

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



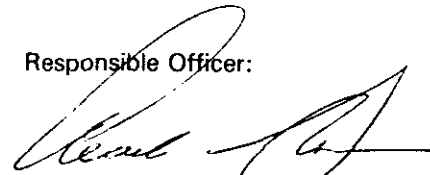
**Congressional Presentation
Fiscal Year 1990**

ANNEX I

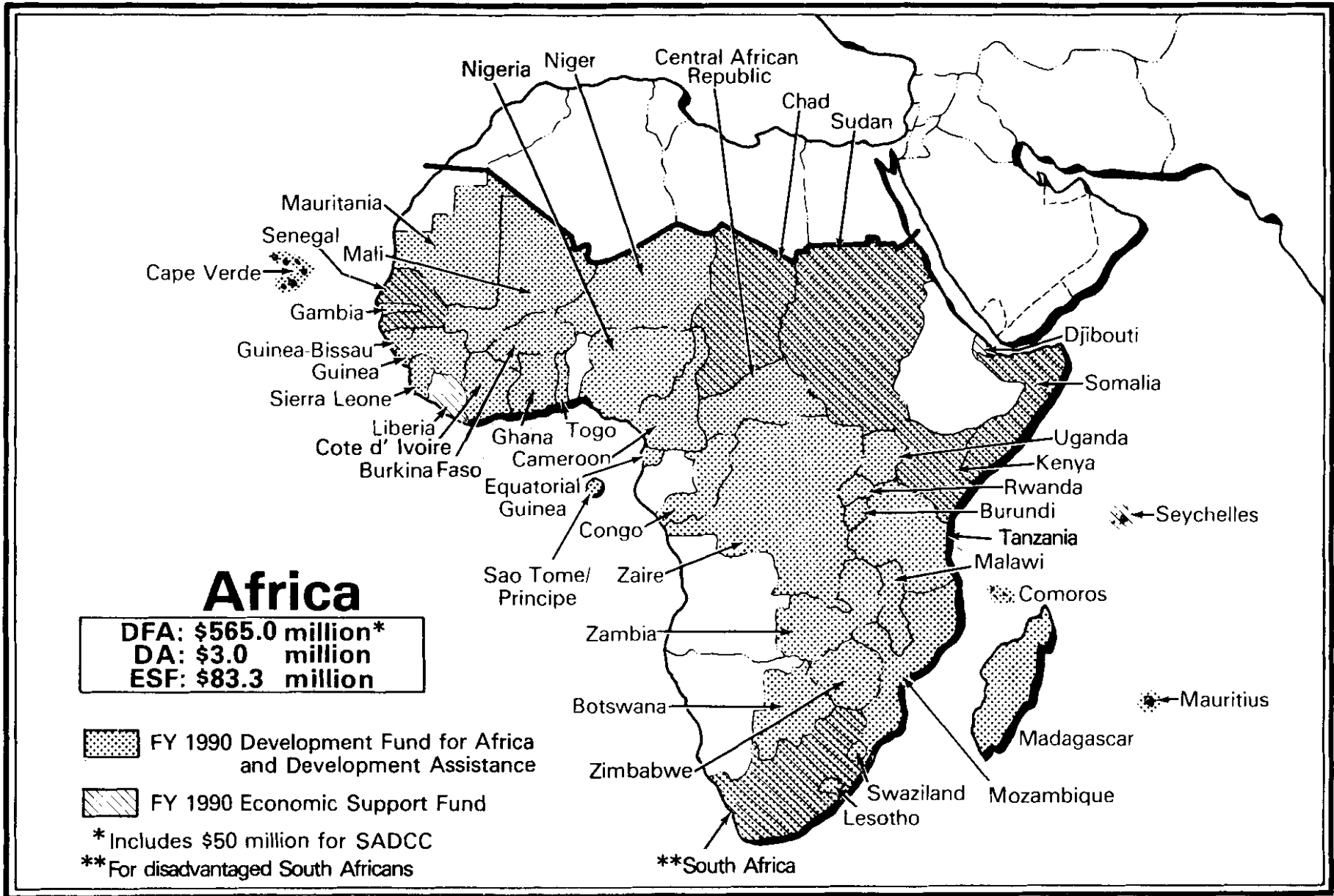
Africa

AFRICA

Responsible Officer:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Charles L. Gladson', written over a horizontal line.

CHARLES L. GLADSON
Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Africa



ANNEX I

Annex I presents to the Congress all Development Fund for Africa (DFA) and Economic Support Fund (ESF) programs proposed for Africa for which A.I.D. is requesting funds for FY 1990.

The annex begins with a summary table which provides a breakout by country and appropriation account of the Africa region's funding requirements from FY 1987 to FY 1990. There is also a regional summary table showing economic and social data for African countries. Following these tables is a narrative which provides a summary statement of the Agency's programs in Africa. Thereafter follows a description of all programs, with country narratives describing the total A.I.D. program and listing projects for which funds are being requested in FY 1990. These narratives are followed by planned program summary sheets which present in detail requests for new projects in FY 1990.

The narratives of Chad, Kenya, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa and Sudan include FY 1990 funding requests for both DFA and ESF. The narratives for Djibouti, Liberia, and Seychelles contain FY 1990 fundings requests for ESF only. All other FY 1990 country and regional funding requests are for DFA only.

Note that the regional projects presented in this annex are different from centrally funded activities, which are described in the Main Volume.

AFRICA - TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION.....	1
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA.....	11
AFRICA BUREAU OVERVIEW.....	25
COUNTRY/REGIONAL PROGRAMS	
Botswana.....	41
Burkina Faso.....	51
Burundi.....	59
Cameroon.....	69
Cape Verde.....	81
Central African Republic.....	89
*Chad.....	97
Comoros.....	107
Congo.....	113
Cote d'Ivoire.....	119
**Djibouti.....	125
Equatorial Guinea.....	133
Gambia.....	139
Ghana.....	149
Guinea.....	159
Guinea-Bissau.....	171
*Kenya.....	179
Lesotho.....	191
*Liberia.....	201
Madagascar.....	213
Malawi.....	223
Mali.....	235
Mauritania.....	247
Mauritius.....	255
Mozambique.....	263
Niger.....	275
Nigeria.....	287
Rwanda.....	293
Sao Tome/Principe.....	303
*Senegal.....	309
**Seychelles.....	323
Sierra Leone.....	331
*Somalia.....	337
*South Africa (for Disadvantaged South Africans).....	349
*Sudan.....	359
Swaziland.....	371
Tanzania.....	383
Togo.....	393
Uganda.....	401
Zaire.....	411
Zambia.....	425
Zimbabwe.....	433

AFRICA - TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
Southern Africa Regional.....	441
Africa Regional.....	453
African Economic Policy Reform Program.....	473
TERMINATING PROGRAMS.....	479
Benin.....	481
Sahel Regional Program	485
EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA	489
Acronyms.....	505

* Receives both Development Fund for Africa and Economic Support Funds in FY 1989.

**Receives only Economic Support Funds in FY 1989.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-90

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEV.	SELECTED DEV. ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEV. PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
BOTSWANA												
1987	5,471	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,471	---
1988	10,087	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,504	583	---
1989	8,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,000	---	---
1990	7,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,000	---	---
BURKINA												
1987	1,581	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,581	---	---	---
1988	577	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	577	---	---
1989	2,750	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,750	---	---
1990	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---
BURUNDI												
1987	1,760	750	---	---	---	---	1,010	---	---	---	---	---
1988	5,200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,200	---	---
1989	1,850	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,850	---	---
1990	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	---	---
CAMEROON												
1987	29,255	12,000	---	2,195	805	---	5,255	---	---	---	9,000	---
1988	18,118	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,118	---	---
1989	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	---	---
1990	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	---	---
CAPE VERDE												
1987	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---	---
1988	1,750	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,750	---	---
1989	2,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	---	---
1990	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---
CENTRAL AFR REPUBLIC												
1987	1,050	1,050	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	1,400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,400	---	---
1989	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---
1990	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-90

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEV.	SELECTED DEV. ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEV. PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
CHAD												
1987	9,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---	5,000	---
1988	15,403	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,403	10,000	---
1989	16,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	10,000	---
1990	16,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	10,000	---
COMOROS												
1987	600	600	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	700	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	700	---	---
1989	700	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	700	---	---
1990	700	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	700	---	---
CONGO												
1987	500	188	---	---	---	---	312	---	---	---	---	---
1988	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
1989	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
1990	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
COTE D'IVOIRE												
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
1990	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
DJIBOUTI												
1987	2,033	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,033	---
1988	3,407	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,407	---
1989	3,207	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,207	---
1990	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
EQUATORIAL GUINEA												
1987	500	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	1,250	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,250	---	---
1989	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---
1990	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-90

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEV.	SELECTED DEV. ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEV. PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
GAMBIA												
1987	8,499	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,499	---	6,000	---
1988	3,394	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	214	3,180	---	---
1989	3,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,500	---	---
1990	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	---
GHANA												
1987	1,820	---	1,820	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	6,020	1,440	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,580	---	---
1989	8,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,000	---	---
1990	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---	---
GUINEA												
1987	935	935	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	16,135	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,135	---	---
1989	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,000	---	---
1990	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---	---
GUINEA-BISSAU												
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	1,250	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,250	---	---
1989	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---
1990	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---
KENYA												
1987	35,065	9,542	2,039	1,559	1,285	---	---	5,660	---	---	15,000	---
1988	41,121	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	31,121	10,000	---
1989	40,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30,000	10,000	---
1990	39,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30,000	9,000	---
LESOTHO												
1987	10,580	6,361	---	---	---	---	4,219	---	---	---	---	---
1988	19,316	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,316	---	---
1989	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---	---
1990	8,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,000	---	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-90

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEV.	SELECTED DEV. ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEV. PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
LIBERIA												
1987	26,657	2,501	---	3,327	---	---	2,300	3,529	---	---	15,000	---
1988	8,751	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,751	---	---
1989	32,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	22,000	---
1990	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---
MADAGASCAR												
1987	6,416	5,416	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---
1988	19,300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,300	---	---
1989	14,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,000	---	---
1990	19,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,000	---	---
MALAWI												
1987	11,479	8,670	1,500	1,309	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	28,065	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,750	5,315	---
1989	17,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	17,000	---	---
1990	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	---	---
MALI												
1987	7,350	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,350	---	---	---
1988	17,425	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	17,425	---	---
1989	14,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,000	---	---
1990	19,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,000	---	---
MAURITANIA												
1987	1,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,800	---	---	---
1988	1,030	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,030	---	---
1989	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---
1990	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---
MAURITIUS												
1987	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---
1988	850	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	850	---	---
1989	1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	---	---
1990	1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	---	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-90

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE/ RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEV.	SELECTED DEV. ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEV. PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
MOZAMBIQUE												
1987	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
1988	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---	---	---
1989	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---	---	---
1990	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	---	---	---
NIGER												
1987	21,510	---	---	---	1,500	---	---	---	13,010	---	2,000	---
1988	32,211	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	32,211	---	---	---
1989	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	---	---	---
1990	18,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,000	---	---	---
NIGERIA												
1987	20,589	---	20,589	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---	---	---
1989	11,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,500	---	---	---
1990	11,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,500	---	---	---
RWANDA												
1987	6,400	6,000	400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	4,753	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,753	---	---	---
1989	8,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,000	---	---	---
1990	8,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,000	---	---	---
SAO TOME/PRINCIPE												
1987	300	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	200	---	---	---
1989	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	---	---	---
1990	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	---	---	---
SENEGAL												
1987	29,808	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	17,808	---	12,000	---
1988	20,250	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,100	19,150	---	---
1989	42,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,000	20,000	---
1990	32,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,000	10,000	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-93

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEV.	SELECTED DEV. ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEV. PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
SEYCHELLES												
1987	2,375	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,375	---
1988	2,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,800	---
1989	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
1990	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
SIERRA LEONE												
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	610	110	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
1989	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
1990	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
SOMALIA												
1987	35,404	10,164	---	1,100	---	---	3,000	15	---	---	17,125	4,000
1988	9,883	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,883	4,000	---
1989	48,250	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	44,250	---
1990	24,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	20,000	---
SOUTH AFRICA												
1987	10,405	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	5,851	---	---	3,054	---
1988	25,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21,600	3,400	---
1989	34,900	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21,600	13,300	---
1990	24,900	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21,600	3,300	---
SUDAN												
1987	20,407	16,898	---	4	2,000	---	---	1,505	---	---	---	---
1988	13,220	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,220	---	---
1989	36,350	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	26,350	---
1990	22,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,000	10,000	---
SWAZILAND												
1987	8,373	500	---	2,000	---	---	5,353	340	---	---	140	---
1988	7,349	192	---	---	---	---	157	---	---	7,000	---	---
1989	6,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,500	---	---
1990	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	---	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-90

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEV.	SELECTED DEV. ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEV. PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
TANZANIA												
1987	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,000	---
1988	7,610	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,610	---	---	---
1989	11,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,000	---	---	---
1990	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---	---	---
TOGO												
1987	3,045	1,384	---	1,661	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	3,573	---	---	396	---	---	---	---	3,177	---	---	---
1989	3,750	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,750	---	---	---
1990	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---	---	---
UGANDA												
1987	5,550	5,350	---	---	200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	23,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23,500	---	---	---
1989	10,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,500	---	---	---
1990	18,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,000	---	---	---
ZAIRE												
1987	30,879	13,680	1,060	4,140	500	---	---	170	---	---	10,000	1,329
1988	29,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	29,000	---	---	---
1989	33,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	33,000	---	---	---
1990	33,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	33,000	---	---	---
ZAMBIA												
1987	16,756	4,149	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,607	---
1988	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---	---	---
1989	7,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,000	---	---	---
1990	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	---	---
ZIMBABWE												
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	---	---
1989	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	---	---
1990	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-90

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEV.	SELECTED DEV. ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEV. PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
SAHEL REG PROGRAM												
1987	5,226	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,226	---	---	---
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SOUTHERN AFR REG												
1987	61,537	---	---	---	---	---	---	37,500	---	---	24,037	---
1988	49,996	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	49,996	---	---
1989	50,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	50,000	---	---
1990	50,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	50,000	---	---
AFRICA REGIONAL												
1987	94,407	34,565	6,415	9,566	8,194	---	10,549	5,793	19,325	---	---	---
1988	102,283	267	---	1,000	---	3,514	---	---	3,580	93,722	200	---
1989	94,050	---	---	2,500	---	2,000	---	---	---	89,550	---	---
1990	76,900	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---	---	73,900	---	---
AFRICA ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM												
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	50,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	50,000	---	---
1990	55,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	55,000	---	---
TOTAL												
1987	559,342	141,503	33,823	26,861	14,484	---	33,538	60,363	78,599	---	144,842	5,329
1988	593,287	2,009	---	1,396	---	3,514	157	---	4,894	541,612	39,705	---
1989	706,607	---	---	2,500	---	2,000	---	---	---	550,000	152,107	---
1990	651,300	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---	---	565,000	83,300	---

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY90
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISON YEAR)

REGION: AFRICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

	POPULATION			HEALTH			EDUCATION		--POPULATION DENSITY-- (PERSONS PER SQUARE KM)	
	TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	LIFE EXPECT- ANCY (YEARS)	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	% POP. WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER	INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 BIRTHS	FEMALE LITERACY RATE	MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICI- PATION	POP/AGRICUL- TURAL LAND	POP/TOTAL LAND
BENIN	4,497 (88)	3.6% (88)	49 (88)	17,014 (81)	14% (83)	126 (88)	37% (85)	51% (85)	173 (84)	36 (85)
	3,238 (78)	2.8% (78)							147 (78)	29 (78)
BOTSWANA	1,190 (88)	3.5% (88)	59 (88)	8,122 (80)	77% (84)	64 (88)	73% (85)	46% (85)	2 (84)	2 (85)
	824 (78)	5.1% (78)				84 (76)			2 (78)	1 (78)
BURKINA FASO	8,486 (88)	2.5% (88)	47 (88)	55,758 (81)	35% (84)	141 (88)	21% (85)	58% (85)	61 (84)	29 (85)
	6,816 (78)	1.9% (78)				170 (76)			53 (78)	24 (78)
BURUNDI	5,156 (88)	3.0% (88)	48 (88)		24% (80)	115 (88)	43% (85)	57% (85)	206 (84)	169 (85)
	3,915 (78)	2.4% (78)				139 (76)			182 (78)	142 (78)
CAMEROON	10,532 (88)	2.7% (88)	50 (88)	13,985 (79)	36% (85)	126 (88)	68% (85)	53% (85)	65 (84)	21 (85)
	8,116 (78)	2.6% (78)				157 (76)			55 (78)	17 (78)
CAPE VERDE	354 (88)	2.8% (88)	61 (88)	5,798 (80)	31% (83)	68 (88)		57% (85)	458 (84)	82 (85)
	289 (78)	1.1% (78)				96 (76)			407 (78)	71 (78)
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	2,736 (88)	2.5% (88)	46 (88)	22,529 (81)	16% (80)	146 (88)	53% (85)	55% (85)	51 (84)	4 (85)
	2,167 (78)	2.2% (78)			17% (78)	179 (76)			44 (78)	4 (78)
CHAD	4,778 (88)	2.8% (88)	39 (88)		31% (84)	141 (88)	40% (85)	57% (85)	10 (84)	4 (85)
	4,057 (78)	1.7% (78)		47,700 (78)		171 (76)			9 (78)	3 (78)
COMOROS	429 (88)	3.4% (88)	55 (88)		58% (82)	94 (88)		54% (85)	347 (84)	180 (85)
	314 (78)	3.0% (78)				120 (76)			290 (78)	145 (78)
CONGO	2,154 (88)	3.4% (88)	56 (88)		50% (85)	111 (88)	71% (85)	50% (85)	17 (84)	6 (85)
	1,509 (78)	3.5% (78)		5,496 (78)		133 (76)			14 (78)	4 (78)
COTE D'IVOIRE	11,185 (88)	3.8% (88)	53 (88)		20% (80)	104 (88)	53% (85)	53% (85)	140 (84)	32 (85)
	7,619 (78)	4.0% (78)				134 (76)			113 (78)	24 (78)
DJIBOUTI	320 (88)	2.5% (88)	46 (88)	4,429 (81)	45% (85)	124 (88)				16 (85)
	248 (78)	8.1% (78)				140 (76)				13 (78)
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	347 (88)	1.9% (88)	46 (88)			128 (88)		52% (85)	111 (84)	13 (85)
	198 (78)	1.1% (78)				154 (76)			100 (78)	12 (78)
GAMBIA, THE	779 (88)	2.5% (88)	(88)		45% (83)		36% (85)	57% (85)		66 (85)
	614 (78)	2.4% (78)				200 (76)				52 (78)
GHANA	14,360 (88)	2.9% (88)	59 (88)	6,676 (81)	50% (88)	70 (88)	64% (85)	44% (85)	197 (84)	53 (85)
	10,575 (78)	1.6% (78)				98 (76)			167 (78)	43 (78)
GUINEA	6,909 (88)	2.5% (88)	42 (88)	56,170 (81)	20% (84)	152 (88)	40% (85)	56% (85)	132 (84)	25 (85)
	5,276 (78)	1.9% (78)			10% (78)	181 (76)			115 (78)	21 (78)
GUINEA-BISSAU	951 (88)	2.4% (88)	45 (88)	7,491 (80)	31% (84)	132 (88)	46% (85)	58% (85)	55 (84)	25 (85)
	758 (78)	1.7% (78)			11% (78)	157 (76)			46 (78)	20 (78)
KENYA	23,342 (88)	4.0% (88)	61 (88)	10,125 (81)	27% (83)	72 (88)	66% (85)	48% (85)	321 (84)	35 (85)
	15,386 (78)	4.1% (78)				96 (76)			255 (78)	26 (78)
LESOTHO	1,666 (88)	2.7% (88)	60 (88)		40% (86)	83 (88)	62% (85)	55% (85)		51 (85)
	1,282 (78)	2.4% (78)				111 (76)				42 (78)
LIBERIA	2,463 (88)	3.3% (88)	54 (88)	9,341 (81)	37% (83)	121 (88)	47% (85)	51% (85)	346 (84)	20 (85)
	1,783 (78)	3.1% (78)				149 (76)			286 (78)	16 (78)

REGION: AFRICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY90
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISON YEAR)

	POPULATION			HEALTH			EDUCATION		--POPULATION DENSITY-- (PERSONS PER SQUARE KM)	
	TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	LIFE EXPECT- ANCY (YEARS)	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	% POP. WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER	INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 BIRTHS	FEMALE LITERACY RATE	MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICI- PATION	POP/AGRICUL- TURAL LAND	POP/TOTAL LAND
MADAGASCAR	11,073 (88)	3.1% (88)	51 (88)	9,920 (81)	20% (83)	101 (88)	74% (85)	54% (85)	27 (84)	17 (85)
	8,225 (78)	2.6% (78)				127 (76)			22 (78)	14 (78)
MALAWI	7,679 (88)	3.2% (88)	48 (88)	52,831 (81)	6% (84)	134 (88)	52% (85)	52% (85)	163 (84)	59 (85)
	5,667 (78)	2.9% (78)				166 (76)			137 (78)	48 (78)
MALI	8,666 (88)	2.8% (88)	45 (88)	26,031 (81)	6% (80)	153 (88)	23% (85)	55% (85)	23 (84)	6 (85)
	6,646 (78)	2.4% (78)				177 (76)			20 (78)	5 (78)
MAURITANIA	1,919 (88)	3.0% (88)	45 (88)		37% (84)	99 (88)		50% (85)	4 (84)	2 (85)
	1,459 (78)	2.5% (78)				121 (76)			4 (78)	1 (78)
MAURITIUS	1,100 (88)	1.9% (88)	69 (88)	1,817 (81)	99% (84)	22 (88)	89% (85)	57% (85)	919 (84)	537 (85)
	929 (78)	1.8% (78)				40 (76)			846 (78)	490 (78)
MOZAMBIQUE	14,948 (88)	2.8% (88)	46 (88)	36,973 (81)	9% (80)	145 (88)	55% (85)	58% (80)	29 (84)	17 (85)
	11,466 (78)	3.0% (78)				164 (76)			24 (78)	14 (78)
NIGER	7,214 (88)	3.2% (88)	48 (88)		36% (83)	139 (88)	19% (85)	56% (85)		5 (85)
	5,206 (78)	3.3% (78)				166 (76)				4 (78)
NIGERIA	111,904 (88)	3.0% (88)	48 (88)	10,543 (80)	36% (83)	122 (88)	54% (85)	50% (85)	186 (84)	108 (85)
	84,483 (78)	3.1% (78)				143 (76)			158 (78)	87 (78)
RWANDA	7,058 (88)	3.6% (88)	51 (88)	32,152 (81)	60% (83)	119 (88)	61% (85)	53% (85)	405 (84)	229 (85)
	4,933 (78)	3.3% (78)				147 (76)			330 (78)	183 (78)
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	117 (88)	2.9% (88)	67 (88)		52% (81)	53 (88)			263 (84)	108 (85)
	89 (78)	2.9% (78)				80 (76)			229 (78)	92 (78)
SENEGAL	7,281 (88)	3.0% (88)	52 (88)	13,071 (81)	43% (83)	98 (88)	37% (85)	54% (85)	58 (84)	33 (85)
	5,409 (78)	2.9% (78)				115 (76)			50 (78)	27 (78)
SEYCHELLES	69 (88)	1.6% (88)	71 (88)		95% (84)	25 (88)				217 (85)
	62 (78)	0.5% (78)				32 (76)				205 (78)
SIERRA LEONE	3,963 (88)	2.4% (88)	43 (88)	19,132 (81)	24% (84)	160 (88)	38% (85)	51% (85)	90 (84)	51 (85)
	3,191 (78)	1.8% (78)				195 (76)			79 (78)	43 (78)
SOMALIA	5,900 (88)	3.0% (88)	52 (88)	15,632 (80)	33% (85)	131 (88)	18% (85)	53% (85)	17 (84)	8 (85)
	4,686 (78)	3.0% (78)				179 (76)			15 (78)	7 (78)
SOUTH AFRICA	35,094 (88)	2.3% (88)	61 (88)			65 (88)		44% (85)	33 (84)	26 (85)
	27,736 (78)	2.5% (78)		1,864 (78)		88 (76)			29 (78)	22 (78)
SUDAN	24,014 (88)	2.1% (88)	52 (88)	9,084 (81)	40% (84)	101 (88)		51% (85)	31 (84)	9 (85)
	17,591 (78)	3.4% (78)			46% (78)	129 (76)			26 (78)	7 (78)
SWAZILAND	735 (88)	3.4% (88)	50 (88)		57% (86)	130 (88)	70% (85)	51% (85)	50 (84)	38 (85)
	546 (78)	2.9% (78)				156 (76)			38 (78)	30 (78)
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLI	24,295 (88)	3.3% (88)	51 (88)		52% (84)	111 (88)			53 (84)	24 (85)
	17,713 (78)	3.0% (78)							44 (78)	19 (78)
TOGO	3,336 (88)	3.3% (88)	54 (88)	19,165 (81)	50% (84)	115 (88)	53% (85)	53% (85)	180 (84)	53 (85)
	2,450 (78)	2.8% (78)				138 (76)			152 (78)	43 (78)
UGANDA	16,447 (88)	3.3% (88)	50 (88)	21,273 (81)	16% (83)	101 (88)	70% (85)	53% (85)	124 (84)	62 (85)
	12,108 (78)	3.0% (78)				116 (76)			113 (78)	51 (78)

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY90
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISON YEAR)

REGION: AFRICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

	POPULATION			HEALTH			EDUCATION		--POPULATION DENSITY-- (PERSONS PER SQUARE KM)		
	TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	LIFE EXPECT- ANCY (YEARS)	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	% POP. WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER	INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 BIRTHS	FEMALE LITERACY RATE	MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICI- PATION	POP/AGRICUL- TURAL LAND	POP/TOTAL LAND	
ZAIRE	33,294 (88)	2.9% (88)	52 (88)	13,431 (79)	18% (82)	109 (88)	79% (85)	50% (85)	190 (84)	13 (85)	
	25,101 (78)	2.6% (78)	.	.	.	136 (76)	.	.	160 (78)	11 (78)	
ZAMBIA	7,546 (88)	3.6% (88)	55 (88)	7,118 (81)	48% (84)	85 (88)	84% (85)	49% (85)	16 (84)	9 (85)	
	5,317 (78)	2.8% (78)	.	.	.	135 (76)	.	.	13 (78)	7 (78)	
SUMMARY	(MRY)										
	(1978)	436,288 *	3.0% #	51 #	16,515 #	32% #	110 #	56% #	51% #	150 e	60 e
		326,001 *	2.9% #	. #	7,612 #	35% #	135 #	. #	. #	129 e	51 e

* = SUM, ● = ARITHMETIC MEAN, # = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY POPULATION), . = MISSING DATA
REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY90
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISON YEAR)

REGION: AFRICA
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

	POPULATION			HEALTH			EDUCATION		--POPULATION DENSITY-- (PERSONS PER SQUARE KM)		
	TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	LIFE EXPECT- ANCY (YEARS)	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	% POP. WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER	INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 BIRTHS	FEMALE LITERACY RATE	MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICI- PATION	POP/AGRICUL- TURAL LAND	POP/TOTAL LAND	
ANGOLA	8,236 (88)	3.5% (88)	43 (88)	.	28% (83)	164 (88)	49% (85)	52% (85)	26 (84)	7 (85)	
	6,313 (78)	2.0% (78)	.	.	.	200 (76)	.	.	22 (78)	6 (78)	
ETHIOPIA	48,265 (88)	3.3% (88)	51 (88)	88,145 (81)	15% (80)	116 (88)	.	55% (85)	71 (84)	35 (85)	
	37,638 (78)	1.8% (78)	.	.	.	.	.	.	60 (78)	29 (78)
NAMIBIA	1,302 (88)	5.4% (88)	59 (88)	.	.	74 (88)	74% (85)	47% (85)	2 (84)	1 (85)	
	958 (78)	1.3% (78)	.	.	.	102 (76)	.	.	2 (78)	1 (78)	
ZIMBABWE	9,729 (88)	3.7% (88)	60 (88)	6,105 (80)	52% (84)	70 (88)	81% (85)	50% (85)	108 (84)	22 (85)	
	6,866 (78)	2.0% (78)	.	.	.	98 (76)	.	.	90 (78)	17 (78)	
SUMMARY	(MRY)	67,531 *	3.4% #	51 #	74,383 #	22% #	114 #	57% #	53% #	52 e	16 e
	(1978)	51,775 *	1.8% #	. #	. #	. #	144 #	. #	. #	43 e	13 e
REGION SUMMARY	(MRY)	503,819 *	3.0% #	51 #	24,939 #	31% #	111 #	57% #	51% #	140 e	56 e
	(1978)	377,776 *	2.7% #	. #	7,612 #	35% #	136 #	. #	. #	121 e	47 e

* = SUM, e = ARITHMETIC MEAN, # = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY POPULATION), . = MISSING DATA
REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY90
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISON YEAR)

