u>			
Major causes of morbidity...(1975)	<u>respiratory conditions, gastroenteritis, injuries, and trauma</u>			
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....	(1974)	<u>90</u>		
People per doctor.....	(1976)	<u>1,800</u>		

^{1/} IBRD figure. Negative growth rate reflects non-inclusion of West Bank in post 1967 figures.

^{2/} Includes \$82.7 in TQ

JORDAN

SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM SUMMARY <i>(In millions of dollars)</i>		CP 79-15		
	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimated	FY 1979 Proposed	
Budgetary Support	45.0	40.0	30.0	
Loans for Development	20.5	48.0	58.0	
Technical Assistance	<u>4.5</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>5.0</u>	
	70.0	93.0	93.0	

Jordan plays a strategic role in the Middle East. Its moderate pragmatic approach to the problems of this volatile region supports United States' efforts to achieve a lasting peace in the Middle East. The A.I.D. program supports Jordan's efforts to develop its economy and sustain the internal stability it needs to continue its constructive role in the peace effort.

In FY 1979, as in previous years, we propose both loan and grant assistance under the Security Supporting Assistance program and PL 480 food aid. In addition, we are proposing \$50 million as a first year contribution to the Maqarin Dam and Jordan Valley Irrigation System project. Because of its large size and multiyear funding requirement, this project is presented as a separate line item in the Security Supporting Assistance account.

Development Progress and Perspective

Jordan's economy is undergoing a rapid structural transformation. As recently as 1973 it had a labor surplus; now it has a labor shortage. Past reliance on low-technology agriculture and the service sector is giving way to intermediate technology, manufacturing industries, and closely managed irrigated agriculture.

Jordan's economy has grown rapidly. Gross National

Product per capita is now over \$550. Jordan's 1976-80 Development Plan sets ambitious investment targets in the hope of broadening Jordan's narrow economic base, accelerating growth, and reducing its high degree of dependence on foreign aid. In order to make progress along this path, Jordan will need to:

-- More adequately meet basic needs in health and shelter. These are increasingly urban problems. The World Health Organization states that the water/sewage situation in the capital area of Amman, where more than 50% of Jordan's population lives, could lead to serious health problems if not dealt with soon. A.I.D. assistance to the Amman water and sewage projects, and urban and health planning will help these problems.

-- Increase food production which is lagging behind population growth. Jordan is expected to import 80% of its food grain needs in 1977. Yields in agriculture virtually stagnated over the last decade, yet opportunities are good for substantial improvement in the Jordan Valley. A major new project, the Maqarin Dam and Jordan Valley Irrigation System, which will substantially expand agricultural production in the Valley, is under active consideration.

-- Increase foreign exchange earnings. Jordan runs a significant trade deficit. Exports currently finance only about 22% of imports. The Maqarin Dam and Jordan Valley Irrigation System project will greatly increase agricultural exports. The proposed potash production facilities will help Jordan increase export earnings substantially by annually exporting about \$75 million worth of potash. A minerals development project is planned to identify additional exploitable resources.

-- Ease a growing labor shortage. Jordan is a major and growing supplier of skilled labor to the oil exporting Gulf states. By creating higher output opportunities in both agriculture and industry, the Government hopes to create jobs for new work force entries and higher incomes for workers, thus reducing the outflow of skilled Jordanians. Technical and managerial advisory assistance are part of A.I.D.'s efforts in this area.

JORDAN

Socioeconomic Performance

Jordan has a growth with equity development strategy. There are solid growth trends in school enrollment at all levels and in numbers and qualifications of teachers. Partly in response to new Government programs for women, participation of women in the non-agricultural labor force is growing (14% in 1975, 16% in mid-1976) and the rate of growth is believed to be increasing significantly. Projects now under construction in the Jordan Valley will irrigate an additional ten thousand hectares by mid-1978, and a land redistribution program linked to these projects will go into effect at the same time, giving many more individuals an opportunity to own productive land.

External Donor Assistance

Jordan receives substantial foreign economic aid from Western and OPEC donors as well as multilateral institutions which the Government coordinates through a National Planning Council. The U.S. was once the principal donor, but our share declined from 40% in 1971 to less than 20% in 1976.

Donor consultation is close. The principal bilateral donors meet informally monthly. The World Bank, Germany, Great Britain, Japan, and Kuwait Fund Programs complement our efforts in the Jordan Valley, and the World Bank plans to supplement our proposed program for potable water and sewage in Amman. Joint or complementing financing is common, e.g., the Maqarin Dam and the potash project will be multidonor efforts.

A.I.D. Program Direction

The A.I.D. program shift from heavy concentration on budget support to development projects continues. Budget support continues to decline both absolutely and relatively from \$67.5 million in FY 1975 to \$30 million in FY 1979. The Maqarin Dam and Jordan Valley Irrigation System project will permit optimal use of the waters in Jordan's most productive agricultural area (see separate narrative description of this project).

CP 79-17

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	16	17	20
PASA ^c	2	1	1
Contract	-	-	-
Total	18	18	21
Participants^d			
Noncontract	22	43	56
Contract	16	10	9
Total	38	53	65

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

CP 79-08

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	17,220	48,007	56,489
Grants	47,145	45,942	36,803
Total A.I.D.	64,365	93,949	93,292
P.L. 480**			
Title I	8,725	5,500	5,400
Title II	1,685	2,023	3,397
Total P.L. 480	10,410	7,523	8,797
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	74,775	101,472	102,089

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

JORDAN

The planned Potash Production project, involving construction of a complete facility capable of producing 1.2 million tons annually of potash from Dead Sea water, only will substantially expand minerals production and export earnings. A water sanitation project in Amman will help ease a potentially serious health problem. Other new programs - will address some of the particular problems of small farmers and workers in the Jordan Valley. Other continuing projects focus on improved health care, agricultural research and water management, sanitation, housing, and other services to small farmers.

MISSION DIRECTOR Christopher Russell

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY						CP 79-14
<i>(In 000MT/\$000)</i>						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	85	8,725	50	5,500	50	5,400
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total		8,725		5,500		5,400
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		296		334		410
World Food Programs ..		1,389		1,689		2,987
Gov't-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		1,685		2,023		3,397
Total P.L. 480		10,410		7,523		8,797

NOTES

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: JORDAN

CP 79-02

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Unbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures	
<u>BUDGETARY SUPPORT</u>	*	-	1971	370,500	370,500	40,000	40,000	30,000	30,000									
<u>TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE</u>																		
Development Administration Training		278-0146	1970	3,358	2,688	510	833	-	313	-								
Faculty of Agriculture Development		278-0178	1975	1,789	1,289	470	750	-	220	-								
Village Development Advisory Service		278-0183	1975	335	326	-	9	-	-	-								
Technical Services Feasibility Studies		278-0181	1976	3,450	556	1,500	2,300	-	2,094	-								
Jordan Valley Farmers' Association		278-0186	1977	541	-	420	560	-	401	-								
Water Management Technology	*	278-0192	1977	520	-	300	580	500	440	-								
Health Planning and Services Developm't	*	278-0208	1977	750	-	500	460	125	710	-								
Minerals Development	*	278-0202	1978	-	-	300	300	550	650	550								
Urban Development for Amman Region	*	278-0213	1978	-	-	750	50	500	700	-								
Community Development (CARE) 1/		278-0228	1978	-	-	250	100	-	150	-								
Health Information Systems	*	278-0226	1979	-	-	-	-	475	75	175								
Jordan Valley Farmers' Association II	*	278-0216	1979	-	-	-	-	550	100	1,139								
Development Administration Training II	*	278-0214	1979	-	-	-	-	300	200	1,200								
Agriculture Production and Marketing	*	278-0215	1979	-	-	-	-	500	250	3,000								
Tech Services and Feasibility Studies II	*	278-0224	1979	-	-	-	-	1,500	500	1,500								

1/ Advice of Program Change to be Provided.

*Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: JORDAN

CP 79-03

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
LOANS FOR DEVELOPMENT																	
East Ghor Canal Extension	278-0175	1973								10,000	5,863		112	-	4,000	-	137
Zarqa Triangle Irrigation	278-0179	1975								4,500	2,551		59	-	1,949	-	-
Ma'an-Quweria Highway	278-0187	1975								10,000	4,448		28	-	3,800	-	1,752
Village Development I	278-0183	1975								8,650	2,319		-	-	4,531	-	1,800
Maqarin Dam Feasibility	278-0188	1976								1,000	807		6	-	193	-	-
Potash Feasibility Study	278-0189	1976								6,000	3,848		20	-	2,152	-	-
School Construction I	278-0190	1976								7,000	729		-	-	6,271	-	-
Roads Improvement	278-0191	1976								4,000	1,764		5	-	2,236	-	-
Sprinkler Irrigation Equipment	278-0195	1976								4,500	76		-	-	4,424	-	-
Maqarin Dam and Jordan Valley System	278-0200	1977								5,000	-		-	-	3,000	-	2,000
Yarmouk-Dead Sea Road Add-on	278-0176	1977								1,000	749		-	-	251	-	-
Village Development I Add-on	278-0183	1977								5,500	-		-	-	2,000	-	3,500
Rural and Urban Electrification	278-0209	1977								9,000	-		-	-	3,000	-	4,000
Amman Sewage 1/	278-0223	1978								-	-		-	4,000	500	-	3,000
Potash Design	278-0210	1978								-	-		-	5,000	1,000	-	4,000
Aqaba Water and Sewage	278-0206	1978								-	-		-	6,000	-	-	4,000
Village Development II 1/	278-0205	1978								-	-		-	7,000	500	-	4,500
Road Improvement II (Highway Safety 1/)	278-0212	1978								-	-		-	4,500	1,500	-	3,000
Credit for Farmers' Association	278-0207	1978								-	-		-	3,000	700	-	2,300
Amman Water Supply	278-0211	1978								-	-		-	18,500	6,000	-	6,500
Amman, Water Distribution and Sewage Collection Systems	* 278-0220	1979								-	-		-	-	-	18,000	5,000
Village Development III	* 278-0221	1979								-	-		-	-	-	7,000	1,000
Potash Production	* 278-0222	1979								-	-		-	-	-	33,000	10,000
1/ Advice of Program Change to be Provided																	
Total			381,243	375,359	45,000	45,942	35,000	36,803	7,564	76,150	23,154		230	48,000	48,007	58,000	56,489

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Health Information Systems		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 278-0226		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 79 475	LIFE OF PROJECT 650	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To complete the institutionalization of a comprehensive national health information system in Jordan.

Background: Under the Health Planning and Services Development Project (278-0208), a health planning unit will be established and operating within the Ministry of Health by late FY 79. Also, basic (primary) health care services to Jordan's rural and urban poor should have been significantly upgraded by the training and re-training of existing health workers. One of the tasks performed by basic health workers will be the collection, recording, and reporting of data necessary to both primary level individual care and to the understanding and control of national health problems. These data will not include information of medical referrals to hospitals and specialty clinics and treatment originating at these secondary and tertiary facilities. To ensure that the planning unit does not operate in a vacuum and to permit meaningful referrals and program feedback, secondary and tertiary medical data need to be incorporated into Jordan's national health information system. This project seeks to meet this need by developing patient care reporting systems for hospital and specialty clinics and training in health care data analysis.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Jordan Government's contribution is expected to be \$300 thousand equivalent over the life of the project, both in staff time and for computer time and services.

FY 1979 Program: Funds requested for FY 79 will finance technical assistance in health information and statistics/data management; training for Jordanian staff; and limited data-systems-related commodities.

Beneficiaries: With virtually no national health data system available now, it is difficult to plan and manage improvements in health

services. The immediate benefit will be the creation of the analytical base needed for the Government of Jordan over the long term to utilize resources (including personnel) so as to have the greatest impact on the health status of the total population.

Major Outputs: A national health information system in place and operating.

<u>A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	FY 79
Consultants (3 py)	300
Participant training (60 pm)	100
Commodities (data-systems related)	75
Total	475

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	475	175	650	

TITLE Jordan Valley Farmers' Association II		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 278-0216		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 79	550	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,689
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81
			ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83		

Purpose: To continue to strengthen the ability of the Jordan Valley Farmers' Association (JVFA) to represent and provide services to its members.

Background: The JVFA has been chosen by the Government of Jordan as the institutional means to address problems of availability of production inputs credit, and of produce marketing, all of which retard development of the Jordan Valley. It is the Government's intention that the JVFA obtain farmer participation in the agricultural policy development processes. A.I.D. support to the Association in the JVFA I development project is designed to explore, with the Government of Jordan, the viability of the JVFA as a mechanism for addressing agricultural development constraints in the Jordan Valley; that is, whether it can effectively reflect the interests of all the farmers and equitably meet their needs.

By the end of JVFA I, the basic management structure should be in place, credit operations functioning, produce marketing activities well under way, and a farm management guidance and information system reaching the majority of JVFA members. An intensive review of that project, scheduled for 1978, will be critical to implementation decisions for JVFA II.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Jordan will provide in-kind contributions estimated at \$4 million equivalent; the UK, technical assistance in marketing; and other donors, financing of capital projects in the Jordan Valley.

FY 1979 Program: Assistance will be provided to JVFA management/planning activities and to farm management guidance and information programs. New areas of activity will be training of the membership in how to participate in and to derive benefits from the Association; and production input marketing.

Beneficiaries: Over the 1981-82 period, Association membership is expected to grow from 5,000 to 7,000. Most of these will be tenant farmers and small owner-operators. Tenant farm family per capita income currently is estimated at about \$300, or around one-half the national average. At 7,000 members, life-of-project costs of A.I.D. inputs are \$241 per family.

Major Outputs: An active organization with strong management and a committed membership.

	<u>All Years</u>
Membership	7,000
Key staff trained	20
Membership seminars	75
Credit extended (under FY 1978 project, Credit for Farmers' Association, 270-0207)	5,000,000
Members receiving farm management assistance	7,000
Revenues from production input sales	6,000,000

<u>A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Consultants (42 pm)	441
Participant training (8 pm of short-term training)	40
Commodities (a bus and training equipment)	35
Other costs (studies and administrative support)	<u>34</u>
Total	550

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	550	1,139	1,689	

TITLE Development Administration Training II		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 300		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,500
NUMBER 278-0214	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To upgrade the qualifications of selected Government of Jordan officials who are important to the development effort.

Background: Despite substantial growth in recent years in the capacity and quality of manpower training facilities within Jordan, the combination of internal and external demand still exceeds Jordan's skilled manpower supply in many areas.

This project serves an essentially similar purpose to that of the terminating Development Administration Project (278-0416). It will assist the Jordan Government meet identified training needs in priority areas essential to the carrying out of Jordan's economic and social development plans, needs that cannot more appropriately be funded under other A.I.D. projects or other sources of assistance. Compared with Project 0416, this project will give greater emphasis to practical and technical training and less emphasis to graduate training, particularly at the Ph.D. level.

Host Country and Other Donors: A large number of donors provide training opportunities to Jordanians. The Government of Jordan's National Planning Council coordinates all donor activities in Jordan and attempts to eliminate any overlap in the different donors' programs. The Government of Jordan's contribution to the project will be participants' salaries during their training and international travel costs.

FY 1979 Program: FY 79 is the initial year of funding for this project. The Mission and the Government of Jordan jointly will prepare an annual project training plan. The majority of persons will receive short-term as opposed to degree training, at an estimated average training cost of \$8,500 for each participant.

Beneficiaries: Initial beneficiaries will be the Government of Jordan officials who will be trained over the life of this project.

However, the real target group is those elements of the population that will be served by the returned participants.

Major Outputs: All years: Approximately 175 Government of Jordan officials trained and returned to service.

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

	<u>FY 79</u>
Participants (approximately 35)	300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	300	1,200	1,500	

TITLE Agricultural Production and Marketing		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 500		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,500
NUMBER 278--215 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To increase agricultural productivity and thereby raise the income of small farmers.

Background: With a severely limited land base for agriculture, increasing production and raising small farmer income implies higher crop yields and higher return per unit of output. Major constraints to achievement of these objectives are inadequate information on feasible sets of technologies to raise productivity; weaknesses in the system for communicating new technologies to farmers; inadequate analyses on which to base production and marketing and policy decisions; lack of a system for incorporating these analyses into the policy process; and inefficient mechanisms for marketing produce and farm inputs.

A.I.D. and other donor projects address some of these constraints, particularly in the Jordan Valley. This project will build on this work. It aims at developing and extending more productive and profitable crop varieties and agroeconomic practices which are adapted to small farm conditions; strengthening market systems for produce and farm inputs; and improving the project evaluation and policy analysis/policy determination process.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Jordan will provide \$2 million equivalent. The FAO Investment Center completed a feasibility study for a capital project to develop dryland farming areas. The Ford Foundation is discussing a small cereals research project, with funding of approximately \$100,000 per year for two years. Other donors are assisting in the Jordan Valley.

FY 1979 Program: First year funding of \$500 thousand will support initial work in farming systems research, extension programs, and policy analysis.

Beneficiaries: Major beneficiaries will be Jordanian tenant farmers or small owners-operators.

The 1975 Agricultural Census identified 51,000 agricultural holdings in Jordan, averaging 7.7 hectares in size, of which approximately 25 percent are tenant or part owner-operated.

Major Outputs: Production technologies adapted to small farms in Jordan's varied physical, climatic, and social environments; and project evaluation and policy analyses which identify market and technological constraints requiring action programs.

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

	FY 79
Contract Services (30 pm)	308
Participant training (9 pm of short-term training)	34
Commodities (research and extension equipment)	134
Other costs (administrative support and studies)	24
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	3,000	3,500	

To be selected.

TITLE Technical Services and Feasibility Studies II		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
NUMBER 278-0224		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 79 1,500	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,000
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80

Purpose: To assist the Government of Jordan formulate, implement, and evaluate Jordanian development activities of high priority within their 1976-1980 development plan.

Background: Over the past three years, an A.I.D. grant (Project 278-0181) totaling \$3.450 million has financed a wide range of studies and project design and evaluation activities. Both U.S. and Jordanian consultants and technicians have contributed to a variety of activities which have helped to enhance achievement of A.I.D. and Government of Jordan developmental objectives. Examples of such activities are technical assistance in the implementation of a multidonor economic and social development program for the Jordan Valley; development of a minerals' exploitation program; design of programs for assistance to farmers in such areas as sprinkler irrigation techniques, credit, horticulture, and farmer organizations; environmental assessments; and evaluation of project implementation and achievements.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Jordan will provide, as it has under the previous project (278-0181), both in-kind and financial support totaling an estimated \$500,000 equivalent each year. Kreditaustalt fur Wiederaufbau (the West German aid organization) will provide technical assistance to the Government of Jordan for the establishment of a project information system, and the UN will provide resident advisors for project evaluation and implementation activities.