REGION: AFRICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

	GNP PER CAPITA \$US	DEBT			FOREIGN ASSISTANCE			
		GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING			TOTAL US OBLIGATIONS		NET ECON. DISBURSEMENTS-ODA AS A % OF GNP	
		AS % OF GNP	AS % OF EXPORTS	DEBT SERVICE RATIO	US AID \$ MILLION	US AID AS % GNP	TOTAL US	ALL SOURCES
BENIN	270 (86) 210 (78)	.	.	9.2% (85) 3.0% (78)	3.1 (87) 1.2 (78)	0.24% (87)	0.22% (86)	10.0% (86)
BOTSWANA	840 (86) 500 (78)	.	.	4.3% (86) 2.4% (78)	18.9 (87) 19.5 (78)	1.61% (87)	1.02% (86)	10.4% (86)
BURKINA FASO	150 (86) 140 (78)	.	.	14.8% (86) 5.2% (78)	15.0 (87) 20.7 (78)	1.05% (87)	1.76% (86)	19.3% (86)
BURUNDI	240 (86) 150 (78)	.	.	19.0% (86) 3.8% (78)	3.0 (87) 2.1 (78)	0.25% (87)	0.42% (86)	15.7% (86)
CAMEROON	910 (86) 500 (78)	.	237.5% (86)	11.2% (86) 8.1% (78)	35.5 (87) 20.0 (78)	0.34% (87)	0.17% (86)	2.1% (86)
CAPE VERDE	460 (86)	.	.	.	4.4 (87) 11.4 (78)	2.60% (87)	.	.
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	290 (86) 260 (78)	.	.	9.3% (86) 2.7% (78)	5.3 (87) 2.0 (78)	0.58% (87)	0.21% (86)	14.8% (86)
CHAD	.	.	.	7.5% (85) 2.6% (78)	22.2 (87) 19.4 (78)	2.76% (87)	.	.
COMOROS	240 (85)	.	.	6.3% (86)	1.6 (87)	1.03% (87)	.	.
CONGO	1,000 (86) 540 (78)	.	.	43.5% (86) 7.0% (78)	1.1 (87) 0.6 (78)	0.06% (87)	0.05% (86)	5.9% (86)
COTE D'IVOIRE	740 (86) 820 (78)	.	102.3% (80)	21.2% (86) 12.9% (78)	1.2 (87) 1.5 (78)	0.01% (87)	.	2.1% (86)
DJIBOUTI	480 (82)	.	.	.	3.5 (87) 1.1 (78)	.	.	.
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	.	.	.	.	0.9 (87)	.	.	.
GAMBIA, THE	230 (86) 260 (78)	.	221.8% (82) 124.2% (78)	11.3% (86) 0.9% (78)	13.0 (87) 2.8 (78)	7.36% (87)	5.21% (86)	.
GHANA	390 (86) 350 (78)	.	.	62.6% (87) 6.6% (78)	29.7 (87) 12.4 (78)	0.56% (87)	0.14% (86)	6.6% (86)
GUINEA	320 (85)	.	.	.	15.6 (87) 13.6 (78)	.	.	.
GUINEA-BISSAU	170 (86) 170 (78)	.	.	53.4% (86)	2.0 (87) 6.9 (78)	1.29% (87)	1.86% (86)	.
KENYA	300 (86) 310 (78)	.	.	29.9% (87) 9.2% (78)	64.4 (87) 61.1 (78)	0.86% (87)	0.44% (86)	6.9% (86)
LESOTHO	410 (86) 330 (78)	.	.	25.0% (86) 0.4% (78)	21.2 (87) 10.4 (78)	3.58% (87)	3.05% (86)	16.1% (86)
LIBERIA	450 (86) 540 (78)	166.0% (86) 42.4% (78)	462.0% (87) 57.0% (78)	6.0% (86) 5.2% (78)	44.1 (87) 7.9 (78)	4.28% (87)	4.74% (86)	9.6% (86)

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY90
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISON YEAR)

REGION: AFRICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

	GNP PER CAPITA \$US	DEBT			FOREIGN ASSISTANCE			
		GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING			TOTAL US OBLIGATIONS		NET ECON. DISBURSEMENTS-ODA AS A % OF GNP	
		AS % OF GNP	AS % OF EXPORTS	DEBT SERVICE RATIO	US AID \$ MILLION	US AID AS % GNP	TOTAL US	ALL SOURCES
MADAGASCAR	230 (86) 250 (78)	.	.	29.9% (85) 4.2% (78)	18.6 (87) 1.4 (78)	0.86% (87)	0.68% (86)	12.7% (86)
MALAWI	160 (86) 160 (78)	.	.	40.0% (86) 17.5% (78)	14.7 (87) 0.3 (78)	1.20% (87)	0.95% (86)	17.5% (86)
MALI	170 (86) 180 (78)	.	531.2% (83)	14.3% (86) 5.3% (78)	16.9 (87) 16.1 (78)	1.07% (87)	1.83% (86)	22.7% (86)
MAURITANIA	440 (86) 360 (78)	.	.	17.0% (86) 16.9% (78)	8.7 (87) 9.2 (78)	1.06% (87)	2.44% (86)	23.9% (86)
MAURITIUS	1,200 (86) 1,030 (78)	.	.	7.3% (86) 2.4% (78)	3.6 (87) 0.5 (78)	0.24% (87)	0.30% (86)	4.2% (86)
MOZAMBIQUE	160 (85)	.	.	228.0% (86)	39.1 (87) 8.4 (78)	1.83% (87)	.	9.8% (86)
NIGER	260 (86) 300 (78)	.	.	24.8% (86) 2.8% (78)	32.3 (87) 14.8 (78)	1.70% (87)	1.64% (86)	15.2% (86)
NIGERIA	640 (86) 630 (78)	.	.	21.4% (87) 0.8% (78)	21.0 (87)	0.05% (87)	0.00% (86)	0.1% (86)
RWANDA	290 (86) 180 (78)	.	163.4% (80) 147.1% (78)	7.6% (86) 1.3% (78)	12.6 (87) 3.5 (78)	0.63% (87)	1.14% (86)	11.5% (86)
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	320 (85)	.	.	37.2% (85)	0.6 (87) 0.1 (78)	1.88% (87)	.	.
SENEGAL	420 (86) 370 (78)	.	242.5% (83)	11.0% (85) 14.6% (78)	55.7 (87) 21.5 (78)	1.57% (87)	1.13% (86)	16.0% (86)
SEYCHELLES	.	.	.	6.9% (86) 0.1% (78)	2.9 (87) 0.3 (78)	1.40% (87)	.	.
SIERRA LEONE	310 (86) 220 (78)	.	.	8.2% (86) 17.8% (78)	14.6 (87) 7.1 (78)	1.24% (87)	1.06% (86)	7.0% (86)
SOMALIA	280 (86)	.	.	162.0% (87) 3.2% (78)	62.7 (87) 19.0 (78)	3.79% (87)	.	27.8% (86)
SOUTH AFRICA	1,800 (86) 1,470 (78)	36.2% (84) 44.6% (78)	144.0% (84) 149.0% (78)	.	16.6 (87)	0.03% (87)	.	.
SUDAN	320 (86) 410 (78)	.	.	173.0% (86) 14.4% (78)	102.6 (87) 20.2 (78)	1.34% (87)	2.01% (86)	12.8% (86)
SWAZILAND	600 (86) 540 (78)	.	.	7.1% (86) 1.5% (78)	10.7 (87) 14.1 (78)	2.16% (87)	1.76% (86)	.
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC	240 (86) 220 (78)	.	.	15.2% (86) 6.7% (78)	65.2 (87) 25.2 (78)	1.25% (87)	0.19% (86)	15.2% (86)
TOGO	250 (86) 360 (78)	.	351.5% (85)	32.2% (86) 15.6% (78)	10.1 (87) 4.2 (78)	1.05% (87)	1.06% (86)	18.5% (86)
UGANDA	230 (84) 280 (78)	.	.	6.5% (86) 4.0% (78)	14.1 (87)	0.35% (87)	0.09% (86)	5.7% (86)

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY90
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISON YEAR)

REGION: AFRICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

	GNP PER CAPITA \$US	DEBT			FOREIGN ASSISTANCE				
		GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING			DEBT SERVICE RATIO	TOTAL US OBLIGATIONS		NET ECON. DISBURSEMENTS-ODA AS A % OF GNP	
		AS % OF GNP	AS % OF EXPORTS	US AID \$ MILLION		US AID AS % GNP	TOTAL US	ALL SOURCES	
ZAIRE	160 (86) 350 (78)	55.2% (82) 59.2% (78)	709.0% (82) 403.5% (78)	18.2% (86) 7.3% (78)	67.4 (87) 51.2 (78)	1.28% (87)	0.41% (86)	8.0% (86)	
ZAMBIA	300 (86) 500 (78)	.	.	7.6% (86) 25.4% (78)	22.7 (87) 38.6 (78)	1.34% (87)	2.56% (86)	31.2% (86)	
SUMMARY	(MRY) (1978)	519 # 522 #	61.7% & 46.2% &	230.8% & 160.7% &	27.7% & 7.6% &	919.2 * 470.3 *	1.10% & . % &	1.10% & . % &	10.2% & . % &

* = SUM, & = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY GNP PER CAPITA), # = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY POPULATION), . = MISSING DATA
REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY90
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISON YEAR)

REGION: AFRICA
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

	GNP PER CAPITA \$US	DEBT			FOREIGN ASSISTANCE				
		GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING		DEBT SERVICE RATIO	TOTAL US OBLIGATIONS		NET ECON. DISBURSEMENTS-ODA AS A % OF GNP		
		AS % OF GNP	AS % OF EXPORTS		US AID \$ MILLION	US AID AS % GNP	TOTAL US	ALL SOURCES	
ANGOLA	.	.	.	.	3.4 (87)	.	.	.	.
					1.0 (78)				
ETHIOPIA	120 (86)	31.8% (81)	350.6% (81)	21.5% (86)	6.1 (87)	0.11% (87)	1.63% (86)	11.5% (86)	
	100 (78)	25.5% (78)	292.5% (78)	6.7% (78)	10.3 (78)				
NAMIBIA	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ZIMBABWE	620 (86)	56.3% (85)	229.8% (85)	19.9% (86)	5.7 (87)	0.11% (87)	0.51% (86)	4.2% (86)	
	550 (78)	49.5% (78)	188.1% (78)	0.8% (78)					
SUMMARY	(MRY)	204 #	52.3% &	249.4% &	20.2% &	15.2 *	0.11% &	0.69% &	5.4% &
	(1978)	169 #	45.8% &	204.2% &	1.7% &	11.2 *	. % &	. % &	. % &
REGION SUMMARY	(MRY)	481 #	59.5% &	233.0% &	27.4% &	934.4 *	1.05% &	1.22% &	9.9% &
	(1978)	477 #	46.1% &	168.9% &	7.2% &	481.5 *	. % &	. % &	. % &

* = SUM, & = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY GNP PER CAPITA), # = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY POPULATION), . = MISSING DATA
REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 2
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY90
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISON YEAR)

REGION: AFRICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH GNP PER CAP % 1965-19()	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN GDP 1980-19()	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION 1980-19()	GOVERNMENT EXPENDI- TURES AS % GNP	TRADE BALANCE \$US MILLION	GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES	GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GDP	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE \$US MILLION
BENIN	0.2% (86)	3.6% (86)	8.6% (86)	.	-50 (85)	2.2% (79)	1.9% (79)	-59 (84)
BOTSWANA	8.8% (86)	11.9% (86)	7.6% (86)	.	-137 (78)	-14.2% (78)	1.2% (78)	-96 (78)
BURKINA FASO	1.3% (86)	2.5% (86)	6.3% (86)	.	183 (86)	.	.	597 (87)
BURUNDI	1.8% (86)	2.3% (86)	6.4% (86)	.	-118 (78)	.	.	-60 (78)
CAMEROON	3.9% (86)	8.2% (86)	11.0% (86)	.	-320 (85)	-11.7% (85)	2.7% (85)	-3 (84)
CAPE VERDE	.	5.2% (86)	16.0% (86)	.	-222 (78)	.	3.3% (78)	-60 (78)
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	-0.6% (86)	1.1% (86)	11.5% (86)	.	-127 (87)	23.4% (81)	.	-40 (86)
CHAD	.	.	.	.	-49 (78)	12.8% (78)	.	.
COMOROS	0.6% (86)	.	.	.	119 (84)	-3.6% (85)	1.8% (84)	-1,098 (86)
CONGO	3.6% (86)	5.1% (86)	7.5% (86)	.	-28 (78)	-2.3% (78)	1.5% (78)	-176 (78)
COTE D'IVOIRE	1.2% (86)	-0.3% (86)	8.3% (86)	37.0% (87)	.	15.8% (81)	.	-87 (86)
DJIBOUTI	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	-24 (78)
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	-83 (87)
GAMBIA, THE	0.7% (86)	.	10.9% (86)	.	.	.	.	-46 (78)
GHANA	-1.7% (86)	0.7% (86)	50.8% (86)	14.0% (86)	510 (84)	10.5% (80)	.	-601 (86)
GUINEA	.	0.9% (86)	.	.	-86 (78)	.	.	-181 (78)
GUINEA-BISSAU	-2.0% (86)	.	32.9% (86)	.	1,124 (86)	9.9% (84)	1.2% (84)	-138 (86)
KENYA	1.9% (86)	3.4% (86)	9.9% (86)	29.4% (87)	-72 (78)	-14.9% (80)	.	-839 (78)
LESOTHO	5.6% (86)	0.9% (86)	13.1% (86)	25.5% (78)	.	.	.	.
LIBERIA	-1.4% (86)	-1.3% (86)	1.1% (86)	29.6% (86)	-48 (87)	26.5% (83)	.	15 (87)
				34.3% (78)	-122 (85)	25.9% (78)	.	-46 (78)
					-158 (78)	.	.	-97 (87)
					-265 (78)	.	.	-46 (78)
					.	.	.	-9 (80)
					.	.	.	-21 (87)
					-406 (87)	.	.	-102 (86)
					-517 (78)	.	.	-662 (78)
					-426 (87)	10.3% (85)	4.4% (85)	-17 (86)
					89 (86)	29.7% (87)	2.0% (86)	51 (86)
					-49 (78)	22.1% (78)	1.2% (78)	-7 (78)

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 2
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY90
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISON YEAR)

REGION: AFRICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH GNP PER CAP % 1965-19()	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN GDP 1980-19()	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION 1980-19()	GOVERNMENT EXPENDI- TURES AS % GNP	TRADE BALANCE \$US MILLION	GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES	GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GOP	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE \$US MILLION
MADAGASCAR	-1.7% (86)	-0.1% (86)	17.8% (86)	.	-115 (84) -115 (78)	.	.	-182 (84) -80 (78)
MALAWI	1.5% (86)	2.4% (86)	12.4% (86)	28.4% (87) 27.0% (78)	-31 (87) -170 (78)	.	.	0 (86) -175 (78)
MALI	1.1% (86)	0.4% (86)	7.4% (86)	.	.	28.1% (85) 10.2% (78)	.	-149 (86) -99 (78)
MAURITANIA	-0.3% (86)	1.0% (86)	9.9% (86)	.	-237 (84) -186 (78)	13.2% (79) 8.2% (78)	5.7% (83) 14.2% (78)	-186 (86) -79 (78)
MAURITIUS	3.0% (86)	4.4% (86)	8.1% (86)	.	46 (87) -122 (78)	.	.	92 (86) -119 (78)
MOZAMBIQUE	.	-9.0% (86)	28.1% (86)	.	-528 (87)	.	.	-359 (86)
NIGER	-2.2% (86)	-2.6% (86)	6.6% (86)	.	-79 (83) -234 (78)	24.6% (80) 20.0% (78)	0.7% (80) 0.8% (78)	-70 (87) -201 (78)
NIGERIA	1.9% (86)	-3.2% (86)	10.5% (86)	19.9% (86) 10.6% (78)	1,027 (87) -4,946 (78)	.	.	371 (86) -3,764 (78)
RWANDA	1.5% (86)	1.8% (86)	5.6% (86)	.	-180 (86) -79 (78)	12.0% (80) 12.3% (78)	1.9% (80) 1.6% (78)	-134 (87) -46 (78)
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	0.7% (86)	.	5.3% (86)	.	.	.	.	-19 (86) 6 (78)
SENEGAL	-0.6% (86)	3.2% (86)	9.5% (86)	.	-299 (84) -390 (78)	22.0% (83)	2.6% (83)	-274 (84) -236 (78)
SEYCHELLES	.	.	3.8% (86)	.	-36 (86) -1 (78)	.	.	-31 (86) -4 (78)
SIERRA LEONE	0.2% (86)	0.4% (86)	33.5% (86)	22.9% (82) 29.9% (78)	-200 (84) -40 (78)	.	.	-5 (86) -112 (78)
SOMALIA	-0.3% (86)	4.9% (86)	45.4% (86)	.	.	.	.	-88 (86) -65 (78)
SOUTH AFRICA	0.4% (86)	0.8% (86)	13.6% (86)	30.0% (87) 26.8% (78)	6,488 (87) 3,556 (78)	16.0% (84) 18.9% (78)	.	3,027 (87) 1,530 (78)
SUDAN	-0.2% (86)	0.3% (86)	32.6% (86)	.	.	.	.	-249 (87) -107 (78)
SWAZILAND	2.8% (86)	.	9.6% (86)	.	-193 (83) -81 (78)	.	.	40 (87) -62 (78)
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC	-0.3% (86)	0.9% (86)	21.5% (86)	21.7% (86) 30.0% (78)	-686 (86) -632 (78)	24.1% (81)	3.3% (85) 4.2% (78)	-173 (86) -473 (78)
TOGO	0.2% (86)	-1.1% (86)	6.7% (86)	.	-63 (83) -250 (78)	12.1% (86) 50.9% (78)	2.3% (84) 5.3% (78)	-73 (87) -217 (78)
UGANDA	-2.6% (86)	0.7% (86)	74.9% (86)	.	.	.	.	-4 (86) -137 (78)

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 2
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY90
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISON YEAR)

REGION: AFRICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH GNP PER CAP % 1965-19()	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN GDP 1980-19()	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION 1980-19()	GOVERNMENT EXPENDI- TURES AS % GNP	TRADE BALANCE \$US MILLION	GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES	GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GDP	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE \$US MILLION
ZAIRE	-2.2% (86)	1.0% (86)	54.1% (86)	42.2% (84) 28.4% (78)	578 (84) -278 (78)	10.6% (83) 39.5% (78)	1.9% (84) 3.3% (78)	-398 (86) 294 (78)
ZAMBIA	-1.7% (86)	-0.1% (86)	23.3% (86)		64 (87) -94 (78)			-303 (86) -298 (78)
SUMMARY	(MRY) (1978) 0.7% * . % *	1.6% * . % *	17.4% * . % *	28.0% & 25.6% &	965 & 56 &	11.9% & 18.4% &	2.5% & 3.7% &	242 & -162 &

* = ARITHMETIC MEAN, & = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY GNP PER CAPITA), . = MISSING DATA
REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 2
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY90
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISON YEAR)

REGION: AFRICA
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH GNP PER CAP % 1965-19()	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN GDP 1980-19()	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION 1980-19()	GOVERNMENT EXPENDI- TURES AS % GNP	TRADE BALANCE \$US MILLION	GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES	GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GDP	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE \$US MILLION	
ANGOLA	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ETHIOPIA	.	0.8% (86)	3.4% (86)	34.5% (87) 22.9% (78)	-601 (87) -196 (78)	14.4% (81) 25.1% (78)	.	110 (85) -110 (78)	
NAMIBIA	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ZIMBABWE	1.2% (86)	2.6% (86)	13.0% (86)	36.4% (86) 34.6% (78)	214 (86) 121 (78)	18.8% (86) 30.7% (78)	5.2% (85) 6.6% (78)	49 (86) 37 (78)	
SUMMARY	(MRY) (1978) . % e	1.2% e . % e	1.7% e . % e	8.2% e . % e	36.1% & 32.8% &	82 & 72 &	18.1% & 29.8% &	5.2% & 6.6% &	59 & 14 &
REGION SUMMARY	(MRY) (1978) . % e	0.7% e . % e	1.6% e . % e	16.9% e . % e	29.0% & 26.6% &	919 & 57 &	12.3% & 19.7% &	2.8% & 4.1% &	233 & -153 &

● = ARITHMETIC MEAN, & = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY GNP PER CAPITA), . = MISSING DATA
REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

AFRICA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	11,970 <u>b/</u>	4,500 <u>f/</u>	3,000
Loan	1,303	-	-
Grant	10,667	4,500	3,000
Development Fund for Africa <u>c/</u>	541,612	550,000	565,000
Economic Support Fund	39,705 <u>d/</u>	152,107	83,300
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	39,705	152,107	83,300
Other*			
TOTALS	593,287	706,607	651,300
P.L. 480	287,859	173,626	171,528
Title I	82,400	106,000	99,500
Title II <u>a/</u>	205,459	67,626	72,028
TOTALS	881,146 <u>e/</u>	880,233	822,828

a/ See Main Volume for Title II Program break-out and emergency allocations.

b/ Includes \$3.514 million in AIDS funds; \$1.0 million in health funds; \$4.894 million Sahel Development Program funds and, in addition, \$2.009 million in ARDN, .396 million in Health, and .157 million in EHR deobligated & reobligated in FY 1988.

c/ Includes \$49.996 million in FY 1988 and \$50.0 million in FYs 1989 and 1990 for Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) Programs.

d/ Includes \$6.063 million in prior year deobligations reobligated in FY 1988.

e/ Total excludes \$8.281 million in DFA obligated by Central Bureaus and Section 416 commodities valued at \$50.594 million.

f/ Includes \$2.5 million in Health funds and \$2.0 million in AIDS funds.

AFRICA

I. AFRICA IN THE 1980s

In the first half of the decade, many of the economies of sub-Saharan Africa entered a period of free fall. The economic catastrophe of this period was deepened by the devastation of severe drought and war. The year 1985 saw the beginning of a series of important changes supporting economic recovery in a significant number of countries. The principal impetus to change was the severe financial pressures under which most African governments were operating. In spite of good harvests, due in large measure to increased rains, declines in world commodity prices for many African exports (cotton, minerals, and groundnuts), coupled with burgeoning debt service, forced many governments to turn to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and to the donors for assistance in structural adjustment. For the first time, many African leaders acknowledged the need to change old ways of doing business -- to reform their nations' economic systems.

By the end of 1988, 27 countries in sub-Saharan Africa were actively engaged in some form of macro-economic adjustment program supported by both multilateral and bilateral donors. However, a shortage of financial resources, due in large measure to continued weakness in the prices of the commodities which dominate export earnings and declining private investments, continues to exert a serious drag on economic growth in Africa, despite increased assistance flows and the moderate debt relief associated with these programs.

Major Changes in U.S. Development Assistance

In 1987, Congress passed a special appropriation for sub-Saharan Africa -- which A.I.D. is implementing as the Development Fund for Africa (DFA). It was Congress' clear intent that A.I.D. would no longer conduct business as usual in Africa but would, instead, seek out new ways to improve significantly the coherence and effectiveness of U.S. assistance to the region in renewing economic growth which is broad-based, market-oriented and, above all, sustainable.

The country narratives in this volume show how A.I.D.'s programs in Africa are already beginning to reflect this mandate. The proposed program for FY 1990 takes advantage of our recent, encouraging experience with expanded use of nonproject assistance modalities, for example, and uses the lessons learned from the wide array of project activities which have constituted our assistance portfolio since the early 1970s. It incorporates A.I.D.'s intention to integrate, focus, and streamline both project and nonproject activities in Africa.

In this overview, we focus on the flexibility and opportunities inherent in the DFA and how we intend to use these to respond successfully to the DFA initiative. Even though the DFA is little more than a year old, we can already point to several areas of impact that cut across country programs:

- . Applying the concept of performance-based programming, we are concentrating DFA resources in fewer countries with more growth potential. With agreement from other U.S. Government organizations, we have begun, as part of the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, to move toward application of this concept to programming food aid as well.
- . Employing non-project assistance modalities, we are addressing systemic development problems as well as the growing need for private sector development support.
- . Meeting in both formal and informal settings, we have promoted closer collaboration with other donors and private voluntary organizations (PVOs).
- . Operating under less restrictive procurement rules, we have reduced staff time devoted to procurement and freed personnel to concentrate on project implementation.
- . Freed of constraints caused by the allocation of resources by functional accounts, we have moved toward more efficient programming of current year resources for current year needs.

The impact these steps have had on individual country programs in Africa is also visible. First, resources have been shifted away from countries which are poor performers toward those which have embraced reforms and moved their economies toward increased growth. Liberia, Sudan, and Zambia together will see their share of the bilateral DFA resources decline from 15% in FY 1987 to roughly five percent in FY 1990; Ghana, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Malawi, and Uganda will access 28% of DFA resources in FY 1990 as compared to 14% in FY 1987.

Second, resources within countries are being directed to the support of efforts in which A.I.D.'s resources are being more integrally blended with those of the recipient public and private organizations to permanently alter the way that production and social systems function. We have found that integration of our own resources -- DFA, ESF, and food aid -- is also possible. Through careful programming, these resources can have important complementary effects, permitting us to address the different kinds of problems which occur with different assistance tools and, thus, to be more effective overall.

In Niger, for example, government policy on exports has inhibited trade and limited incomes for producers of exportable agricultural commodities. Using the African Economic Policy Reform Program (AEPRP) approach, A.I.D. has encouraged the government to make the policy and regulatory changes needed to stimulate trade and boost agricultural earnings as producers find buyers outside Niger -- even though in the short run this means a loss in public revenues from export tariffs. In addition to compensating for this revenue shortfall, AEPRP resources also support essential complementary activities -- setting up a trade promotion center in neighboring Nigeria and collecting and disseminating market information to traders and farmers. By dealing simultaneously with policy, resource, organizational, and information

constraints in a sector, the AEPRP nonproject assistance approach has been a useful model for increasing the effectiveness of sectoral assistance under the DFA.

We expect this systemic, nonproject sector approach to account for a greater share of DFA activities in FY 1990 in Africa. Sector assistance will also form a larger part of all priority country programs. The fast-growing program in Madagascar, for example, combines nonproject support for liberalization of export markets, expected to have a widespread and direct impact on increasing agricultural production incentives in the relatively near future, with a selection of project interventions (agricultural research, family planning, resource conservation) needed to increase peoples' incomes and opportunities over the longer term.

We are committed to strengthening this performance-based programming approach in the coming years. Section III below provides a more detailed discussion of the objectives we plan to achieve in implementing the DFA. By continually focusing all available assistance resources on those issues which are of critical importance to the prosperity of Africa and tracking our progress in meeting our performance targets, we intend to make U.S. assistance to Africa as effective as possible.

II. THE FY 1990 REQUEST

For FY 1990, A.I.D. is requesting \$565 million for the Development Fund for Africa (DFA), including \$50 million for the Southern Africa Regional Program that supports the efforts of the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC). In addition, \$83.3 million in Economic Support Funds (ESF) are requested to support strategic interests justified on political and security grounds. To the extent practicable, ESF resources will be utilized so as to maximize their development impact and to complement and support DFA and P.L. 480 initiatives. The Administration also requests \$171.5 million in P.L. 480 resources which we intend to use to the greatest extent possible in support of our programmatic objectives.

The Agency assists over 40 countries in Africa. However, in order to give maximum impetus to the economic growth which is so needed in Africa, resources must increasingly be allocated on the basis of economic performance and potential for growth, as well as need. Thus, within the proposed FY 1990 request, over half of bilateral DFA will be targetted to 10 major high-performing countries; 20 of the high-performing, high-potential countries will receive approximately 80 % of the DFA resources. The requested allocation for the African Economic Policy Reform Program (AEPRP) has been increased from \$50 million in FY 1989 to \$55 million in FY 1990. At the same time, we propose that \$15 million of the requested \$565 million for the DFA be used to ameliorate the worst effects of locust infestations and other natural disasters in Africa.

A.I.D. continues to support a comprehensive program of economic assistance for SADCC, a regional body formed in 1980 by Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Tanzania, Malawi, Angola, and Zambia with the twin goals of coordinating regional development and reducing economic dependence on South Africa. SADCC's top priority is the establishment of viable transport outlets independent of the longer and costlier South African routes. Other sectors of

increasing importance to SADCC and its member countries are trade and food production. For FY 1990, in addition to continuing its support of the transportation and agriculture sectors, A.I.D. will support new activities designed to improve the export performance of countries in the region, and to help African entrepreneurs increase their participation in productive activity.

III. A.I.D. PRIORITIES IN IMPLEMENTING THE DFA

The goal of the DFA -- sustainable, broad-based, and market-oriented economic growth in Africa -- can be operationalized in terms of four strategic objectives:

1. improving public management of African economies by redefining and reducing the role of the public sector and increasing its efficiency;
2. strengthening competitive markets so as to provide a healthy environment for private sector-led growth;
3. developing the potential for long-term increases in productivity in all sectors; and
4. improving food security.

Progress toward achievement of the goal of the DFA and these strategic objectives implies concerted progress in all sectors of the economy -- agriculture, health, education, transport, public administration, industry, banking, and commerce. Specific circumstances such as the country's policies, institutional strengths, the natural resource base, and other donor programs will determine in which sectors AID will be active in any particular country. These will be determined in the country strategy development process. Regardless of the sector(s) in which a particular country program is concentrated, our approach to that sector will reflect these common strategic objectives.

A number of targets which, in our view, are critically important to the achievement of each objective are detailed below. Specific benchmarks which reflect progress in accomplishing the goal will be developed in the coming year. We intend to use both targets and benchmarks to facilitate substantially improved monitoring, evaluating, and reporting on the performance of both A.I.D. and the countries receiving A.I.D. assistance.

Further, we intend to develop baseline data in each of these areas which will enable us to develop more quantitative indicators by which to measure performance. The indicators will be refined through discussion with A.I.D. missions, technical specialists, other donors, and PVOs in the upcoming year.

A. Strategic Objective One: Improving Public Management of African Economies by Redefining and Reducing the Role of the Public Sector and Increasing Its Efficiency

African economies, by and large, are characterized by substantial public sector involvement. The result of this approach to development has been economic stagnation, corruption and cynicism. Good economic management centers on: (1) ensuring that fiscal and monetary policy are such as to reduce the cycles of boom and bust, of inflation and recession, that market economies are subject to; (2) reducing public sector involvement in areas better suited to private investment and risk-taking; and (3) using public monies to provide "public goods" efficiently and equitably.

A.I.D. actions will be focused on improving management of African economies by:

- . improving stability in African economies through better management of debts, fiscal and monetary policies;
- . reducing government involvement in production and marketing of goods and services; and
- . improving equity and efficiency in providing key public goods particularly population policy and family planning, health, education and transportation.

Instability is, of course, an inherent feature of many African countries because their production varies greatly with weather and their ability to affect volatile international market prices is virtually nil. Economic stability is a necessary condition for substantially increased private investment as well as for effective public administration. With the help of the IMF, many countries in sub-Saharan Africa have been able to reduce fiscal instability, albeit at a high cost -- reduced investment and reduced incomes. The IMF has been, and will continue to be, the lead player in economic stabilization. However, A.I.D. must understand the demands which a stabilization effort places on various sectors of the economy and must be fully aware of the consequences which success or failure in stabilization programs will have on the possibilities for realizing other development goals. A.I.D. must, therefore, be in a position to provide effective support which complements and maintains stabilization efforts: analytical and technical assistance to improve budgetary and fiscal systems and to reduce the recurrence of repeated financial crises; food aid assistance to dampen swings in import requirements due to erratic changes in weather; and local currency resulting from sector assistance or food aid sales. During periods of fiscal austerity which threaten the continued provision of even minimal levels of public services, such local currency can provide the supplementary budgetary resources needed to sustain needed services and protect prior investments.

While many changes have taken place over the last few years, parastatals still account for the majority of formal sector economic activity in many countries. Continued operation of such parastatals, in many cases, has crowded private sector operations out of the credit market, led to increasing financial sector and fiscal instability, and created an unsustainable pattern of employment. A.I.D.'s role in supporting efforts to revise the public sector's role in production will vary from the direct (for example, support for divestiture and privatization of the parastatal grain marketing agency, ADMARC, in Malawi or reform of the Operation Haute Vallee in Mali) to the indirect (such as providing local currency support to help finance

compensation schemes -- the Program for Ameliorating the Social Costs of Adjustment, PAMSCAD, in Ghana -- or the use of local currencies in Guinea for a number of public sector reforms). Equally important, A.I.D. will assist the private sector to take over functions previously performed by the public sector by providing training, technical assistance, and, in some cases, credit.

The fact remains, however, that many key goods and services can only be provided by the public sector. Moreover, governments have access to 20% to 30% of the total resources available to the economy, and the disposition of those resources is critical to economic growth. The failure of many African governments to manage their public finances and public sectors effectively led in the 1980s to the deterioration of already inadequate infrastructure. Roads went unmaintained; schools lack books; health centers lack medicines.

While it is necessary to deal with these problems at the macroeconomic level, i.e., expenditures must be limited to an affordable and sustainable level, restructuring priorities and budgets within sectors is of equal importance. Sectoral support is, therefore, an area where A.I.D. is well placed to play a useful role. With the local currency generated by P.L. 480 programs, ESF-funded Commodity Import Programs, and DFA sectoral assistance programs as well as perhaps by the use of debt relief authority, we can make resources available for promoting the rationalization as well as short-term coverage of sector budgets. In addition, by working collaboratively with other donors and PVOs, A.I.D. can effectively leverage its own resources to enhance the impact of such support in the short term.

Population Policy and Family Planning: Helping to reduce high fertility plays a major role in the Agency's bilateral efforts to boost economic growth and improve human welfare in the region. Annual population growth in Africa in recent decades surpassed all previous recorded levels, driven by sustained, extraordinary levels of fertility and steadily diminishing mortality. Fortunately, after 20 years of donor encouragement, most African governments have begun to recognize the importance of reducing population growth to help accelerate development. A.I.D., in turn, is working to increase its support of family planning in Africa. To encourage lower fertility, A.I.D. intends to integrate voluntary family planning programs into a broader spectrum of its development efforts. Programs in the field will incorporate, as is appropriate, policy restructuring and development, information, education and communication (IEC), service delivery, training and research.

Health and Child Survival: Availability and access to health and child survival services are fundamental to a productive society and to the decline of fertility. The economic recession of the 1980s left most African countries with fewer resources to administer public health programs, and preventive primary health care suffered the most. As a result, the issue of sustainability, particularly financial sustainability, became a key consideration in the provision of health and child survival services. In concert with other donors, A.I.D. targets its health and child survival resources on preventive health care for children under five and reproductive age mothers, primarily focusing on immunization, oral rehydration therapy (ORT), dietary management of diarrhea, high risk births, malaria, and, in more recent years, on acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). The integration of these services with family planning services is key, primarily in the treatment of women who are likely to experience high-risk births.

Education: Raising the level of general education has been shown to be an effective means of raising incomes and spreading the benefits of modernization. However, the benefits of any expansion of educational systems in Africa are threatened by stagnating economies, population increases, and public sector mismanagement of available resources. Given the enormous costs which even maintaining the current level of services implies, A.I.D.'s intervention must focus on a few key problems. Our emphasis has been to assist African nations to increase their capacity to educate and train their people while simultaneously improving the skills of school-leavers upon whom present economic growth relies. A.I.D. will seek to assist African governments to implement reforms that increase equity in educational services, decentralize school administration, diversify sources of school finance, expand private schooling, and improve system management and efficiency to contain costs and boost quality. We also are exploring options for increased support of activities involving basic education. Because of concerns over maintaining the productivity of our investments, we intend to start by helping those countries whose educational policies and resource management experience promise to generate greater returns on such investments.

Infrastructure for Transport and Production: Facilitating the movement of agricultural inputs and outputs and improving access to social services by the rural majority are two of the most effective ways the United States can assist the immediate objective of economic stabilization and the long-term objective of sustained growth. The key concern in the past, and one that will continue to be central to A.I.D. infrastructure activities, will be the focus on maintenance, the public sector's capacity to protect its investments for the public good.

B . Strategic Objective Two: Strengthening Competitive Markets so as to Provide an Environment for Private Sector-Led Growth

A country's economic growth -- and thus how well its population can meet their needs for food, housing, education, and jobs -- is determined by the rate of growth of its resources (primarily capital) and the efficiency with which resources are used. Where there are incentives to invest in enterprises of low productivity or, conversely, disincentives to invest in activities which will bring high returns, economic growth will be below its potential level.

Experience and research have demonstrated that, with few exceptions, open, competitive markets provide the incentive structure within which the greatest economic growth is likely to occur. Market-determined prices accurately signal supply and demand conditions and permit both consumers and producers to better gauge where their interests lie. Removal of distorting price or regulatory controls over markets in Africa, therefore, should contribute to increasing the overall rate of economic growth in the region.

This leads to A.I.D.'s targetting on liberalizing commodity and factor markets.

By liberalizing trade in commodities, many African countries have already reduced the public sector financial losses which had been incurred through

policies involving fixed pricing, subsidized production and/or consumption, and regulations prohibiting private transport and trading of commodities. In these cases, transaction costs have been reduced and markets appear to be functioning more efficiently for both consumers and producers, especially when there are no overall constraints on supplies.

The liberalization of the international commodity trade, however, has not been as rapidly or as widely adopted. Governments in food-insecure countries (e.g., in the Sahel) are reluctant to permit exports of food crops. Governments which rely on export taxes and import tariffs as revenues are reluctant to cede control over commodities which are exported (e.g., animals in Niger) or to reduce domestic protection levels. Over time, it is expected that where complete deregulation of markets is not politically feasible, means will be found to minimize the negative effects of distortions on overall economic growth while permitting the government to ensure itself that fundamental security objectives are met.

While there is no doubt that market liberalization is necessary for long-run growth, there can be serious short-run costs. Liberalization leads to major shifts in relative prices, increasing the profitability of some industries and reducing the profitability of others. This could lead to temporary unemployment in those activities which are in decline. Equally important, price shifts can reduce the real purchasing power of certain groups by increasing the prices they face without increasing their incomes.

A.I.D. will continue to use financial and technical resources at its disposal to support the liberalization of commodity markets. A.I.D. will also, through its Cooperative Agreement with Cornell University, monitor the effects of market liberalization in several African countries. This will permit us to document short-term impacts and to design the compensatory programs that may prove necessary.

We will also develop programs to guard against the formation of monopoly or monopsony power in liberalized markets. The ability of the private sector to respond to investment opportunities is constrained by its ability to mobilize capital. Over the near term, therefore, we intend to examine African financial markets in much more detail to determine ways in which efficiency could be increased.

C. Strategic Objective Three: Developing the Potential for Long-Term Increases in Productivity

Land and related natural resources, labor, capital, and technology or technique (the method or knowledge needed to combine inputs productively) are needed for production in Africa. The most efficient productive technique in the short term, of course, is that which results in the greatest output per unit of input today. This is not necessarily the most sustainable method of production. In most economies, investments, therefore, are made in the short term to ensure the continued availability of the resource or to develop technologies which will permit the shifting of the remaining resources to other activities which are equally or more productive. Ultimately, new technologies have to be developed and new resources added to maintain the potential for future long-term increases in productivity.

The sector in which long-term increases in productivity are currently most threatened is agriculture. Attention must be paid now to:

- . the conservation of the natural resources on which such productivity depends;
- . the development of new technologies which permit these resources to be used more efficiently; and
- . the improvement of job-related skills outside as well as in the agricultural production sector itself.

Improved Natural Resource Management: Natural resources are the basic long-term physical capital on which a nation builds and grows. Africa's natural resources have become seriously degraded, with the rate of deterioration much accelerated since the early 1970s. The causes of this deterioration also are widely known: rapid population growth, general declines in rainfall, and, in many cases, a need for income or production today even if it compromises the potential for income tomorrow.

African countries and other donors as well as A.I.D., therefore, have initiated over the last decade a wide range of interventions with the aim of improving the natural resource base in Africa and halting and reversing the ecological deterioration that is increasingly apparent. Experience with these interventions has been sobering. Interventions thought to be appropriate (village woodlots, for example) have been less productive than expected, peoples' incentives to conserve and develop natural resources have been undercut by short-term consumption needs and insecure control over their investments, and the scale of popular education required has overwhelmed resources available. It led, in part, to a refocusing of A.I.D.'s efforts and to the development of a Plan For Natural Resources Management in Sub-Saharan Africa. The Plan clearly establishes natural resources as an A.I.D. priority in Africa and targets desertification, deforestation, soil degradation, and loss of biological diversity as key environmental concerns which are now beginning to be addressed.

Bilateral activities, often coordinated with inputs from other donors and PVOs, will be the fundamental building blocks for implementing the Plan for Natural Resources Management. A centrally managed Natural Resources Management Support (NRMS) project provides a variety of technical services and serves as a catalyst to encourage A.I.D. missions, other donors and private voluntary and nongovernmental organizations (PVO/NGOs) to expand their natural resources portfolios.

Accelerating Technology Development and Transfer: A large gap remains between the technology used by African farmers and herders and that which would enable them to respond to growing domestic demand and to be efficient competitors on the international markets. Chemical fertilizers, for example, are applied infrequently to foodgrains although they are used for nonfood export crops (e.g., cotton) and for vegetable production. Only a modest portion of crop hectareage is planted to varieties which have been improved through research and result in high yields per hectare; supplementary sources of power (for processing as well as cultivation) are still limited.

In the 1970s and 1980s, there was hope that the technical breakthroughs needed in agriculture were just over the horizon and the technology gains which had revolutionized Asia would soon bring productivity to new levels. This hope was not realized on the scale anticipated. The challenge now is a complex one. There is a need for new technologies which are suited to the present natural resource base but also serve to improve it where it is already degraded. There is also a need for technologies which will result in more attractive wage rates for producers than those they can earn by working outside agriculture. Finally, there is a need for technologies to increase the production of commodities which will find ready markets both at home and abroad. Agricultural research in Africa, therefore, must focus on commercial as well as food potential, on opportunities for marketing of cash crops, and on the increased use of purchased inputs, including labor and capital. With expected population growth rates in the vicinity of three percent, the creation of jobs and incomes in the agricultural sector and a sustained or increased domestic food supply remain, for almost all African governments, high priorities.

With A.I.D. support, gradually improving national agricultural research systems are currently developing on-farm technologies which are relevant to farmers. In addition to basic seed variety development, research activities also have focused on cultural practices such as plant populations, adding farm manures to improve needed soil nutrients, improved tillage, and soil and water conservation techniques.

Recognizing the importance of international and national agricultural research programs to the successful development and transfer of agricultural technologies, A.I.D. has developed an African research support agenda to: increase and sustain the productivity of rainfed agriculture and fragile lands with ecologically sound farming systems (including crops and livestock); improve nutrient recycling; explore opportunities for mechanization and higher-output agriculture within the context of current farming patterns; increase the value-added in agriculture through innovations in high-value cash crops, livestock, and fish systems; use biotechnology applications for crop improvement and yield stabilization, particularly in drought-stressed areas, and for animal reproduction and health; and improve postharvest processing and storage systems to generate market town income and employment opportunities.

Job Skills Development: It will be many years before the impact of improvements in the efficiency and equity of the formal educational system on economic growth will be fully realized. Further, labor mobility in the short term is likely to be impeded by insufficiently developed learning skills as well as job skills among a large proportion of the labor force. Attention, therefore, must be directed now to the expansion of job skills critical to raising productivity and incomes in the short term, for example, skills to improve farm management; entrepreneurial performance -- market analysis; cost-accounting; cooperative management; policy analysis; and computer use.

A.I.D. has already played a major role in supporting the kind of training which increases, within a short timeframe, African potential for sustainable growth over the long run: graduate-level training in science, economics, and other disciplines; seminars and workshops for policymakers and academics on a wide range of topics; networking opportunities for African scientists and scholars to maintain the currency of their knowledge and to benefit from the

exchange of experiences across countries; farm-level training in production and resource conservation techniques; small business training combined, in many cases, with other interventions which improve the climate for entrepreneurial investment; and instruction in cooperative and credit union management, providing more direct access to savings and lending services.

A.I.D. intends to sustain these efforts by providing DFA funding for scholarships abroad as part of project funding, through special training projects using both dollar and local currency resources (the largest of which will continue to be the regional Human Resources Development project), by continuing to develop African training institutions which can provide less expensive and more immediately applicable training opportunities, by incorporating training components into both project and nonproject assistance activities, and by collaborating with Peace Corps and PVOs to provide on-the-job training to thousands of farmers, business owners, and cooperatives and credit unions.

D. Strategic Objective Four: Improving food security

In few African countries today do all citizens have access, at all times, to enough food for an active, healthy life, i.e., food security. Global food supply does not constrain the solution of Africa's hunger problem. Countries and individuals who do not produce enough for complete coverage of their own consumption needs ("self-sufficiency") can purchase all the food they want -- if they have adequate incomes and if they have adequate access to markets.

The kind of chronic food insecurity which characterizes much of Africa stems from problems on both counts. In many African countries, less than half of the people are able to obtain sufficient food from their own efforts as farmers. Most people, even farmers, must enter the market to purchase food. But drought and civil disturbance also play important roles in fostering African food insecurity. Although this kind of food insecurity is termed "transitory," its solution will surely continue to be an important focus for support over the next several years.

The challenge for both African governments and donors is to recognize that the causes of food insecurity must be addressed -- not just the symptoms.

In addition to general support for increased economic growth, therefore, A.I.D.'s efforts to improve the food security of African countries will target four specific concerns:

- finding ways to use food aid so as to reduce instability in food supply, and perhaps prices, on a year-to-year basis rather than increasing that instability as is frequently the case;
- continuing to work at increasing the capacity of donors and African countries to anticipate serious droughts and other emergencies and to provide timely and effective assistance when emergencies occur;
- finding ways in the short term to increase incomes through targetted welfare programs for those most in need; and
- increasing agricultural production and utilization.

Supply instability -- large food deficits one year followed by surpluses the next -- place extraordinary strains on economic systems. Markets are forced to expand and contract; directions of net commodity flows reverse. Foreign exchange availabilities can be stretched thin to cover food imports in one year and domestic credit systems gridlocked the next as grain inventories remain unsold. Food prices, critical to workers' satisfaction with incomes, swing widely and make stable wage policies difficult to implement. This variability poses obvious challenges to the maintenance of overall economic stability but also requires donors providing food assistance to ensure that their contributions do not further destabilize the situation.

A.I.D. can play a direct role in the short term in smoothing out downward fluctuations in food supply through the provision of program food aid. Food aid which is sold through competitive markets can alleviate pressures to allocate scarce foreign exchange for food import in years of domestic production shortfalls, assure that food supplies in the markets are adequate, and through joint programming arrangements regarding the local currency generated by the sales, help recipient countries to take the needed steps to address the underlying causes of chronic food insecurity. The focused use of this resource will continue.

Attention also will be directed to assisting countries to conduct the analyses necessary so that macroeconomic and sectoral policies can stabilize rather than destabilize food markets and thus increase the food security of the nation.

Given the general climatic changes observed in the Sahel, and given the persistence of civil unrest in the Horn of Africa, famine is certain to remain a threat for the foreseeable future. The contrasts in management of drought relief in the 1972/74 and 1983/85 periods indicate substantial growth in capacity to deal with such catastrophes. African governments, PVOs, and donors not only recognized sooner the potential dimensions of the disaster, but also swung into action in a more efficient way. As a result of the evaluations of the 1983/85 experience, famine early-warning systems were further reinforced and the broader issue of "drought-proofing" production re-examined.

Emergency food assistance will continue to be one of A.I.D.'s points of intervention for actually coping with famines, but A.I.D. will focus increasingly on preparedness by: developing famine early warning networks in countries particularly prone to drought through the Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) project; fostering the growth of food needs assessment capacity; supporting grass-roots PVO activities which provide the necessary community-based links for both assessing needs and managing relief and prevention (e.g., village grain stores, community redistribution mechanisms); and generally encouraging the growth of public and private institutions which can respond.

Observation shows that the people most at risk of both chronic and transitory food insecurity in Africa are those with limited access to good land, to capital, or even to unskilled labor. Frequently, poverty is associated with certain geographic areas, where good land or good water are scarce relative to population; with certain age groups, particularly the old and the children; and with certain household types, particularly female-headed households.

Experience also shows that the most effective role that governments can play in addressing household and individual food insecurity is to provide the policy environment, information, and infrastructure needed for markets to work, people to find employment, and resources to flow to productive uses. In resource-poor African countries, this leaves us with a short-term dilemma: economic growth which is sufficiently broad-based is the only sustainable way to resolve the problem of national and household food insecurity over the long-term. However, people are poor and hungry today and pockets of poverty are likely to persist even with substantial growth.

The affected households and individuals may need targeted support. Providing such support even on a reasonable scale diverts resources from investments needed to increase long-term growth. In short, there may be a tradeoff between what is needed to solve the poverty problem in the long run, and to cope with the depth of poverty in the short run. There are no easy solutions to this dilemma and, at this point, we have no magic formula. We intend to develop, collaboratively with PVOs, new approaches to using project food aid in support of solutions in Africa. We will carefully monitor this issue through regular evaluations of food aid activities, continued analyses currently being conducted under the auspices of the Food Security in Africa Cooperative Agreement being implemented by Michigan State University, and our Cooperative Agreement with Cornell University on Structural Adjustment and Poverty.

Finally, it has been well-established over the last 15 years that policies focused on increasing domestic agricultural production for the sole purpose of attaining food self-sufficiency are very costly and, in most cases, unviable. Families in Rwanda, for example, may most efficiently meet their caloric needs by producing more coffee for export rather than cultivating beans for home consumption. Briefly, long-term efforts to reduce food insecurity must deal with growth and not necessarily just with increasing food production.

The interventions which can result in increased food production are relatively well-known and tested: pricing policies providing market-based incentives; efficient markets for production inputs as well as outputs; focused extension efforts where new technologies can make a difference; farmer organizations to increase the flow of knowledge as well as credit; and improved infrastructure, such as farm-to-market roads.

An area in which we intend to improve our understanding of appropriate policies and interventions is that of storage and processing. Recent experience, fortunately, is beginning to demonstrate that improved storage, either on-farm or in market intermediaries' warehouses, helps not only to even out intra-year and inter-year supply, but can also increase the amount available by 10% or more if improved storage technologies are used. While progress in food processing technologies is less encouraging, demand analyses show clearly that utilization of existing coarse grains (sorghum and millet) and higher-yielding maize would likely be enhanced if processing capacity were cheaply and widely available. This draws attention to the role of industrial as well as agricultural policy in improving food security, to the importance of processing (utilization) as well as production technology research. It also draws attention to the importance of reading market signals to determine what levels of investment in appropriate and affordable storage and processing technologies are reasonable.

Negotiation of self-help measures in P.L. 480 agreements provides ready opportunities both to understand and influence recipient governments' priorities in food security. The continuation of the Cooperative Agreement with Michigan State University on Food Security in Africa will provide an additional means for A.I.D. to improve its empirical knowledge regarding the impacts of alternative policies on local production, utilization, incomes, jobs, and consumption. We also expect this Cooperative Agreement to continue to support the policy dialogue on food security more broadly and to inform the larger decisions being made regarding the restructuring of the agricultural sector in many cases.

IV. A.I.D.'S MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES UNDER THE DFA

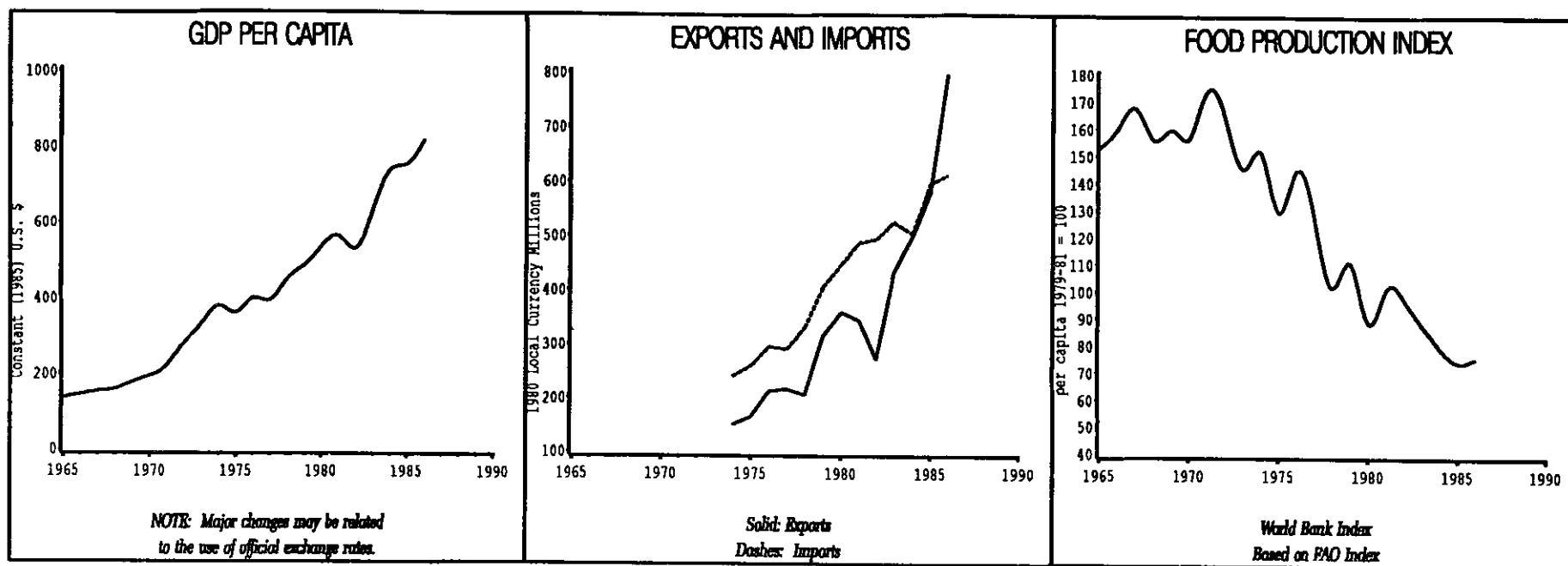
A.I.D. as an organization has been mandated under the DFA to seek out new ways to improve significantly the coherence and effectiveness of U.S. assistance to the region in renewing economic growth which is broad-based, market-oriented, and sustainable. We will continue to use the management innovations launched in FY 1988 (discussed in Section I).

We are convinced, however, that to focus more clearly on accomplishing the strategic objectives and targets laid out, additional changes in the way A.I.D. does business are needed. In Africa, during FYs 1989 and 1990, A.I.D. will aim to:

- use the flexibility of the DFA to the maximum extent by concentrating resources in programs which are performing well;
- tie routine management actions (budgeting, personnel) more closely to DFA policy and program priorities; and
- put A.I.D.'s resources to work in collaboration with those of other donors, U.S. and African PVOs, and the U.S. and international business community, to expand their impact.

BOTSWANA -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 249 Million (1965-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 17.0% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 18.92 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1986)	840
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate. (1965-86)		8.8%
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP... (.)		. %
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):		
(.)	(.)	(.)
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):		
(.)	(.)	(.)

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to		
20.1 Months of Imports (1987)		
External Public Debt as % of GNP... (1986)		36.2%
Service Payments on External Public Debt,		
(\$ Millions, US)..... (1986)	44	
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1986)		4.3%

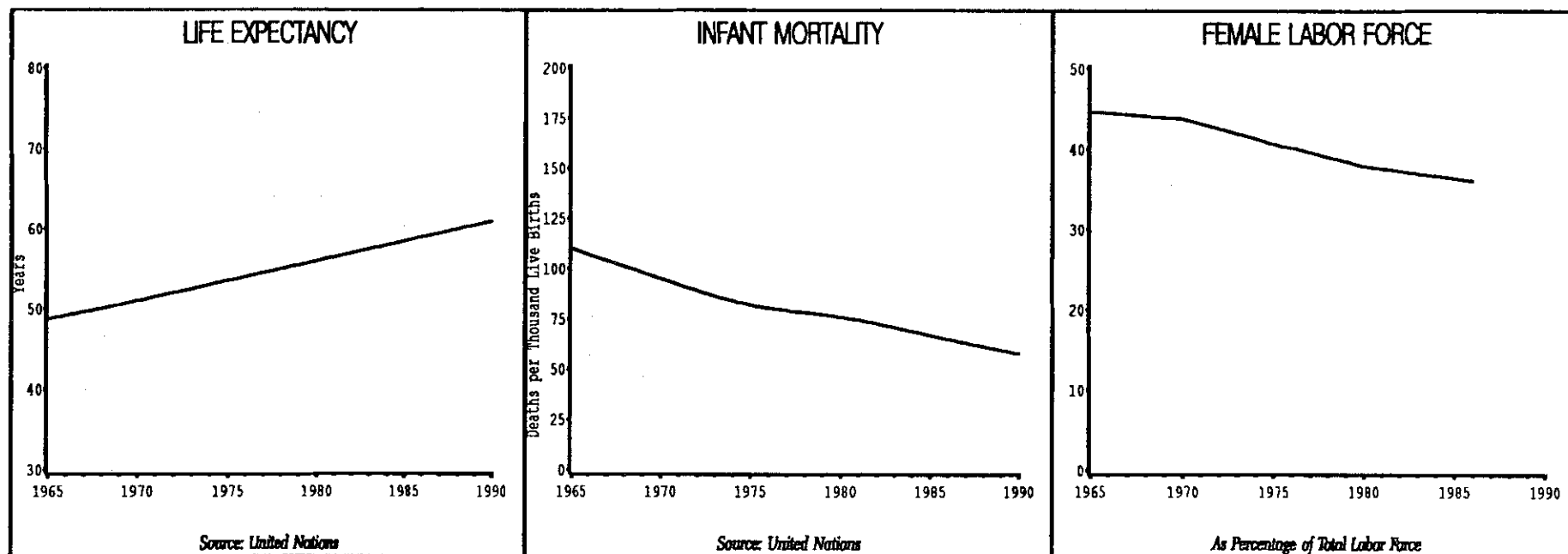
EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance (\$ Millions, US) (1984)	-6 (85)	-15 (86)	183
Total Imports (\$ Millions, US) (1984)	601 (85)	525 (86)	600
Of Which % From U.S.	(.)	. %	
Major Imports (1986) FOODSTUFFS; VEHICLES; TEXTILES			
Total Exports (\$ Millions, US) (1984)	595 (85)	510 (86)	783
Of Which % to U.S.	(.)	. %	
Major Exports (1986) DIAMONDS; CATTLE; ANIMAL PRODUCTS			
Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; ZIMBABWE; UNITED KINGDOM			

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP... (1986)		4%
Major Crop(s)		As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: SORGHUM; MILLET; PULSES		6% (1987)
Cash: PEANUTS; CORN; PULSES		3% (1987)
Ag. Exports: (1987) LIVESTOCK; ANIMAL PRODUCTS; OILSEEDS		
Ag. Imports: (1987) CORN; WHEAT; RAW SUGAR		

BOTSWANA -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988) 1,190

Population Growth Rate... (1970) 2.1% (1978) 5.1% (1988) 3.5%

Population (1988) By Age Group:
 (0-14yrs) 48.9% (15-64yrs) 47.7% (65+ yrs) 3.4%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... (1984) 27.8%

Total Fertility Rate... (1970) 6.8 (1988) 6.7

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. (.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
 (1979) Total . % Urban 40.0% Rural 55.0%

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
 (1985) 34%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (1980) 78%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1985) 93%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
 (1988) Total 58.7 Male 55.7 Female 61.6
 (1970) Total 52.2 Male 49.1 Female 55.4

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 64

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
 Tuberculosis (BCG3) 67% (1986) Measles 62% (1986)
 Diphtheria (DPT) 65% (1986) Polio (3) 60% (1986)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
 (1984) 77%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1981) Total 105.3	Male 97.2	Female 113.3
Secondary	(1981) Total 17.9	Male 16.4	Female 18.3
Post Secondary	(1980) Total 1.4	Male 1.6	Female 0.8

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 73% (1985) Female 69%

BOTSWANA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	9,504	8,000	7,000
Economic Support Fund	583	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	583 <u>a/</u>	-	-
Other*			
TOTALS	10,087	8,000	7,000
P.L. 480	8,442	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II <u>b/</u>	8,442	-	-
TOTALS	18,529	8,000	7,000

a/ Includes \$583,000 of ESF deob/reob in FY 1988.
b/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency allocations.