FY 1979 Program: A number of feasibility studies and project assessments will be carried out during FY 79. Among those being considered are a study of the economic potential of the Wadi Araba Region, south of the Dead Sea; a feasibility study for the construction/rehabilitation of sewage facilities for the Zarqa municipal area; an environmental assessment of the Maqarin Dam and Jordan Valley Irrigation System Project; and tax administration

and tourism development technical assistance.

Beneficiaries: Jordan as a whole will benefit from the more expeditious and efficient implementation of the national development plan.

Major Outputs: All years: Approximately eight major feasibility and/or project assessment studies, as well as numerous other more limited studies will be completed.

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

	FY 79
Personal services (approximately 13 py)	1,300
Commodities	200
Total	1,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected. In addition to U.S. private contractors and consultants, U.S. Government agencies may be utilized; services also may be provided by the Jordanian Royal Scientific Society, the University of Jordan, and Jordanian contractors.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,500	1,500	3,000	

PROGRAM: JORDAN

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Amman Water Distribution and Sewage Collection Systems		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 18,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 18,000	
NUMBER 278-0220	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None	FY 79	FY 79	OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To improve and expand Amman's water distribution and sewage collection systems.

Background: In 1975, the Amman municipal authorities conducted a feasibility study for expansion of the city's water and sewage systems. Two conclusions of that study, the need to augment Amman's water supply and to expand and improve the existing sewage treatment plant to accommodate present inadequacies, are being addressed by two FY 78 A.I.D. loan-funded projects (278-0223 and 278-0211). These projects will provide a water carrier from the King Talal Dam and selected water distribution and sewage facilities to help meet some of the more urgent existing shortages.

The population of Amman is about 750,000. Some areas of the city receive no city water and other areas receive water only intermittently because of the inadequate distribution system. Presently, about 240,000 people are serviced by that system. The FY 78 Amman Water Supply Project (0211) will improve service to present users and supply the water for this proposed project.

Approximately 14,000 buildings are now connected to the sewage system, with the balance of the buildings, probably in excess of 100,000 units, employing cesspools for sewage disposal. A major health hazard exists because the existing water supply is from two aquifers in and around Amman which gradually are being polluted by seepage from cesspools. The rather sharp recent increases in the population of Amman have exacerbated the situation.

Host Country and Other Donors: The cost of this project is expected to be \$33.4 million, of which the IBRD is planning to provide \$14 million, and the Government of Jordan, \$1.4 million equivalent.

FY 1979 Program: The proposed project will permit the installation

of additional water pumping facilities; 10,400 new home connections; replacement of 4,000 home connections; and additional sewage connections to 20,000 buildings, thereby reducing the number of cesspools. A.I.D. funds will be used to finance pumps, pipes, connection hardware, and construction contracts.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 206,000 people will benefit directly from the project. The average cost per direct beneficiary is about \$170, or slightly less than \$3 per person per year over the estimated useful life of the project. The project also should reduce, by about 50 percent, the amount of untreated waste now seeping into the aquifers; thereby benefiting the 240,000 people now served by the present water supply system.

Major Outputs: Improved and expanded potable water distribution and sewage collection systems which, together with the existing system, will be capable of servicing more than one-half of the estimated 1980 population of Amman.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Commodities (pumps, pipes, valves, etc.)	7,200
Construction contracts	<u>10,800</u>
Total	18,000

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	18,000	-	18,000	

TITLE Village Development III		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79	7,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 7,000
NUMBER 278-0221	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	None	FY 79	FY 79	OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To provide the social and physical infrastructure necessary to enable the Government to provide services for the Jordan Valley population.

Background: Development of the Jordan Valley offers great potential for increasing the country's agricultural production, increasing exports of agricultural commodities, opening up new job opportunities, and improving the income and quality of life for the residents of the Valley.

Since 1972, the Government of Jordan has invested \$200 million in the Valley under a variety of projects, primarily irrigation facilities, in cooperation with the United States and other donors (Japan, West Germany, IBRD, and various Arab donors). There must be adequate social and physical infrastructure to attract new permanent residents to the Valley to realize the full benefits of those investments. Therefore, under an A.I.D. project (278-0183), a U.S. consulting team developed a program that would contribute to the orderly development of communities in the Valley. This development program consists of the phased introduction of schools, clinics, potable water supplies, and other government services related to the projected population growth of the individual Valley communities.

An \$8.65 million A.I.D. loan (278-K-013) was made in FY 75 to construct facilities in 20 villages for basic health, education, and municipal services; to construct and improve farm-to-market roads; and to initiate a potable water supply program. A \$5.5 million amendment to the loan was authorized in FY 77 to expand selected elements of the project, primarily to increase the number of people receiving basic health and education services, and to fund residential quarters for people assigned to the Valley to operate the irrigation, electric power, potable water supply, health, and educational facilities. In FY 78 additional funds are expected to

expand the program to include approximately six additional villages.

Host Country and Other Donors: The estimated cost of the project is \$13.5 million, of which \$6.5 million equivalent will be provided by the Government of Jordan. Specific other-donor assistance to the villages expected to benefit from this project already will be in place as the West German rural electric transmission and distribution project will have been completed by the time Village Development III begins.

FY 1979 Program: During FY 79, contracts should be executed for the construction of ten schools, twelve clinics, and eight community municipal buildings; and releases of the home mortgage lending funds will begin.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries will be the residents of the villages where the schools, clinics, etc., are located, and the recipients of the mortgage loans (the population for all 36 villages planned for the Valley is projected to total about 135,000 by completion of the project). These loans will be allocated in the same proportion as under the FY 75 project, i.e., 70% of the funds will be made available to sharecroppers, small land owners, and similar low-income individuals.

Major Outputs:	<u>All Years</u>
Schools	10
Clinics	12
Community municipal buildings	8
Mortgage loans	1,500-2,000

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(\$thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Construction/procurement contracts	5,500
Mortgage loans	1,500
	Total-7,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	7,000	-	7,000	

PROGRAM: JORDAN

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Water Management Technology		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79	500	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,320
NUMBER 278-0192	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Congressional Advice	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No. 344, dated 9/13/77	FY 77	FY 79	OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To upgrade agricultural productivity and small farmers' income in the Jordan Valley by systematically raising the efficiency of water utilization.

Background and Progress to Date: In 1973, the Jordan Government decided to convert irrigation in the Jordan Valley from surface to sprinkler, and in FY 76 A.I.D. provided a loan of \$4.5 million for the procurement of sprinkler equipment. In FY 77 A.I.D.-financed experts designed a training program in sprinkler irrigation for trainers, extension specialists and farmers; studied the production of horticultural crops, particularly tomatoes; and analyzed probable plant diseases. Consultant reports, on which this project is largely based, provided recommendations on sprinkler irrigation practices, establishment of irrigation training programs, preparation of extension bulletins, and development of a sprinkler irrigation research program. The first grant agreement for this project was signed in September, 1977. A U.S. irrigation engineer, under A.I.D. contract, arrived in early October, 1977 on a five-month assignment to work with the Government of Jordan in implementing the technician and farmer training program in sprinkler irrigation. Sprinkler equipment financed under the FY 76 A.I.D. loan will be used for the training. During FY 78 training will continue and the research program will be started.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Jordan Government will provide \$1,330,100 in kind. No other donors are participating in the project.

FY 1979 Program: By FY 79 basic training in sprinkler operations will have been completed. The training program will begin to emphasize more advanced and appropriate water and crop management techniques and to shift away from formal training sessions toward backstopping on-farm extension activities. Research programs on sprinkler techniques will be established, with the results being

fed into the training program. Emphasis will shift toward more specific irrigation technology and horticultural problems.

Beneficiaries: Immediate beneficiaries will be the approximately 1,400 Jordan Valley farmers who will receive training in the techniques of sprinkler use and in elementary crop and water management. The number of farmers trained will increase to approximately 3,000 upon completion of additional capital projects in 1978. For these 3,000 farmers, life-of-project costs of U.S. inputs are \$440 per family. It is estimated that income for a typical small farm will increase by about \$3,960 over a five-year period as the result of the introduction of sprinkler irrigation.

Major Outputs: All years: 1) Approximately 3,000 Valley farmers trained in water and crop management practices using sprinkler irrigation; 2) Valley-specific horticultural techniques developed or adapted and integrated into farmers' training sessions and regular extension programs; and 3) ongoing research and training programs continuing to improve crop yields and water-use efficiency in the Valley.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Consultants (40 pm)	390
Commodities (research and training equipment)	47
Participant training (25 pm of short-term training)	55
Local administrative support	<u>8</u>
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	520	-	520	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	300	580		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	820	580	240	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	-	1,320	

TITLE Budgetary Support		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 30,000	LIFE OF PROJECT continuing	
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Security Supporting Assistance Program, p. 77	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 71	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY continuing

Purpose: To enable the Jordan Government to maintain an essential level of domestic financial outlays, thereby enhancing economic and political stability.

Background and Progress to Date: Prior to the 1967 war, Jordan had achieved annual real rates of growth of about ten percent with the help of development assistance from the U.S. and other donors. Israeli occupation of the West Bank resulted in the loss to Jordan of one of its more productive areas and caused other economic dislocations as well. Loss of revenue and other economic disruptions initially were offset to a large extent by budget support payments from Jordan's Arab neighbors under the so-called "Khartoum Agreement."

However, the growing military strength of the Arab guerrillas led them to challenge the Jordan Government, and in September, 1970, King Hussein successfully pressed a campaign against the fedayeen which resulted in a cessation of firing along the Israeli-Jordan border and reestablished King Hussein's control over the East Bank.

This was a favorable development in the Middle East situation from the United States' point of view, but was attained at considerable economic cost to Jordan, as it prompted several Arab donors to halt their substantial cash subsidies. In the wake of this fighting the United States undertook a supporting assistance program to bolster Jordan's economy and enable the Government of Jordan to maintain a certain measure of economic and political independence from its Arab neighbors. Budgetary support is an essential element of this program.

U.S. budget support supplies only a small portion of Jordan's annual budget expenditures--averaging less than ten percent since 1974. Jordanian domestic revenues have been rising, permitting a gradual reduction in U.S. budgetary support from a peak of \$67.5 million in FY 1975 to \$30.0 million in FY 1979. We expect this trend to

continue.

Budget support also has had a high political impact in that it is viewed by King Hussein as an indication of U.S. support for Jordan's moderating approach to the peace negotiations. Budget support, by contributing to economic stability, allows King Hussein to be flexible in his approach to divisive Arab-Israeli issues.

Host Country and Other Donors: As a result of the November 1974 Rabat Summit Conference, Arab oil-producing states pledged up to \$300 million a year to Jordan in economic and military assistance. While this amount was paid in 1975, Arab subsidy payments in 1976 were considerably less than was pledged. The uncertainty over the level and timing of bilateral payments from Jordan's Arab neighbors has compounded the Government's planning difficulties and makes continued U.S. budget support, though the amounts are small by comparison, of great importance to Jordan.

FY 1979 Program: Budget support will be provided for essential non-military purposes.

Beneficiaries: The populace as a whole.

Major Outputs: Essential governmental civilian services.

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

	FY 79
Budget Support	30,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	370,500	370,500	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	40,000	40,000	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	410,500	410,500	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	30,000	continuing	Continuing	

TITLE Health Planning and Services Development		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,375
NUMBER 278-0208		PRIOR REFERENCE Congressional Advice No. 224, dated 8/5/77	FY 79 125		
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80
NEW <input type="checkbox"/>					
CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To establish an operational unit capable of planning for health improvement on a national basis; and to rationalize the training, assignment, and functions of health personnel.

Background and Progress to Date: In mid-FY 77, following completion of a comprehensive study of the health sector prepared by a team of U.S. consultants, the Government of Jordan requested assistance to improve the delivery of health services, particularly to the urban and rural poor, with particular attention to primary health care.

This three-year project is designed to begin to redress inequities in both the quality and distribution of health services. U.S. contract technicians are expected to arrive in Jordan in early CY 78. Working with Jordanian counterpart staff, they will undertake and direct two major activities--establishing a health planning unit and upgrading basic health services. The planning unit will be located in the Ministry of Health, and will be the key element in charting the future course of the health sector in Jordan and in evaluating all existing and projected programs. It will pay particular attention to examining cost-effectiveness considerations in both new and continuing health sector investments.

Jordan will seek to upgrade basic health services now nominally or inefficiently provided through a network of 358 public outpatient facilities, by retraining existing basic health workers to deliver integrated services, including preventive, nutritional, curative, promotional, and environmental services, and the recording of vital events. This approach permits using existing manpower and logistics systems. Both consumers and providers will be involved in making determinations of how tasks should be reallocated to make the new system acceptable in the Jordanian context.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will provide counterpart staff, logistical support, and selected local costs, estimated at \$725 thousand equivalent over the life of the project. No other donor is significantly involved in the health sector in Jordan.

FY 1979 Program: Funds requested in FY 79 are for the final year of contract services and selected local costs.

Beneficiaries: Principal direct beneficiaries will be Jordan's urban and rural poor, particularly women and children under five. Over the longer term, beneficiaries will include the entire population as a consequence of more rational health planning and health sector investments.

Major Outputs: All years: Approximately 875 retrained staff returned to service, and a health manpower system in place and operating.

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

	FY 79
Contract services (one py)	115
Local costs	10
Total	125

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	750	-	750	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	500	460		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,250	460	790	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	125	-	1,375	

TITLE Minerals Development		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 278-0202		PRIOR REFERENCE Security Supporting Assistance Programs, p. 88	FY 79	550	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,400
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To identify mineral resources which can be exploited on a commercial basis.

Background: One long-term geologist from the U.S. Geological Survey and five short-term specialists began work in FY 77 to outline a plan of mineral exploration in Jordan. They are preparing a proposed five-year program to be submitted to the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) by early CY 78. This work is funded under the Technical Services and Feasibility Studies Project (278-0181).

During FY 78, this project will fund experts who will undertake the priority investigations identified in the five-year program adopted by the NRA. A number of known minerals which have not been evaluated or thoroughly studied are expected to emerge as candidates for in-depth technical and economic analysis.

By the end of FY 78 A.I.D.-funded advisors will have developed a scope of work for a detailed geophysical survey of areas deemed to have a mineral potential.

The project's Estimated Total Cost has been increased from the \$825 thousand shown in the FY 78 C.P. to \$1.4 million due to a decision to utilize an aerial geophysical survey and subsequent imagery enhancement, which will allow exploration of a much larger physical area.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Jordan will provide in-kind support totaling \$160 thousand, in addition to the personnel to be trained by U.S. advisors and consultants.

FY 1979 Program: A geophysical aerial survey of selected areas of Jordan will be initiated. Investigation, exploration, and analysis of previously identified geological and geophysical data will continue. Approximately three person-years of expatriate advisory

services will be required. Vehicles and selected technical commodities will be procured for project use.

Major Outputs: The identification of mineral deposits suitable for commercial development and sufficient trained personnel to carry on the identification process after project completion.

Beneficiaries: The people of Jordan will benefit from the exploitation of any minerals identified by this project since such exploitation contributes to general economic growth and increased export earnings which would help to alleviate Jordan's serious trade deficit.

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

	FY 79
U.S. Consultants (long term - 2 py)	240
U.S. and Jordanian Consultants (short term - 14 pm)	60
Commodities (vehicles and technical)	50
Services (LANDSAT imagery enhancement, analysis, and field work)	200
Total	550

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	300	300	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	300	300	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	550	550	1,400	

PROGRAM: JORDAN

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Urban Development for the Amman Region		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 278-0213		PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program	FY 79 500	LIFE OF PROJECT 1.250	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Change to be Submitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To strengthen the Government of Jordan's planning and management capacity for urban development, and to assist the design of improvements in urban services which impact on the poor.

Background: About two-thirds of Jordan's population is urban, and most of Jordan's poor are city dwellers. Metropolitan Amman has some 750,000 inhabitants and is growing at about 11% a year. This growth is exacerbating already poor living conditions, e.g., shortages of potable water, sewers, and electric power.

In FY 77, A.I.D. assisted the Government of Jordan to establish an Urban Planning Unit, staff for which is now being recruited. Current plans call for the recruitment of five senior level employees and ten urban planning trainees. The first major task of the new urban planning office will be to prepare a comprehensive five-year development program for the Amman region. This will provide excellent on-the-job training for the new staff.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Jordan will provide counterpart personnel, two vehicles for transportation, and office facilities. The UN will provide short-term advisors.

FY 1979 Program: Advisory assistance and training activities begun in FY 78 will continue. Training aids and other commodity needs will be procured.

Beneficiaries: There will be two principal groups of beneficiaries under this project. First, the Jordan Government will benefit through an expanded and improved capacity to plan and manage urban development programs. Second, and most important, urban populations, largely poor, will benefit from the improvements in urban services that will result from the Government's urban development efforts.

Major Outputs: Expanded and improved services to the growing population in the Amman region, improvement of the Government's urban planning and management capacity, establishment of a management information system for urban planners, and preparation of a five-year master plan for urban development in the Amman region.

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

	FY 79
Consultants (3 py)	300
Commodities	100
Training (60 pm)	100
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	750	50		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	750	50	700	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	500	-	1,250	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

TITLE Potash Production		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 278-0222		PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 79	33,000	LIFE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To construct a facility capable of producing 1.2 million tons per annum of potash from Dead Sea brine.

Background: To ease its balance-of-payments problems, the Government of Jordan gives priority to export projects.

In FY 76, A.I.D. provided a \$6 million loan to the Arab Potash Co. (APC) as partial funding of a \$10 million feasibility study of a potash production facility. The Government of Jordan provided \$3 million equivalent from its own resources and the International Development Association made a \$1 million credit. The feasibility study was performed by Jacobs International of Pasadena, California and construction of trial dike facilities was accomplished by Brown and Root, Inc., of Houston, Texas. Preliminary reports of the feasibility study are encouraging. The final report will be available in January, 1978. A.I.D. plans to provide a second loan of \$5 million in mid-FY 78 to partially finance the cost of the engineering design and supervision of construction of the project. This work will be performed by Jacobs International.

The total capital cost of the construction of the project is estimated at \$300 million. The completed potash production facility will include dikes to form brine; evaporation pans; dredging equipment; a carnallite refinery; a town site; a power station; water system and roads; and warehousing, storage, and loading facilities at the production site. The capital cost of the project may increase if a decision is made that the APC should own and operate its own transportation equipment for moving the product to the port of export. The Jordan Government will construct and operate shiploading facilities at the port of Aqaba, the cost of which is not included above as a capital cost. It is estimated that by the first quarter of FY 79 the design effort initiated in FY 78 will be completed and the project will be ready for implementation.

Host Country and Other Donors: Of the \$300 million estimated total cost, the APC will provide about \$120 million in equity, of which the Government of Jordan will contribute 51 percent. The balance of \$180 million is sought from A.I.D., the Kuwait Fund, the Arab Fund, and the IBRD. The Government of Jordan and the APC expect to complete the project financial plan by September, 1978.

FY 1979 Program: During FY 79, major items of equipment on the critical path of project implementation will be ordered, and contracts will be let for construction.

Beneficiaries: When the project is completed, the total production of 1.2 million metric tons per year will be exported. The foreign exchange earnings generated from product sales will help to relieve Jordan's chronic trade account deficit and thereby benefit the economy as a whole.

Major Outputs: A production facility in operation by 1981 capable of producing 1.2 million tons annually of potash valued in current prices at \$75 million.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Items to be financed include U.S. equipment and construction supervisory services which will be more specifically identified during development of the overall financial plan.	<u>33,000</u>
Total	33,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	Jacobs International Incorporated, U.S. consultants.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Local and/or expatriate contractors and suppliers to be selected.
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	33,000	-	33,000	

COUNTRY: JORDAN

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

-----U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----

----- FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT -----
 PERIOD

TOTAL REPAY- TOTAL LESS
 LOANS MENTS REPAYMENTS
 AND AND AND
 GRANTS INTEREST INTEREST
 1946-77 1946-77 1946-77

PROGRAM	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	64.5	99.3	61.9	86.6	85.4
LOANS.....	15.6	25.0	18.6	19.0	32.1
GRANTS.....	48.9	74.3	43.3	67.6	53.3
A. AID AND PREDECS.....	53.2	87.5	46.4	86.2	70.0
LOANS.....	7.4	18.6	7.0	19.0	20.5
GRANTS.....	45.8	68.9	39.4	67.2	49.5
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)....	(45.0)	(87.5)	(46.4)	(86.2)	(70.0)
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	11.3	11.6	15.5	0.4	15.4
LOANS.....	8.2	6.4	11.6	-	11.6
GRANTS.....	3.1	5.2	3.9	0.4	3.8
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	8.2	6.4	11.6	-	11.6
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	8.2	6.4	11.6	-	9.8
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	1.8
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	3.1	5.2	3.9	0.4	3.8
E. RELIEF EC. DEV & WFP.	2.0	3.4	2.1	0.2	2.1
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	1.1	1.8	1.8	0.2	1.7
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	-	0.2	-	-	-
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-
GRANTS.....	-	0.2	-	-	-
PEACE CORPS.....	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER.....	-	0.2	-	-	-
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	45.7	104.6	138.3	-	-
LOANS.....	-	30.0	82.5	-	-
GRANTS.....	45.7	74.6	55.8	-	-
A. MAP GRANTS.....	40.5	69.9	55.8	-	-
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	-	30.0	82.5	-	-
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	5.2	4.7	-	-	-
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	110.2	203.9	200.2	86.6	85.4
LOANS.....	15.6	55.0	101.1	19.0	19.0
GRANTS.....	94.6	148.9	99.1	67.6	66.4
OTHER US LOANS.....	7.9	-	-	-	-
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	3.9	-	-	-	-
ALL OTHER.....	4.0	-	-	-	-

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

• LESS THAN \$50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
TOTAL	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77
IFC	-	-	-	4.9
IDA	6.0	10.0	-	69.8
UNDP	0.8	-	0.2	30.7
Other UN	0.2	-	0.6	5.1
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	37.4	34.2	160.8	
Germany	18.8	25.6	99.5	
United Kingdom	15.4	7.0	51.3	
Denmark	2.3	0.2	5.6	
Other	0.9	1.4	4.4	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1973-76	
TOTAL	249.9	361.5	893.4	
Saudi Arabia	49.3	165.0	300.3	
Kuwait	114.9	57.4	298.7	
UAE	64.9	87.8	203.0	
Iraq	14.0	27.0	61.0	
Qatar	-	13.9	32.4	
Algeria	6.8	10.4	18.0	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
TOTAL	CY 1976 ^a	CY 1977 ^b	CY 1964-77	
USSR	a	a	a	
Eastern Europe	a	a	a	

^a Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.
^b An economic cooperation agreement has been signed, but information on the amount of aid extended, if any, is not available.

Syria

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 7,844

Per capita GNP(dollars, 1975) 720

Average per capita GNP annual growth rate... (1965-1974) 4.2%

Life expectancy(1970) 56 years

Literacy rate.....(1973) 40% ,Male n.a. ,Female 12%

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural production growth rate.....(1954-1976) 2.7%

Annual per capita agricultural production growth rate.....(1955-1975) 2.2%

Food production per capita(dollars 1975) \$33

Major subsistence crop..... wheat

 % of arable land.....(1975) 45%

Major cash crop..... cotton

 % of arable land.....(1975) 3%

Major exports.....(1975) petroleum, cotton

Major agricultural exports.....(1975) cotton

Value of all exports (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 788, (75) 930, (76) 1,119

 Exports to U.S. (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1974) 2, (75) 6, (76) 10

Major agricultural imports.....(1975) cereals, sugar and honey

Value of all imports (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 1,235, (75) 1,685, (76) 2,487

 Imports from U.S. (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1974) 36, (75) 128 , (76) 272

Trade balance, last 3 years..... (1974) -447, (75) -755, (76) -1368

Main trading partners... U.S.S.R., Italy, Lebanon

Official international reserves, gross holdings, last 3 years...(1974) 500, (75) 735, (76) n.a.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... (1974) 146, (75) 170, (76) 195

Total domestic revenues (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 723, (74) 1,152, (75) 1,784

Central government total expenditures, last 3 years (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) 903, (74) 1,506, (75) 2,612

Deficit or surplus (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1973) -179, (74) -354, (75) -828

Defense expenditures, last 3 years

 as % of total expenditures..... (1973) 44%, (74) 30%, (75) 34%

 as % of GNP..... (1973) 15%, (74) 12%, (75) 17%

Service payments on external public debt as % of goods and non-factor services, latest..... (1975) 8.2%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1975) \$104.6 million

 as % of country central government expenditures..... 4.0%

 as % of country imports of goods and services..... 4.2%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population 15 years of age and below...() n.a. (15/40) n.a. (40+) n.a.

Population growth rate....(1970-1971) 3.3% (1976-1977) 3.3%

Proportion of population in urban areas.....(1976) 46% () n.a.

Proportion of labor force in agriculture.....(1973) 50%

Major causes of mortality...(1974) diseases of heart and circulatory system

Major causes of morbidity...(1974) seebies, mumps, measles

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1973) 115

People per doctor.....(1973) 2,900

SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE
PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In millions of dollars)

	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimated	FY 1979 Proposed
Loans	74.7	83.5	82.9
Technical Assistance	5.3	6.5	7.1
Total	80.0	90.0	90.0

Overview

U.S. policy seeks to encourage Syria to pursue a peaceful path to a general settlement and to strengthen U.S.-Syrian cooperation and mutual trust which is essential to continued progress towards peace.

U.S. economic assistance to Syria is a tangible and lasting demonstration of the importance the United States places on Syria's positive role in the Middle East. It provides both real and symbolic evidence of our support of Syria's efforts to resolve its economic and social problems. It encourages already significantly expanding commercial relations between the United States and Syria.

The shift towards programs which address the basic needs of Syria's poor began in FY 1977. It will accelerate in FY 1979 with the start of major new agriculture and rural development programs, as other recently begun programs in health, agricultural research, and manpower training continue. This shift reflects both our desire and Syrian interest in development programs which increase the income and improve the welfare of the poor.

Development Situation and Prospects

Syria's per capita GNP of over \$700 puts it in the ranks of the middle income developing countries. Its natural resource potential in agriculture is excellent and

energy supplies are adequate. While its economic policies and over-centralized control can frustrate private initiative, per capita growth for the past decade was 4.2 percent, one of the highest among developing countries. With effective economic management, the long term development prospects are very good.

The economic disruptions of 1976-77 associated with the Lebanese war and the drop in assistance from Arab donors slowed development. The budget deficit rose significantly, inflationary pressures developed, and foreign exchange reserves were drawn down sharply. Some development projects had to be temporarily abandoned and others curtailed.

The need, thrust upon the Syrian leadership, to reconsider development priorities, had positive aspects. Syria is initiating major sectoral reviews in health and agriculture and is scrutinizing very closely the rationale for large scale capital intensive programs which dominated Syrian planning in the past.

The Syrian Government is anxious to resume a high rate of economic growth. It needs and seeks financial assistance and technical/managerial expertise in this effort.

Agricultural productivity is low. More than one-half of Syria's approximately eight million people derive their income from agriculture. Growth averaged only 2.7% per year over the last 20 years less than population growth of 3.3%. An intensive review of agricultural policy and planning is under way to increase agricultural productivity. Recently farm prices for many crops were significantly increased to provide better production incentives.

A semi-socialist state, Syria provides reasonable health and other services to much of the population. However, living conditions in many rural areas remain difficult. Inadequate supplies of water, electricity and access roads, poor nutrition and generally unsatisfactory health conditions are still too common. Rural migration to urban centers is high, straining already overburdened

SYRIA

facilities. The Government is carrying out a broad gauged program of rural improvement to address these problems.

External Donors

The major donors are the Arab oil states and the Socialist Bloc. The U.S. provides about 10% of the annual concessional aid to Syria. The World Bank, UNDP and West Germany are also important donors. Although there is no formal donor consultative mechanism, the A.I.D. program is closely coordinated with programs of other donors through our field mission.

A.I.D. Program Direction

Syria attaches priority to increasing agricultural productivity and improving and expanding government programs for providing basic services to the poor. Current A.I.D. projects will provide drinking water and electricity to over three million rural and urban dwellers. U.S. technical advice and training are helping to improve Syria's health planning capacity and its ability to extend health services to rural areas. A major irrigation project benefiting small farmers in the Akkar plain will soon begin.

The emphasis in our program on raising rural incomes and meeting basic needs will become more pronounced in FY 1979. Major new projects for rural electrification, agricultural credit, poultry production and rural services, and farm machinery and other agricultural inputs are planned. Existing programs in agricultural research, land classification, and in health training and extending health services to rural areas will continue.

We are encouraged by this trend in our program and of the mutuality of interest in "new direction" programs that has emerged in our discussions with Syrian Government officials.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel^a			
Direct Hire ^b	14	18	20
PASA ^c	-	-	-
Contract	6	69	104
Total	20	87	124
Participants^d			
Noncontract	120	110	100
Contract	-	-	-
Total	120	110	100

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.

^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.

^c Participating agency technicians.

^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	24,245	59,748	80,200
Grants	1,859	8,025	10,302
Total A.I.D.	26,104	67,773	90,502
P.L. 480**			
Title I	16,000	14,000	17,900
Title II	3,846	3,224	6,024
Total P.L. 480	19,846	17,224	23,924
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	45,950	84,997	114,426

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.

**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

SYRIA

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY
(In 000MT/\$000)

Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat	-	-	67.0	7,500	48.0	6,000
Rice	34.0	11,000	10.0	3,500	20.0	6,000
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	5.0	3,000	5.0	2,800
Non-food	1.2	5,000	-	-	0.7	3,100
Title I Total		16,000		14,000		17,900
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..		-		-		-
World Food Programs ..		3,846		3,224		6,024
Gov't.-to-Gov't.		-		-		-
Title II Total		3,846		3,224		6,024
Total P.L. 480		19,846		17,224		23,924

MISSION DIRECTOR Gordon B. Ramsey

NOTES

A.I.D. financed feasibility and sector studies now underway in such areas as vocational education, health, and agriculture, will help both A.I.D. and the Syrian Government mount programs addressing the basic needs of the Syrian people.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

CP 79-02

PROGRAM: SYRIA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Future Year Obligations	Amount Authorized	Expenditures	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Loans</u>																	
Agriculture Machinery & Production Inputs I	276-0007	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	24,202	-	16	-	5,898	-	-
Damascus Water Supply I	276-0008	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,000	98	-	-	-	6,500	-	25,000
Damascus Water Supply II	276-0010	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,500	-	-	-	-	250	-	5,000
Euphrates Basin Irrigation Maintenance	276-0011	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,600	-	-	-	-	5,500	-	7,000
Damascus-Dera'a Highway	276-0012	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,900	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	14,800
Basic Inputs & Production I	276-0013	TQ(76)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-
Agriculture Machinery & Production Inputs II	276-0014	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	15,000
Rural Electrification I	276-0018	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,700	-	-	-	-	100	-	11,500
Akkar Plain I	276-0016	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
Lattakia-Tartous Hwy	276-0017	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	500
Rural Electrification II	* 276-0025	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	100
Agricultural Credit	* 276-0022	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	500
Provincial Water Supply Development	* 276-0024	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,400	400
Imports	* 276-0023	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-
Akkar Plain II	* 276-0028	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,500	-
<u>Technical Assistant Grants</u>																	
Technical Services & Feasibility Studies I																	
Studies I	276-0001	75	4,000	363	-	3,000	-	367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Participant Training	* 276-0004	75	3,233	1,471	850	1,000	850	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
English Language Training	* 276-0002	76	832	25	515	650	300	550	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development of Health Services	276-0006	76	735	-	50	600	-	185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Services & Feasibility Studies II																	
Technical Health Institute	* 276-0019	78	-	-	960	300	1,000	1,200	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Classification & Soils Survey 1/	* 276-0020	78	-	-	825	225	900	1,000	1,160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Education & Research	* 276-0003	78	-	-	900	200	800	900	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Services & Feasibility Studies III 1/																	
Children's Hospital 1/	* 276-0029	78	-	-	400	300	1,000	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition Planning	* 276-0015	79	-	-	-	-	250	50	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Services & Feasibility Studies IV																	
Akkar Plains II	* 276-0027	79	-	-	-	-	1,500	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Akkar Plains II	* 276-0028	79	-	-	-	-	500	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals			12,300	1,859	6,500	8,025	7,100	10,302	3,085	245,700	24,300	-	16	83,500	59,748	82,900	80,200
1/ Advice of program change to be provided.																	

*Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace, interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Rural Electrification II		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 30,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 30,000
NUMBER 276-0025	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: Increase economic production and improve the quality of life by supplying reliable electric power at reasonable rates in rural areas.

Background: The Syrian Government's objective is to provide electricity to every village with over 100 inhabitants by 1987.

The foreign exchange cost of the first phase of this 10-year program was provided under A.I.D.'s \$34.7 million Rural Electrification Loan I (Ln 276-K-016) of FY 1977 and by a loan from the World Bank of \$40 million, which is expected to be approved early in CY 1978. The local currency costs will be financed by the Syrian Government. This second A.I.D. loan for rural electrification will finance the second phase of the overall program and provide electricity to approximately 1400 additional villages.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Syrian Government or another international donor agency will finance 20KV transmission distribution lines and distribution transformers. Syria will finance the local costs of construction of the distribution lines and transformers and local costs of engineering services.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will finance the costs of U.S. engineering services for the project as well as equipment for the low tension distribution system. Services to the villages will include individual dwelling service connections and public street lighting. The total cost of this project is approximately \$150 million.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries will be approximately one million rural inhabitants. Assuming six persons per family (based on a feasibility study of the whole program by a World Bank Consultant), the cost per family is estimated at \$900.

Major Outputs:

Overall Project Design
Supervision of construction
Construction of low tension transmission lines making electricity available to one million inhabitants

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

	<u>FY 79</u>
Consulting engineering services	4,000
Materials and equipment for construction and installation of 380/220 volt low tension system	<u>26,000</u>
Total	30,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be determined.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	30,000	-	30,000	

TITLE Agricultural Credit		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 6,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 6,000	
NUMBER 276-0022	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To increase farmer and farmer cooperative resources by improving and expanding the operations of the Agricultural Cooperative Bank (ACB).

Background: As part of its policy to increase agricultural production, the Syrian Government plans to augment the capital of the ACB to allow the Bank to expand its lending activities, particularly to farmers and cooperatives.

The A.I.D. loan will contribute to this increase in capital and make it possible for farmers and cooperatives to borrow from the ACB for the purchase of U.S. manufactured farm equipment (such as tractors, farm implements, and irrigation pumps). Expanding the use of farm machinery will contribute to increased agricultural production and efficiency.

Loan funds also will be used to finance technical assistance and staff training to assist ACB improve and expand its operations.

Host Country and Other Donors: Counterpart personnel and local currency capital for ACB will be provided by the Syrian Government.

The FY 1979 Program: Technical assistance and training will be initiated and initial disbursement made of the credit portion of the A.I.D. loan. This will strengthen the ACB's institutional capability to provide expanded credit service for the private farm sector and new services to the smaller farmers.

Beneficiaries: A major objective of the A.I.D. loan will be to channel resources to small farmers and small farmer cooperatives which previously have had only limited access to institutional credit. The annual per capita income of these small farmers ranges from \$330 in the Southern region to \$800-900 in the Northern region, the region surrounding Damascus and the coastal areas. Farms average about 25 acres in size. A system for reaching this

new client group will be stressed during final project design.

Major Outputs:

Improved management of ACB operations

Increased lending capacity of ACB

Direct investment in agriculture increased

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$Thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
U.S. contract (4 py)	400
Training (60 pm)	100
Credit Fund for ACB	<u>5,500</u>
Total	6,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be determined.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	6,000	-	6,000	

TITLE Provincial Water Supply		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 12,400		LIFE OF PROJECT 12,400
NUMBER 276-0024	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>			

Purpose: To improve rural living conditions by expanding safe drinking water supplies.

Background: The lack of an adequate supply of water including drinking water, is a major factor in the poor health conditions that prevail in rural Syria. The recent cholera epidemic with over 3,000 cases reported, and over 80 deaths, is an immediate example of one result of such conditions. The Syrian Government places a high priority on rural health improvement during the 4th Five-Year Plan (1976-1980). This project will provide a safe and dependable water supply to approximately 21 villages.