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	8.0	11.0	11.0
Foreign National	4.8	5.0	5.0
TOTALS	12.8	16.0	16.0

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	115	11	126	163	22	185	197	16	213
Regional ^e	6	0	6	10	0	10	2	0	2
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	3	1	4	5	2	7	4	3	7
Regional ^e	0	0	0	3	2	5	0	1	1
TOTALS	124	12	136	181	26	207	203	20	223

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.
^bAcademic: degree seeking.
^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.
^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.
^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

BOTSWANA

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Strategically located in the southern Africa region, Botswana plays a leading role among the Frontline States and in the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC). SADCC headquarters are in Gaborone, Botswana's President is chairman of SADCC, and its Vice-President is chairman of SADCC's Council of Ministers.

Botswana has pursued a thoughtful and sound development course since its independence in 1966. It has made economic reforms on its own initiative; has encouraged the development of the private sector and invested its own resources in improving the country's infrastructure. It has expanded social services for all its people in the rural and urban areas. Botswana's economic growth since independence has been impressive, in part because of proper management of an active mineral sector and its livestock industry. Botswana has been a strong ally of the United States and, in international fora, has generally supported U.S. positions. As a stable, multiparty democracy, Botswana could play a key role in shaping the future outlook of an independent Namibia and serve as a role model of an efficient government which pays close attention to human rights.

The country, however, faces major development problems. It has an unemployment rate exceeding 25%. The population growth rate, estimated at 3.7% per annum, is the second highest on the African continent. An inadequate number of well-trained Botswana makes the country heavily dependent on expatriate personnel in the public and private sectors. Basic education, relevant training, general workforce development, and the creation of new jobs are critical development needs. Since the economy is based almost exclusively on mineral and beef exports--two primarily capital-intensive activities--employment opportunities are limited, except possibly in the area of small-holder agricultural production, which has been hampered by poor soil and droughts.

A six-year drought devastated the countryside and stifled agriculture production, which has limited potential even under normal climatic conditions. It also reduced by nearly one-third the cattle industry (second only to minerals in export value). Destruction of wildlife was equally severe. The country imports most of its food from South Africa and depends almost exclusively on South Africa's transport links for its exports and imports. Interruption of those links would paralyze Botswana's economy. Thus, in spite of its favorable economic position, Botswana is vulnerable, and the country is making contingency plans to meet possible adverse developments.

BOTSWANA

A.I.D. STRATEGY

The A.I.D. strategy is consistent with Government of Botswana (GOB) priorities and is designed to address Botswana's major development problems, with a focus on skills development, employment generation through the private sector, increased small-holder agricultural production and related policy dialogue. A.I.D. also is supporting programs in population, low-cost housing, strategic grain reserves, and wildlife conservation.

For many years after independence, Botswana has had to rely on a large number of expatriates to fill upper and middle-level positions in all areas. One of the priorities of the country's National Development Plan has been to train its people and expedite the process of "localization." Present A.I.D. programs concentrate on helping the country meet these priority needs through selective training, improvement of the primary and secondary school systems, and development of training and educational institutions so that Botswana will eventually be able to meet its own workforce development needs. Through the Workforce and Skills Training projects, A.I.D. has made a major contribution in this area by financing the training of hundreds of Botswana in academic, technical and vocational fields in the United States, third countries and locally. In addition, through the Primary and Secondary Education Improvement projects, A.I.D. helped to establish a new Department of Primary Education at the University of Botswana to train the future leadership of teacher training colleges. A.I.D.-funded personnel also are working with Ministry of Education officials on curriculum development, improving teaching methods, and conducting small business and vocational training programs. During the past several years, as a direct result of these A.I.D. activities, well trained Botswana have begun to replace expatriates in key positions in the government and in the private sector.

The mining and cattle industries, profitable as they are for the Botswana economy, provide limited employment opportunities. Other employment possibilities exist in the development of the private sector and in agriculture. The private sector, though still at the embryonic stage, has strong support from the GOB, and has received further stimulus from the results of an A.I.D.-sponsored study on its role in Botswana. Many of the recommendations of the study on policies and procedures to stimulate greater use of market forces have been formally espoused by the Government.

A.I.D. also supports an International Executive Service Corps (IESC) program that works with private sector firms to increase productivity. In addition, A.I.D.'s Housing Guaranty Program has

BOTSWANA

supported the construction of 7,000 low-cost houses by the growing private sector housing establishment. With assistance from A.I.D.'s Bureau for Private Enterprise, we will continue to support the development of this sector in order to improve employment generation.

Botswana is not self-sufficient in meeting its food requirements and, for the foreseeable future, will have to depend almost exclusively on imports from South Africa. However, even though its arable land offers limited possibilities, improved agriculture practices can help the country reduce the food import costs and provide employment and food self-sufficiency for small farmers. With these objectives in mind, A.I.D. has supported a dryland agriculture project focusing on developing and improving effective technologies for drought-prone areas.

A.I.D. has responded to Botswana's continuous drought through P.L. 480 feeding programs and disaster assistance, and has contributed to the establishment of a strategic grain reserve. FY 1989 will witness the last year of a phase-down program for provision of P.L. 480 Title II resources. As part of this phase-down, A.I.D. is assisting the Government develop a local substitute to replace PL 480 corn soya milk. A.I.D. also has provided a small grant to assist in establishing potable water systems for some 84 drought-affected villages throughout Botswana.

A.I.D. is assisting Botswana limit its soaring population growth through the Population Sector Program Assistance grant. BOTSPA will enable the GOB to speed its current effort to develop a national population policy and to prepare and implement its population strategy.

A.I.D. also has provided small grants to the Kalahari Conservation Society for a study of land use planning of the Makhadikgadi Pan and Okavango wildlife areas and for a conference to discuss wildlife management areas.

FY 1990 PROGRAM

Funding of \$7 million is requested from the Development Fund for Africa for the following: \$1.4 million for the Secondary Education Improvement project (633-0229); \$.8 million for the Primary Education Improvement II project (633-0240); \$3.6 million for the Botswana Workforce and Skills Training II project (633-0241); \$1.0 million for the Botswana Population Sector Assistance Program (633-0249); and \$.2 million for Program Development and Support.

Mission Director: John Hummon

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: BOTSWANA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHC PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXFEN- CITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
633-C077		RLRAL SECTOR GRANT										
	ES G	80	84	6,112	4,762	4,762	4,433	---	35	---	294	---
	FN G	80	84	1,710	1,710	1,710	1,111	---	447	---	152	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		7,822	6,472	6,472	5,544	---	482	---	446	---
633-C221		AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY IMPROVEMENT										
	ES G	81	86	5,308	5,108	5,108	4,465	---	205	---	300	---
	FN G	81	86	3,872	3,272	3,872	660	---	2,110	---	1,200	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		9,180	8,380	8,980	5,125	---	2,315	---	1,500	---
633-C229		SECONDARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT										
	ES G	85	91	7,527	7,527	7,527	3,343	---	2,795	---	1,000	---
	SS G	85	91	8,791	3,791	---	---	1,200	---	1,400	1,500	1,800
		PROJECT TOTAL:		16,318	16,318	7,527	3,343	1,200	2,795	1,400	2,500	1,400
633-C231		BOTSWANA WORKFORCE AND SKILLS TRAINING										
	EM G	82	86	2,817	2,817	2,817	2,517	---	229	---	71	---
	ES G	82	86	11,741	11,741	11,741	10,150	---	982	---	599	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		14,558	14,558	14,558	12,677	---	1,211	---	670	---
633-C238		GABORONE WEST HOUSING AND FACILITIES										
	ES G	83	83	650	650	650	576	---	4	---	70	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		650	650	650	576	---	4	---	70	---
633-C240		PRIMARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT II										
	EM G	86	91	383	383	383	---	---	383	---	---	---
	ES G	86	91	3,464	3,464	3,464	1,184	---	2,280	---	---	---
	SS G	86	91	4,187	4,187	---	---	900	---	1,000	1,200	800
		PROJECT TOTAL:		8,034	8,034	3,847	1,184	900	2,663	1,000	1,200	800
633-C241		WORKFORCE & SKILLS TRAINING II										
	ES G	86	93	7,191	7,191	7,191	799	583	5,252	---	1,000	---
	SS G	86	93	19,809	19,809	---	---	5,500	631	4,300	3,000	3,600
		PROJECT TOTAL:		27,000	27,000	7,191	799	6,083	5,883	4,300	4,000	3,600
633-C249		BOTSWANA POPULATION SECTOR PROG. ASST.										
	SS G	88	91	5,000	5,000	---	---	1,500	---	1,100	1,200	1,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:		5,000	5,000	---	---	1,500	---	1,100	1,200	1,000

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

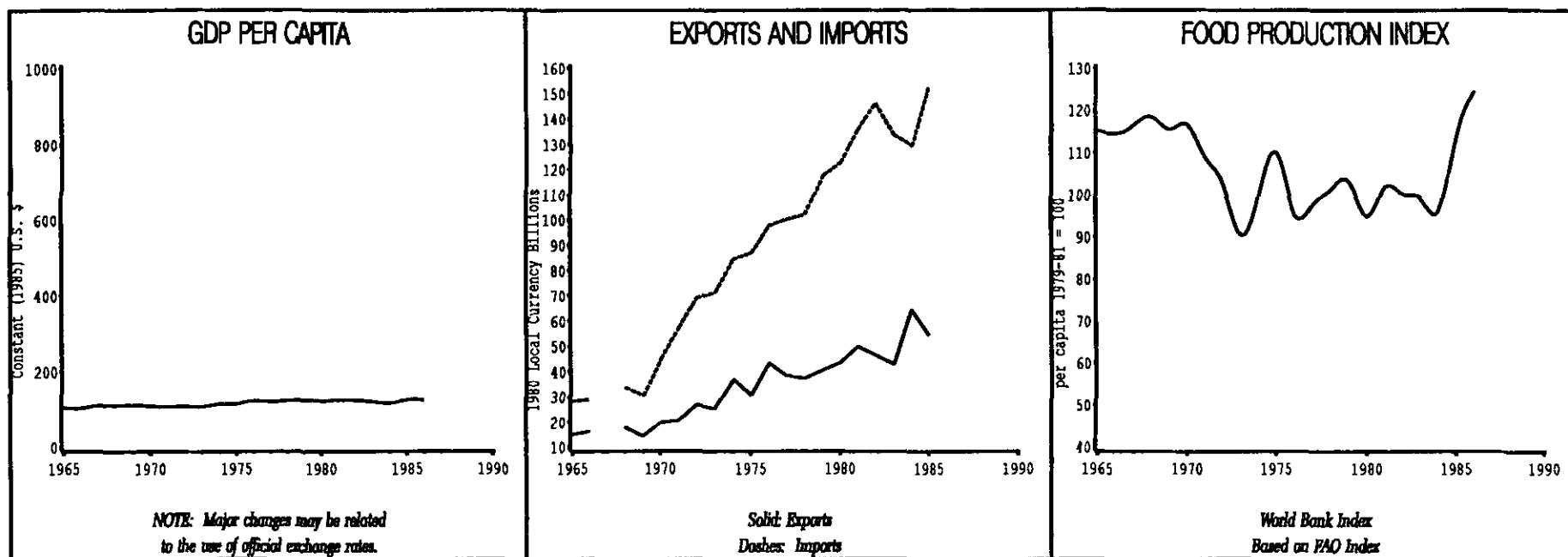
COUNTRY: BOTSWANA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHD	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 87 EXPEN- DITRES	-ACTUAL CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 88 EXPEN- DITRES	-ESTIMATED CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 89 EXPEN- DITRES	-PROPOSED CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 90 EXPEN- DITRES
633-C250													
		PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT											
	SS G	88	C	---	804	---	---	404	59	200	450	200	200
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	804	---	---	404	59	200	450	200	200
		CCOUNTRY TOTALS:		88,562	87,816	49,225	29,253	10,087	15,412	8,000	12,036	7,000	9,109
		GRANTS:		88,562	87,816	49,225	29,253	10,087	15,412	8,000	12,036	7,000	9,109
		LOANS:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR. / RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				5,582	5,582	5,582	1,771	---	2,557	---	1,352	---	534
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				3,200	3,200	3,200	2,517	---	612	---	71	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:				37,787	38,591	---	---	5,504	690	8,000	7,350	7,000	7,200
SADCC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				41,993	40,443	40,443	24,965	583	11,553	---	3,263	---	1,375
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

BURKINA FASO -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 276 Million (1961-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 7.7% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 2.46 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1986)	150
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate. (1965-86)	1.3%	
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP... (.)	. %	
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):		
(1984)	152	(1985) 146 (1987) 292
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):		
(1983)	1	(1984) -8 (1985) 17

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to		
3.4 Months of Imports (1984)		
External Public Debt as % of GNP... (1986)	41.8%	
Service Payments on External Public Debt,		
(\$ Millions, US)..... (1986)	34	
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1986)	14.8%	

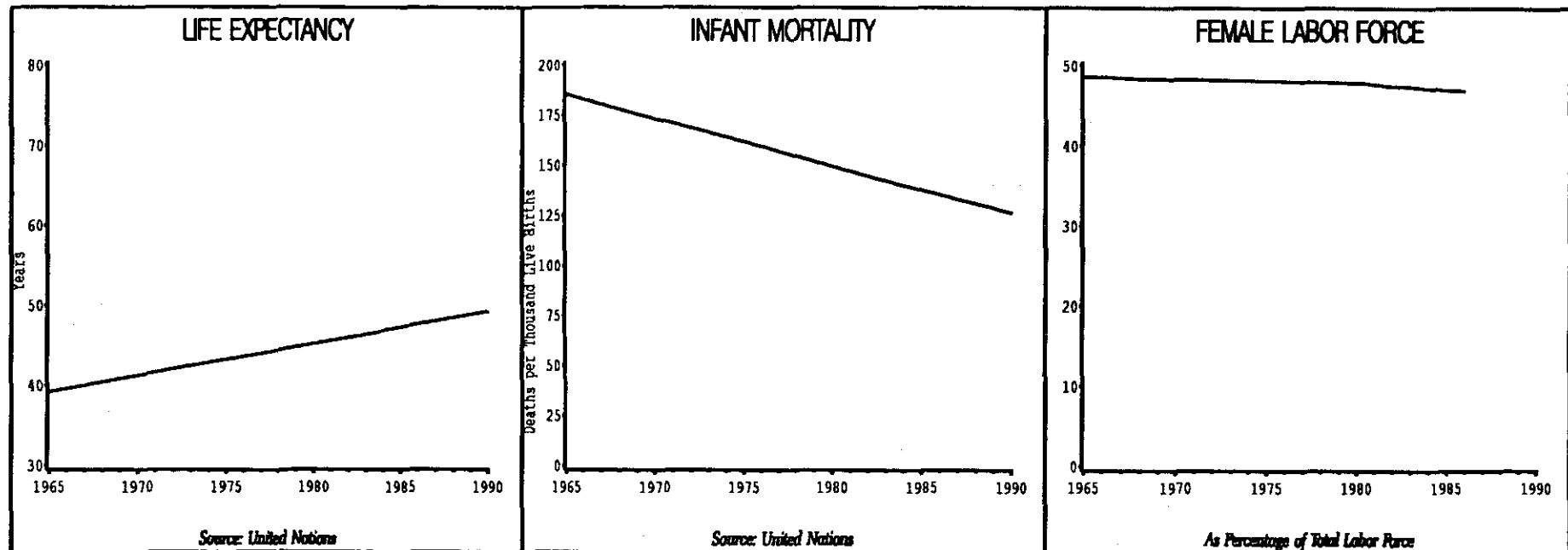
EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance (\$ Millions, US) (1983)	-310 (84)	-203 (85)	-320
Total Imports (\$ Millions, US) (1983)	457 (84)	405 (85)	497
Of Which % From U.S. (1984)			10%
Major Imports (1986) TEXTILES; FOOD; CONSUMER GOODS			
Total Exports (\$ Millions, US) (1983)	147 (84)	202 (85)	177
Of Which % to U.S. (1984)			0%
Major Exports (1986) LIVESTOCK; PEANUTS; SHEA NUT PRODS.			
Trading Partners: FRANCE; COTE D'IVOIRE; UNITED STATES			

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP... (1985)	43%
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: SORGHUM; MILLET; CORN	96% (1987)
Cash: COTTON; PEANUTS; .	14% (1987)
Ag. Exports: (1987) COTTON; LIVESTOCK; SHEA NUTS	
Ag. Imports: (1987) WHEAT; RICE; DAIRY PRODUCTS	

BURKINA FASO -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988)	8,486
Population Growth Rate... (1970) 1.4% (1978) 1.9% (1988) 2.5%	
Population (1988) By Age Group:	
(0-14yrs) 45.4% (15-64yrs) 51.6% (65+ yrs) 3.0%	
Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... (.) . %	
Total Fertility Rate... (1970) 6.4 (1988) 6.6	

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. (.) . %	
% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level	
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %	
Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population (1985) 54%	
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (1980) 87%	

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1985) 85%
Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1988) Total 46.6 Male 44.6 Female 48.6
(1970) Total 38.3 Male 36.9 Female 39.7
Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 141
% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis (BCG3) 89% (1987) Measles 58% (1987)
Diphtheria (DPT) 73% (1987) Polio (3) 76% (1987)
Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply (1984) 35%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1984) Total 29.0 Male 37.0 Female 22.0
Secondary (1984) Total 4.0 Male 6.0 Female 3.0
Post Secondary (1984) Total 1.0 Male . Female .
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 21% (1985) Female 6%

BURKINA FASO

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	577 <u>a/</u>	2,750	3,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*			
TOTALS	577	2,750	3,000
P.L. 480	5,772	6,483	8,096
Title I	-	-	-
Title II <u>b/</u>	5,772	6,483	8,096
TOTALS	6,349	9,233	11,096

a/ Excludes \$1,328,000 of FY 1988 bilateral funding obligated thru Regional Programs.

b/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency allocations.

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY1988 (Actual)	FY1989 (Estimated)	FY1990 (Request)
U.S. National	6	5	5
Foreign National	13	13	13
TOTALS	19	18	18

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY1988 (Actual)			FY1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	5	5	10	9	4	13	11	5	16
Regional ^e	9	10	19	10	3	13	7	5	12
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	1	5	6	2	3	5	2	3	5
Regional ^e	18	16	34	10	21	31	10	19	29
TOTALS	33	36	69	31	31	62	30	32	62

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.

^bAcademic: degree seeking.

^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.

^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.

^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

BURKINA FASO

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

With a gross domestic product per capita of \$150 in 1986, Burkina is one of the poorest countries in the world. This poverty is largely the result of a limited resource endowment, a poor policy environment for private sector growth, and a need for more sustainable agricultural technologies. A 2.5% annual population growth rate complicates the already serious challenge to raising the standard of living. Eighty to ninety percent of the people depend on farming and livestock for their livelihood.

In March 1988, the current Burkina government, which took power six months earlier, announced its intention to continue recent policy changes which placed priority on meeting basic human needs, stressing themes of self-reliance and increased popular participation. A preliminary program of action for the medium term indicates a willingness to undertake further policy reforms, especially in the economic sphere.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s strategy for Burkina addresses agricultural policy and technology constraints and health and family planning issues.

Farm-level technological and policy constraints to increased agricultural growth will be addressed by the new Agriculture Research and Training project starting in FY 1989. This project will develop a national capability to identify and analyze obstacles to growth in two important regions.

The United States is the lead donor in family planning and an influential donor in Burkina's health sector. A new policy and program endeavor in FY 1990 will introduce cost recovery into the public health system and support expanded delivery of integrated family planning and maternal and child health services. This program builds on current A.I.D. and other donor experience in Burkina. It will contribute to long-term financial viability of and increased access to critical preventive health services. In this sector, bilateral assistance resources are supplemented by central and regional projects in child survival, family planning and acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

A World Bank economic mission visited Burkina in mid-1988. The Bank's report is expected to assist the new government in defining policies and priorities and in evolving a medium-term economic framework and reform program. A.I.D. is actively supporting the World Bank's efforts through policy dialogue and sponsorship of public seminars and symposiums on private sector development, price policies and marketing.

FY 1990 PROGRAM

Under the Development Fund for Africa, A.I.D. will provide \$3 million to Burkina. This includes \$1,400,000 in second-year incremental funding to the Agricultural Research and Training Support project (686-0270), initial funding (\$1,000,000) for a Health Financing and Family Health activity (686-0275), and program development and training activities in various sectors (\$600,000). Additionally, P.L. 480 Title II resources (\$8.096 million) will reach an estimated 354,000 beneficiaries, improve child nutrition, and support other rural development activities.

Mission Director: Herbert Miller

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: BURKINA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 * OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
686-HAPA		HIV/AIDS PREVENTION										
	SS G	88	C	---	50	---	---	---	50	50	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	50	---	---	---	50	50	---	---
686-CCCD		CHILD SURVIVAL										
	SS G	88	C	---	100	---	---	---	100	100	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	100	---	---	---	100	100	---	---
686-FRDA		HUMAN RESOURCE DEV										
	SS G	88	C	---	410	---	---	---	160	160	250	250
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	410	---	---	---	160	160	250	250
686-C221		AGRICULTURE HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT										
	EM G	78	87	527	527	527	---	47	---	227	---	253
	SH G	78	87	8,930	8,930	8,930	---	551	---	1,100	---	472
		PROJECT TOTAL:		9,457	9,457	9,457	---	598	---	1,327	---	725
686-C243		GRAIN MARKETING DEVELOPMENT										
	SH G	80	83	2,611	2,363	2,363	---	77	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		2,611	2,363	2,363	---	77	---	---	---	---
686-C245		FOUNDATION SEED PRODUCTION										
	SH G	81	81	1,412	1,412	1,412	---	59	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		1,412	1,412	1,412	---	59	---	---	---	---
686-C251		STRENGTHENING HEALTH PLANNING & MGMT										
	SH G	82	89	5,750	5,750	5,750	---	1,096	---	1,000	---	570
	SS G	82	88	200	200	---	200	10	---	90	---	100
		PROJECT TOTAL:		5,950	5,950	5,750	200	1,106	---	1,090	---	670
686-C260		FAMILY PLANNING SUPPORT										
	SH G	86	87	1,922	1,922	1,922	---	263	---	600	---	466
		PROJECT TOTAL:		1,922	1,922	1,922	---	263	---	600	---	466
686-C270		AG RESEARCH & TRAINING SUPPORT										
	SS G	89	92	4,750	5,500	---	---	---	2,000	500	1,400	500
		PROJECT TOTAL:		4,750	5,500	---	---	---	2,000	500	1,400	500

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: BURKINA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE * G	L /	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHC	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES
686-C271	RLRAL DEV- SH G	AFRICARE 86	(PVO) 86										
				1,000	1,000	1,000	567	---	369	---	397	---	---
				PROJECT TOTAL:	1,000	1,000	567	---	369	---	397.	---	---
686-C273	PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT SS G	88	C	---	1,067	---	---	377	57	440	200	350	250
				PROJECT TOTAL:	---	1,067	---	377	57	440	200	350	250
686-C275	*HEALTH FINANCING & FAMILY HEALTH SS G	90	94	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	500
				PROJECT TOTAL:	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	500
686-C934	SOUTHWEST REG REFORESTATION SH G	85	85	1,000	1,000	1,000	82	---	343	---	242	---	---
				PROJECT TOTAL:	1,000	1,000	82	---	343	---	242	---	---
				COUNTRY TOTALS:	29,890	41,643	22,904	14,335	577	2,872	2,750	4,666	3,000
				GRANTS:	29,890	41,643	22,904	14,335	577	2,872	2,750	4,666	3,000
				LOANS:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
	AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	POPULATION PLANNING:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	HEALTH:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	AIDS:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:			527	527	527	---	---	47	---	227	---	253
	SELECTED DEVELCP. ACTIVITIES:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:			24,413	23,789	22,377	14,335	---	2,758	---	3,339	---	1,508
	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:			4,950	17,327	---	---	577	67	2,750	1,100	3,000	1,600
	SADCC:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	OTHER:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Title Health Financing and Family Health		Funding Source DFA 1,000	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Number 686-0275		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	FY 1990 1,000	Life of Project Funding 10,000
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT	<input type="checkbox"/> LOAN	<input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING				Initial Obligation FY 1990	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1994
							Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1996

Purpose: To establish sustainable rural health care clinics and to expand access to integrated family planning and maternal and child health services (FP/MCH).

Project Description: The health financing component of the project will introduce cost-recovery mechanisms into the health centers of seven provinces with a population of over one million. Specifically, this component will establish a revolving fund for drug stores, and institute fees for hospitalization, maternity services, and laboratory exams. The quality of health services will be improved by renovating health centers, providing essential equipment, strengthening the supervision and financial management systems of the health centers. The national capacity to deliver integrated FP/MCH services to 15 provinces will also be strengthened. Specifically, the FP/MCH component will reinforce family planning information and services by means of in-country training, improved management systems, support to local PVOs, and introduction of contraceptive social marketing. In addition, allied maternal and child health services such as diarrheal disease control and nutrition will be strengthened by training of health workers, and development of health communication and information systems.

Sustainability: This project will promote community financing of basic health services in the project area and directly lead to a more sustainable public health system.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D. health strategy emphasizes extending voluntary family planning information and services and strengthening national health planning capacity. The financing component of the project will introduce cost recovery and community financing into the health care system. This links directly to A.I.D.'s support of

economic and public sector reforms leading to greater sustainability of public services.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Burkina, in collaboration with other donors, implements FP/MCH programs and conducts studies in the area of health financing. The World Bank has agreed to complement the health financing component of this project by renovating the health centers in the project area.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries for the health financing component will be rural residents with access to the improved and financially sustainable health care centers established under the project. Beneficiaries for the FP/MCH component will be women of childbearing age and children under five years of age in the project area.

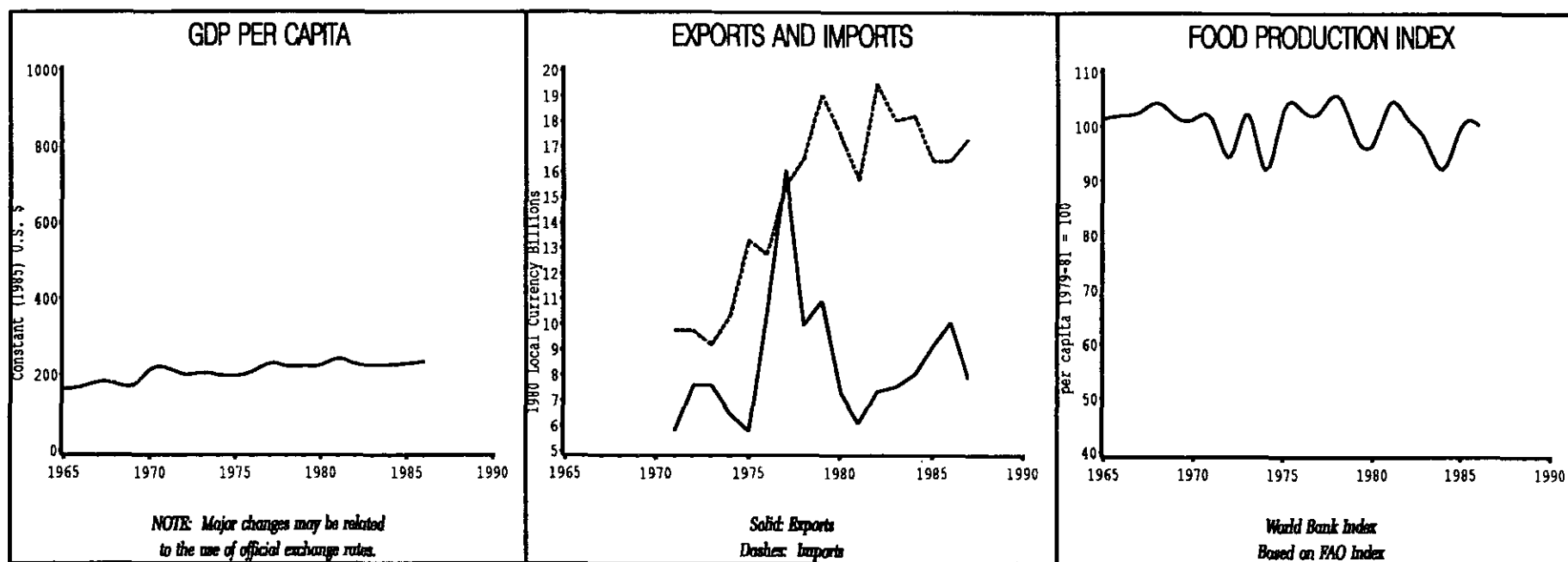
Major Outputs: Health centers in the project area will have improved management systems and will have cost-recovery mechanisms in place. FP/MCH services will be expanded in 15 provinces.

A.I.D. Financial Inputs	Life-of Project (\$000)
Technical Assistance	2,000
Training	2,000
Commodities	3,000
Other Costs	3,000
Total	10,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-	Various American PVOs to be determined
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	-	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	1,000	9,000	10,000	

BURUNDI -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 68 Million (1961-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 4.1% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 1.45 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1986)	240
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate..(1965-86)		1.8%
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...()		%
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):		
(1979)	180	(1980) 199 (1981) 234
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):		
(1979)	-42	(1980) -36 (1981) -55

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to 3.4 Months of Imports (1986)	
External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1986)	44.2%
Service Payments on External Public Debt, (\$ Millions, US)..... (1986)	31
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1986)	19.0%

EXTERNAL TRADE

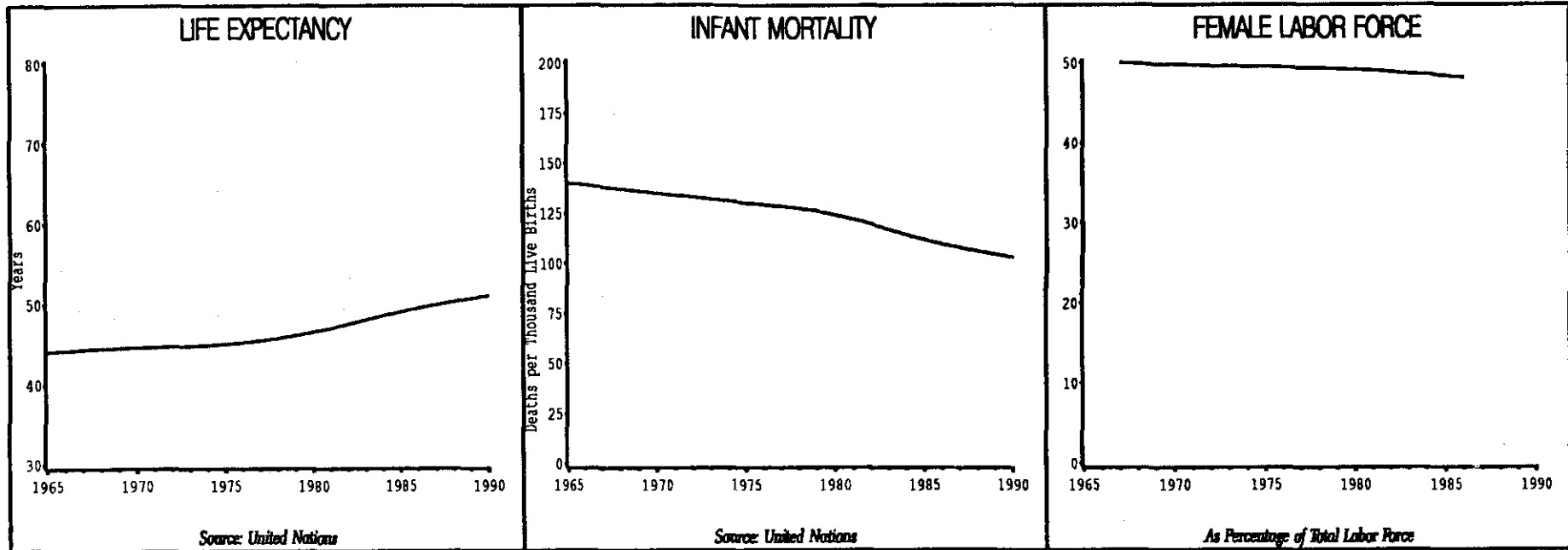
Trade Balance(\$ Millions, US) (1985)	-92(86)	-86(87)	-127
Total Imports(\$ Millions, US) (1985)	208(86)	223(87)	233
Of Which % From U.S. (1986)			3%
Major Imports(1986) TEXTILES;FOODSTUFFS;TRANSPORT EQUIP			
Total Exports(\$ Millions, US) (1985)	115(86)	137(87)	106
Of Which % to U.S. (1986)			6%
Major Exports(1986) COFFEE;TEA;COTTON			

Trading Partners: GERMANY, FEDER; BELGIUM-LUXEMB; UNITED STATES

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1986)	51%
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: BANANAS; CASSAVA; SWEETPOTATOES	31% (1987)
Cash: COFFEE; COTTON; TEA	4% (1987)
Ag. Exports:(1987) COFFEE; TEA; COTTON	
Ag. Imports:(1987) WHEAT; RAW SUGAR; DAIRY PRODUCTS	

BURUNDI -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988) 5,156

Population Growth Rate... (1970) 1.8% (1978) 2.4% (1988) 3.0%

Population (1988) By Age Group:
 (0-14yrs) 44.6% (15-64yrs) 52.1% (65+ yrs) 3.3%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... (1987) 8.7%

Total Fertility Rate... (1970) 6.5 (1988) 6.6

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. (.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
 (1978) Total . % Urban 55.0% Rural 85.0%

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
 (1985) 53%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (1980) 93%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1985) 96%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
 (1988) Total 48.5 Male 46.5 Female 50.4
 (1970) Total 41.8 Male 40.5 Female 43.1

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 115

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
 Tuberculosis (BCG3) 68% (1986) Measles 42% (1986)
 Diphtheria (DPT) 65% (1986) Polio (3) 56% (1986)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
 (1980) 24%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
 Primary (1981) Total 31.4 Male 38.4 Female 24.3
 Secondary (1981) Total 3.1 Male 4.3 Female 2.0
 Post Secondary (1980) Total 0.4 Male 0.5 Female 0.2

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 43% (1985) Female 26%

BURUNDI

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	5,200 ^{b/}	1,850	6,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	5,200	1,850	6,000
P.L. 480	411	71	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II ^{a/}	411	71	-
TOTALS	5,611	1,921	6,000

^{a/} See main volume for P.L. 480 Title II program breakout and emergency allocations.

^{b/} Excludes \$350,000 in 1988 bilateral funding obligated through regional programs.

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	5	5	5
Foreign National	4	4	4
TOTALS	9	9	9

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	6	16	22	24	12	36	30	11	41
Regional ^e	23	5	28	24	0	24	14	0	14
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	0	0	0	0	28	28	0	24	24
Regional ^e	0	3	3	0	2	2	0	0	0
TOTALS	29	24	53	48	42	90	44	35	79

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.

^bAcademic: degree seeking.

^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.

^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.

^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

BURUNDI

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Landlocked Burundi is one of the least developed countries in the world. It has the second highest population density in Africa, with a rapidly growing population crowded into an isolated, mountainous region the size of the state of Maryland. Burundi's most serious long-term development problem is attaining sustained economic growth with a limited resource base and increasing population pressures.

Even if growth in the fertility rate is moderated, the current population of five million will grow to about seven million by the year 2000. This will severely strain the already fragile resource base and will increase the ranks of the unemployed and underemployed in both rural and urban areas. Nearly 60,000 people enter the labor force each year, while only 5,000 new non-farm jobs are created annually. While Burundi is still largely food self-sufficient, per capita food production has been falling since 1981.

The political dominance of the Tutsi minority over the Hutu majority has been a continuing source of friction and instability since independence in 1962. In mid-August 1988, an outbreak of ethnic violence led to a Joint Congressional Resolution urging the Administration to review its economic assistance to Burundi to assure that specific steps are being taken to promote national reconciliation. The Government of Burundi (GRB) has made progress in addressing the concerns expressed in the Resolution. A.I.D., for its part, is ensuring that U.S. assistance does not favor either ethnic group.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s strategy directly addresses Burundi's development problems through: (a) population policy support and family planning programs; (b) projects aimed at increasing rural incomes and productivity; and (c) encouragement of private enterprise growth to provide productive employment and incomes for the increasing numbers of people unable to make a living exclusively from farming.

Policy Reform Program. The GRB has embarked upon one of the more ambitious structural adjustment programs in sub-Saharan Africa. Supported by the World Bank (IBRD), International Monetary Fund (IMF) and a wide array of bilateral donors, the program is designed to restore foreign exchange and public sector equilibrium in the intermediate term, while laying the basis for sustained economic development and growth in the long run. A.I.D. is planning to provide assistance which will encourage improved policies for supply of agricultural inputs, encourage export of traditional food crops to neighboring countries, and enhance labor market mobility. This agriculture sector program will complement the IMF/IBRD Structural Adjustment Program that has been in place since mid-1986.

Population Policy and Family Planning. Burundi has a relatively well-articulated population policy, but supportive programs thus far have been

BURUNDI

weak and uncoordinated. As of 1987, less than 2% of women of reproductive age were using modern contraceptive methods. A.I.D. is addressing the rapid and rising rate of population growth through a \$4.5 million project authorized in FY 1988. The project stresses increasing the supply of contraceptive devices, extensive family planning training for health care providers and a vigorous information, education, and communication campaign.

Increasing Rural Incomes and Productivity. A.I.D. has two major initiatives in this area. The Small Farming Systems Research project is designed to strengthen the institutional linkages between applied agricultural research, extension, and the farming community. It does so by upgrading the professional skills of research and extension staff and disseminating relevant innovations in agricultural production techniques through farmer training, field trials, and demonstrations. The project has focused on agricultural research toward overcoming practical constraints confronting small-scale cultivators.

A second initiative is the proposed new Agricultural Sector Growth and Diversification program designed to foster greater participation of Burundi's predominantly rural population in the country's economy; increase rural incomes and living standards; and develop a dynamic private agribusiness sector. Major components of this six-year program include the stimulation of exports and private agribusiness, development of national, privately based agricultural input services, and strengthening of production and marketing cooperatives and the marketing system generally.

A.I.D. also is providing training for significant numbers of specialists and private sector entrepreneurs in agriculture-related disciplines under the Human Resources Development project. A broad range of training is provided, from Ph.D.s in Agricultural Economics at U.S. universities to short courses conducted in country. Short-term training covers such topics as financial administration of farmer cooperatives and the distribution and processing of farmers' produce.

Developing a Base for the Growth of Private Enterprise. A principal constraint to development of the private sector is the lack of training among entrepreneurs in even the most rudimentary techniques of business administration, accounting and financial management. Training financed through the Human Resources Development project directly addresses these needs. Approximately 40% of the \$4.5 million authorized is earmarked for private sector training related to agricultural enterprises. The training covers a wide spectrum of activities ranging from MBAs at U.S. universities to short-term courses in country or in third countries. A.I.D. is working closely with Burundi's Chamber of Commerce and Industry to identify suitable candidates and to develop course curricula.

FY 1990 PROGRAM

For FY 1990 and beyond, the primary challenge for A.I.D. will continue to be to assist Burundi's economy to sustain a positive rate of growth in the face of mounting population pressures on its limited resources base.

BURUNDI

The \$6.0 million requested for FY 1990 will provide funding for the Agricultural Sector Growth and Diversification program (\$3,000,000); the Human Resources Development project (\$1,140,000); the second tranche of a \$1.0 million program to combat acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (\$500,000); the Small Farming Systems project (\$1,000,000) and Program Development and Support (\$360,000).

A.I.D. Representative: Donald F. Miller

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: BURUNDI

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- ALTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TICNS	EXFEN- DITLRES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TICNS	EXPEN- DITLRES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
695-AFHI		FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVE										
	SS G	88	C	---	350	---	---	---	350	350	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	350	---	---	---	350	350	---	---
695-HAPA		HIV/AIDS PREVENTION										
	SS G	89	C	---	500	---	---	---	---	---	500	500
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	500	---	---	---	---	---	500	500
695-CCCD		CHILD SURVIVAL										
	SS G	88	C	---	400	---	---	---	400	400	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	400	---	---	---	400	400	---	---
695-C101		BASIC FOOD CROPS										
	FN G	80	85	6,690	6,690	6,690	5,439	---	707	---	494	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		6,690	6,690	6,690	5,439	---	707	---	494	---
695-C103		ALTERNATIVE ENERGY PEAT II										
	SO G	80	86	9,000	8,673	8,673	7,592	---	766	---	315	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		9,000	8,673	8,673	7,592	---	766	---	315	---
695-C105		BLRURI FOREST										
	FN G	82	82	2,183	2,183	1,039	949	---	63	---	51	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		2,183	2,183	1,039	949	---	63	---	51	---
695-C106		SMALL FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH										
	FN G	83	90	7,790	7,790	7,790	1,321	---	1,536	---	1,600	2,600
	SS G	83	90	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	100
		PROJECT TOTAL:		7,790	8,790	7,790	1,321	---	1,536	---	1,600	2,700
695-C121		HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT										
	EM G	87	91	1,010	1,010	1,010	---	---	---	500	---	428
	FN G	87	91	750	750	750	---	---	84	---	---	166
	SS G	87	91	2,740	2,740	---	---	500	---	825	1,000	980
		PROJECT TOTAL:		4,500	4,500	1,760	---	500	84	825	2,000	1,574
695-C123		POPULATION PLANNING										
	SS G	88	88	4,500	4,500	---	---	4,500	---	---	800	1,000

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: BURUNDI

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE * G	L /	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHD	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITLRES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITLRES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITLRES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITLRES	
PROJECT TOTAL:					4,500	4,500	---	---	4,500	---	---	800	---	1,000
695-C125	*AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GROWTH & DIVERS. SS G	90	94	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	500	
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	500	
695-C510	PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT SS G	88	C	---	835	---	---	200	139	275	100	360	150	
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	835	---	---	200	139	275	360	150	
COUNTRY TOTALS:					34,663	47,421	25,952	15,351	5,200	3,295	1,850	6,110	6,424	
GRANTS:					34,663	47,421	25,952	15,351	5,200	3,295	1,850	6,000	6,424	
LOANS:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
----- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY -----														
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:					17,413	17,413	16,269	7,759	---	2,390	---	2,645	---	2,766
POPULATION PLANNING:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
AICS:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:					1,010	1,010	1,010	---	---	---	500	---	428	
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:					9,000	8,673	8,673	7,592	---	766	---	315	---	
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:					7,240	20,325	---	---	5,200	139	1,850	2,650	6,000	
SADCC:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
OTHER:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

PROGRAM: BURUNDI

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title		Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)			
Agricultural Sector Growth and Diversification		DFA			FY 1990	Life of Project Funding		
					3,000	10,000		
Number	695-0125	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Set. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT	<input type="checkbox"/> LOAN	<input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING				FY 1990	FY 1994	FY 1995

Purposes: To achieve greater participation by Burundi's predominately rural population in the country's economy; to achieve substantial increases in rural incomes and living standards; and to develop a dynamic private agribusiness sector.

Project Background: The GRB already has shown its commitment to economic growth through its strict adherence to an IMF/IBRD structural adjustment program. Agricultural successes in the early stages of this program have been tied very closely to Burundi's predominant export crop -- coffee. Attention will now be broadened in the second-phase structural adjustment program. A.I.D. will build on this effort with a sector program in agriculture dealing with agricultural input supply, agricultural market development, agribusiness development, and export diversification. The Agricultural Sector Growth and Diversification Program (ASGD) will emphasize early impact in areas where A.I.D. and the IBRD have been involved in policy dialogue and conditions are favorable for policy reform. Subsequent resources will allow both a deepening and expansion of the reform agenda. Important elements contemplated for the program are an Enterprise Fund to promote the creation and/or expansion of private enterprises in the agribusiness area broadly defined; the development of a national seed program; and strengthening agricultural production and marketing cooperatives.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The A.I.D. program in Burundi concentrates on a single fundamental problem -- assisting the economy to grow in the face of a rapid increase in the population on a limited and visibly stressed resource base. By increasing rural incomes and productivity and encouraging the growth of private enterprise, the proposed ASGD Program will directly address the goal of promoting

economic growth.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GRB has embarked upon one of the most ambitious structural adjustment programs in sub-Saharan Africa. It is widely supported by an impressive array of multilateral and bilateral donors, including the IBRD, IMF, AfDB, France, Belgium, the FRG, Japan, and Saudi Arabia. The agricultural components of the program with which the USAID will be working most closely are supported principally by the IBRD and Belgium.

Beneficiaries: In the early stages of the program, the primary target groups will be those in the monetized economy which have the greatest capacity of developing the country's latent potential. The marketing programs for agricultural products thus developed will affect a large portion of rural subsistence farmers who are prepared to enter the modern monetized sector. By its nature, the ASGD will not differentiate its target group by economic or social/ethnic groups or by region.

Major Outputs: Adoption and implementation by the GRB of a series of policies promoting the use of productive agricultural inputs, establishment of an enterprise fund, and development of agricultural and marketing cooperatives.

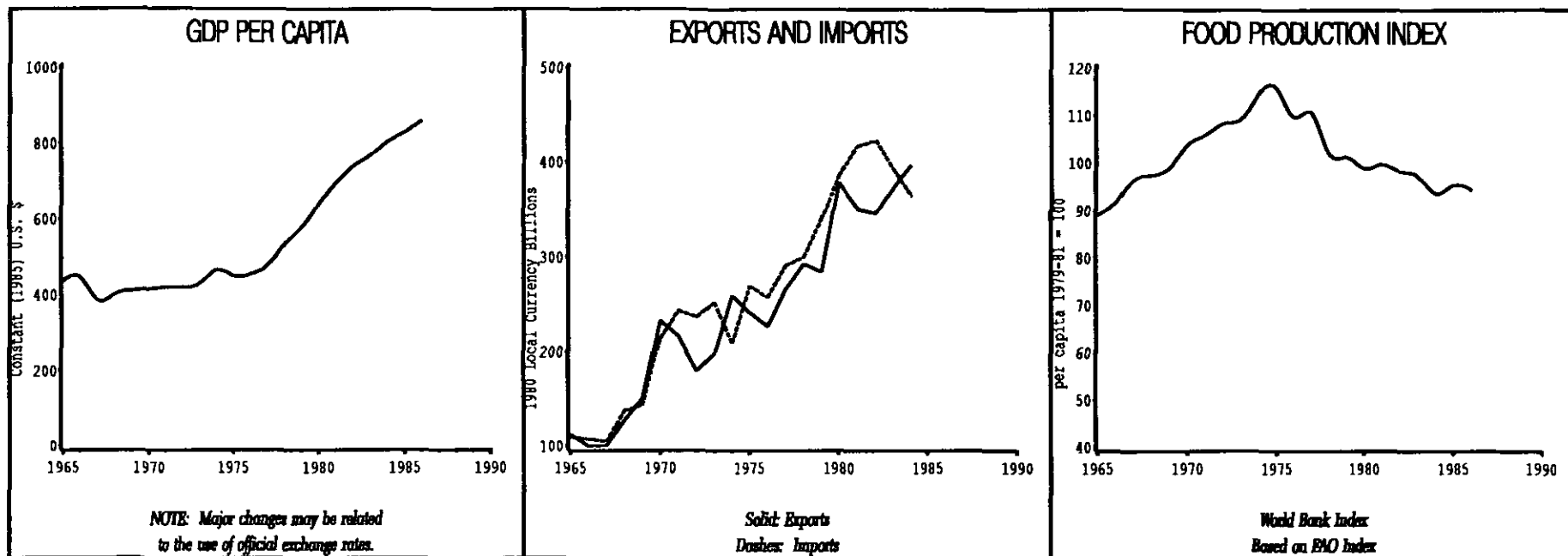
A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project (\$000)
Technical Assistance	3,500
Commodities	3,500
Research	1,800
Training	1,200
Total	10,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies TO BE DETERMINED
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1988	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	
Estimated Through September 30, 1989	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	3,000	7,000	10,000	

Cameroon

CAMEROON -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 256 Million (1960-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 11.3% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 2.76 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1986)	910
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate. (1965-86)		3.9%
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP... (.)		. %
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):		
(1983)	1,674	(1984) 1,699 (1985) 1,904
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):		
(1983)	89	(1984) 121 (1985) 68

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to 0.2 Months of Imports (1986)	
External Public Debt as % of GNP... (1986)	20.8%
Service Payments on External Public Debt, (\$ Millions, US)..... (1986)	300
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1986)	11.2%

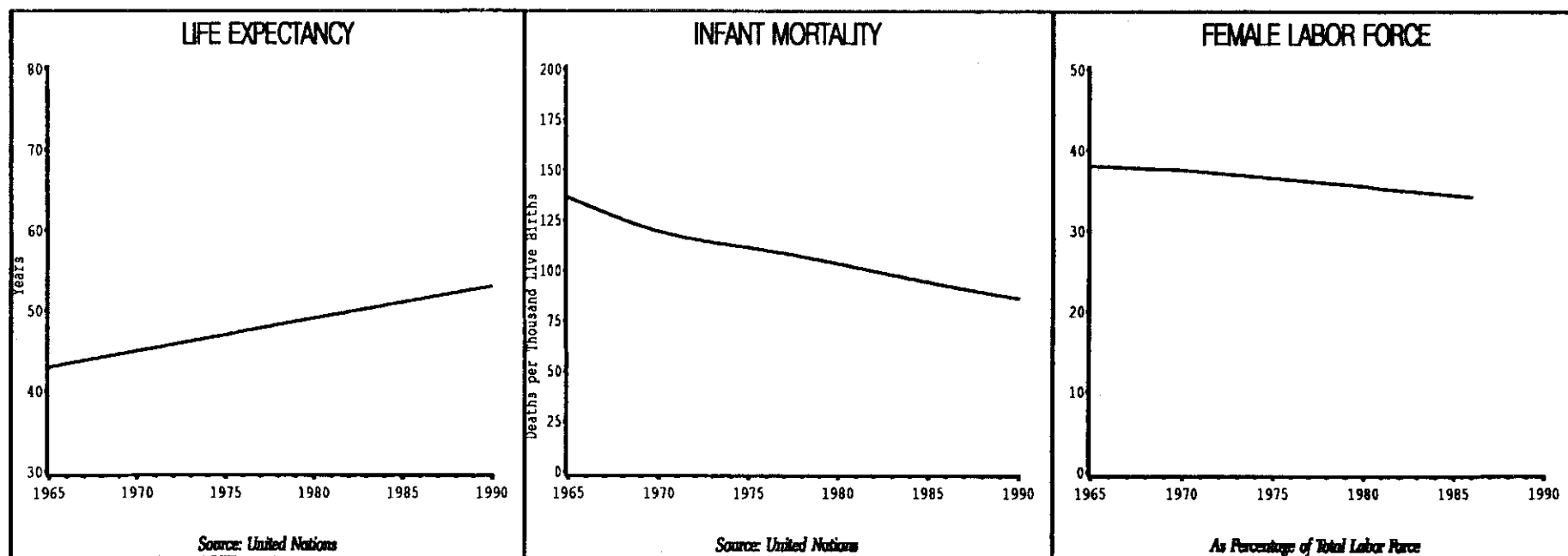
EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance (\$ Millions, US) (1982)	-293(83)	-71(84)	119
Total Imports (\$ Millions, US) (1982)	1,617(83)	1,508(84)	1,361
Of Which % From U.S. (1984)			10%
Major Imports (1986)	CONSUMER GOODS; MACHINERY; TRANSPORT EQUIP		
Total Exports (\$ Millions, US) (1982)	1,323(83)	1,437(84)	1,480
Of Which % to U.S. (1984)			12%
Major Exports (1986)	CRUDE OIL; COCOA; COFFEE		
Trading Partners:	FRANCE; UNITED STATES; NETHERLANDS		

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP... (1986)	22%
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: ROOTS AND TUBERS; CORN; MILLET	28% (1987)
Cash: COFFEE; COCOA BEANS; COTTON	11% (1987)
Ag. Exports: (1987) COFFEE; COCOA BEANS; COTTON	
Ag. Imports: (1987) WHEAT; RICE; DAIRY PRODUCTS	

CAMEROON -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988) 10,532

Population Growth Rate... (1970) 2.1% (1978) 2.6% (1988) 2.7%

Population (1988) By Age Group:
 (0-14yrs) 43.9% (15-64yrs) 53.0% (65+ yrs) 3.1%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... (1978) 3.1%

Total Fertility Rate... (1970) 6.4 (1988) 5.8

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. () . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
 (1978) Total . % Urban 15.0% Rural 40.0%

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
 (1985) 40%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (1981) 70%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1985) 90%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
 (1988) Total 49.6 Male 47.8 Female 51.4
 (1970) Total 41.9 Male 40.9 Female 42.8

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 126

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
 Tuberculosis (BCG3) 77% (1985) Measles 39% (1985)
 Diphtheria (DPT) 61% (1986) Polio (3) 43% (1985)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
 (1985) 36%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982) Total 106.2	Male 115.7	Female 97.0
Secondary	(1982) Total 23.4	Male 26.3	Female 14.2
Post Secondary	(1979) Total 1.3	Male .	Female .

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 68% (1985) Female 45%

CAMEROON

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	18,118 <u>a/</u>	20,000	20,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	18,118	20,000	20,000
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II <u>b/</u>	368	-	-
TOTALS	18,486	20,000	20,000

a/ Excludes \$1,741,000 of FY 1988 Bilateral Funding obligated through Regional Programs.

b/ See Main Volume for Title II program break-out and emergency allocations.

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	20	17	17
Foreign National	15	15	15
TOTALS	35	32	32

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	70	9	79	63	8	71	48	0	48
Regional ^e	20	10	30	24	18	42	16	12	28
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	2	6	8	2	3	5	-	13	13
Regional ^e	-	-	-	-	8	8	2	8	10
TOTALS	92	25	117	89	37	126	66	33	99

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.

^bAcademic: degree seeking.

^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.

^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.

^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Cameroon is relatively well endowed with good soils, mineral wealth, hydro-power potential and adequate rainfall. Despite the discovery of oil, agriculture remains the largest sector in the economy, except for services, most of which are agriculture-related. Nine-tenths of the agricultural output is grown by small producers. Although Cameroon has worked hard and improved health and literacy, its social indicators remain more typical of a lower-income than a middle-income country.

Cameroon has had sustained annual real growth rates averaging 5.1% between 1965 and 1986, which increased to an annual average of 8.2% during 1980-1986 as a result of petroleum exports. This remarkable performance took Cameroon to near the top of the lower middle-income countries in 1986. The subsequent sharp drop of international prices for petroleum, cocoa, coffee, and cotton, which caused Cameroon to lose half its revenues from exports in three years, triggered an abrupt transition from rapid growth to a liquidity crisis in 1987. The Government of the Republic of Cameroon (GRC) delayed the initial belt tightening and the depreciating dollar accentuated the dropping export commodity prices, thus deepening the crisis. Fortunately, the GRC has a relatively low level of external debt and its balance-of-payments problems are less severe than those of many African countries.

Cameroon's rapid growth had masked the pitfalls of excessive government intervention and the financing of economic development by using revenues dependent on commodity exports. The GRC increased the public and parastatal sector workforce an average of 9% a year between 1979 and 1985. It relied on public and mixed enterprises to generate jobs to meet employment needs.

The GRC financed the 1986-1987 budget deficit caused by the drop in export revenues by accumulating public arrears in domestic payments. The GRC withdrew large cash deposits from commercial banks to meet some of its internal debts, thus sparking a severe liquidity crisis that is still contributing to an acute recession.

The GRC reduced the 1987-1988 budget by about 20%, with a 15% reduction in the recurrent budget. Further cuts and tax increases were imposed in the 1988-1989 budget. The GRC has launched a review and radical pruning of parastatals, negotiated and signed a standby agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and is making substantial progress in developing the country's first structural adjustment program with the World Bank (IBRD). The structural adjustment program will probably focus on reform of the public and quasi-public sectors, a resolution of the existing public arrears problem, an improved budget control system, a liberalization of prices, suppression of subsidies, and a diversification of the economy.

In spite of the financial crisis, agriculture has grown. Small farmers have more than maintained income levels because of increased production and price supports of export crops. Population growth and urban migration have contributed to increased production of food for market.

CAMEROON

A.I.D. STRATEGY

In recent years, A.I.D.'s assistance strategy has supported economic growth in Cameroon by helping to increase agricultural production and by improving the environment in which Cameroonians live and work. A.I.D. assistance focused on agriculture, education and rural health. It sought to address technical and policy constraints while improving administrative capacity in order to provide services needed to help increase rural incomes and improve living conditions.