Ground water resources will be developed at Hassia and piped to villages in the Kalamarin region. Either public taps or household connections will be utilized depending on the size of the village served.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Syrian Government: local costs and labor (\$11.5 million). The USSR: nation-wide hydro-geological survey; the UNDP: possible assistance for a filtration plant on the Euphrates River.

The FY 1979 Program: The A.I.D. loan will finance the foreign exchange costs of engineering services, construction supervision and commodity costs of the project. Estimated total cost is \$24 million of which \$12.4 million is foreign exchange.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 200,000 people (33,000 families) will be the immediate and direct beneficiaries of the project. However, the full impact of the project will be much broader, as this project is part of a nation-wide effort to eradicate water-transmitted diseases.

Major Outputs:

Engineering design

Potable water supplied to villages and households

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(\$Thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
U.S. contract advisors	3,000
Commodities (pipe, pumps, etc.)	<u>9,400</u>
Total	12,400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be determined.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	12,400	-	12,400	

TITLE Development Imports		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 20,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 20,000
NUMBER 276-0023	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>				

Purpose: To provide essential machinery, equipment, spare parts and other commodities needed to assist Syria add more irrigated land to its agricultural production base, develop the ports of Tartous and Lattakia, modernize medical facilities and support other development activities.

Background: In FY 1975 A.I.D. authorized a \$30 million loan for the Syrian Government to finance the procurement of U.S. manufactured agricultural and construction equipment. Procurement and delivery under this loan is virtually complete and the equipment is in productive use. An additional loan of \$15 million for the financing of commodity imports was authorized during FY 1976. \$1.2 million worth of tires for agricultural and construction equipment are under order. An order of about the same magnitude for equipment and supplies for a Cardiovascular Surgical Center is expected to be placed before the end of CY 1977. A third commodity loan in the amount of \$40 million in FY 1977 funds was signed in September 1977. Additional equipment of the same type as was financed under the first two loans is needed to increase agricultural production and achieve other development goals.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Syrian Government continues to give priority attention to development of the agricultural sector, improvement of commodity distribution channels and better health delivery. The Syrian Government, however, does not have sufficient foreign exchange and some of their planned efforts focused on increasing agricultural production have had to be postponed.

Other donors include: France, West Germany, Japan, USSR, Romania, Bulgaria, Iran, Kuwait, the U.A.E. and Saudi Arabia provide commodities under various arrangements.

FY 1979 Program: Since requests for A.I.D. financing of U.S. manufactured equipment from public sector organizations of the Syrian economy vastly exceed the funds available under previous loans, all of the equipment needed for land development, irrigation and reclamation projects so far could not be purchased. In addition, there are requirements for other types of equipment to increase farm productivity. Vehicles, tires, heavy construction equipment, medical equipment and other commodities also are needed for new and on-going development projects. Priorities for the purchase of such equipment will be developed and the most urgently needed will be financed under this loan.

Beneficiaries: The population generally will benefit from better availability and distribution of food, of medical services and other social services which are supported by this project.

Major Outputs: Increase in agricultural production and improved distribution of agricultural products and inputs as well as modernization of other facilities related to Syrian development goals.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$ Thousands.)

	FY 79
Commodities (equipment and equipment related technical services and spare parts from the U.S. including bulldozers, cranes, trucks, trailers, medical equipment, sanitation equipment, farm machinery as well as other selected equipment and spare parts.)	20,000
Total	20,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	20,000	-	20,000	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

TITLE Akkar Plain II		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 276-0028		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Security Support- ing Assistance Programs, p. 111	FY 79 15,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 15,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To increase agricultural production in the Akkar Plain by providing: irrigation and drainage facilities; adaptive research and extension services; and other supporting infrastructure.

Background: An A.I.D. financed feasibility study of the agricultural potential of the Akkar Plain, an area of 55,000 acres, located on Syria's Mediterranean coast, is now underway. The study is expected to identify areas suitable for different types of agricultural production such as high value crops (citrus and vegetables) and for different types of irrigation and drainage system.

In FY 1978 initial funding of \$23.5 million is programmed for approximately 33,000 of the total 55,000 acres in the project area. Originally it was estimated that FY 1978 funding would be sufficient for the entire project. However, it is now clear that additional funding will be required to cover the increase in estimated project costs.

This FY 1979 Akkar Plain II loan will finance the foreign exchange costs of developing the remaining area of approximately 22,000 acres. In addition, AID will grant finance farmer training and research and extension programs for production technologies suited to the specific conditions of the area begun under the Akkar Plain I.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Syrian Government will provide approximately \$15 million in local currency costs, counterpart staff and trainees. No other donors are involved in this project.

FY 1979 Program: Construction contracts will be let for irrigation wells, distribution canals and for drainage and other civil works. Field trials and demonstrations will be started for selected crops. The construction and adaptive research programs

will continue through the four years of the project. Participant training will be provided under the farmer training program as part of the project. Total FY 79 project costs is approximately \$30 million. The total project cost per acre is approximately \$1400 which is lower than the per acre cost of construction of irrigation works currently underway in the Euphrates Basin. Whether this is a reasonable cost per acre will depend upon the results of the detailed benefit/cost analysis now underway.

Beneficiaries: This loan will directly benefit approximately 2,000 farm families (10,000 people) currently living in the project area. An additional number will benefit through increased employment opportunities generated by the project. It is expected that additional families will move into the area upon completion of the project.

Major Outputs: All Years

Acres of land irrigated	22,000
Wells drilled (production)	60
Kilometer roads improved	12
Counterparts trained	8

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

	<u>FY 79</u>
Loan	
Contracts for design and supervision of construction	1,000
Construction contracts	13,500
Total	<u>14,500</u>
Grant	
Technical assistance and training	500
Total	<u>500</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	15,000	-	15,000	

To be determined.

TITLE Nutrition Planning		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 250		LIFE OF PROJECT 375
NUMBER 276-0015	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Security	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	Supporting Assistance Programs P.116				

Purpose: To assist the Syrian Government develop a national nutrition policy and improve the Government's planning capability in the nutrition sector.

Background: This activity previously was scheduled for FY 1978 obligation. However, project design refinements and administrative and budgetary restrictions within the Syrian Government delayed the project. It is now scheduled to start in FY 1979. The project will concentrate on establishing a "Nutrition Division" in the Ministry of Health. Such a division will give the Ministry of Health a capability to plan and implement a broad spectrum of nutrition programs aimed at improving the nutritional status of vulnerable groups: low income pre-school age children and pregnant and nursing mothers.

Host Country and Other Donors:

Syrian Government - Personnel, facilities and operational budget for an estimated total of \$100,000.

UNDP and WHO - Fellowships and expert assistance in related health fields.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D.'s assistance will begin by providing, short term nutrition advisors, training for key Syrian personnel, and basic laboratory equipment and audio-visual teaching aids.

Beneficiaries: Nutrition problems most seriously affect children aged 6 months-5 years plus pregnant and lactating mothers in Syria (two million out of a population of 7.8 million). The government nutrition policy and preventive and curative programs expected to result from this project will address the needs of this group.

Major Outputs:

All Years

- Decree establishing nutrition division in Ministry of Health 1
- Syrian cadre of key personnel 5
- Nutrition laboratory established and equipped 2
- Degree training (Masters Degree) completed in U.S. 4
- Non-Degree training completed 3

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

	FY 79
Commodities: (laboratory equipment and teaching aids)	100
U.S. contract short-term advisors (12 pm)	60
Training in U.S. (65 pm)	90
Total	250

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be determined.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	250	125	375	

TITLE Technical Services and Feasibility Studies IV		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 1,500		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,500
NUMBER 276-0027 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Security Supporting Assistance Programs, p. 113	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To provide consultant services for preparation of sector assessments and pre-feasibility and feasibility studies. The project also will fund other project development-related work and advisory services.

Background: This project will provide some of the economic and technical planning and analysis expertise needed to implement the Syrian Government's Fourth Five-Year Plan (1976-1980) and design its Fifth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985). Activities are implemented through use of PASA arrangements and contracts with U.S. firms, universities, and individuals.

The first and second Technical Services and Feasibility Studies grants were fully allocated during FY 1977. A third Technical Services and Feasibility Studies grant is expected to be fully utilized during FY 1978 for health and agricultural services, studies and project design.

NOTE: Technical Services and Feasibility Studies II was authorized in FY 77 per Advice of Program Change No. 200 dated July 28, 1977. Technical Services and Feasibility Studies III is included in the referenced FY 78 CP, but is designated Technical Services and Feasibility Studies II. Congress will be notified of the change in project designation and proposed amount in a subsequent Advice of Program Change.

Host Country and Other Donors:

Syrian Government: Counterpart personnel, local currency budget, in-country transportation and support services.

FY 1979 Program: Efforts will be focused on feasibility studies and planning in the fields of agriculture, rural services and health.

Beneficiaries: The rural and urban population generally as the product of these studies is realized in development projects.

Major Outputs: (Studies and/or contracts)

	<u>All Years</u>
Rural Electrification II	
Project Design	1
Rural Roads Project Study	2
Rural Health Centers Project Study	2
Short term advisory services in health, agriculture urban development and other fields	8

<u>A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:</u>		(\$ Thousands)	
		<u>FY 79</u>	
U.S. Contract advisors for short and long-term assignments.	Total		1,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be determined.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,500	-	1,500	

TITLE General Participant Training		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 850		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER 276-0004 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Security Supporting Assistance Programs, p.106	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To provide specialized training in the United States for key Syrian technicians and government officials. The focus of the project is on practical and technical skills and methods applications rather than on academic disciplines or degree-type training.

Background and Progress to Date: By January 1, 1978, more than 200 participants will have completed training in the United States under this project. These officials, from both technical and policy levels in about 20 ministries and bureaus, worked, observed and studied in the United States, in both the private and public sectors. Training centers primarily on the practical, with emphasis on applied technology to improve industrial and agricultural productivity. Some academic training also is provided.

Host Country and Other Donors:

Syrian Government: The Syrian Government pays all participants' salaries while in training, and pays all internal travel and local costs of the program.

UN/IBRD: Fellowships financed by UNDP and administered by UN specialized agencies support the objectives of this project.

FY 1979 Program: The FY 1979 program will provide both long-term and short-term training in priority sectors, particularly agriculture and industry, with special emphasis on enhancing the skills of Syrian middle-level technicians and policy makers who have important roles in the Syrian development process.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries of the program are those individual participants who upgrade and expand their specialized technical and professional skills through the training opportunity provided by this program. More importantly, the country benefits at later stages when the participants return and use the new knowledge in social and economic development activities.

Major Outputs: Cumulative FY 77 All Years

Food and Nutrition

Participants Trained and in Training 47 na

Health

Participants Trained and in Training 9 na

Education and Human Resources Development

Participants Trained and in Training 59 na

Selected Development Activities

Participants Trained and in Training 111 na

Totals 226 na

A.I.D. Financed Input: (\$Thousands)

Syrians trained in the United States in various fields (see outputs). FY 79 850

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	3,233	1,471	1,762	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	850	1,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	4,083	2,471	1,612	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	850	Continuing	Estimated Total Cost Continuing	

PROGRAM: SYRIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE English Language Training		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 276-0002		PRIOR REFERENCE Congressional Advice No. 79, dated March 10, 1977	FY 79 300	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,847	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To assist the Syrian Government establish an English Language Training Center (ELTC) in order to: improve the English proficiency of potential A.I.D. sponsored participant trainees and selected Syrian Government officials who need English in their work; and prepare Syrians as teachers of English to replace U.S. contract personnel of the ELTC.

Background and Progress to Date: A six-person English language teacher team from Georgetown University arrived on September 1, 1977. Classroom instructions began October 15 with an enrollment of 50 students at three different instructional levels. A total of 210 students are expected to complete either a three or a five month intensive training course during the current academic year.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Syrian Government has provided the physical facility, financial and administrative support for the ELTC and experienced Syrian teachers to be further trained as counterparts to replace the American contract personnel. No other donors are involved in this project.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. proposes to provide \$300,000 to continue the project. The contract team will continue giving three and five month full-time intensive English courses. They also will provide further support in developing ministry sub-center English language programs. Two of the seven Syrian counterpart English teachers who started graduate degree programs in U.S. universities in FY 78 are expected to return to the ELTC and assume full-time teaching responsibilities in anticipation of replacing contract team members.

Beneficiaries: There are different levels and degrees of benefit under this project. The participants who upgrade their English language skills sufficiently at the ELTC in order to carry out

practical and technical training programs in the U.S. are direct beneficiaries. Ministry personnel who enhance their work skills and job positions also are direct beneficiaries. The population as a whole and selected target groups within the general population are, in turn, indirectly benefitted when participants return and utilize their new knowledge and skills in social and economic development programs, and through the enhanced effectiveness of ministry personnel who are trained in-country.

Major Outputs: Cumulative

	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Syrian counterparts trained to replace ELTC instructors	-	7
Syrian instructors trained for Ministry language Centers (Sub-Centers)	-	14
Syrians trained in Interim Programs (Pre-ELTC)	366	366
Syrians trained at ELTC	-	1,050
Syrians trained in Sub-Centers	-	2,600

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>(\$Thousands)</u>
	<u>FY 79</u>
U.S. Contract (30 pm)	\$180
Commodities (audio-visual aids & books)	45
Participants (75 pm)	75
Total	\$300

<u>U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)</u>				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES Georgetown University
	<u>Obligations</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Unliquidated</u>	
Through September 30, 1977	832	25	807	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	515	650		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	1,347	675	672	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	300	200	1,847	

TITLE Technical Health Institute		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT	2,960
NUMBER 276-0019	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Security Support- ing Assistance Programs, p.109	FY 78	FY 80	OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To assist the Syrian Government's Ministry of Health in upgrading and expanding the training of auxiliary medical personnel for use in medical facilities around the country.

Background and Progress to Date: This activity was originally scheduled to start in FY 1977. However, delays in contracting for project design delayed its start. A technical design report now has been completed by a team from the American University of Beirut, and the project is expected to begin in January 1978.

The present Technical Health Institute was established with WHO assistance in 1961-1962. It has the capacity to train 100-125 middle-level technicians and auxiliary health personnel a year in such fields as laboratory technology, pharmacy, radiography, anaesthesiology, sanitation, and physiotherapy. The Syrian Government now wishes to upgrade and expand this Institute to be able to provide most of the paramedical personnel needed in the various health centers, clinics, and other medical facilities throughout the country. A new seven-story building to house this expanded Institute is completed.

In FY 1978, assistance will include: providing six instructors, initiating training for 26 Syrians who will become the full-time permanent teaching staff, and purchasing the required laboratory equipment and library materials.

Host Country and Other Donors: Staff personnel, facilities, and the operational budget of the training institute will be provided by the Syrian Government.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will continue to provide the services of the six instructors, six man/months of short-term consultants, continuation of the training of Institute staff and the remaining commodities needed to equip the Institute's laboratories.

Beneficiaries: The new cadre of medical technicians trained by the Institute will be assigned to the 300 health centers throughout Syria. The beneficiaries of this project will ultimately be the recipients of this extended and improved health care.

Major Outputs: All Years

- Full-time Institute Director on board	1
- Management system upgraded	1
- Full-time teaching faculty established, trained	26
- Curricula revised and upgraded	6
- Reference library established	1
- Teaching laboratories established	6

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$Thousands)
FY 79

U.S. Contract (35 pm)	240
Training in U.S. for Syrian personnel (280 pm)	390
Commodities (lab equipment, microscopes, etc.)	<u>370</u>
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	960	300		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	960	300	660	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	1,000	2,960	

TITLE Land Classification & Soils Survey		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 276-0020			FY 79 900	LIFE OF PROJECT	2,885
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be Transmitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To strengthen the Syrian Arab Republic Government (SARG) capacity to undertake and maintain a current inventory of its land/soil resources and perform analyses and interpretations of data necessary to guide policy formulation and decision-making regarding land/soil resource allocation and use.

Background: The substantial investment resources channelled to agricultural development, were primarily concentrated to date in the Euphrates River Basin. The SARG is now modifying this strategy by extending development over a broader front, including rainfed agriculture in higher-rainfall areas, with emphasis on intensified production in selected, high-potential areas. This project will give the SARG the capability to identify these areas; analyze relevant information regarding soil/land resources; and formulate recommendations for intensifying production. A U.S. contract team is scheduled to arrive in summer of 1978, to start soil surveys in Aleppo/Hassakeh areas. The project will include a heavy training component for Syrians as well as establishment of soils analyses and remote-sensing laboratories.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Syrian Government will provide local currency costs, counterpart personnel and trainees. UN financed training in related areas will be supportive of this project.

FY 1979 Program: U.S. training for Syrian professionals in soils, geology, hydrology, agronomy and computer programming as well as the application and use of remote-sensing technology will continue. Installation of simplified remote-sensing equipment and establishment of soils laboratory will be initiated.

Beneficiaries: Two principal groups of beneficiaries will be helped by this project. The immediate direct beneficiary will be the Ministry of Agriculture & Agrarian Reform's Directorate of Soils, which will have an improved data base and analytical techniques available for policy formulation and program planning. In the longer term, individual Syrian farmers and rural people will benefit through increased production and more efficient production systems which are better-suited to their land/soil resources.

Major Outputs: All Years

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| a) A Multi-spectral Data Analysis Center | 1 |
| b) Syrian Technical Staff trained | 19 |
| c) General Soil map Syria 1:500,000 scale | Completed |
| d) Detailed Soils maps of Aleppo/Hassakeh areas | Completed |
| e) Establishment data-bank | Completed |

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs: (\$Thousands)
FY 79

U.S. contract (6py)	628
Training (15 pm)	89
Commodities (computer/lab equip)	183
Total	900

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	U.S. Department of Agriculture or U.S. agricultural institution to be determined.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	825	225		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	825	225	600	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	900	1,160	2,885	

TITLE Agricultural Education and Research		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 800	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,300	
NUMBER 276-0003	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Security Supporting Assistance Programs, P. 114	FY 78	FY 80	OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: Assist the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Damascus, expand its educational and research activities, especially the development of a graduate program leading to the granting of a Master of Science degree in the fields of animal nutrition, poultry and dairy science.

Background and Progress: The Government of Syria wishes to significantly increase livestock production through an expanded investment/development program, including the introduction/adaptation of new technologies and improved production practices. In support of this, the Faculty of Agriculture plans to strengthen its Department of Animal Science in the areas of research and teaching, including establishment of graduate training through the Master of Science (MS) level.