Consequently, A.I.D. is reviewing its strategy in light of Cameroon's evolving economic situation. The revised strategy will place an increased emphasis on supporting sectors within Cameroon's structural adjustment program. A.I.D. recognizes sustainability as a critical element of its strategy. It intends to use non-project assistance to help create a policy environment conducive to development and project assistance to provide appropriate technical assistance and training in key institutional areas, especially in agriculture.

A.I.D. began work in agriculture sector reform in late FY 1987 through the Fertilizer Subsector Reform Program (631-0063), which aims at phasing out fertilizer subsidies and privatizing fertilizer imports and distribution. The program saved the GRC \$12 million in FY 1988, and farmers now receive fertilizer on time and at affordable costs. The Agriculture Policy and Planning project (631-0059), approved in late FY 1988, will provide statistics and analyses for agriculture sector reform to help guide decision-makers in the reform process, encourage cost effectiveness and minimize the recurrent cost burdens of public sector programs. Its predecessor, the Agriculture Management and Planning project (631-0008), provided the agriculture sector data base for drafting the GRC's Sixth Five Year Plan and the 1988 structural adjustment negotiations. The Credit Union project (631-0057) shows promise for rural private sector development, with 68,000 members and \$31.5 million in savings. Strengthened audit and control reduced average loan delinquencies from 25% to 13% by 1988, the project's second year.

Within the agriculture sector, it is expected that A.I.D.'s strategy will focus on institutionalizing: (1) basic and adaptive research on maize, sorghum and tubers; (2) the diffusion of proven technology packages, including improved seeds, and (3) the capacity for data collection and analysis.

Results to date from the National Cereals Research and Extension (NCRE II) project (631-0052) and the newer Tropical Roots and Tubers project (631-0058) have been encouraging. Production increases reflect both superior varieties and agronomic practices tested or developed under NCRE II. On-farm trials of new corn varieties in the Southwest yielded a 40% increase without fertilizer. New highland corn varieties consistently show both production and net profit increases in excess of 30%. A promising early sorghum has spread throughout the area where it was tested and is now grown on a third of the land by a third of the farmers. Rice cultivation has been influenced by new lines which yield higher and better quality grain. NCRE II and other A.I.D. training programs have resulted in Cameroon obtaining the "critical mass" of researchers. In 1976, there were only 14 Cameroonian agricultural researchers, and by 1988 there were 105 scientists and 312 technicians.

CAMEROON

The NCRE II and the Roots and Tubers projects also pay particular attention to the transfer of technology. In this, they are aided by the North Cameroon Seed Multiplication II project (631-0023). In addition, the Agriculture Policy and Planning project will complete institutionalizing the data analysis and planning process in the Ministry of Agriculture and related agencies.

Improvement of the health of Cameroonian families is essential to increasing productivity. This sector is critical in addressing the social dimension of structural adjustment. During 1988, A.I.D. began work with the GRC to implement a sustainable system of rural clinics based on rational user fees.

A.I.D.'s major human resource development program in Cameroon is the development of the New National Agricultural University at Dschang. The GRC issued a decree reorganizing Dschang along the lines of a U.S. land grant institution. The new structure implies curriculum and teaching methodology changes which are crucial for training graduates for entry into the private sector and contributing to sustained increases in agricultural production.

Efforts are being made to increase the number of women in higher education. The enrollment of women at Dschang has increased to 13% of the students in 1988. At the primary school level, enrollment of girls in regions supported by A.I.D. has increased by 30% over the past three years.

FY 1990 PROGRAM

The requested \$20 million from the Development Fund for Africa will finance a program to stimulate economic growth through policy reform and privatization, institutional development for increased agricultural productivity, and health care delivery. A.I.D.'s non-project assistance will go to a new program, Economic and Financial Policy Reform (EFPR 631-0068). Working in conjunction with the IMF/IBRD-financed Structural Adjustment Program, EFPR will strengthen unsubsidized private sector distribution and marketing of agricultural inputs and production.

Incremental funding is requested for the NCRE II project (631-0052) and the Agricultural Policy and Planning project (631-0059). The Agriculture Education project (631-0031) for the Agricultural University at Dschang will be extended to institutionalize progress made to date before launching Phase II. The Regional Human Resources Development project (698-0463) will finance valuable supplemental training.

The Maternal Child Health/Child Survival project (632-0056) will continue improving rural health care delivery, including initial provision of family planning services. The Regional Family Health Initiatives II project (698-0462) will reinforce family planning activities, and the Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases project (698-0421) will finance measles vaccine.

Mission Director: Jay P. Johnson

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: CAMEROON

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / C	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- ALTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
631-AFHI		FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES										
	SS G	88	C	---	800	---	---	---	400	400	400	400
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	800	---	---	---	400	400	400	400
631-CCCD		CHILD SURVIVAL										
	SS G	88	C	---	200	---	---	---	100	100	100	100
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	200	---	---	---	100	100	100	100
631-IAPA		HIV/AIDS PREVENTION										
	SS G	88	C	---	200	---	---	---	200	200	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	200	---	---	---	200	200	---	---
631-IRDA		HUMAN RESOURCE DEV										
	SS G	88	C	---	800	---	---	---	400	400	400	400
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	800	---	---	---	400	400	400	400
631-C008		AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING										
	FN G	79	87	9,700	9,700	9,700	6,718	---	1,613	---	1,369	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		9,700	9,700	9,700	6,718	---	1,613	---	1,369	---
631-C013		NATIONAL CEREALS RESEARCH AND EXTENSION										
	FN G	79	84	7,697	7,697	7,697	7,251	---	267	---	179	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		7,697	7,697	7,697	7,251	---	267	---	179	---
631-C023		NORTH CAMEROON SEED MULTIPLICATION II										
	FN G	82	88	9,180	9,180	9,180	5,737	---	399	---	2,300	---
	FN L	82	88	5,600	5,600	5,600	140	---	64	---	1,500	---
	SS G	82	88	2,000	2,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	---	2,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:		16,780	16,780	14,780	5,877	2,000	463	---	3,800	---
631-C031		AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION										
	FN G	82	90	14,263	14,263	14,263	10,769	---	433	---	3,061	---
	FN L	82	90	26,351	26,351	26,351	393	---	357	---	500	---
	SS G	82	90	2,407	8,907	---	---	2,407	---	2,500	3,000	4,500
		PROJECT TOTAL:		43,021	49,521	40,614	11,162	2,407	790	2,500	4,671	6,000
631-C033		SUPPORT TO PRIMARY EDUCATION										
	EH G	84	89	8,093	8,093	8,093	3,990	---	2,235	---	1,868	---
	EH L	84	89	16,265	16,265	16,265	413	---	---	---	900	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: CAMEROON

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD PLANNED	-THRU LTHG FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES		
	SS G	84	89	---	3,071	---	---	---	3,071	968	---	2,600		
		PROJECT TOTAL:			24,358	27,429	24,358	4,403	---	2,235	3,071	3,736	---	2,600
631-C052		NATIONAL CEREALS RES AND EXTENSION II												
	FN G	85	93	9,789	9,789	9,789	4,334	---	3,945	---	1,510	---	---	
	FN L	85	93	3,605	3,605	3,605	---	---	30	---	1,500	---	1,500	
	SS G	85	93	25,633	25,633	---	---	6,815	---	2,511	3,490	3,000	5,000	
		PROJECT TOTAL:			39,027	39,027	13,394	4,334	6,815	3,975	2,511	6,500	3,000	6,500
631-C056		MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH SUPPORT (PVO)												
	CS G	87	92	805	805	805	---	---	234	---	---	---	493	
	HE G	87	92	2,195	2,195	2,195	---	---	250	---	500	---	1,500	
	SS G	87	92	6,500	6,500	---	---	1,500	---	1,500	500	2,000	500	
		PROJECT TOTAL:			9,500	9,500	3,000	---	1,500	484	1,500	1,000	2,000	2,493
631-C057		CREDIT UNION DEVELOPMENT II												
	FN G	86	88	1,790	1,790	1,790	347	---	---	---	600	---	505	
	SS G	86	88	1,367	1,367	1	---	1,366	---	---	218	---	295	
		PROJECT TOTAL:			3,157	3,157	1,791	347	1,366	---	---	818	---	800
631-C058		TROPICAL ROOTS AND TUBERS RESEARCH												
	FN G	86	89	4,044	4,044	4,044	800	---	656	---	1,750	---	838	
	SS G	86	89	1,668	1,668	---	---	1,300	---	368	---	---	662	
		PROJECT TOTAL:			5,712	5,712	4,044	800	1,300	656	368	1,750	---	1,500
631-C059		AGRICULTURE POLICY AND PLANNING												
	SS G	88	93	12,000	12,000	---	---	2,000	---	2,350	1,500	3,000	1,000	
		PROJECT TOTAL:			12,000	12,000	---	---	2,000	---	2,350	1,500	3,000	1,000
631-C063		FERTILIZER SUBSECTOR REFORM-AERPR 87												
	ES G	87	90	9,000	9,000	9,000	---	---	7,521	---	1,300	---	179	
	SS G	87	90	11,000	11,000	---	---	---	---	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,721	
		PROJECT TOTAL:			20,000	20,000	9,000	---	---	7,521	6,000	6,300	5,000	5,900
631-C067		HEALTH CONSTRAINTS TO RURAL PROD.												
	HE G	83	88	7,353	7,353	7,353	4,067	---	1,315	---	1,971	---	---	
	SS G	83	88	130	130	---	---	130	---	---	130	---	---	
		PROJECT TOTAL:			7,483	7,483	7,353	4,067	130	1,315	---	2,101	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

RIIRFAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: CAMEROON

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF		-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87		-ACTUAL FY 88		-ESTIMATED FY 89		-PROPOSED FY 90*		
		INITIAL CBLIG	FINAL CBLIG		CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	
631-CC68		*ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL POLICY REFORM											
	SS G	90	96	---	32,000	---	---	---	---	---	2,600	1,000	
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	32,000	---	---	---	---	---	2,600	1,000	
631-C510		PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT											
	EH G	85	C	---	107	107	7	---	100	---	---	---	
	FN G	85	C	---	748	748	628	---	108	---	12	---	
	HE G	85	C	---	303	303	308	---	---	---	---	---	
	SS G	85	C	---	1,700	---	---	600	198	600	500	500	
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,863	1,163	943	600	406	600	512	500	
COUNTRY TOTALS:					198,435	244,869	136,854	45,902	18,118	19,725	20,000	35,336	20,000
GRANTS:					146,614	193,042	85,073	44,956	18,118	19,274	20,000	30,936	20,000
LCANS:					51,821	51,821	51,821	946	---	451	---	4,400	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:					92,019	92,767	92,767	37,117	---	7,872	---	14,281	---
POPULATION PLANNING:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:					9,548	9,856	9,856	4,375	---	1,565	---	2,471	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:					805	805	805	---	---	234	---	---	---
AICS:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:					24,358	24,465	24,465	4,410	---	2,335	---	2,768	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:					62,705	107,976	1	---	18,118	198	20,000	14,516	20,000
SADCC:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:					9,000	9,000	9,000	---	---	7,521	---	1,300	---
OTHER:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PROGRAM: CAMEROON

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title		Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION <i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>		
ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL POLICY REFORM		DFA 2,600			FY 1990	Life of Project Funding	
Number 631-0068		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING				Sel. Act.	FY 1990	FY 1996	FY 1998

Project Purpose: Continue the process of institutionalizing policy reforms to open up agricultural inputs supply and crop marketing to market forces through privatization, removal of government controls and encouragement of competition.

Project Description: In 1987 the Government of the Republic of Cameroon (GRC) and A.I.D. began their first program of support to the agriculture sector, the Fertilizer Subsector Reform Program. Achievements to date include the start of privatization of fertilizer imports and distribution, a movement toward real cost pricing for fertilizers and a reduction of fertilizer subsidies. The program increased private sector fertilizer imports, saved the GRC \$12 million, and made fertilizer distribution more efficient.

The new program would expand the policy reform process by extending it to other agriculture inputs and crop marketing. During the next several months, studies of the agriculture sector will determine the precise objectives and scope of the program. The program will concentrate on three processes. Policy dialogue will focus on identifying policy-level constraints which keep the private sector from playing a larger role in providing agricultural inputs and crop marketing, and then formulating policy reform decisions. Policy reform implementation will aim at establishing transitional systems to privatize input distribution and crop marketing systems. Provision of financial resources for the private sector will include creation of special credit lines in the formal banking system and mobilization of rural savings.

Sustainability: The program should institutionalize reforms necessary for private sector owned and managed systems of agricultural input distribution and marketing. An initial influx of capital is necessary, but the changes must be firmly established in the economic and government fabric in order to permit private entrepreneurs to have equitable access to farmers.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D.'s strategy, now being revised, includes getting the Cameroonian economy growing again and increasing crop production by improving institutional performance. The program will support the development of research and extension institutions by privatizing systems that deliver technology and credit to farmers.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GRC has asked A.I.D. to undertake a program to improve input supply and crop marketing as part of its major structural adjustment efforts. The European Community is extending the Fertilizer Subsector Reform Program in the north.

Beneficiaries: Farmers will gain improved access to agriculture inputs and more efficient marketing systems. The program will reduce recurrent costs to the GRC. Entrepreneurs will benefit from improved access to credit and commodities.

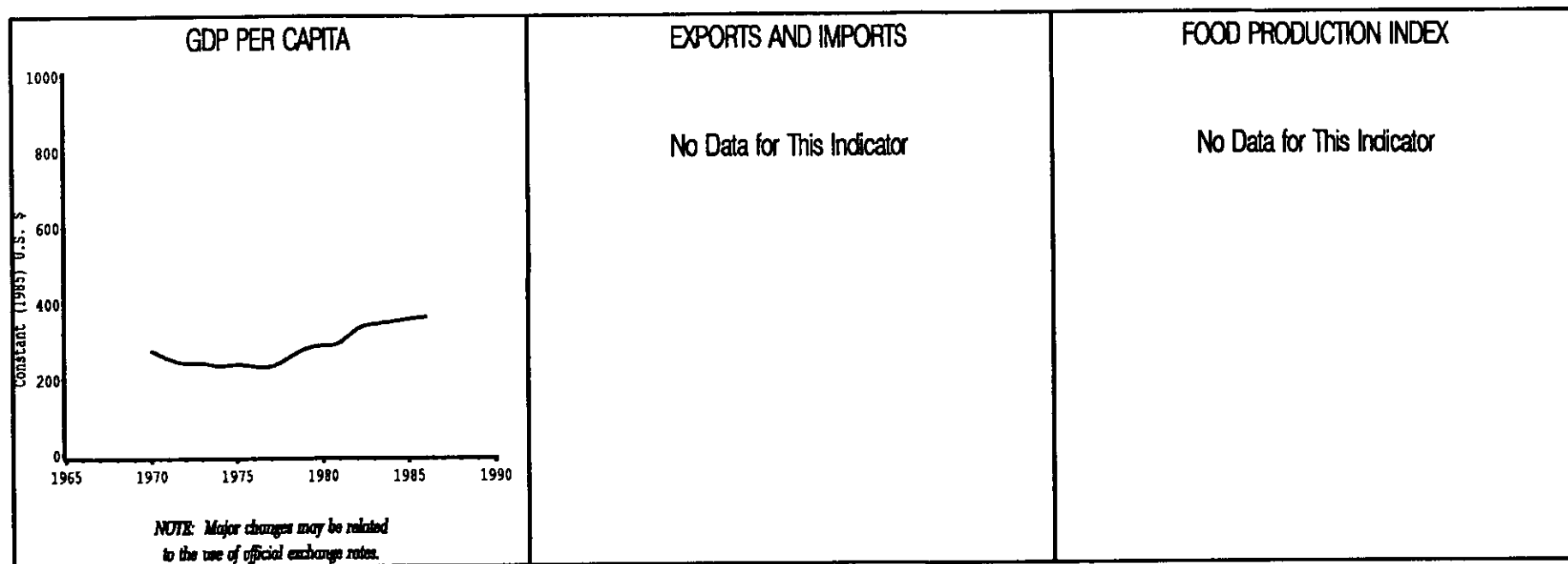
Major Outputs: The major output of the program will be policy reform that permits privatization of input distribution and crop marketing, freer operation of market forces, an increased number of financial institutions serving rural areas, and more businesses selling agriculture inputs and or marketing crops.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life of Project (\$000)
Technical Assistance	4,000
Line of Credit	12,000
Commodity Import	12,000
Other costs	4,000
Total	32,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-	To be determined
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	-	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	2,600	29,400	32,000	

CAPE VERDE -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 78 Million (1975-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 6.9% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 18.22 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1986)	460	
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate (1965-)			%
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...			%
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):			
(.) . (.) . (.)			
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):			
(.) . (.) . (.)			

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to 6.1 Months of Imports (1987)		
External Public Debt as % of GNP... (1986)	68.7%	
Service Payments on External Public Debt, (\$ Millions, US)..... (1986)	4	
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (.)		%

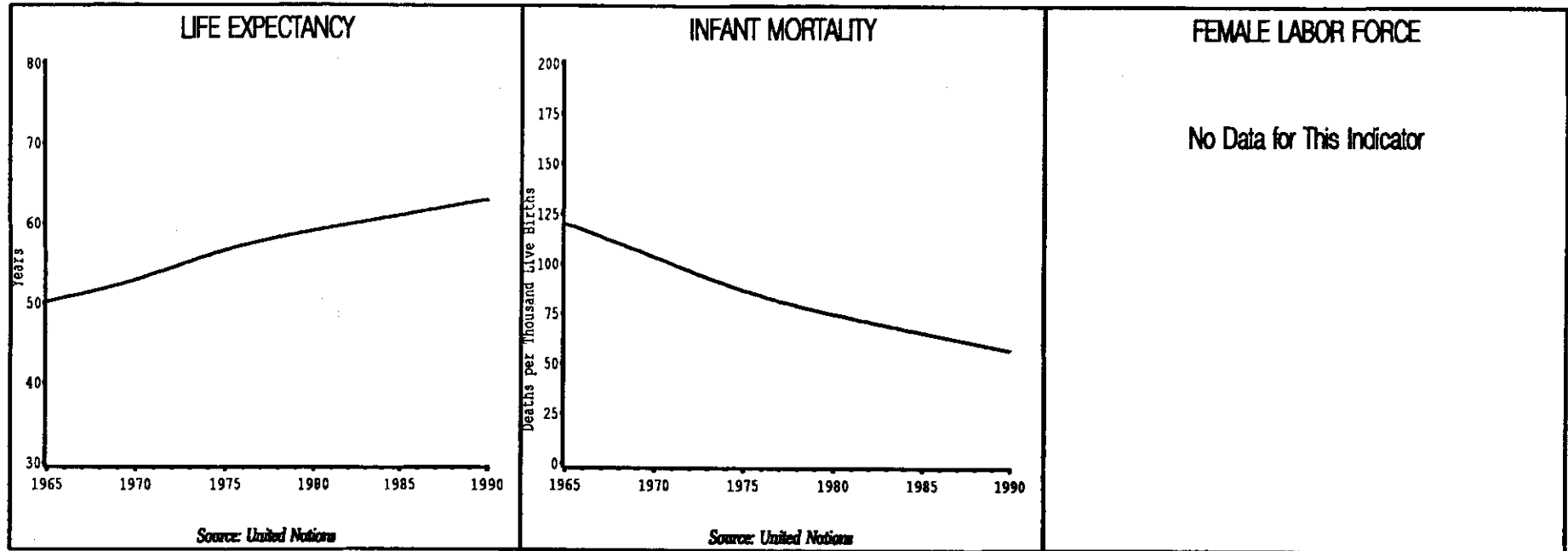
EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance (\$ Millions, US) (.) . (.) . (.)		
Total Imports (\$ Millions, US) (.) . (.) . (.)		
Of Which % From U.S. (1985)	2%	
Major Imports (1986) PETROLEUM PRODS; CORN; RICE		
Total Exports (\$ Millions, US) (.) . (85) 3 (86)		3
Of Which % to U.S. (1982)	15%	
Major Exports (1986) FISH; BANANAS; SALT		
Trading Partners: PORTUGAL; NETHERLANDS; FRANCE		

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP... (1987)	13%
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: CORN; BEANS-DRY; SUGARCANE	80% (1987)
Cash: BANANAS; COFFEE; RAW SUGAR	35% (1987)
Ag. Exports: (1987) BANANAS; .; .	
Ag. Imports: (1987) CORN; WHEAT; RICE	

CAPE VERDE -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988)	354
Population Growth Rate... (1970) 2.7% (1978) 1.1% (1988) 2.8%	
Population (1988) By Age Group:	
(0-14yrs) 46.3% (15-64yrs) 49.3% (65+ yrs) 4.4%	
Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... (.) . %	
Total Fertility Rate... (1970) 7.0 (1988) 6.7	

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. (.) . %	
% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level (.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %	
Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population (1985) 37%	
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (1980) 52%	

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1985) 110%	
Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)	
(1988) Total 60.7 Male 58.8 Female 62.3	
(1970) Total 51.5 Male 49.9 Female 53.2	
Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 68	
% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against	
Tuberculosis (BCG3) 99% (1986) Measles 59% (1986)	
Diphtheria (DPT) 54% (1986) Polio (3) 58% (1986)	
Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply (1983) 31%	

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:	
Primary (1980) Total 113.5 Male . Female .	
Secondary (.) Total . Male . Female .	
Post Secondary (.) Total . Male . Female .	
Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%	

CAPE VERDE

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	1,750 ^{a/}	2,500	3,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	1,750	2,500	3,000
P.L. 480	2,107	2,163	1,720
Title I	-	-	-
Title II ^{b/}	2,107	2,163	1,720
TOTALS	3,857	4,663	4,720

^{a/} Excludes \$750,000 of FY 1988 Bilateral Funding obligated through Regional Programs.

^{b/} See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency allocation.

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	2	2	2
Foreign National	1	1	1
TOTALS	3	3	3

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	10	2	12	9	4	13	7	2	9
Regional ^e	25	-	25	18	4	22	19	4	23
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	3	3
Regional ^e	1	-	1	3	2	5	4	3	7
TOTALS	36	2	38	30	12	42	30	12	42

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.
^bAcademic: degree seeking.
^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.
^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.
^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Cape Verde is made up of nine inhabited islands, located about 400 miles west of Senegal. The problems caused by its meager land and water resources are exacerbated by inadequate rainfall, inappropriate land use and resulting desertification. Cape Verde can neither produce enough food for its population nor generate sufficient foreign exchange to import food and other needed commodities. Creation of sustainable agricultural productivity and increasing Cape Verdean's income are the principal economic development challenges addressed by A.I.D.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s strategy has focused on the agricultural sector with the goal of maximizing productivity and revitalizing the agricultural resource base. The Watershed Development project (655-0013) has provided seasonal incomes to members of over half the families living in the project's 14 watersheds. More than 2.4 million trees have been planted and 240,000 cubic meters of earthworks for dikes and dams and 800,000 meters of rock walls have been constructed. The Food Crop Research project (655-0011) has been instrumental in developing a quality National Agricultural Research Institute (INIA); which has successfully field tested and made available hot season cabbage and lettuce varieties and higher yielding varieties of potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, cowpeas, beans and cassava. Biological control of common cabbage insects, water-saving irrigation regimes and new legume/forage mixtures have been introduced for hillside planting. A.I.D. is an important contributor to the development-related training of Cape Verdeans through its regional training programs. Under P.L. 480 Title II Section 206, the United States supplies cereals to help alleviate a chronic food deficit, with local currency generations being used in partial payment for workers in the Watershed Development project.

The Cape Verdean Government, which has followed a policy of fiscal responsibility while seeking to preserve its country's fragile ecology, realizes it must also more actively seek alternative means of generating income, particularly foreign exchange. It is trying to use Cape Verde's mild climate, maritime resources, strategic location, and worker potential to attract more international investment. Private sector development is an important part of this strategy. A.I.D. will assist Cape Verde by providing assistance on investment policy, undertaking feasibility and marketing studies, and developing financial packages to increase the export of products and services through the private sector.

FY 1990 PROGRAM

The requested \$3.0 million from the Development Fund for Africa will provide funding for the following projects: The new Watershed and Applied Research Development project, 655-0017 (\$1.3 million), will continue urgently needed soil and water conservation activities and promote small-holder production increases. It will continue the successful integration of P.L. 480 (\$1.72 million) and DFA resources to achieve more active participation of the people living in the watersheds, in soil and water conservation, flood control and reforestation, and will also introduce export and cash crops into small-holder production systems through research and extension. The Export Development Services project, 655-0014 (\$1.0 million), initiated in FY 1989, will provide technical and financial assistance to the Government to diversify its economic base by developing freeport facilities and small export-oriented industries. Assistance also will continue to family planning (\$.1 million) and human resource development (\$.5 million) through "buy-ins" to regional projects, to small project assistance in cooperation with the Peace Corps (\$40,000) and for program development and support (\$50,000)

A.I.D. Representative: Thomas C. Luche

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: CAPE VERDE

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHD	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
655-AFHI		FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVE											
	SS G	88	C	---	200	---	---	---	---	100	100	100	100
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	200	---	---	---	---	100	100	100	100
655-AGRD		AFRGRAD III											
	SS G	88	C	---	700	---	---	---	---	400	400	300	300
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	700	---	---	---	---	400	400	300	300
655-HRDA		HUMAN RESOURCE DEV											
	SS G	88	C	---	420	---	---	---	---	210	210	210	210
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	420	---	---	---	---	210	210	210	210
655-C011		FOOD CROP RESEARCH											
	SH G	82	87	4,688	4,688	4,688	2,386	---	---	---	1,300	---	964
		PROJECT TOTAL:		4,688	4,688	4,688	2,386	---	---	---	1,300	---	964
655-C013		WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT											
	SH G	84	89	5,611	5,611	5,611	2,834	---	1,052	---	1,600	---	114
	SS G	84	89	2,000	2,000	---	---	1,700	---	300	400	---	1,486
		PROJECT TOTAL:		7,611	7,611	5,611	2,834	1,700	1,052	300	2,000	---	1,600
655-C014		EXPORT DEVELOPMENT SERVICES											
	SS G	89	91	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	1,400	200	1,000	1,100
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	4,000	---	---	---	---	1,400	200	1,000	1,100
655-C015		PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT											
	SS G	88	C	---	150	---	---	50	---	50	70	50	70
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	150	---	---	50	---	50	70	50	70
655-C016		SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE AID/PC											
	SS G	88	C	---	80	---	---	---	---	40	30	40	40
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	80	---	---	---	---	40	30	40	40
655-C017		*WATERSHED AND APPLIED RESEARCH DEV.											
	SS G	90	94	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,300	200
		PROJECT TOTAL:		5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,300	200

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: CAPE VERDE

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHC PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	
COUNTRY TOTALS:				17,299	17,849	10,299	5,220	1,750	1,052	2,500	4,310	3,000	4,584
GRANTS:				17,299	17,849	10,299	5,220	1,750	1,052	2,500	4,310	3,000	4,584
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				10,299	10,299	10,299	5,220	---	1,052	---	2,900	---	
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:				7,000	7,550	---	---	1,750	---	2,500	1,410	3,000	
SADCC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

Title Watershed and Applied Research Development		Funding Source DFA 1,300	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
					FY 1990 1,300	Life of Project Funding 5,000	
Number 655-0017	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1990	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1994	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1995
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING							

Purpose: To conserve and improve Cape Verde's fragile natural resource base and diversify and increase agricultural production.

Project Description: This project will continue and build upon the successful natural resource conservation and improvement experiences of A.I.D.'s Watershed Development project and the technology development and food production activities of the Food Crop Research project. In consolidating the activities carried out under these two projects, A.I.D. will take into account the results of recent project evaluations which recommended coordination of ongoing field operations and research. The project will continue physical and biological soil, water and moisture conservation activities and conduct applied natural resource/conservation research and commodity-focused systems research specially oriented toward optimizing labor and income-generation and marketable food production potential in both rainfed and irrigable areas. It will continue and expand tree plantings throughout the watersheds, and at the same, time conduct research to determine optimal tree species variations (including citrus, fuelwood and forage production trees) and legumes/grass mixes - to both enhance soil and water conservation objectives and increase forage and food production and rural incomes. Soil and water/moisture relationships and conservation methodologies will be monitored, and research will be conducted to determine workable income-generating cropping systems that make best use of the increased production capabilities of the watersheds. Special research emphasis will be placed on studying revenue generating marketable produce, such as vegetables and fruit, which can be sold locally or exported. The project will continue to use monetized P.L. 480 food as payment for participating workers.

Sustainability: The methodology for successfully meshing technical assistance with local currency from food aid sales in watershed development has been tried and tested for several years. Under this project, increased emphasis will be placed on

local participation and management. Because of the involvement of the local population and the recognition of its benefits, the project should eventually become self-sustaining.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project directly addresses A.I.D.'s food production and natural resources strategy to conserve and better manage Cape Verde's natural resource base and increase food production through development of labor-intensive and sustainable land and water conservation practices and technology development research.

Host Country and Other Donors: Natural resource conservation and increased food production are priority goals of the government, which will provide counterpart personnel and facilities of the Cape Verdean Agricultural Research Institute. The Food and Agriculture Organization and West Germany are providing assistance in research, and several donors are implementing watershed projects on several islands.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be the 40,000 people who receive seasonal employment provided by the watershed activities. The 75,000 residents of the watersheds will benefit directly from the improvement of the local natural resource base and increased food production for consumption and sale. The country as a whole will benefit from the increased food production.