This project, with a broader objective, was included in the FY 78 Congressional Presentation. Since then the project focus has been sharpened to give special emphasis to the livestock subsector. The project will be carried out under the new Title XII programming procedures. The present schedule calls for a design-team to arrive in Syria in early CY 1978, with actual implementation to get underway toward the end of FY 1978.

Host Country and Other Donors: Government of Syria: Counterpart staff, local currency budgetary support, buildings and land for research and training needs.

FY 1979 Program: Development of course materials to modify curricula will continue. The Faculty of Agriculture's research station will be up-graded. Three additional Faculty members will start training in the United States. \$800,000 is requested for contract technicians, participants and commodities.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiary will be the Faculty of Agriculture. The resulting expanded research and teaching program should lead to the development and adoption of improved livestock production systems which not only will benefit producers but consumers as well, by the increased availability of domestically-produced livestock products.

Major Outputs: All Years

Students enrolled:	
Animal Science Dept.	300
Graduate School	40
Additions to Curriculum	5
Research projects established	7
Faculty trained (Ph.D)	8
Linkages international research centers	2

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: (\$Thousands)

	<u>FY 79</u>
Title XII contract (6py)	600
Participants (75 pm)	100
Laboratory, teaching and demonstration equipment	<u>100</u>
Total	800

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	Title XII university contractor to be determined.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	900	200		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	900	200	700	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	800	600	2,300	

TITLE Children's Hospital		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 1,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,400	
NUMBER 276-0029 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be Transmitted		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80	

Purpose: To assist the Syrian Government improve the administrative, managerial and operational aspects of the Damascus Children's Hospital.

Background and Progress to Date: In its efforts to improve and expand the delivery of health care for children, the Syrian Government has constructed a 300-bed pediatric hospital in Damascus. This new seven-story building and the basic equipment already purchased cost the Syrian Government \$7.5 million. The building is well designed, has central heating and airconditioning, central laundry unit, central sterilization unit, and a central kitchen. Staffing of the new facility is in process with the formal opening scheduled for March 1978.

The Syrian Government requested A.I.D. assistance in the initial system design and training for the operations and management of the hospital in order to establish a management system based on U.S. practices. In FY 1978, A.I.D. will conduct a project design study funded under the Technical Services and Feasibility project. Following completion of the study, A.I.D. will provide U.S. experts in the recommended areas of hospital operations and administration and begin training in specialized areas such as pediatric nursing with Syrian counterparts. English language training for the Syrian counterparts will be carried out under Project No. 002.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Syrian Government is providing all counterpart personnel, operating costs of the hospital and other in-country costs. No other donors are involved in the project.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will provide the services of medical consultants, on-the-job training required for operation of the hospital, and a small quantity of commodities.

Beneficiaries: In the Spring of 1976, a health assessment team in Syria cited small children as the most vulnerable group to health related problems. The new Children's Hospital in Damascus will serve as a referral center for the whole country and will benefit health centers and hospitals throughout Syria by upgrading the services they can offer. Children, of course, will be the ultimate beneficiaries. Indigent families will be provided free care as is the case in all Syrian Government hospitals.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Syrian Hospital Staff Trained	50
Administrative System In Place	1

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	(\$Thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
U.S. Contract (estimate 84 pm long-term and 40 pm short-term advisors)	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be determined.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	400	300		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	400	300	100	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	-	1,400	

COUNTRY: SYRIA

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM	-----U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS--OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-77	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77
	----- FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT ----- PERIOD							
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977			
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	-	104.6	34.9	78.7	109.6			
LOANS.....	-	99.4	32.9	78.5	98.9			
GRANTS.....	-	5.2	2.0	0.2	10.7			
A. AID AND PREDECES.....	-	83.0	16.5	78.5	80.0			
LOANS.....	-	78.0	14.5	78.5	74.7			
GRANTS.....	-	5.0	2.0	-	5.3			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)....	(-)	(83.0)	(16.5)	(78.5)	(80.0)			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	-	21.6	18.4	0.2	29.6			
LOANS.....	-	21.4	18.4	-	24.2			
GRANTS.....	-	0.2	-	0.2	5.4			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	21.4	18.4	-	24.2			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS....	-	21.4	18.4	-	14.3			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR....	-	-	-	-	9.9			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	-	0.2	-	0.2	5.4			
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.	-	0.2	-	0.2	5.4			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY....	-	-	-	-	-			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	-	-	-	-	-			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
PEACE CORPS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	-	-	-	-	-			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
A. MAP GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS....	-	-	-	-	-			
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-	-			
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	-	104.6	34.9	78.7				
LOANS.....	-	99.4	32.9	78.5				
GRANTS.....	-	5.2	2.0	0.2				
OTHER US LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

• LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ¹
TOTAL	135.0	17.5	70.0	401.8
IBRD	135.0	17.5	70.0	319.1
IDA	-	-	-	47.3
UNDP	*	-	0.1	30.8
Other UN	-	-	0.8	4.6
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	4.6	19.4	37.8	
Germany	1.1	9.7	16.8	
Italy	1.1	0.3	4.5	
Japan	1.2	1.0	3.5	
Netherlands	0.6	0.1	2.6	
Belgium	0.6	0.6	2.2	
Other	*	7.7	8.2	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1972-76	
TOTAL	535.4	448.7	1,831.0	
Saudi Arabia	242.2	189.8	662.0	
UAE	116.5	251.8	637.4	
Kuwait	176.0	*	374.4	
Iraq	-	-	112.5	
Other	0.7	7.1	44.7	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1966-77	
TOTAL	50.0	-	1,306.0	
USSR	50.0	-	467.0	
Eastern Europe	-	-	778.0	
China	-	-	61.0	

^P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only. UAE-United Arab Emirates

Cyprus

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

CP 79-16

COUNTRY: CYPRUS

Except as indicated (*), all data is for the southern portion of the island only.

BASIC DATA

Total population(thousands, mid 1977) 500
 Per capita GNP(dollars, 1976) 1725
 Average yr. GNP annual growth rate...() n.a.
 *Life expectancy(1973) 72 years
 Literacy rate.....(1975) 82% ,Male n.a. ,Female 64%

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Annual total agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1954-1976) n.a.
 Annual per capita agricultural
 production growth rate.....(1955-1975) n.a.
 Food production per capita.....(dollars) n.a.
 Major subsistence crop..... n.a.
 % of arable land.....() n.a.
 Major cash crop..... potatoes
 % of arable land.....(1976) 3.4%
 Major exports.....(1976) manufactures, re-exports, potatoes
 Major agricultural exports.....(1976) potatoes
 Value of all exports
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1976) 259.4
 Exports to U.S.
 (\$ millions,f.o.b.).....(1976) 1.2
 Major agricultural imports.....(1976) n.a.
 Value of all imports
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1976) 433.8
 Imports from U.S.
 (\$ millions,c.i.f.).....(1976) 23.9
 Trade balance, last 3 years.....(1975) -158.9, (76) -150.1, (6 mos. 77) -109.8
 Main trading partners... United Kingdom, Greece, Italy, Lebanon
 Official international reserves,
 gross holdings, last 3 years... (1974) 284.7, (75) 242, (76) 313

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Consumer Price Index, 3 years..... (1975) n.a. (76) n.a.
 Total domestic revenues
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1974) n.a., (75) 182.8, (76) 190
 Central government total
 expenditures, last 3 years
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1974) n.a., (75) 236, (76) 240
 Deficit or surplus
 (\$ millions,U.S.)..... (1974) n.a. (75) -54, (76) -50
 Defense expenditures, last 3 years
 as % of total expenditures..... (1974) n.a. (75) 8.1% (76) 7.3%
 as % of GNP..... (1974) n.a. (75) 2.4% (76) 2.2%
 Service payments on external public
 debt as % of export goods and non-
 factor services, latest..... (1976) 4.0%

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. economic assistance.....latest (1976) \$30.0 million
 as % of country central government
 expenditures..... 12.5%
 as % of country imports of goods
 and services..... 7.6%

SOCIAL DATA

Proportion of population
 * 14 years of age and below...(1973) 28.9% (15/40) 38.9% (40+) 32.2%
 Population growth rate...*(1970-1971) 0.8% (1976-1977) 0.0%
 Proportion of population in
 urban areas.....*(1973) 47% (1976) 42% (1977) 43%
 Proportion of labor force in
 agriculture, fishing & hunting) (1976) 29.7%
 Major causes of mortality...() n.a.
 Major causes of morbidity...() n.a.
 Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....(1975) 25
 People per doctor.....(1975) 1,150
 Population per hospital bed
 (1975) 164

CYPRUS

SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM SUMMARY <i>(In millions of dollars)</i>			
	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimated	FY 1979 Proposed
Grants	17.5	15.0	5.0

CP 79-15

FY 1979 Proposed Obligation:

Security Supporting Assistance demonstrates continued United States concern for the people of Cyprus and active interest in promoting a just and lasting settlement on the island.

Country Overview

Following the July 1974 coup d'etat and the subsequent Turkish military intervention, Cyprus became in a defacto sense a divided country. The military situation has stabilized, but the two communities have made limited progress toward a settlement. Our expectation is that substantive negotiations can shortly be resumed and solid progress made towards a settlement.

As a result of the 1974 troubles, an estimated 200,000 Cypriots -- almost one third of the total population -- were displaced. Both the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) immediately initiated humanitarian programs providing emergency assistance to both Greek Cypriots (south) and Turkish Cypriots (north). The program emphasis has gradually changed from relief assistance to longer range projects such as housing, reforestation, and agricultural and technical education.

By the fall of 1977, fewer than 1,000 people remained in tents and an additional 12,000 were in temporary wooden shelters. Enough housing had been constructed by the end of 1977 to accommodate these individuals. Construction has also begun on an additional

CP 79-07

1,873 units which will be funded from the FY 1978 U.S. contributions to the UNHCR.

Some food and cash allowances are being provided, but these special programs are phasing down and the allowance program in the south is due to expire in December 1977.

Socio-Economic Performance

The 1974 events severely disrupted production throughout Cyprus and required substantial efforts by both the North and South to settle displaced persons and provide employment, educational, medical and social services. These tasks have largely been completed. In the South, after experiencing drops in production in the second half of 1974 and 1975, real GNP grew at a 14.9% rate in 1976 and an estimated 10.5% in 1977, bringing per capita income to an estimated \$1,725. Unemployment has dropped from a 1974 high of over 28% to about 4% and labor shortages exist in several skills areas. The traditional trade deficit is largely financed by invisibles' earnings such as tourism which in 1977 nearly equalled the 1973 level for the whole island. Foreign exchange reserves had risen to \$356 million by August 1977, compared to \$321 million for the whole island at the end of 1973.

In the north there is little data on economic conditions. Living standards are well below those of the south -- one estimate places GNP per capita at \$600 in 1977. However, production and exports are slowly rising; most infrastructural needs have been met, including village water and electrification and displaced persons, for the most part, are settled and employed. Progress is being made despite shortages of technical, entrepreneurial and managerial skills and a lack of foreign exchange.

External Donors

Assistance has been provided to Cyprus by the U.S. and other donors through the UNHCR and the ICRC. In

CYPRUS

addition, the Government of Cyprus has established a Special Refugee Fund to which many private and charitable donations were made. These contributions have declined as the needs of the displaced have been met. Both Greece and Turkey have also provided general budget support to the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities. In the south substantial capital assistance has been provided from international lending institutions. Such assistance has not been available to the Turkish Cypriot administration.

AID Program Direction

The AID program will be administered by the UNHCR. Projects are designed by the Cyprus Red Cross on both sides and submitted for review and approval to UNHCR in consultation with the U.S. and other donors. Funds will be divided on the basis of population with 19.05% for the Turkish Cypriot north and 80.95% for the Greek south. Programs are expected to continue activities similar to those presently being funded in housing and vocational education.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA			
CP 79-17			
Category	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D. Personnel ^a			
Direct Hire ^b	1	1	1
PASA ^c			
Contract			
Total	1	1	1
Participants ^d			
Noncontract			
Contract	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

^a U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
^b FY 1978 and FY 1979 authorized position levels as of Nov. 30, 1977.
^c Participating agency technicians.
^d Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS			
CP 79-08			
(In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans			
Grants	12,000	16,000	7,532
Total A.I.D.	12,000	16,000	7,532
P.L. 480**			
Title I			
Title II	-	573	531
Total P.L. 480	-	573	531
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	12,000	16,573	8,063

*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
 **P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY						
CP 79-14						
(In 000MT/\$000)						
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)		FY 1978 (Estimated)		FY 1979 (Proposed)	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
<i>Title I</i>						
Wheat						
Rice						
Feedgrains						
Vegoil						
Non-food						
Title I Total		-		-		-
<i>Title II</i>						
Voluntary Agencies ..				573		531
World Food Programs ..		-				
Gov't.-to-Gov't.						
Title II Total		-		573		531
Total P.L. 480		-		573		531

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: CYPRUS

CP 79.03

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
Relief and Rehabilitation Activities		75	72,500	68,968	15,000	16,000	5,000	7,532	-								
Total			72,500	68,968	15,000	16,000	5,000	7,532									

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

TITLE Relief and Rehabilitation Activities		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 5,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 92,500	
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 77 Security Supporting Assistance Program, P.104		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80	

Purpose: To demonstrate the continued United States concern for the people of Cyprus and interest in a solution to the problems that separate them.

Background and Progress to Date: Since the July 1974 coup and the subsequent military intervention, Cyprus has been a divided country. The military situation has stabilized but little progress has thus far been achieved towards a negotiated settlement between the two Cypriot communities.

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) has played a major role in coordinating humanitarian assistance to both sides on the basis of population. Refugees needs are identified and projects designed by the Cyprus Red Cross on both sides. These projects are then submitted to the UNHCR for review and approval.

The following table shows the major UNHCR programs funded by the U.S. from FY 1975 through FY 1978:

(U.S. dollars in millions)

	<u>North</u>	<u>South</u>
Housing	-	33.9
Food Procurement	2.9	5.3
Health	3.7	1.8
Education	1.2	2.1
Social Welfare	1.5	4.3
Agriculture	1.3	.2
Reforestation	1.3	1.7
Reactivation Projects	-	1.7

Other Donors: The U.S. Embassy estimates that assistance specifically identified for refugees from foreign sources (both in the south and north from September 1974 through December 1976) will total \$140.9 million. Of this amount the U.S. will have contributed \$55.0 million.

Refugee contributions from other donors (excluding Greece and Turkey) show a significant drop in 1977 to \$8.4 million. Of this amount, \$5.7 million is expected as in kind contributions, mainly from the EEC. Both the Government of Greece and the Government of Turkey also provided assistance to the two communal Cypriot populations. Projected contributions from 1974 through 1976 are approximately \$70.2 million from Greece to the South and approximately \$75.0 million from Turkey to the North. Although these funds may benefit refugees, they are more properly characterized as general budget support.

FY 1979 Program: Funds requested for FY 1979 will be applied to projects reviewed and approved by the UNHCR in consultation with RedCross officials on both sides and other donor countries. We expect the pattern of activities to be comparable to that in previous years.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are the 200,000 displaced persons affected by the political events of 1974. Beneficiaries include both Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots.

	U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	72,500	68,968	3,532	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	15,000	16,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	87,500	84,968	2,532	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	5,000	-	92,500	

COUNTRY: CYPRUS

(U.S.FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS		
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1946-77	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77
I.ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	1.1	25.9	10.0	20.0	17.9			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	0.4			
GRANTS.....	1.1	25.9	10.0	20.0	17.5			
A.AID AND PREDECES.....	-	25.0	10.0	20.0	17.5			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	25.0	10.0	20.0	17.5			
(SEC.SUPP.ASSIST.)....	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(17.5)			
B.FOOD FOR PEACE.....	1.1	0.9	-	-	0.4			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	0.4			
GRANTS.....	1.1	0.9	-	-	-			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	0.4			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	0.4			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	1.1	0.9	-	-	-			
E.RELIEF,EC,DEV & WFP.	1.1	0.9	-	-	-			
VOL.RELIEF AGENCY.....	-	-	-	-	-			
C.OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	-	-	-	-	-			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
PEACE CORPS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			
II.MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	-	-	-	-	-			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
A.MAP GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
B.CREDIT SALES-FMS....	-	-	-	-	-			
C.MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
D.TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-	-			
E.OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
III.TOTAL ECON.& MIL....	1.1	25.9	10.0	20.0				
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	1.1	25.9	10.0	20.0				
OTHER US LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ^a
TOTAL	6.6	-	21.2	116.1
IBRD	6.0	-	20.0	96.0
IPC	-	-	0.7	3.6
UNDP	0.6	-	0.5	13.7
Other UN	-	-	-	0.8
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL CROSS SUBSIDIZING				
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	5.5	3.3	26.6	
Germany	2.2	1.5	14.2	
United Kingdom	2.2	1.4	8.7	
Switzerland	-	*	0.9	
Netherlands	0.3	0.1	0.9	
Other	0.8	0.3	1.9	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1966-76	
TOTAL	0.3	-	0.3	
Libya	0.3	-	0.3	
Kuwait	-	-	*	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ^b	CY 1977 ^b	CY 1966-77	
TOTAL	5.0	-	5.0	
Eastern Europe	5.0	-	5.0	

P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: SPAIN

CP 79-02

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures	
Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation with Spain	*	FY 1977	7,000	323	7,000	12,077	7,000	8,600	14,000									

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

PROGRAM: SPAIN

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 79-05

TITLE Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation with Spain		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 7,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 35,000	
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Security Supporting Assistance Programs, p. 128	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1981

Purpose: To carry on programs of non-military cooperation in the fields of education, culture, science and technology under the five year Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation with Spain signed January 24, 1976, and entered into force September 21, 1975.

Background and Progress to Date: The treaty between the United States and Spain provides for cooperation in specific fields and is administered by joint committees established by the two governments. The treaty provides U.S. base rights in Spain and commits the United States to provide \$7 million annually for a total of \$35 million over five years.

In FY 1977, the first increment of \$7 million was provided. In FY 1978 an additional \$7 million is planned. Two committees, a Joint Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation and a Joint Committee on Education and Culture, will administer the programs financed with these funds. The funds will be expended as mutually agreed by the U.S. Government and the Government of Spain.