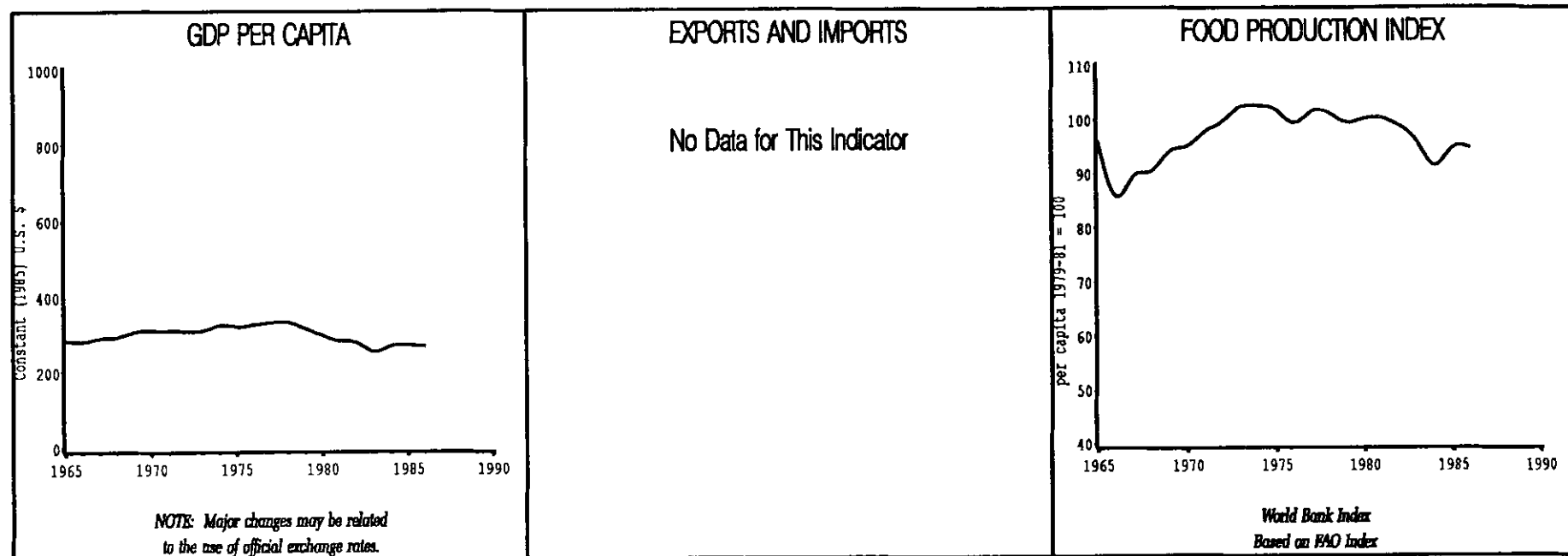
Major Outputs: Development and implementation of conservation practices and increased food production marketing.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life-of-Project (\$000)
- Technical Assistance	2,000
- Training	1,000
- Equipment and Commodities	1,500
- Other Costs	500
TOTAL	5,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-	Private voluntary and nongovernmental organizations
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	-	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	To be determined
Proposed Fiscal Year 1989	1,300	3,700	5,000	

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 40 Million (1961-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 2.7% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 1.44 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1986)	290	
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate. (1965-86)		-0.6%	
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...	(.)	. %	
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):			
(1981)	129	(1982)	122 (1983) 113
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):			
(1981)	-17	(1982)	2 (1983) -9

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to		
2.9 Months of Imports (1986)		
External Public Debt as % of GNP... (1986)	39.8%	
Service Payments on External Public Debt,		
(\$ Millions, US)..... (1986)	18	
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1986)	9.3%	

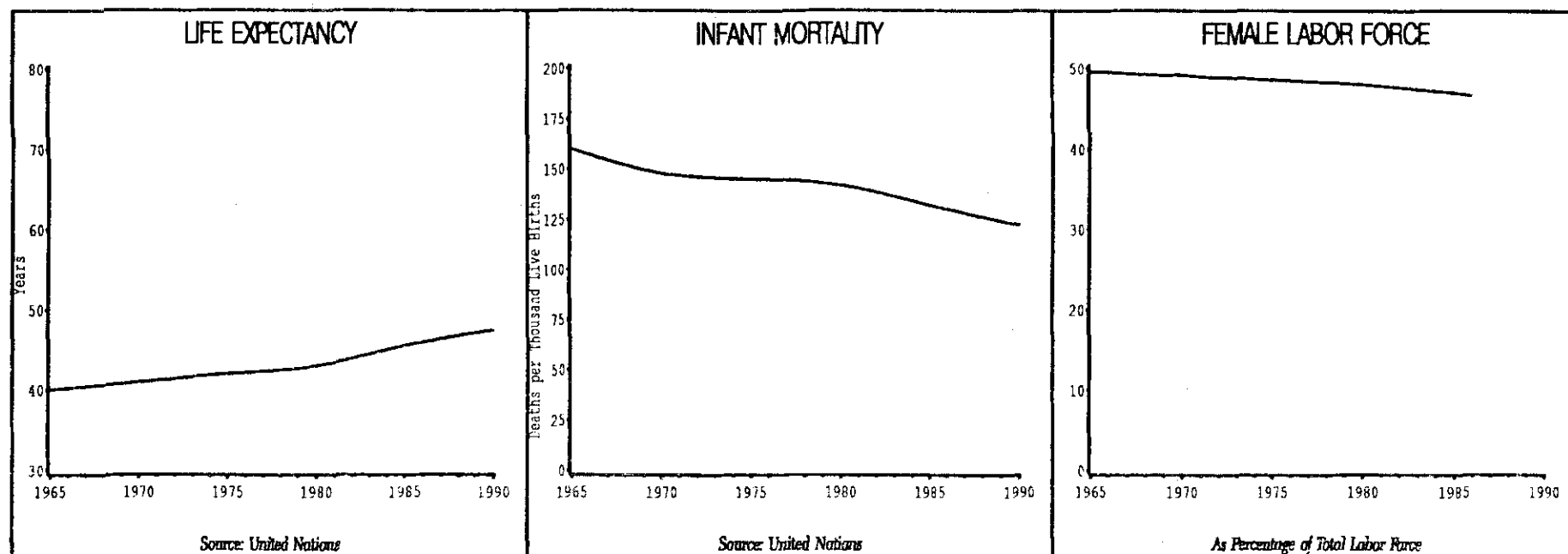
EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance (\$ Millions, US) (.)	-(.)	-(.)	
Total Imports (\$ Millions, US) (.)	-(.)	-(.)	3%
Of Which % From U.S. (1985)			
Major Imports (1986) TEXTILES; PETROLEUM PRODS; MACHINERY			
Total Exports (\$ Millions, US) (.)	-(.)	-(.)	0%
Of Which % to U.S. (1985)			
Major Exports (1986) DIAMONDS; COTTON; COFFEE			
Trading Partners: FRANCE; BELGIUM-LUXEMB; UNITED STATES			

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP... (1986)	39%
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: CASSAVA; MILLET; PEANUTS	16% (1987)
Cash: COTTON; COFFEE; .	5% (1987)
Ag. Exports: (1987) COFFEE; COTTON; .	
Ag. Imports: (1987) WHEAT; RICE; CORN	

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988) 2,736

Population Growth Rate... (1970) 2.3% (1978) 2.2% (1988) 2.5%

Population (1988) By Age Group:
 (0-14yrs) 41.9% (15-64yrs) 55.0% (65+ yrs) 3.1%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... () . %

Total Fertility Rate... (1970) 5.6 (1988) 5.6

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. () . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
 () Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
 (1985) 50%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (1981) 70%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1985) 91%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
 (1988) Total 45.7 Male 44.2 Female 47.1
 (1970) Total 38.0 Male 36.8 Female 39.1

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 146

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
 Tuberculosis (BCG3) 53% (1985) Measles 30% (1985)
 Diphtheria (DPT) 24% (1985) Polio (3) 24% (1985)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
 (1980) 16%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total	71.4	Male	93.9	Female	50.1
Secondary	(1982)	Total	16.1	Male	19.3	Female	7.5
Post Secondary	(1981)	Total	1.0	Male	1.8	Female	0.2

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 53% (1985) Female 29%

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund For Africa	1,400 ^{b/}	2,000	2,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	1,400	2,000	2,000
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II ^{a/}	819	-	-
TOTALS	2,219	2,000	2,000

^{a/} See Main Volume for Title II program break-out and emergency allocations.

^{b/} Excludes \$600,000 of FY 1988 Bilateral Funding obligated through Regional Programs.

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	-	-	-
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional ^e	13	4	17	11	2	13	8	2	10
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional ^e	-	2	2	-	2	2	1	2	3
TOTALS	13	6	19	11	4	15	9	4	13

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.

^bAcademic: degree seeking.

^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.

^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.

^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Between 1977 and 1982, the economy of the Central African Republic (CAR) experienced severe mismanagement, including excessive state intervention in almost all economic activities. This resulted in declining per capita income, deteriorating services and disintegrating roads which further reduced incentives for agricultural production.

Since 1982, the CAR Government has implemented stabilization and structural adjustment measures which have greatly reduced state intervention in agriculture, streamlined or eliminated parastatals, reduced subsidies and increased the purchase prices of cotton and coffee to farmers. Despite low world commodity prices, agricultural production has grown rapidly and consumer goods are now available in rural areas. The second World Bank structural adjustment credit promotes agriculture-led growth, opens the economy further to market forces, and continues public sector retrenchment while stimulating private sector initiative.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s strategy for the modest CAR program concentrates on improving marketing and distribution of agricultural production, especially food crops, in order to diversify and increase rural incomes.

The strategy builds on experience gained since assistance resumed in 1982. Two private voluntary organizations (PVOs), Volunteers in Technical Assistance and AFRICARE manage the Post Harvest Food Systems project (676-0016), which has already reached 90% to 95% of its objectives. Mass media extension programs for tested technologies have been prepared and testing of grain milling devices started in 1988. The Rural Enterprise Development project (676-0017), managed by AFRICARE, focuses on improving the marketing mechanism for food and farm products. In addition to market studies, training, and preparation of radio information programs on honey and beeswax markets, the project launched a major study of rural markets and started a blacksmithing enterprise program. Both projects pay particular attention to women producers and processors of foodcrops. The Agriculture Marketing and Distribution project (676-0021), planned for FY 1989, will be PVO managed. It will concentrate on marketing and processing, marketing information, and training of micro and small-scale entrepreneurs. The regional Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases project (698-0421) has been successful in helping the Ministry of Health carry out its immunization program. Major statistical studies will be published in the next few months. The project is now concentrating on institutionalizing its activities so that management can be turned over to the Central Africans.

FY 1990 PROGRAM

The requested \$2 million from the Development Fund for Africa will provide funding for the Agriculture Marketing and Distribution project. It will also finance the regional project for Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases and training under the Human Resources Development program.

Mission Director: Jay P. Johnson (Resident in Yaounde, Cameroon)

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: CENTRAL AFR REPUBLIC

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHC	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITLRES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITLRES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITLRES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITLRES
676-CCCD		CHILD SURVIVAL											
	SS G	88	C	---	550	---	---	---	---	400	400	150	150
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	550	---	---	---	---	400	400	150	150
676-HRDA		HUMAN RESOURCE DEV											
	SS G	88	C	---	500	---	---	---	---	250	250	250	250
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	500	---	---	---	---	250	250	250	250
676-G015		CAR - RURAL DEVELOPMENT											
	FN G	82	86	950	950	950	785	---	33	---	132	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		950	950	950	785	---	33	---	132	---	---
476-G016		PCST HARVEST FOOD SYSTEM (PVO)											
	FN G	84	88	3,700	3,700	3,700	2,174	---	1,076	---	450	---	---
	SS G	84	88	606	606	---	---	606	---	---	606	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		4,306	4,306	3,700	2,174	606	1,076	---	1,056	---	---
676-G017		RURAL ENTERPRISE DEV (PVO)											
	FN G	86	89	2,490	2,490	2,490	927	---	593	---	800	---	170
	SS G	86	89	1,010	1,010	---	---	794	---	266	800	---	260
		PROJECT TOTAL:		3,500	3,500	2,490	927	794	593	266	1,600	---	430
676-G021		AGR. MARKETING & DIST. (PVO)											
	SS G	89	93	---	6,500	---	---	---	---	1,084	200	1,600	600
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	6,500	---	---	---	---	1,084	200	1,600	600
		COUNTRY TOTALS:		8,756	16,306	7,140	3,886	1,400	1,702	2,000	3,638	2,000	1,430
		GRANTS:		8,756	16,306	7,140	3,886	1,400	1,702	2,000	3,638	2,000	1,430
		LCANS:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
		AGR. RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:		7,140	7,140	7,140	3,886	---	1,702	---	1,382	---	170
		POPULATION PLANNING:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		HEALTH:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		AIDS:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

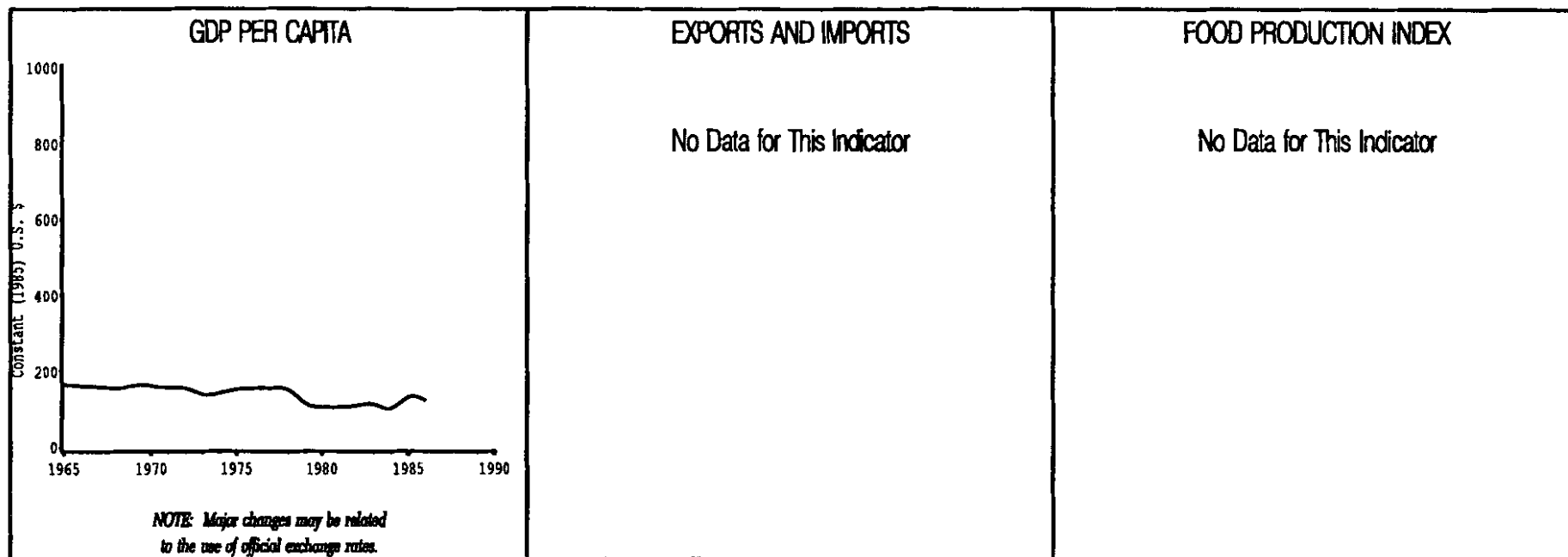
COUNTRY: CENTRAL AFR REPUBLIC

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- ALTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 * OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:				1,816	9,166	---	---	1,400	---	2,000	2,256	2,000	1,260
SADCC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CHAD -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 168 Million (1961-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 10.5% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 4.25 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(.)	.
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965- .)	. %	
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP... (1986)	8.8%	
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):		
(1984) 55 (1985) 56 (1986) 71		
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):		
(1984) -13 (1985) -9 (1986) -22		

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to 1.8 Months of Imports (1987)	
External Public Debt as % of GNP... (1986)	21.2%
Service Payments on External Public Debt, (\$ Millions, US)..... (1986)	3
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1985)	7.5%

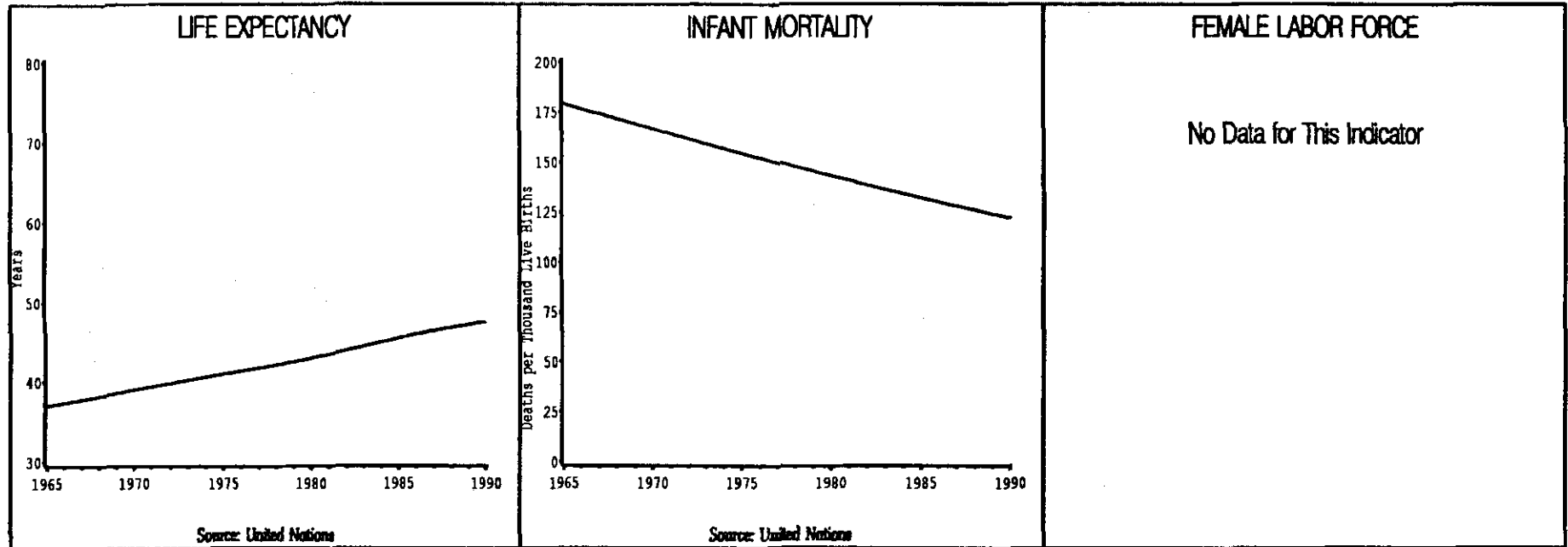
EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance(\$ Millions, US) (.)	.(.)	.(.)
Total Imports(\$ Millions, US) (.)	.(.)	.(.)
Of Which % From U.S.	(.)	.%
Major Imports(1986) CEMENT; PETROLEUM PRODS; FLOUR		
Total Exports(\$ Millions, US) (.)	.(.)	.(.)
Of Which % to U.S.	(.)	.%
Major Exports(1986) COTTON; MEAT; FISH		
Trading Partners: FRANCE; GERMANY, FEDER; CAMEROON		

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP... (.)	.%
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: MILLET; PEANUTS; CASSAVA	37% (1987)
Cash: COTTON; .; .	4% (1987)
Ag. Exports:(1987) COTTON; .; .	
Ag. Imports:(1987) WHEAT; RAW SUGAR; .	

CHAD -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988) 4,778

Population Growth Rate... (1970) 1.5% (1978) 1.7% (1988) 2.8%

Population (1988) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 43.8% (15-64yrs) 54.4% (65+ yrs) 1.8%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... (.) . %

Total Fertility Rate... (1970) 5.3 (1988) 5.3

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. (.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1978) Total . % Urban 30.0% Rural 56.0%

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(1985) 36%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (1980) 83%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1985) 73%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1988) Total 38.6 Male 37.6 Female 39.3
(1970) Total 32.3 Male 29.6 Female 34.9

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 141

% of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis (BCG3) 40% (1987) Measles 33% (1987)
Diphtheria (DPT) 10% (1986) Polio(3) 12% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 31%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Level	Total	Male	Female
Primary	(.)	.	.
Secondary	(.)	.	.
Post Secondary	(.)	.	.

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 40% (1985) Female 11%

CHAD

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	5,403 ^{a/}	6,000	6,000
Economic Support Fund	10,000	10,000	10,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	10,000	10,000	10,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	15,403	16,000	16,000
P.L. 480	1,240	1,357	2,764
Title I	-	-	-
Title II ^{b/}	1,240	1,357	2,764
TOTALS	16,643	17,357	18,764

^{a/} Excludes \$600,000 of FY 1988 Bilateral Funding obligated through Regional Programs.

^{b/} See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency allocations.

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	10	11	11
Foreign National	0	0	0
TOTALS	10	11	11

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional ^e	8	3	11	5	4	9	10	10	20
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	36	2	38	10	50	60	10	70	80
Regional ^e	0	13	13	0	25	25	0	25	25
TOTALS	45	18	63	15	79	94	20	105	125

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.

^bAcademic: degree seeking.

^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.

^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.

^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

CHAD

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Chad ranks as one of the world's poorest countries with an estimated per capita gross national product of less than \$125. Its economic development has been restricted by its landlocked location, harsh Sahelian climatic conditions, lack of physical and social infrastructure, and persistent internal and international conflict. The principal economic growth problem is a set of agricultural marketing obstacles which hold rural incomes down. Health, population growth and public finance difficulties make the situation more severe. Nonetheless, Chad has considerable domestic and export market potential in both crops and livestock.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

The objective of the A.I.D. program in Chad is to promote sustained economic growth by supporting projects and programs to (a) stimulate productivity and income increases in the agricultural sector, (b) reduce maternal and child mortality and morbidity, and (c) provide budgetary support to the Government of Chad (GOC) to assure economic and political stability.

The A.I.D. agricultural sector goal is to stimulate production increases by assisting Chadians to develop and expand private sector markets. The strategy will be to provide assistance to develop marketing cooperatives, provide credit and training, assist private business development and support technology transfer to small farmers. In addition, the A.I.D. Mission will continue to provide technical assistance and equipment to the Ministry of Public Works to develop the capability to repair and maintain the Chadian road network that is crucial to the movement of agricultural inputs and outputs. P.L. 480 Title II Section 206 resources will be used to support the establishment of a food security stock.

In the health sector, A.I.D. will assist the Ministry of Public Health (MOH) to design and implement a comprehensive child survival program. The program will emphasize child spacing, control of diarrheal diseases, acquired immune deficiency syndrome prevention, and development of the management and implementation capability of the MOH.

Administrative and financial stability of the national government are essential prerequisites to implementing any development program in Chad. Until Chad's public finance system has recovered from the wartime economy, Economic Support Fund (ESF) budgetary resources will be required to cover part of civilian salaries and the operating costs of development programs.

FY 1990 PROGRAM

In FY 1990, the Support to Development Ministries V project (677-0064) will be financed with ESF at a planned level of \$8 million. ESF will also be used for the ongoing Strengthening Road Maintenance project (677-0050) at \$2 million. Under the Development Fund for Africa, \$2.8 million will be for the new agricultural marketing project, \$1 million each will be used to support the ongoing Development Initiatives project (677-0051) and the Child Survival/Health project (677-0063), and \$1.2 million is programmed for Project Development and Human Resources Development (698-0463.77). A multi-year P.L. 480 Title II Section 206 program is planned for Chad to complement the agriculture program by addressing problems of food availability.

A.I.D. Representative: Bernard Wilder

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: CHAD

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHD	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 87 EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 88 EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 89 EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 90 EXPEN- DITURES
677-CCCD		CHILD SURVIVAL											
	SS G	88	C	---	100	---	---	---	---	100	100	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	100	---	---	---	---	100	100	---	---
677-HRDA		HUMAN RESOURCE DEV											
	SS G	88	C	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	500	500	500	500
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	1,000	---	---	---	---	500	500	500	500
677-0041		RELIEF & REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES I											
	SH G	82	84	5,500	5,500	5,500	4,921	---	408	---	171	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		5,500	5,500	5,500	4,921	---	408	---	171	---	---
677-C050		STRENGTHENING ROAD MAINTENANCE											
	ES G	85	91	16,500	19,269	12,269	4,237	3,000	2,349	2,000	4,269	2,000	2,000
	SH G	85	91	5,000	5,000	5,000	1,736	---	1,298	---	1,966	---	---
	SS G	85	91	13,000	13,000	---	---	4,000	---	960	4,000	---	960
		PROJECT TOTAL:		34,500	37,269	17,269	5,973	7,000	3,647	2,960	10,235	2,000	2,960
677-C051		PVO DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES											
	SH G	85	91	11,725	11,725	11,725	400	---	4,418	---	3,500	---	3,500
	SS G	85	91	5,000	5,000	---	---	960	---	1,000	750	1,000	1,200
		PROJECT TOTAL:		16,725	16,725	11,725	400	960	4,418	1,000	4,250	1,000	4,700
677-C052		STRENGTHENING DEVELOPMENT MINISTRIES II											
	ES G	86	86	7,000	7,000	7,000	3,500	---	---	---	3,000	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		7,000	7,000	7,000	3,500	---	---	---	3,000	---	---
677-C055		STRENGTHENING DEVELOPMENT MINISTRIES III											
	ES G	88	88	7,000	7,000	---	---	7,000	3,500	---	3,500	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		7,000	7,000	---	---	7,000	3,500	---	3,500	---	---
677-C058		PEACE CORPS(SPA)											
	SS G	88	C	---	120	---	---	40	---	40	40	40	40
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	120	---	---	40	---	40	40	40	40
677-C060		PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT											
	SS G	88	C	---	1,800	---	---	400	91	700	410	700	700

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: CHAD

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * C	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHC PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,800	---	---	400	91	700	410	700	700
677-C061		STRENGTHENING DEV. MINISTRIES IV											
	ES G	89	89	---	8,000	---	---	---	8,000	8,000	---	---	
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	8,000	---	---	---	8,000	8,000	---	---	
677-C062		*AGRIC. MARKETING & TECH. TRANSFER											
	SS G	90	95	---	13,500	---	---	---	---	---	2,760	1,500	
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	13,500	---	---	---	---	---	2,760	1,500	
677-C063		*STRENGTHENING DEV. MINISTRIES V											
	ES G	90	90	---	8,000	---	---	---	---	---	8,000	8,000	
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	8,000	---	---	---	---	---	8,000	8,000	
677-C064		CHILD SURVIVAL PROJECT											
	SS G	89	94	---	6,500	---	---	---	2,700	1,500	1,000	1,500	
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	6,500	---	---	---	2,700	1,500	1,000	1,500	
677-C510		PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT											
	SS G	83	C	---	3	---	---	3	3	---	---	---	
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	3	---	---	3	3	---	---	---	
677-C934		ORAL REHYDRATION THERAPY											
	SH G	85	85	350	350	350	116	---	205	---	29	---	
PROJECT TOTAL:				350	350	350	116	---	205	---	29	---	
CCOUNTRY TOTALS:				71,075	112,867	41,844	14,910	15,403	12,272	16,000	31,735	16,000	19,900
GRANTS:				71,075	112,867	41,844	14,910	15,403	12,272	16,000	31,735	16,000	19,900
LCANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----

AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: CHAD

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE * G	L /	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHC	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87		-ACTUAL FY 88		-ESTIMATED FY 89		-PROPOSED FY 90	
						CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				22,575	22,575	22,575	7,173	---	6,329	---	5,666	---	3,500
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:				18,000	41,023	---	---	5,403	94	6,000	7,300	6,000	6,400
SADCC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				30,500	49,269	19,269	7,737	10,000	5,849	10,000	18,769	10,000	10,000
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PROGRAM: CHAD

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Agricultural Marketing and Technology Transfer		Funding Source DFA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
					FY 1990 2,760	Life of Project Funding 13,000	
Number 677-0062	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING					FY1990	FY 1995	FY 1997

Purpose: To stimulate agricultural production in Chad by removing market constraints and transferring appropriate technology to farmers to meet market demands.

Project Description: Increased agricultural production cannot be sustained with traditional subsistence agricultural techniques and existing market structures. Reliable markets and access to markets are essential elements that producers require before investing cash, labor and other resources for the purpose of increasing farm output. Once markets are fully functioning, transfer of appropriate technology will be required to enable the farmers to meet new domestic and export food demands.

Illustrative project interventions for addressing the marketing problem include: assistance to small-scale private-sector entrepreneurs interested in investing in food storage and handling facilities, transportation services, or other aspects of food marketing. Technology transfer will be promoted to farmers for crops with strong market potential. Interventions such as improved seed, water lifting devices, animal traction, and other agronomic and irrigation techniques, will be extended where appropriate.