FY 1979 Program: Funds being requested for FY 1979 are for the third increment under the treaty. Funds will continue to be divided along the lines similar to previous years, with about \$4.6 million for scientific activities and \$2.4 million for cultural and educational activities.

Beneficiaries: Spanish and American scientific and educational institutions and governmental entities.

Major Outputs: A portion of the funds are transferred to the Department of State Bureau of Education and Cultural Affairs for implementation. Activities are proposed for such areas as exchange of scholars, (research and training grants for Spanish and American scholars and institutions), development of the

Spanish educational system (library development, curriculum development, educational methods and management), language culture and history (teacher exchanges, research grants and bicultural programs), program coordination and development.

The scientific and technological programs are managed by the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs. Funds are being considered for such activities as cooperative research programs between U.S. and Spanish Government agencies and universities in such fields as agricultural research with particular emphasis on solar energy, management of water resources, conservation of natural areas, oceanographic research, procurement of scientific materials, research grants, post doctoral and travel grants, program development and management purposes.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs</u>	(\$ thousands)
Scientific, educational and cultural activities	\$7,000
Total	<u>\$7,000</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		
Through September 30, 1977	7,000	323	6,667	Department of State Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	7,000	12,077			
Estimated through September 30, 1978	14,000	12,400	1,600	Department of State Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	7,000	14,000	35,000		

COUNTRY: SPAIN

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD				TOTAL REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST			
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL	3.0	3.0	-	-	148.2			
LOANS	-	-	-	-	138.2			
GRANTS	3.0	3.0	-	-	10.0			
A. AID AND PREDECES	3.0	3.0	-	-	10.0			
LOANS	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS	3.0	3.0	-	-	10.0			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(-)	(-)	(10.0)			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE	-	-	-	-	138.2			
LOANS	-	-	-	-	138.2			
GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-			
TITLE I-TOTAL	-	-	-	-	138.2			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS	-	-	-	-	-			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.	-	-	-	-	138.2			
TITLE II-TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-			
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.	-	-	-	-	-			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY	-	-	-	-	-			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST.	-	-	-	-	-			
LOANS	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-			
PEACE CORPS	-	-	-	-	-			
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL	25.4	2.6	0.8	*				
LOANS	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS	25.4	2.6	0.8	*				
A. MAP GRANTS	2.9	2.6	0.8	*				
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS	-	-	-	-	-			
C. MASF GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-			
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK	*	-	-	-	-			
E. DOTHER GRANTS	22.5	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL.	28.4	5.6	0.8	*				
LOANS	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS	28.4	5.6	0.8	*				
OTHER US LOANS	58.5	37.5	371.9	89.9	100.3			
EX-IM BANK LOANS	58.5	37.5	371.7	89.9	100.3			
ALL OTHER	-	-	0.2	-	-			

* LESS THAN \$50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DEBORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1966-77 ¹
TOTAL	33.1	-	18.0	435.7
IBRD	33.1	-	18.0	416.3
IPC	-	-	-	9.2
UNDP	*	-	-	8.6
Other UN	-	-	-	1.6
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS				
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1966-76
TOTAL	11.5	15.0	150.0	
Germany	9.1	13.1	76.7	
France	*	-	65.1	
Italy	1.1	0.8	5.0	
Belgium	0.9	0.9	2.4	
Other	0.4	0.2	0.8	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1976-76	
TOTAL	-	-	-	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
TOTAL	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1966-77	
	-	-	-	

P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 79-02

PROGRAM: OTHER PROGRAMS

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
<u>Bahrain</u> Development Administration	231-0001	1976	1,100	174	100	342	-	350	-								
<u>Portugal</u> Technical Consultants and Training	150-0001	1975	5,750	970	-	11,380	-	1,600	-								
Refugee Assistance	150-0007	1976	35,000	34,732		268	-	-	-								
Consulting Services Feasibility Studies	150-0002	1975	1,000	-	-	650	-	350	-				345	-	8,300	-	-
Low Income Housing	150-0003	1975								13,250	4,950	-					
School Construction	150-0004	1976								11,000	-			-	11,000	-	-
Basic Sanitation	150-0005	1976								8,000	-			-	5,200	-	2,800
Low Income Housing II	150-0006	1977								10,000	-			-	3,000	-	5,000
Basic Sanitation II	150-0010	1977								12,000	-			-	4,700	-	6,400
School Construction II	150-0018	1977								15,000	-			-	8,100	-	6,300
Health Sector Support	150-0011	1977								17,000	-			-	10,100	-	4,000
Rural Vocational Education	150-0012	1977								6,000	-			-	4,300	-	1,700
Balance of Payments Loan	150-0013	1978													300,000	300,000	-
<u>Sinai Support Mission</u>	N/A	1976	39,803	32,267	12,200	14,736	11,700	12,700	Continuing								
<u>Near East Regional</u> Project Development and Support	* 298-0150	1978	-	-	500	300	1,000	300	Continuing								
<u>Middle East Special Requirement</u> ^{1/} Fund									Continuing								
<u>West Bank and Gaza</u> Private Voluntary Agency Development Projects	N/A	1975	5,988	2,724	3,000	3,780	-	2,484	-								

^{1/} Excludes the following projects funded under MESRF but identified on Country tables:

Syria
276-0008 Damascus Water Supply
276-0007 Agriculture Machinery and Inputs
276-0001 Feasibility Studies and Project Development

Jordan
278-0192 Ma'an Quweria Highway

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: OTHER PROGRAMS

CP 79-03

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorizations	Expenditures	Authorizations	Expenditures
<u>Middle East Special Requirement Fund (Continued)</u>																	
<u>Egyptian Surveillance Station</u>	N/A	1976	13,000	12,911	-	89	-	-	-								
<u>United Nations Emergency Force</u>	N/A	1976	10,002	8,167	-	1,835	-	-	-								
<u>Unallocated^{2/}</u>	N/A	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
<u>Private Voluntary Agency Development Projects</u>	N/A	1979					3,000	2,862	Continuing								
<u>Magarin Dam and Jordan Valley Irrigation System</u>	N/A	1979														50,000	10,000
Total			111,643	91,945	15,800	33,380	15,700	20,646		92,250	4,950	-	345	300,000	354,700	50,000	36,200

^{2/} FY 79 availabilities will include \$15.2 million of prior year funds and \$5 million of new obligational authority. Since these funds are to be used to cover contingencies, obligations, and expenditures can not be estimated in advance.

*Detailed project narrative - See Activity Data Sheet.
 **Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

Middle East Special Requirements
Fund (MESRF)

TITLE Middle East Special Requirements Fund		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 5,000		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1978, Security Supporting Assistance Programs, p.137	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To permit a prompt U.S. response to special needs that support progress toward peace in the Middle East.

Background and Progress to Date: The United States plays a significant role in facilitating the overall Middle East peace process and in supporting, through its assistance programs, the governments in each of the confrontation states. The very nature of making peace prevents clear definition and the anticipation of need. The Special Requirements Fund has been singularly useful in this regard since it represents a flexible tool to respond promptly and efficiently to unanticipated special needs associated with progress towards peace.

Since FY 1975, the Fund has been used to initiate a new bilateral AID program in Syria, to assist the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), to contribute funds for the expanded responsibilities of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) in the Sinai, to establish an American early warning system in the Sinai, and to finance development activities in the West Bank and Gaza.

FY 1979 Program: A total of \$5 million is requested in FY 1979 for the Special Requirements Fund. This is a reduction from previous years, since \$15.2 million in prior-year funds has not been committed and is available if required. In the context of current peace initiatives, unusual costs may well occur that continue to require the availability of this Fund. Also, it is possible that the costs themselves will be of a regional nature where the United States would be a more appropriate donor than the individual states.

AID-Financed Inputs

Unallocated Program Funds 5,000

U.S. FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	
Through September 30, 1977	44,625	29,425	15,200
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	5,000	-	-

Private Voluntary Agency
Development Programs

TITLE Private Voluntary Agency Development Programs		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT
			FY 79 3,000		Continuing
NUMBER N/A GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Security Supporting Assistance Programs, p.140	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To finance small-scale development projects in the West Bank and Gaza to benefit the indigenous people living in these occupied territories.

Background and Progress to Date: The United States has provided assistance to the West Bank and Gaza for a number of years, beginning well before the 1967 war. The assistance since the 1967 war has been largely through PL 480, Title II assistance projects administered by private voluntary agencies (PVOs). These assistance activities have been well received by all concerned parties in the area.

In conjunction with the Middle East Special Requirements Fund (MESRF), a portion was set aside each year to support projects that could help build the socio-economic underpinnings necessary for the long term development of the West Bank and Gaza. Funds for this increased from \$1 million in FY 1975 to \$3 million in FY 1977 as the number of institutions participating in the program and the number of project activities increased. The projects are implemented through U.S. private voluntary organizations currently operating in the territories. By 1977 four U.S. PVOs - American Near East Refugee Aid (ANERA), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Community Development Foundation (CDF), and Holy Land Christian Mission - were sponsoring activities under the program. In 1978 two additional U.S. PVOs are expected to join the program.

These PVOs are undertaking an array of development activities in such diverse fields as rural development, nutritional education, vocational training, health, agriculture and municipal services. Working directly with indigenous institutions and community groups, the PVOs are engaged in some 50 projects and subprojects throughout the West Bank and Gaza.

Other Donors: Numerous private donors operate in the West Bank and Gaza in addition to the Government of Israel which provides many technical and welfare services through its ministries. Since there is little overall coordination of development activities, it is difficult to ascertain the magnitude of total assistance flows.

FY 1979 Program: In FY 1979, a total of \$3 million is proposed for PVO activities in the West Bank and Gaza.

Beneficiaries: The population of the West Bank and Gaza reached 1,100,000 in 1975. A maldistribution of income leaves the area generally poor despite improving levels of national income. Many residents remain in refugee status. Infrastructure has been neglected for nearly 10 years and only major urban centers enjoy basic services such as electricity, potable water, transportation, etc. The rural population, in particular, knows little about health care or sanitation. Agricultural marketing systems are poorly developed.

Most economic activity is linked to Israel proper. Consequently, production, prices, inflation and employment fluctuate according to performance of the Israeli economy. Worker remittances from Israel and abroad represent a substantial component of GNP, although the agricultural and service sectors have made impressive gains in recent years.

Major Outputs: Health, nutrition, food production, education and employment represent the dominant themes in PVO development activity. The direct product of these efforts is an improved quality of life for those affected by these programs and opportunities afforded to them through the educational activities for self-improvement.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:

Grants to Private Voluntary Organizations 3,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	3,000	Continuing	Continuing	

Sinai Support Mission
(SSM)

TITLE Sinai Support Mission		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 11,700		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER None GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1978 Security Supporting Assistance Programs, P.119		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1976	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To maintain and operate a U.S. civilian early warning system in the Sinai.

Background and Progress to Date: The Sinai Support Mission was established by Executive Order 11896, dated January 13, 1976, to fulfill the U.S. commitment to build and operate an early warning system in the Buffer Zone. This system verifies the nature of operations at the Egyptian and Israeli electronic surveillance stations in the Buffer Zone and monitors the approaches to the strategic Mitla and Giddi Passes.

A contract was signed on January 16, 1976 with an American firm to construct, operate and maintain the U.S. early warning system and essential support facilities. The system achieved full operational surveillance capability on February 22, 1976, the date for the final Israeli withdrawal under the September 1975 Disengagement between Israel and Egypt.

The contractor has a staff of approximately 140 people stationed in the Sinai. There are also 23 U.S. Government personnel detailed to the Sinai Field Mission from the Department of State, A.I.D. and USIA, who oversee the field operation and perform liaison functions with Egypt and Israel, and with the UN. In addition, there are 14 direct hire U.S. Government employees in Washington. Israel and Egypt have expressed their confidence in the role of the United States in the Sinai and both have cooperated fully in ensuring the effectiveness of the operation.

Other Donors: None.

FY 1979 Program: With the major expenses for establishing and equipping the permanent facilities in the Sinai completed, the task in FY 1979 is to continue the operation of the U.S. early warning system and maintain the facilities.

Beneficiaries: This activity is an integral part of the disengagement arrangements between Israel and Egypt. By helping to maintain these arrangements, the U.S. early warning system is benefiting the countries directly involved, and furthers the maintenance of a cease-fire in the Middle East.

Major Outputs: The maintenance of a climate conducive to further progress toward a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

A.I.D. Financial Inputs:

(\$ thousands)

	FY-79
U.S. Government Personnel	1,840
Contract Costs	9,000
U.S. Government Furnished Equipment	600
A.I.D. Administrative Support	260
Total	<u>11,700</u>

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	39,803	32,267	7,536	E-Systems, Inc., Greenville, Texas
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	12,200	14,736		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	52,003	47,003	5,000	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	11,700	Continuing	Continuing	

Jordan Dam

In FY 1979, we are requesting \$50 million for the Maqarin Dam and Jordan Valley Irrigation System.

This project is being presented as a separate item due to its large size and the multi-year funding that is required. The total cost of the project is estimated at \$510 million. The proposed U.S. contribution is \$150 million spread equally over three years.

Development Situation and Prospects

The Jordan Valley is the most productive agriculture area in Jordan. It currently contributes over 75% of Jordan's total fruit and vegetable production. With its semitropical climate and rich soils, the Valley affords great possibilities for varied and intensive agricultural production. It is a natural greenhouse capable of year-round production. Its winter produce can reach markets substantially earlier than that of other countries in the area.

A reliable, regulated source of water is the one remaining natural ingredient required to enable the Jordanians to realize the substantial agricultural potential of the Valley. Full utilization of the Valley's resources should result in self-sufficiency in fruits and vegetables and a significant increase in food exports, which will reduce Jordan's perennial trade deficit. This is especially important for a country where imports have been almost five times the value of exports in recent years.

This project will permit optimal use of the waters in the important agricultural area of the Jordan Valley. The project consists of (1) an earth-filled dam at Maqarin, on the Jordan-Syria border, to regulate the flow of the Yarmouk River, a principal tributary of the Jordan River; (2) a small diversion dam downstream; (3) hydroelectric power facilities; (4) extension of the existing East Bank irrigation canal network in the Valley; and (5) construction of a pressure irrigation system.

A.I.D. and other donors have assisted in a number of projects in the Valley including construction and exten-

sion of the East Ghor Irrigation Canal system, the building of roads, schools, housing, health centers and drinking water systems, and the provision of technical assistance in improving the delivery of agricultural, health, educational, and other basic social services to the Valley population.

The construction of the Maqarin Dam and downstream irrigation facilities will assure the full agricultural development of the Valley. The Yarmouk River is the largest source of uncontrolled water in the area, with much of its water flowing into the Jordan Valley and eventually being wasted in the Dead Sea. The proposed project will allow the irrigation of all unirrigated arable land in the Valley as well as conversion of existing gravity irrigation to more efficient pressure systems. The only additional large project now contemplated would be a second Yarmouk dam downstream from Maqarin which would make additional water available in the Jordan Valley.

The Yarmouk River borders on Syria, an upper riparian, and its waters are utilized by Syria and Israel as well as Jordan. The various rights of the riparians are being carefully considered in preparing the project. Syria will receive some water, particularly in the dry season, for irrigation and drinking purposes for the villages in the vicinity of the dam. Israel as well as Jordan will benefit from control of the flow of the Yarmouk which will permit more efficient management of scarce water resources, particularly during the dry summer months when water is in short supply.

A.I.D. Program

Because of the political sensitivities involved in the use of the waters of the Yarmouk-Jordan River system, the U.S. has a unique role in facilitating the project. A financing consortium will be needed to undertake the project and a number of donors are interested. A major U.S. financial commitment is essential to the project and to enable the Jordanians to obtain the large amounts needed from other donors.

JORDAN - Maqarin Dam and Jordan Valley Irrigation System

CP 79-07

The Government of Jordan has asked for a substantial U.S. contribution to this project. The size of the proposed U.S. contribution requires funding over a multi-year period. \$50 million per year for FY 1979, FY 1980, and FY 1981 is planned, for a total commitment of \$150 million subject, of course, to authorization and appropriation each year.

TITLE Maqarin Dam and Jordan Valley Irrigation System		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)			
			FY 79	50,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 150,000	
NUMBER GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	728-0225	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To construct the Maqarin Dam and associated irrigation and electric power-generating facilities to permit maximum utilization of Yarmouk River water resources, thereby providing assured water supplies to all arable land in the Jordan River Valley.

Background: Control of the water of the Jordan and Yarmouk Rivers has been the subject of approximately twenty studies, commissions, and negotiations among the riparian states since the 1920s. The feasibility of constructing a dam at Maqarin was first studied in 1953 by a U.S. firm (Charles T. Main) and, subsequently, in 1955, by another U.S. firm (Harza Engineering Co.), and by a European consultant in 1960. A fourth feasibility study was initiated in 1976, utilizing the services of Harza Overseas Engineering Co. (Project 278-0200). Although the final feasibility report will not be available until January 1978, the potential donors have concluded, based on the results to date, that the project is feasible.

The project includes a zoned-earth and rock-filled dam across the Yarmouk River; 22 MWs of power production (20 MW at Maqarin and 2 MW at another location); a diversion dam on the Yarmouk River at the entrance to the East Ghor Main Canal; a 14.5 kilometer extension of that canal; and a pressure irrigation (sprinkler and/or drip) system installed on the new lands (approximately 12,000 hectares) not now irrigated and on all of the land now irrigated by gravity systems (some 13,000 hectares).

Host Country and Other Donors: Total cost of the project is estimated at \$510 million. In the spring of CY 78, the several potential donors are expected to meet to review the final feasibility report and to indicate their possible contributions to the project. We anticipate World Bank, Arab, and European participation.

FY 1979 Program: Major items of equipment are to be ordered, and the engineering and some of the construction contracts are to be

executed. Items for which A.I.D. financing will be used will be identified during the discussions with the other donors.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries will be the poor farmers of the Jordan Valley and the residents of Northern Jordan, primarily those in the city of Irbid and surrounding towns, who will receive assured water supplies for irrigation and domestic use. Some 200,000 people will benefit directly at a cost of about \$2,500 per person. Ultimately, the entire population of Jordan will benefit from the additional farm production and the increased export of farm produce to European and Persian Gulf State markets.

Major Outputs: Approximately 9,000 farm units, mostly of from three to four hectares, are expected to benefit from an estimated increase in net annual farm income from the present \$864 per hectare to \$5,358 per hectare upon project completion. Total net agricultural income for the Valley will rise to an estimated \$136 million per annum, from the current figure of \$22 million. Production of vegetables should increase from 166,000 tons in 1975 to 780,000 tons in 1980, and production of fruits should increase from 15,000 tons to 280,000 tons, along with the establishment of a dairy industry. This will satisfy domestic fruit and vegetable demand and provide a large surplus for export. Additional electric power and potable water also will be made available to Valley inhabitants and the Irbid Governorate.

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

Engineering, construction, and equipment FY 79
50,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	-	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	50,000	100,000	150,000	

Harza Overseas Engineering Company, and other contractors to be selected.

TITLE Project Development and Support		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
			FY 79 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT	Continuing
NUMBER 298-0150	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FY 78 Security Supporting Assistance Programs, P. 131	FY 78	FY Continuing	FY Continuing

Purpose: To enable A.I.D. to finance studies and other activities related to the development and support of SSA projects.

Background and Progress to Date: In FY 1978 A.I.D. initiated a regional SSA project similar to the regional Project Development and Support project for the development assistance countries in the Near East. This project permits funding of activities of concern to SSA recipients and necessary to the effective development, design, and implementation of SSA activities. These include consultations, reconnaissance surveys, feasibility studies, evaluations and design of field tests, pilot activities and training carried out directly or through commercial or non-profit organizations or individuals. These are needed for improved program and project development, management, and evaluation. To date only one FY 78 activity has been started.

FY 1979 Program: Specific activities presently under consideration include: studies of labor/skill flows; study of dimensions, nature and impact of remittances; study of potential for regional institutions; and development of agricultural baseline data.

Major Outputs: Illustrative of the activities which the project will continue to emphasize are:

- economic and social analysis and studies needed to understand and effectively support host country economic and social policies and to improve A.I.D. resource allocation decisions in such countries as Egypt, Syria, and Jordan;
- regional or subregional studies such as analysis of the manpower, trade, and transportation patterns which are emerging in aid recipients as a result of the dramatic economic changes taking place in Saudi Arabia and the

Persian Gulf states. These changes have a major impact on both Security Supporting Assistance and Development Assistance recipients. A better understanding of these trends is necessary for the analysis and design of development projects in individual countries;

- in-depth evaluations of ongoing or completed projects or groups of activities needed for the redesign of these programs or the design of new programs. Such evaluations may be conducted in a single country or regionally so as to consider similar project activities in different country environments.

<u>A.I.D.-financed Inputs:</u>	(\$ Thousands)
	<u>FY 79</u>
Consulting services, experts, for studies, evaluations, pilot and regional activities	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	500	300		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	500	300	200	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	Continuing	Continuing	

NO TERMINATING PROGRAMS AS OF THIS SUBMISSION

Terminating Programs

NO ADDITIONAL PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS AS OF THIS SUBMISSION

Additional Program
Requirements

AFRICA REGION

SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE

Responsible Officer:

Goler T. Butcher

GOLER T. BUTCHER

Assistant Administrator

Bureau for Africa

AFRICA REGION

AFRICA REGION

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UNFICYP

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA
REGIONAL SUMMARY¹**

COUNTRY	ECONOMY	EDUCATION	POPULATION						HEALTH			
	GNP per capita (dollars, 1975)	Literacy Rate (Percent)	Total (thousands, mid 1977)	Annual Growth Rate (Percent)	Density (Persons per square mile)		Percent in Urban Areas		Percent Labor Force in Agriculture	Number of People per Doctor	Life Expectancy (Years)	Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births
					Pop/Arable Land	Pop/Total Land	1960	1976				
Botswana	350	30	732	2.8	4.6	3.2	21	11	91	14,800	46	126
Zambia	420	30	5,250	3.1	39	18	19	37	9.5	13,400	46	160
SSA Regional Summary	411	30	8,534	3.1	35	16	19	34	19	13,600	46	156
DA Regional Summary	222	15	211 Million	2.5	288	66	10	16	72	31,000	43	152
AID RECIPIENT REGIONAL SUMMARY ²	222	15	211 Million	2.5	288	66	10	16	72	31,000	43	152

¹Unless otherwise indicated data are for latest year available as noted in form number CP 79-16.

²Total population is sum of all AID recipient countries. All other values are averages weighted by country populations.

AFRICA

SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		CP 79-15		
	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimated	FY 1979 Proposed	
<u>Supporting Assistance</u>	<u>54.0</u>	<u>115.0</u>	<u>45.0</u>	
Botswana	10.0	16.6	11.0	b/
Lesotho	- a/	4.9	-	a/
Swaziland	- a/	11.9	-	a/
Zambia	20.0	30.0	20.0	b/
Zaire	20.0	10.0	-	a/
Regional	4.0	41.6	14.0	b/
a/ Development Assistance funds only				
b/ In addition to Development Assistance funds				

The Administration is seeking both Development Assistance and Security Supporting Assistance funds in FY 1979 for assisting those countries in Southern Africa severely affected by the continuing hostilities in Southern Rhodesia, by the lack of resolution of majority rule in Namibia, and by the increasing turmoil in the Republic of South Africa.

The political obstacles to development progress in the area are exacerbated by economic problems including the dislocation of large numbers of people seeking refuge away from home, the disruption of regional transport links, and the depression of export commodity prices, particularly for copper.

Hence, in addition to the funds requested for development assistance (see the Development Assistance Annex of the Presentation) in the majority-ruled countries of the area, we are requesting 45 million of Security Supporting Assistance funds (SSA) for meeting some of the special requirements of the area. These SSA funds are sought for

the benefit of Botswana, Zambia, and for regional activities.

The economic potential of the Southern Africa region is significant. The attainment of this potential is important to U.S. economy. Chromium, nickel, and a variety of other minerals are exploitable at competitive costs. Appropriate use of land and the development of technological capacity could substantially contribute to the stability essential for long-term development in the area. It is, therefore, in the interest of the United States to help this region to realize its potential.

Regional Activities

The migration of nationals from South Africa, Namibia, Southern Rhodesia, and Angola to Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique and Zambia as a result of civil strife and oppression has created a drain on the economies and set up stresses on the social and economic fabric of these countries. As of September 1, there were about 4,000 refugees in Botswana, 150 in Lesotho, 35,000 in Mozambique and 22,000 in Zambia.

An assessment of the refugee situation in Southern Africa as well as Central and Eastern Africa by an A.I.D. financed contract team led by former Ambassador G. Edward Clark found that most refugees were receiving basic, minimum life support care provided mainly by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees. The Clark team recommended that A.I.D. provide supplementary support particularly in the fields of education, manpower training, health delivery systems and food storage. Major A.I.D. assistance in FY 1977 and 1978 has been provided for scholarships for refugees ready for college or technical school training and for high schools in Botswana which will accommodate both Botswanan students and refugee students.

The countries of the region have made serious efforts to manage refugee problems in a constructive way. Zambia has established an office of Commissioner of Refugees. Botswana has set up a Joint Council for Refugees. Mozambique has a National Directorate for Refugee Services.

AFRICA

Serious efforts are being made by each country to coordinate the assistance of donor agencies and private voluntary organizations working in the field.

Botswana Transport Sector

Botswana has committed itself to the maintenance of an equitable multiracial society. The ability to approach this goal rests in part on the development of its distribution and transportation sector both for major export/import links and also for rural access roads. It has provided for this infrastructure in its Development Plan but will need substantial outside help to achieve any part of it. It has been estimated by a United Nations Commission that 70% of the domestic resources of Botswana over the next three years will have to be diverted to non-development and emergency uses such as provision for refugees and defense police forces.

In FY 1979 funds are planned for the Botswana Transport Sector. The main transport artery in Botswana is the railroad which originates in and is owned and operated by Southern Rhodesia. It runs across Botswana through the two main towns of Francistown and Gaborone and then into South Africa and its exporting sea ports. Ninety percent of Botswana's exports, primarily beef and copper-nickel matte, are carried by this railroad. The railroad employs over 700 Botswana laborers.

The possibility that railroad operations will be interrupted or even suspended in the evolution of the Southern Rhodesian political situation is sufficiently great to compel the Government of Botswana to assign first priority to assuring management and control of the railroad within its own borders to maintain export/import operations.

Botswana has other transport needs including maintenance and improvement of its major road link with Zambia and the development of access roads for the rural population located in the western side of the country.

Zambia Balance of Payments

Zambia has been a major source of stability in the Southern African region. Zambia has taken significant steps to recover from its balance of payments deficit, cutting back sharply on import licenses and devaluing its currency. It has also concluded a major stabilization agreement with the International Monetary Fund.

The major need of Zambia for SSA funds in FY 1979 is for balance of payments support. Such help would have a secondary effect of supporting budget expenditures for development programs through the generation of local currency (Zambian Kwacha) counterpart funds. The economic crisis facing Zambia is attributable to the continuing heavy cost of sanctions against Rhodesia and to the severe decline in copper prices since mid-1974, 64% below their 1974 peak. Mining revenue to the Government declined from a high of \$519 million in 1974 to \$19 million in 1977. A \$30 million balance of payments loan for Zambia in FY 1978 will be used to finance fertilizer, agricultural and industrial equipment and spare parts, chemicals, and raw materials for local industries.

External Donors

In the three categories of assistance planned for SSA funds in the Southern Africa region in FY 1979 the United States is one donor among many.

The leading donor in refugee matters is the UNHCR supported heavily by the U.K. and the Scandinavians in addition to the U.S. There is heavy participation by private voluntary agencies including Lutheran World Relief, the Mennonite Central Committee, the Red Cross, Caritas, CARE and others.

The donor group for transport sector assistance in Botswana is led by the World Bank with participation by Canada, the U.K., the European Community and the Scandinavians.

AFRICA

Zambia has received assistance in its effort to stabilize its economy from the IMF, the IBRD, the European Community and several bilateral donors including the U.K., Canada, Germany, The Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries.

The Proposed SSA Program

To meet the identified needs for Security Supporting Assistance funds in the Southern Africa region A.I.D. is proposing a program of \$45 million. Of this amount, \$14 million is slated for regional purposes, \$11 million for the Botswana transport sector and \$20 million for a commodity import loan for Zambia.

Of the \$14 million for regional purposes, \$8 million is identified for education and training of persons from Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. Six million dollars is to be used for refugee support including the development of facilities and institutions for serving refugees in this area.

In addition to \$11 million for the transport sector, Botswana is scheduled to receive \$6.2 million in Development Assistance funds in FY 1979. Zambia has been listed in the development assistance presentation to receive \$5 million in FY 1979. In addition to the \$14 million SSA funds identified for Regional expenditure in FY 1979, \$3.3 million of Development Assistance funds are scheduled for Regional use.

RESOURCE FLOWS			
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>			
Program	FY 1977 (Actual)	FY 1978 (Estimated)	FY 1979 (Proposed)
A.I.D.*			
Loans	8,549	34,000	19,500
Grants	483	38,141	50,008
Total A.I.D.	9,032	72,141	69,508
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
Total P.L. 480	-	-	-
Total A.I.D. and P.L. 480	9,032	72,141	69,508
<p style="font-size: small;">*A.I.D. levels represent actual and estimated expenditures. **P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.</p>			

Southern Africa Region

PROGRAM: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 79-03

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
Examination Council of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland Education and Human Resources Development Security Supporting Assistance	* 690-0060	1978	-	-	-	-	(850)	(500)	(3,412)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Training for Southern Africans Education and Human Resources Development Security Supporting Assistance	*** 690-0063	1976	(1,000)	(552)	(1,647)	(1,448)	-	(647)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Academic and Skills Training Education and Human Resources Development Security Supporting Assistance	* 690-0083		-	-	-	-	(2,455)	(1,500)	(8,923)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Program Development and Support Security Supporting Assistance	690-0104	1978	-	-	2,200	2,000	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Development Analysis and Planning Security Supporting Assistance	690-0105	1978	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Perimeter Road Security Supporting Assistance	690-0076	1978	-	-	25,000	5,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refugee Support Security Supporting Assistance	*** 690-0201	1978	-	-	5,070	4,200	6,000	5,000	a/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Voluntary Organizations (PVO) Security Supporting Assistance	690-0202	1978	-	-	2,000	1,600	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-Help Security Supporting Assistance	690-0203	1978	-	-	400	300	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security Supporting Assistance	Total		3,991	27	41,615	19,950	14,000	23,759	a/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a/ Future year obligations to be determined

*Detailed project narrative—See Activity Data Sheet, Section I.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

***Detailed project narrative—See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE Development Training for Southern Africans		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 8,000		LIFE OF PROJECT To be determined
NUMBER 690-0063	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 SSA Program, p. 177. Advice of Program Change to be transmitted.		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY To be determined	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY To be determined
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

Purpose: To provide academic and special training in the U.S. and Africa for nationals from Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa.

Background and Progress to Date: The vast majority of people in the three minority-ruled countries have had limited or no opportunity for either academic or skills training. In response to this need, A.I.D. initiated the program in FY 76 with strong support from members of Congress through a provision written into the International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1976 (PL 94-161). Fields of training include agriculture, education, health, rural development, public administration, economic planning and other areas which will help the trainees contribute to the development needs of their countries.

Since the start of the project in June 1976, the African-American Institute (AAI) has awarded 110 scholarships to nationals of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa for training at American and African institutions. The Bureau of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State (CU/State), through private voluntary organizations, has provided training for approximately 35 participants from South Africa and in FY 78 will provide training for 40 additional participants. In FY 77 the Phelps Stokes Fund was added to implement the expanded program. Under the present arrangement, AAI selects participants and provides administrative support for graduate, undergraduate and special training in the U.S.

Host Country and Other Donors: The program provides training for participants from minority-ruled countries and there is no host country contribution involved.

FY 1979 Program: Provides for continuing participants, and for 400 additional participants for training in the U.S. and Africa.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries are the individual participants who, for the first time, are given an opportunity to pursue academic and skills training. Ultimately, the beneficiaries will be the indigenous populations of the countries which have to rely on their own manpower resources to achieve an adequate level of social and economic development.

Major Output: During the life of the project, approximately 545 nationals of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa will receive academic and special training in the U.S. and Africa.

	(\$ thousands)
A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 79
Participants:	
Grant to AAI for continuing participant and administrative costs	1,697
Grant to Phelps Stokes for participant and administrative costs	1,421
Grants for additional participants (200 Africa, 200 U.S.); grantee(s) to be selected	4,882
Total	8,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	4,393	577	3,816	African-American Institute Phelps Stokes Fund CU/State
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	4,268	4,748		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	8,661	5,325	3,336	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	8,000	To be determined	To be determined	

TITLE Refugee Support		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 79 6,000		LIFE OF PROJECT To be determined
NUMBER 690-0201 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Change to be transmitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY To be determined	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY To be determined

Purpose: To assist the majority-ruled countries of Southern Africa in providing life support and certain ancillary services for refugees from the minority ruled countries of the area.

Background and Progress to Date: The exodus of refugees from minority-ruled Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and the Republic of South Africa has been increasing the financial burden imposed upon the majority-ruled countries of the area. Simultaneously, the political instability of the minority-ruled countries has stunted economic growth throughout Southern Africa. The majority-ruled countries of the area therefore require assistance in dealing with the refugee situation. This project assists the host countries in providing those refugee related support services which meet social and humanitarian needs of the refugees and which require external assistance in order to preclude negative impact upon the development process. Under this project A.I.D. will provide funds to: 1) international organizations and voluntary agencies for refugee life support; 2) the Department of State for the establishment of Refugee Emergency Funds under ambassadorial supervision; and, 3) to host country governments for the training of para-medical and refugee counseling personnel.

Host Country and Other Donors: This project provides supplementary assistance in excess of the resources provided by the host countries, other donors, and international organizations concerned with refugee relief.

FY 79 Program: Specific implementation plans are being developed during FY 78. Details will be provided through Advice of Program Change.

Beneficiaries: All refugees passing through or settling within the majority-ruled countries of Southern Africa will benefit from this project. Indirect beneficiaries will be the citizens of the majority-ruled countries who will benefit to the extent that fewer of their own resources will be diverted for refugee support. Life of project cost per refugee is estimated at \$100.

<u>Major Outputs</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Trained participants	100
Country Refugee Funds Established	
	(\$ thousands)
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 79</u>
Participants, U.S. and Africa training (75 py)	600
Other costs to support Africa training	1,400
Grants to International Refugee Organizations	3,000
Transfer to Department of State for Refugee Emergency Fund	<u>1,000</u>
Total	6,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	5,070	4,200		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	5,070	4,200	870	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	6,000	To be determined	To be determined	

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

CP 79-02

PROGRAM: BOTSWANA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Expenditures	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
Range Management and Livestock Development Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	* 533-0015	1973	(1,243) 440	(695) -	- 552	(548) 250	(400) -	(500) 400	(1,130) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crop Production and Marketing Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	* 533-0056	TQ	(330) 394	(10) -	- 600	(315) 300	(427) -	(275) 300	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Planning Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	* 533-0067	1978	- -	- -	- 1,262	- 600	(400) -	(175) 662	(2,627) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Services Food and Nutrition	* 533-0077	1979	-	-	-	-	(722)	(350)	(3,278)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Training School Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	* 533-0074	1978	- -	- -	- 1,825	- 275	(810) -	(300) 1,500	(1,420) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grain Storage Security Supporting Assistance	533-0201	1978	-	-	1,480	900	-	580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning Population Planning Health Security Supporting Assistance	533-0032	1973	(400) (1,046) 200	(300) (906) -	- -	(100) (140) 300	- -	- 74	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Services Development Population Planning Health	* 533-0078	1979	- -	- -	- -	- -	(400) (1,022)	(100) (500)	(500) (2,228)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Development Personnel and Training Education and Human Resources Development Security Supporting Assistance	533-0030	1973	(1,385) 800	(1,177) 5	- 303	(208) 500	- -	- 598	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Manpower Development Education and Human Resources Development Security Supporting Assistance	* 533-0069	1978	- -	- -	- 1,400	- 590	(1,313) -	- 810	(5,447) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet, Section I.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization, repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

***Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: BOTSWANA

CP 79-03

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79			
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Expenditures	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
University College of Botswana Education and Human Resources Development Security Supporting Assistance	* 633-0079	1978	-	-	-	-	(700)	(200)	(2,300)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Migration Study Security Supporting Assistance	633-0095	1977	400	-	-	200	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant to UNHCR for Student Refugees Security Supporting Assistance	633-0102	1977	6,000	-	-	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana-Zambia Road Selected Development Activities	633-0001	1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,600)	(12,228)	-	(590)	-	(372)	-	-
Botswana-Zambia Road Selected Development Activities	633-0001A	1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,000)	(2,662)	-	(44)	-	(1,338)	-	-
Botswana-Zambia Road Security Supporting Assistance	633-0072	1977	1,500	-	-	600	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport Sector Security Supporting Assistance	*** 633-0073	1978	-	-	8,000	2,000	11,000	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing Development Security Supporting Assistance	633-0092	1977	266	-	-	166	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security Supporting Assistance	Total		10,000	5	16,596	9,881	11,000	15,624	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet, Section I.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

*** Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE Transport Sector		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 633-0073 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Change to be transmitted	FY 79 11,000	LIFE OF PROJECT To be determined
			INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY To be determined	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY To be determined

Purpose: To assist Botswana acquire basic transportation service.

Background and Progress to Date: Botswana is landlocked with a poorly developed internal transport network. Continued growth of the Botswanan economy is jeopardized by inadequate road or rail linkages. The magnitude of capital costs required for a system compatible with Botswana's growth potential is beyond the GOB's financial capability. GOB funds are further eroded because of the diversion of government receipts to expenditures arising from the Southern Rhodesian conflict.

The availability of meat and minerals in exploitable quantities create the possibility of Botswana achieving a high rate of growth financed by foreign exchange if the transport system of the country can be made adequate to handle the domestic and export traffic.

There is also need for expansion of an all weather haulage system into western Botswana not now adequately serviced by roads. All weather roads in the western area would increase access of agricultural producers to markets.

To protect Botswana's economy from the destabilizing effects of events in the area, the transport network must be improved. This includes primary and secondary roads, rolling stock and haulage capacity.

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has completed study of transportation problems in Botswana. A British team is now assessing transport needs as identified by the CIDA study. The IBRD is expected to review the implementation plans and begin to coordinate the necessary capital and technical assistance for the consortium of donors in early 1978. The CIDA study highlights the immediate need for long and short haul trucks, primary road resurfacing and the construction of new secondary farm to market and

feeder roads,

Host Country and Other Donors: IBRD, the United Kingdom, and the European Development Fund will contribute substantial capital and human resources to elevate Botswana's transport capacity.

FY 1979 Program: A.I.D. will provide capital and technical assistance to the GOB to upgrade and expand its national transport network.

Beneficiaries: Both the modern sector and rural farm families in Western Botswana will be primary beneficiaries.

Major Outputs: (All Years)
Trained management personnel
Expanded transport network

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	(\$ thousands)
Personnel:	FY 79
8 long term (192 pm)	1,360
Participants:	170
U.S. training long term (120 pm)	
Africa training long term (120 pm)	
Commodities:	7,000
Transport equipment and equipment and furnishings for training facilities	
Construction:	2,400
Training facilities and staff housing	
Other Costs:	70
Training seminars	
Total	11,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	8,000	2,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	8,000	2,000	6,000	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	11,000	To be determined	To be determined	

COUNTRY: BOTSWANA

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1946-77	1946-77	1946-77
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	3.0	3.6	3.8	0.6	3.1			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	3.0	3.6	3.8	0.6	3.1			
A. AID AND PREDECS.....	0.1	*	*	*	-			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	0.1	*	*	*	-			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.)....	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	2.3	2.6	2.6	0.3	2.5			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	2.3	2.6	2.6	0.3	2.5			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	-			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
PAY. IN FOP. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	-			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	2.3	2.6	2.6	0.3	2.5			
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV & WFP.	2.3	2.6	2.6	0.3	2.5			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	-	-	-	-	-			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.6			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.6			
PEACE CORPS.....	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.6			
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	-	-	-	-	-			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
A. MAP GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	-	-	-	-	-			
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	3.0	3.6	3.8	0.6				
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	3.0	3.6	3.8	0.6				
OTHER US LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN \$50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

SUMMARY PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	76	FY 1977	FY 1977*
TOTAL	26.7	-	20.0	116.8
IBRD	16.3	-	20.0	77.8
IDA	0.1	-	-	14.8
AfDB	9.8	-	-	12.0
UNDP	0.5	-	0.6	9.1
Other UN	-	-	0.2	1.2
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GOVERNMENT				
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Including U.S.)				
Donor	FY 1976	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1977*
TOTAL	33.7	34.9	177.7	
United Kingdom	9.3	6.8	71.0	
Canada	6.5	2.1	38.3	
Sweden	8.4	10.2	32.3	
Norway	5.6	7.0	17.9	
Denmark	2.5	4.4	12.4	
Other	1.4	2.4	5.8	
2. O.P.A. COUNTRIES				
Donor	FY 1976	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1977*
TOTAL	-	-	-	-
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMERCIAL COUNTRIES				
	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1977*	FY 1977*
TOTAL	0	-	0	0
China	0	-	0	0

* Preliminary, FY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.
 * An economic cooperation agreement has been signed, but information on the amount of aid extended, if any, is not available.

(BEST AVAILABLE (

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

CP 79-02

PROGRAM: LESOTHO

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
Thaba Bosiu Rural Development Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	632-0031	1973	(2,721)	(1,978)	-	(743)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and Water Resources Development Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	* 632-0048	1975	(1,927)	(1,057)	-	(870)	(390)	(250)	(242)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farming Systems Research Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	* 632-0065	1978	-	-	-	-	(1,517)	(1,000)	(5,796)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Sector Analysis Food and Nutrition	632-0064	1977	(286)	-	-	(200)	-	(86)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition Planning Food and Nutrition	632-0066	TQ	(215)	(76)	-	(139)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Produce Marketing Corporation Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	* 632-0101	1978	-	-	-	-	(2,000)	(500)	(2,781)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Health Development Population Planning Health Security Supporting Assistance	* 632-0058	1977	(40)	-	-	(40)	(150)	(100)	(300)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Water Supply Health	* 632-0088	1979	-	-	-	-	(1,200)	(600)	(8,800)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Instructional Materials Resource Center Education and Human Resources Development	* 632-0061	1977	(472)	-	-	(260)	(434)	(475)	(2,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Development Personnel and Training Education and Human Resources Development Security Supporting Assistance	632-0030	1973	(1,591)	(859)	-	(550)	-	(182)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Manpower Development Education and Human Resources Development Security Supporting Assistance	* 632-0069	1978	-	-	-	-	(1,289)	-	(5,305)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	1,566	590	-	976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet, Section I.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace, interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization, repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

***Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: LESOTHO

CP 79-03

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant								Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures	
National University of Lesotho Education and Human Resources Development	* 632-0080	1977	(625)	-	-	(340)	(1,000)	(700)	(2,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Low Cost Building Materials Production Selected Development Activities	632-0089	1977	(325)	-	-	200	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Security Supporting Assistance	Total		-	-	4,902	2,014	-	2,945	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet, Section I.
 **Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.
 *** Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

Swaziland

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: SWAZILAND

CP 79-03

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant						Loan**									
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Expenditures	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures	
Cooperatives and Marketing Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	* 645-0055	1976	(1,042)	(64)	-	(793)	(634)	(300)	(522)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RDA Infrastructure Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	* 645-0068	1978	-	-	-	-	(695)	-	(5,757)	-	-	-	-	-	5,400	1,000	-	3,000
Small Farmer Agriculture Credit Food and Nutrition	645-0024	1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(750)	(518)	-	(16)	-	(232)	-	-	
Health Manpower Training Population Planning Health Security Supporting Assistance	* 645-0062	1977	(140)	-	-	(140)	(150)	(100)	(300)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rural Water Borne Disease Control Health	* 645-0087	1979	(976)	-	-	(688)	(1,039)	(700)	(1,103)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rural Water Borne Disease Control Health	* 645-0087	1979	-	-	-	-	(640)	(200)	(2,560)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Curriculum Development Education and Human Resources Development Security Supporting Assistance	* 645-0009	1975	-	-	592	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Curriculum Development Education and Human Resources Development Security Supporting Assistance	* 645-0009	1975	(1,530)	(1,059)	-	(471)	(700)	(400)	(388)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Southern Africa Development Personnel and Training Education and Human Resources Development Security Supporting Assistance	645-0030	1973	-	-	621	300	-	321	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Southern Africa Development Personnel and Training Education and Human Resources Development Security Supporting Assistance	645-0030	1973	(836)	(365)	-	(471)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Southern Africa Manpower Development Education and Human Resources Development Security Supporting Assistance	* 645-0069	1978	-	-	121	50	-	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Southern Africa Manpower Development Education and Human Resources Development Security Supporting Assistance	* 645-0069	1978	-	-	760	100	(833)	(200)	(2,407)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
University College of Swaziland Education and Human Resources Development Security Supporting Assistance	* 645-0081	1978	-	-	-	-	(300)	-	(610)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
University College of Swaziland Education and Human Resources Development Security Supporting Assistance	* 645-0081	1978	-	-	1,800	800	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Security Supporting Assistance	Total		-	-	6,487	2,110	-	4,285	-	-	-	-	-	5,400	1,000	-	3,000	

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet, Section I.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace, interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

***Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

Zaire

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(in thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: ZAIRE (GOZ)

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/ Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Expenditures	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
Planning and Management Services Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	660-0350	1973	(643) 493	(643) 433	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition Planning Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	* 660-0355	1975	(99) 700	(2) 7	-	(97) 350	(823)	(487) 343	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing Cooperative Expansion Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	* 660-0356	1976	-	-	-	-	(100)	(70)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Shaba Rural Development Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	660- 0059	TQ	(3,454)	(123)	-	(1,000)	-	(1,331)	(2,837)	(3,500)	-	-	-	-	(1,200)	-	(1,800)
Agricultural Economic Development Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	* 660-0052	1977	-	-	-	-	(764)	(400)	(1,137)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INERA Support Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	* 660-0064	1977	-	-	-	-	(800)	(200)	(1,650)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Sector Study Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	660-0070	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Agricultural Tools Production (PVO) Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	660-0075	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grain Marketing Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	* 660-0069	1978	-	-	-	-	(325)	-	(415)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Market Support Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	660-0018	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	2,500	-	3,500
Manioc Outreach Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	* 660-0077	1979	-	-	-	-	(660)	(350)	(1,390)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet in Section I

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: ZAIRE (GOZ)

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**								
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Expenditures	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures	
Agriculture Marketing Development Food and Nutrition Security Supporting Assistance	* 660-0081	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,000)	(2,500)
Maternal Child Health/Family Planning Population Planning Security Supporting Assistance	660-0049	1972	(1,776)	(1,500)	-	(276)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Desired Births Population Planning Security Supporting Assistance	* 660-0072	1979	-	-	-	-	(500)	(250)	(1,500)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Systems Development Health Security Supporting Assistance	660-0057	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Endemic & Communicable Disease Control Health Security Supporting Assistance	* 660-0058	1976	-	-	-	-	(500)	(10)	(476)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basic Family Health Services Health Security Supporting Assistance	* 660-0067	1979	-	-	-	-	(850)	(500)	(2,150)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Manpower Training Education & Human Resources Security Supporting Assistance	* 660-0068	1978	-	-	-	-	(996)	(400)	(500)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-formal Education Staff Development Education & Human Resources Security Supporting Assistance	* 660-0073	1978	-	-	-	-	(245)	(125)	(305)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ERTS Selected Development Activities Security Supporting Assistance	660-0071	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Transport Selected Development Activities Security Supporting Assistance	660-0032	1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,000)	(9,490)	-	(188)	-	(510)	-	-	-

*Detailed project narrative—See Activity Data Sheet in Section I

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: ZAIRE (GOZ)

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant							Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79	
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Expenditures	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures
Water Transport Improvements Selected Development Activities Security Supporting Assistance	660-0054	1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(637)	-	-	-	-	(637)	-	-
Commodity Import Program Selected Development Activities Security Supporting Assistance	660-0015	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,300	4,054	-	-	-	5,946	-	-
Commodity Import Program Selected Development Activities Security Supporting Assistance	660-0017	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,500	-	-	-	-	7,000	-	2,600
Security Supporting Assistance	Total		5,384	743	4,000	5,186	-	3,395	-	26,600	4,054	-	-	6,000	15,446	-	6,100

*Detailed project narrative. See Activity Data Sheet in Section I

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

Zambia

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: ZAMBIA

CP 79-03

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation/Date of Loan Authorization	Grant								Loan**							
			Through FY 77		Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		Future Year Obligations	Through FY 77				Estimated FY 78		Proposed FY 79		
			Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures		Amount Authorized	Expenditures	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected	Authorization	Expenditures	Authorization	Expenditures	
Commodity Imports Security Supporting Assistance	*** 611-0070	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	8,549	-	-	30,000	27,000	20,000	9,000	
Manpower Development and Training Education and Human Resources Development	* 611-0075	1979	-	-	-	-	(500)	(300)	(2,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Security Supporting Assistance	Total.....		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	8,549	-	-	30,000	27,000	20,000	9,000	

*Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet, Section I.

**Loan terms: repayment period varies from 20-40 years, 7-10 years grace; interest 2% during grace, 3% amortization; repayable in U.S. dollars. Loans repayable in less than 40 years are noted.

*** Detailed project narrative--See Activity Data Sheet.

TITLE Commodity Import Program		FUNDS Security Supporting Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 611-0070 GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE Change to be Transmitted	FY 79 20,000	LIFE OF PROJECT To be determined
ADVISE OF PROGRAM Change to be Transmitted		ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY To be determined	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY To be determined		

Purpose: To assist Zambian recovery from chronic loss of foreign exchange due to drop in copper prices.

Background and Progress to Date: In recent years Zambia has faced a serious economic crisis. Depressed copper prices worldwide, increased costs due to transport dislocations, inflationary increases in import prices, and reduced budgetary resources have threatened the entire economy. Zambia has introduced a series of austerity measures, beginning in early 1975 and including a 20% devaluation of its currency in July 1976. However, although the austerity measures have been effective in restraining imports and improving budget performance, low copper prices and continued conflict in Rhodesia have worked strongly against the government's stabilization efforts and present indications are that Zambia's balance of payments situation will not improve significantly before 1979 or 1980. Further, the sharp decline in copper prices in 1975 was accompanied by decline in copper exports largely due to disruption of the trade route through Zaire and Angola to Lobito. The need for assistance is pressing.

Over the past three years the government introduced a series of policy measures designed to overcome the current economic crisis and prepare the way for a development pattern less dependent on copper revenues and on imports. A "new economic policy" for Zambia was announced by the government in October 1977. Its major elements include 1) emphasis on greater self-sufficiency and production for export; 2) encouragement of a return to farming; 3) orientation of commercial agriculture toward production for export; 4) establishment of organizations to promote vegetable and cotton production for export; and 5) assurance of adequate supplies of equipment and spare parts for agricultural production.

Host Country and Other Donors: Loans and grants to Zambia to finance its resources gap totaled \$63 million and covered more than

one-half the external financing gap during calendar year 1977. Donors included; World Bank - \$30 million loan; Canada - \$10 million loan; U.K. - \$10 million grant; West Germany - \$3 million loan; The Netherlands - \$2 million loan; and The European Economic Community - \$8 million grant. It is the sense that loans and grants from a similar list of donors are now being negotiated for calendar years 1978 and 1979.

FY 1979 Program: Categories of commodities authorized for financing include: fertilizer; agricultural equipment, accessories and parts; construction equipment and parts; industrial equipment, machinery and parts; agricultural chemicals excluding pesticides; and raw materials for local industries.

	(\$ thousands)
<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>FY 79</u>
CIP Loan	20,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1977	20,000	8,549	11,451	None
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	30,000	27,000		
Estimated through September 30, 1978	50,000	35,549	11,451	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1979	20,000	To be determined	To be determined	

COUNTRY: ZAMBIA

(U.S. FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

-----U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS-----

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-77	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-77
	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977			
I. ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.6	5.6			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	1.6	5.4			
GRANTS.....	0.2	0.2	0.1	*	0.2			
A. AID AND PREDECES.....	0.1	*	*	*	*			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	0.1	*	*	*	*			
(SEC. SUPP. ASSIST.).....	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)			
B. FOOD FOR PEACE.....	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.6	5.6			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	1.6	5.4			
GRANTS.....	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	0.2			
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	-	-	-	1.6	5.4			
REPAY. IN \$-LOANS.....	-	-	-	1.6	5.4			
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	-	-	-	-	-			
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	0.2			
E. RELIEF, EC. DEV. & WFP.	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	0.2			
VOL. RELIEF AGENCY.....	-	-	-	-	-			
C. OTHER ECON. ASSIST....	-	-	-	-	-			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
PEACE CORPS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	-	-	-	-	-			
LOANS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
A. MAP GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
B. CREDIT SALES-FMS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
C. MASF GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
D. TRAN-EXCESS STOCK.....	-	-	-	-	-			
E. OTHER GRANTS.....	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECON. & MIL....	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.6				
LOANS.....	-	-	-	1.6				
GRANTS.....	0.2	0.2	0.1	*				
OTHER US LOANS.....	1.0	26.4	1.4	-	-			
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	1.0	26.4	1.4	-	-			
ALL OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-			

* LESS THAN \$50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

1209

BEST AVAILABLE

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER COUNTRIES				
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				
	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1980-77
TOTAL	20.5	30.0	30.8	244.8
IBRD	15.0	30.0	30.1	206.6
IPC	9.5	-	-	3.8
AfDB	5.0	-	-	13.0
UNDP	*	-	0.1	20.4
Other UN	-	-	0.6	2.2
B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL ECON. DEVELOPMENTS				
1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Including U.S.)				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1980-76	
TOTAL	67.8	51.4	296.2	
United Kingdom	22.0	16.9	123.6	
Sweden	14.8	7.1	33.6	
Germany	5.6	3.9	30.6	
Canada	6.3	6.0	23.1	
Japan	5.6	0.6	22.4	
Norway	4.8	6.1	21.1	
Denmark	2.3	1.4	14.7	
Other	6.4	9.4	27.1	
2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES				
Donor	CY 1976	CY 1976	CY 1973-76	
TOTAL	-	-	1.9	
Algeria	-	-	0.8	
Nigeria	-	-	0.8	
Libya	-	-	0.3	
C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES				
	CY 1976 ^P	CY 1977 ^P	CY 1980-77	
TOTAL	28.0	-	163.0	
USSR	-	-	6.0	
Eastern Europe	-	-	50.0	
China	28.0	-	107.0	

^P-Preliminary, CY 1977 Data-Six Months Only.