Sustainability: Once farmers are able to market their crop to meet the domestic and export demand, the resources generated will support the inputs needed to keep the system viable.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: Agriculture has been identified as the priority area for U. S. support.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Chad realizes the importance of technology transfer and viable markets, but has inadequate resources to stimulate improvement. The World Bank has a large livestock project that includes interventions in both production and marketing. Several donors support irrigation activities; however, A.I.D. is the only donor supporting food marketing activities.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be small-scale entrepreneurs who receive assistance to facilitate investment in agricultural marketing and farmers who adopt the new technologies. Indirectly, the entire population will benefit from increased food availability.

Major Outputs:

- A functioning food market operated essentially by small scale entrepreneurs;
- New technologies adopted and used by small-scale farmers.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	Life of Project (\$000)
Technical Assistance and Studies	4,700
Materials, Equipment, Credit Fund	6,000
Rent, Supplies and Management	1,500
Logistical Support and Supplies	800
Total	13,000

	U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-	To be determined
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	-	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	2,760	10,240	13,000	

PROGRAM: CHAD

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Strengthening Development Ministries V		Funding Source ESF	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Number 677-0063		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	FY 1990	8,000	Life of Project Funding 8,000
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW				Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
					FY 1990	FY 1990	FY 1991

Purpose: To assist the Government of Chad (GOC) to maintain financial, political and social stability during a difficult period of national reconstruction and economic adjustment.

Project Description: The world market price of cotton, Chad's principal source of foreign exchange and tax revenues, collapsed in 1985 and is expected to remain low until the mid-1990s. Since 1985, the already austere GOC budget has been frozen, revenues have dropped and expenditures have increased, resulting in projected deficits of more than \$34 million in 1988 and 1989. These problems are compounded by the continuing border dispute with Libya.

The GOC is taking necessary corrective action. For the short term, the GOC is implementing an International Monetary Fund (IMF) adjustment program to reduce the financial deficits through the development of new sources of tax revenue and strict ceilings on public expenditures. Specific measures include sale of land and other GOC assets, a freeze on the level of civil service employment, and reform of budget and treasury operations. In the longer term, the GOC has embarked on a program with the assistance of the World Bank and other donors to restore the cotton sector to profitability as well as diversify into other activities, i.e., livestock. To help the GOC make the necessary adjustments while maintaining essential services, A.I.D. will provide \$8 million in budgetary support to pay salaries and other related expenses of civilian ministries. These funds will be released in two tranches in coordination with French budgetary assistance. This will partially compensate for the lost revenues from the cotton sector.

Sustainability: The GOC should in several years be in a position to maintain the level of government services now made possible in part with U. S. budgetary assistance. By the

mid-1990s cotton export earnings are expected to reach or surpass levels generated prior to the 1985 collapse; an increase in export earnings is also expected from the marketing of vegetables, and lastly a reduction in oil imports made possible by the construction and operation of a mini-refinery in Chad will result in foreign exchange savings. The GOC should be able to pay salaries and general operating expenses of the government.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The United States Government's objective in Chad is to promote economic and political stability. Implicit in this is the maintenance of effective civil administration and continued provision of public services which supports a stable development environment. Budgetary support for the operation of civilian ministries will contribute to this objective.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOC is attempting to expand its tax base, limit expenditures, and improve its financial management. France is expected to provide \$22 million in budget support, and will also provide technical assistance to improve the efficiency of the Ministry of Finance. In November 1987, the IMF and the GOC signed a three-year \$25.2 million Structural Adjustment Facility for balance-of-payments assistance in 1988-1989, and the World Bank has approved \$28 million from the Special Fund for Africa.

Beneficiaries: Chad's citizens who will be recipients of government services.

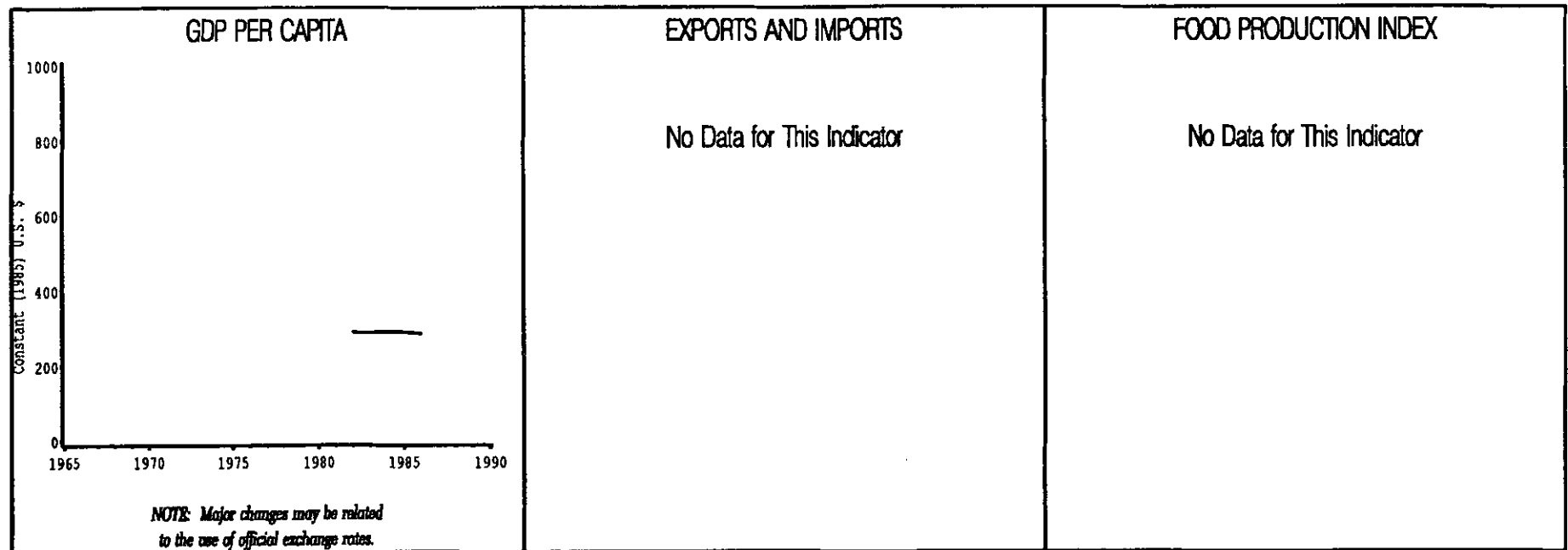
Major Outputs:
Payment of civilian salaries

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project (\$000)
Budgetary Support	8,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-	None
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	-	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	8,000	-	8,000	

COMOROS -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 7 Million (1980-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 2.5% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 2.50 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1985)	240
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate (1965-86)		0.6%
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...	(.)	. %
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):	(.) (.) (.)	.
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):	(.) (.) (.)	.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to 5.2 Months of Imports (1986)	
External Public Debt as % of GNP... (1986)	96.4%
Service Payments on External Public Debt, (\$ Millions, US)..... (1986)	2
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1986)	6.3%

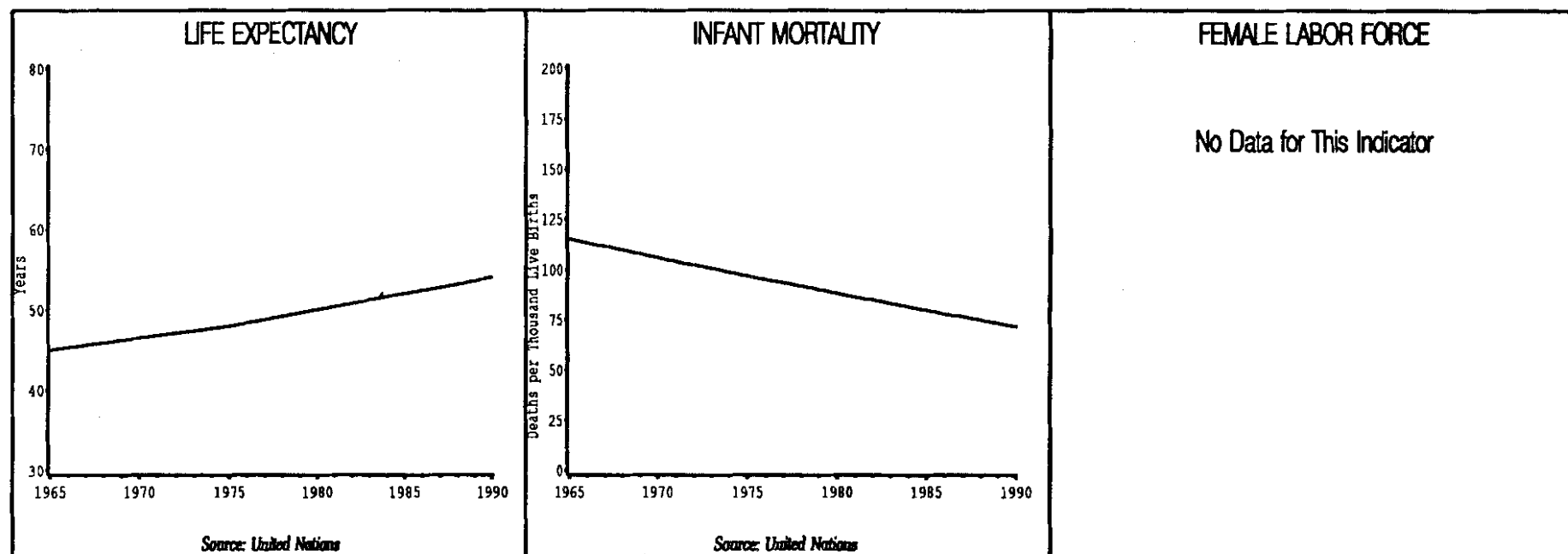
EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance (\$ Millions, US) (.)	.(.)	.(.)	.
Total Imports (\$ Millions, US) (.)	.(.)	.(.)	.
Of Which % From U.S.	(.)	.%	.
Major Imports (1986) RICE & FOOD; CEMENT; FUELS			
Total Exports (\$ Millions, US) (.)	.(.)	.(.)	.
Of Which % to U.S. (1978)		20%	.
Major Exports (1986) PERFUME OILS; VANILLA; COPRA			
Trading Partners: FRANCE; UNITED STATES; GERMANY, FEDER			

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP... (.)	.%
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: COCONUTS; CASSAVA; BANANAS	56% (1987)
Cash: COCONUTS; VANILLA; CLOVES	40% (1987)
Ag. Exports: (1987) PERFUME ESSENCE; VANILLA; CLOVES	
Ag. Imports: (1987) RICE; WHEAT; RAW SUGAR	

COMOROS -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988)	429
Population Growth Rate... (1970) 2.8% (1978) 3.0% (1988) 3.4%	
Population (1988) By Age Group:	
(0-14yrs) 47.7% (15-64yrs) 49.0% (65+ yrs) 3.3%	
Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... (.) . %	
Total Fertility Rate... (1970) 6.7 (1988) 7.0	

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. (.) . %	
% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level (.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %	
Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population (1985) 46%	
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (1980) 83%	

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1985) 88%	
Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)	
(1988) Total 55.1 Male 53.3 Female 57.1	
(1970) Total 47.9 Male 46.6 Female 49.2	
Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 94	
% of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against	
Tuberculosis (BCG3) 56% (1984) Measles 18% (1985)	
Diphtheria (DPT) 71% (1986) Polio (3) 32% (1984)	
Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply (1982) 58%	

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:	
Primary (1980) Total 107.3 Male 124.5 Female 89.8	
Secondary (1980) Total 30.9 Male 40.4 Female 21.2	
Post Secondary (.) Total . Male . Female .	
Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%	

COMOROS

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	700	700	700
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	700	700	700
P.L. 480	455	133	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II <u>a/</u>	455	133	-
TOTALS	1,155	833	700

a/ See main volume for Title II program breakout and emergency allocations.

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	-	-	-
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional ^e	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	-	-	-	30	30	-	30	30
Regional ^e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	1	1	-	30	30	-	30	30

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.
^bAcademic: degree seeking.
^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.
^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.
^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

COMOROS

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

With a population of 429,000, the Comoros is one of the world's most densely populated countries (450-500 people per square kilometer), and the population continues to grow at an annual rate of 3.6%. The economy is overwhelmingly agricultural: exports consist of vanilla, copra, cloves and ylang-ylang (an oil used in perfumes). Food crops consist of cassava, bananas, sweet potatoes and rice. These do not provide enough resources to sustain appreciable economic growth. Per capita income is only \$240.

The country's development options are limited. Production of maize as a substitute for imported rice is being encouraged, but increases in output will be slow. Commercial fishing is constrained by the lack of port facilities, and agricultural production is hampered by the soil erosion caused by severe deforestation on steep slopes. Although self-sufficiency is formally the government's target, food accounts for about 30% of imports. Export alternatives are very limited, and industry is practically non-existent. Transport infrastructure is inadequate. Health care, while free, is limited by a lack of facilities and trained personnel and family planning activities are scarce.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s objective is to increase Comoros agricultural production. This strategy is implemented through a series of grants to CARE for technical assistance. The first grant, begun in 1984 with total A.I.D. funding of \$3.5 million, will end in FY 1989. A.I.D. intends to execute a second five-year grant to CARE at the same funding level beginning in FY 1989. Primary emphasis will continue to be given to training farmers on the island of Anjouan to protect the soil fertility and stem erosion in order to increase yields. Most Comorian farmers are women and CARE seeks to use female extension agents. Vehicle mechanics' training activities on Grande Comore were funded under the first grant; the garage facility will be divested to the private sector in FY 1990.

FY 1990 PROGRAM

A.I.D. requests \$700,000 from the Development Fund for Africa to fund year two of the follow-on CARE grant.

Director, Regional Economic Development Services Office, East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA): Satish P. Shah (Resident in Nairobi)

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

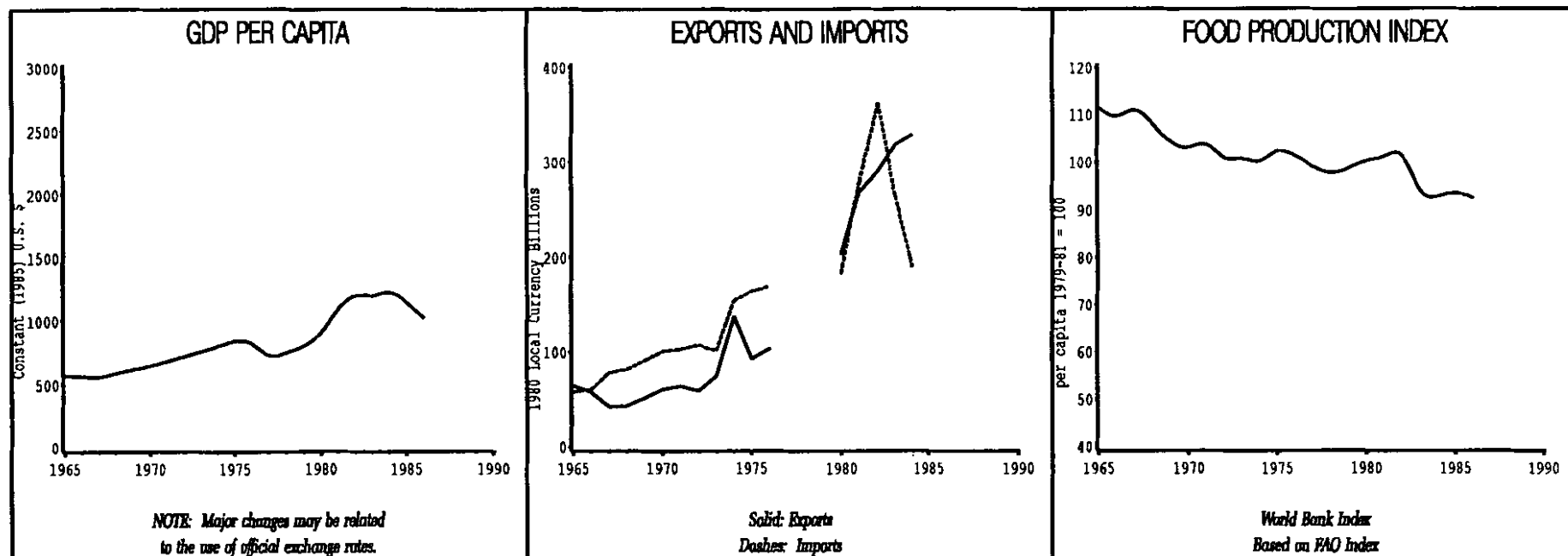
COUNTRY: COMCROS

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHC PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- CITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
602-C001		CARE (PVO)										
	FM G	84	89	2,530	2,530	2,530	2,030	---	500	---	279	---
	SS G	84	89	970	970	---	---	700	270	770	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		3,500	3,500	2,530	2,030	700	700	270	1,049	---
602-C002		CARE CPG II										
	SS G	89	94	---	3,500	---	---	---	430	200	700	900
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	3,500	---	---	---	430	200	700	900
		COUNTRY TOTALS:		3,500	7,000	2,530	2,030	700	700	700	1,249	900
		GRANTS:		3,500	7,000	2,530	2,030	700	700	700	1,249	900
		LCANS:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----												
		AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:		2,530	2,530	2,530	2,030	---	500	---	279	---
		POPULATION PLANNING:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		HEALTH:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		AIDS:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:		970	4,470	---	---	700	200	700	970	900
		SADCC:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		OTHER:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CONGO -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 24 Million (1961-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 1.1% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 0.55 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1986)	1,000
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate (1965-86)		3.6%
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP... (.)		. %
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):		
(1981)	751	(1982) 1,105 (1983) 858
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):		
(1981)	48	(1982) -298 (1983) -59

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to 0.2 Months of Imports (1986)	
External Public Debt as % of GNP... (1986)	144%
Service Payments on External Public Debt, (\$ Millions, US)..... (1986)	311
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1986)	43.5%

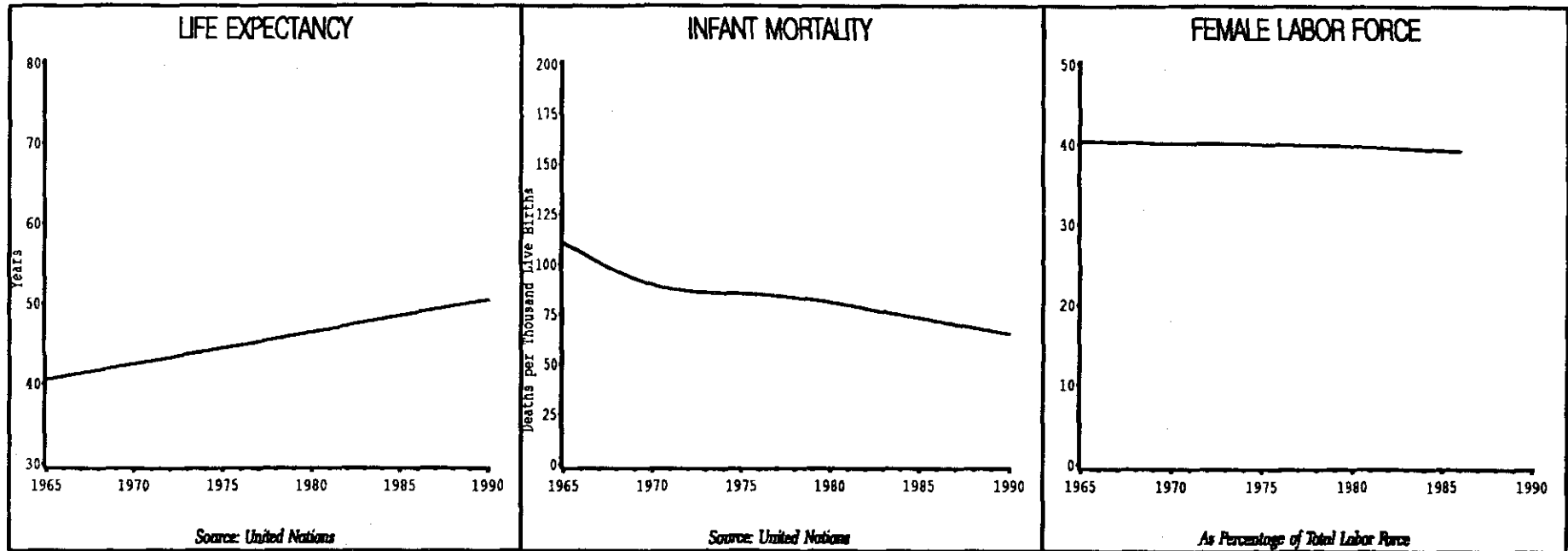
EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance (\$ Millions, US) (1982)	-288 (83)	204 (84)	510
Total Imports (\$ Millions, US) (1982)	1,455 (83)	988 (84)	696
Of Which % From U.S. (1985)			7%
Major Imports (1986)	MACHINERY; TRANSPORT EQUIP; MNFD CONSUM GDS		
Total Exports (\$ Millions, US) (1982)	1,167 (83)	1,192 (84)	1,206
Of Which % to U.S. (1985)			61%
Major Exports (1986)	OIL; LUMBER; TOBACCO		
Trading Partners:	UNITED STATES; FRANCE; ITALY		

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP... (1985)	8%
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: CASSAVA; PLANTAINS; BANANAS	16% (1987)
Cash: COFFEE; PEANUTS; PALM OIL	16% (1987)
Ag. Exports: (1987)	COFFEE; COCOA BEANS; .
Ag. Imports: (1987)	WHEAT; MEATS; DAIRY PRODUCTS

CONGO -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988) 2,154

Population Growth Rate... (1970) 2.6% (1978) 3.5% (1988) 3.4%

Population (1988) By Age Group:
 (0-14yrs) 46.4% (15-64yrs) 51.0% (65+ yrs) 2.6%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... (.) . %

Total Fertility Rate... (1970) 6.8 (1988) 6.9

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. (.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
 (.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
 (1985) 41%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (1980) 62%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1985) 113%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
 (1988) Total 55.5 Male 53.2 Female 57.9
 (1970) Total 47.2 Male 45.8 Female 48.7

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 111

% of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
 Tuberculosis (BCG3) 80% (1985) Measles 52% (1985)
 Diphtheria (DPT) 71% (1986) Polio(3) 59% (1985)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
 (1985) 50%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
 Primary (1982) Total 144.4 Male . Female .
 Secondary (1981) Total 81.3 Male 96.8 Female 68.8
 Post Secondary (1980) Total 4.3 Male 7.5 Female 1.3

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 71% (1985) Female 55%

CONGO

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	500	500	500
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other ^a	-	-	-
TOTALS	500	500	500
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II <u>a/</u>	136	174	-
TOTALS	636	674	500

a/ See main volume for Title II program break-out and emergency allocations.

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	-	-	-
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	-	-	16	2	18	16	3	19
Regional ^e	4	5	9	10	-	10	9	-	9
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	11	11
Regional ^e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	4	5	9	26	12	38	25	14	39

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY. ^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.

^bAcademic: degree seeking. ^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.

^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

The People's Republic of the Congo has initiated basic economic reforms as it seeks recovery from the financial and economic setbacks caused by a sharp drop in petroleum revenues beginning in 1986. A general state of budgetary austerity continues in effect.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

While the Congo's first Five-Year Plan (1982-86) emphasized investment for infrastructural improvements, the Government has declared that its interim adjustment program and subsequent five-year plan will focus on commercially productive investments. A.I.D.'s strategy and primary bilateral intervention in the Congo is designed, accordingly, to promote better resource allocation and utilization through the training of managers at middle and higher levels in both the public and private sectors of the economy. Sixteen long-term participants are starting U.S. masters degree programs in 1989.

A.I.D. will maintain one bilateral project, Human Resources Development Assistance (HRDA - 679-0007), in the Congo. The project addresses the serious development obstacle presented by the lack of trained personnel, but will also attempt to influence macro-economic policy by orienting participants to the potential of an economy increasingly responsive to market forces and private sector initiatives. The project thus responds to the A.I.D. objectives of increasing effectiveness of the private sector and moving toward market-oriented pricing and allocation policies. The Congo's recent openings towards the West -- e.g., opening negotiations for an International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/International Monetary Fund structural adjustment program and privatizing a number of parastatals -- underscore the benefits of the project approach.

Implementation of the HRDA project will augment the amount of A.I.D.-financed training in the Congo, complementing short-term training provided through the regional Africa Manpower Development project (698-0433), and advanced degree training in the United States supported through the regional African Graduate Fellowship (AFGRAD) program (698-0455). Of the eight AFGRAD participants with degrees to date, three have returned to responsible positions in the Ministry of Agriculture, four have resumed teaching positions at the National University and the National Center for Management, and another is economic advisor in the Office of the Presidency. A.I.D. also will pledge \$250,000 from central funds to combat the spread of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). A Section 416 Sugar Quota Compensation Agreement also has been concluded which will provide local currency in support of A.I.D. and other development efforts.

FY 1990 PROGRAM

FY 1990 funding of \$500,000 is requested from the Development Fund for Africa account to finance the ongoing Human Resources Development Assistance project (679-0007). The requested funds will pay for in-country training, advanced degree training in the United States and third countries, and costs of an A.I.D. contract liaison officer resident in Brazzaville who will exercise oversight over the training activity.

Mission Director: Dennis M. Chandler (resident in Zaire)

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

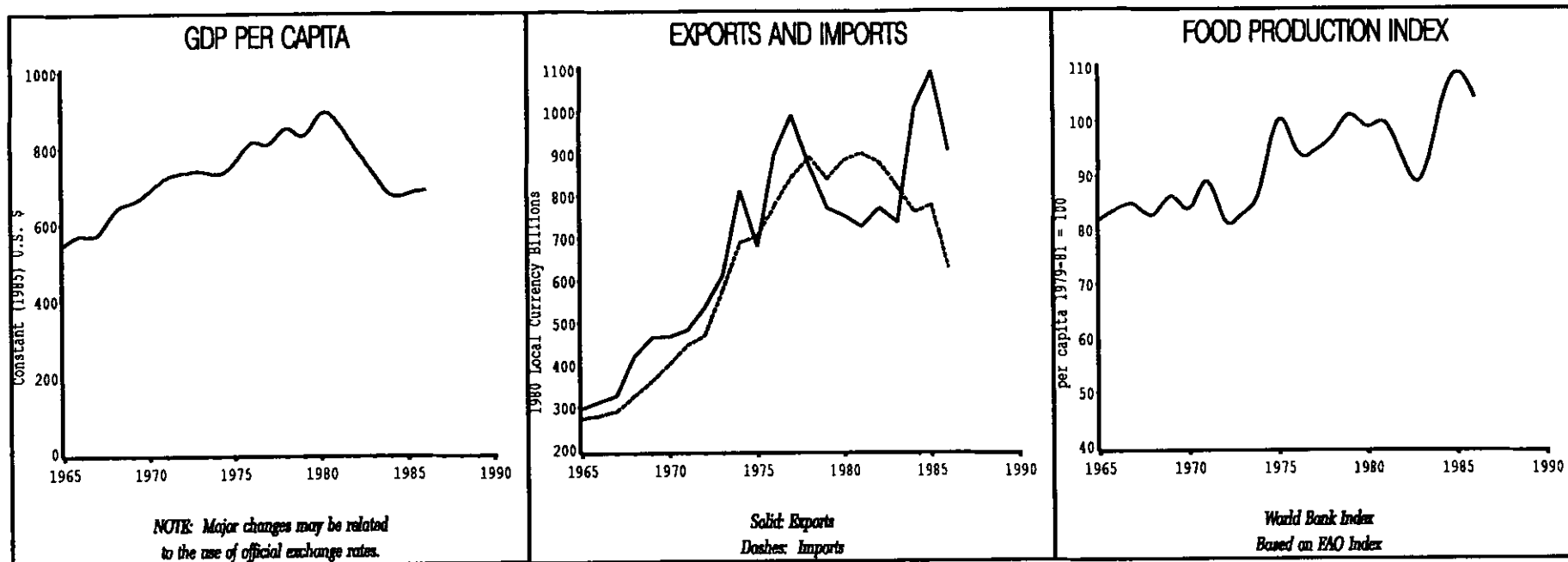
COUNTRY: CONGO

CP 90

PROJECT NO.	L /	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
679-C002	SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURAL DEV II (PVO)	FN G	83	87	3,000	3,000	---	626	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				3,000	3,000	---	626	---	---	---	---
679-C007	HUMAN RESOURCCE DEV	EM G	87	91	312	312	---	30	---	282	---	---
		SS G	87	91	1,688	1,688	---	---	500	150	500	500
	PROJECT TOTAL:				2,000	2,000	312	---	500	432	500	500
	COUNTRY TOTALS:				5,000	5,000	3,312	2,374	500	656	500	500
	GRANTS:				5,000	5,000	3,312	2,374	500	656	500	500
	LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----												
	AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				3,000	3,000	3,000	2,374	---	626	---	---
	PCPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	CHILD SURVIVAL FUNC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	ECUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				312	312	312	---	---	282	---	---
	SELECTED DEVELCP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:				1,688	1,688	---	---	500	150	500	500
	SADCC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	OTHR:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

COTE D'IVOIRE -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 53 Million (1961-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 0.5% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 0.09 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1986)	740
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.	(1965-86)	1.2%
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...	(1987)	37.0%
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):		
(1979)	2,987	(1980) 3,553 (1984) 2,074
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):		
(1979)	-791	(1980) -1,104 (1984) -206

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to 0.1 Months of Imports (1987)	
External Public Debt as % of GNP...	(1986) 73.4%
Service Payments on External Public Debt, (\$ Millions, US)	(1986) 785
As % of Total Export Earnings.....	(1986) 21.2%

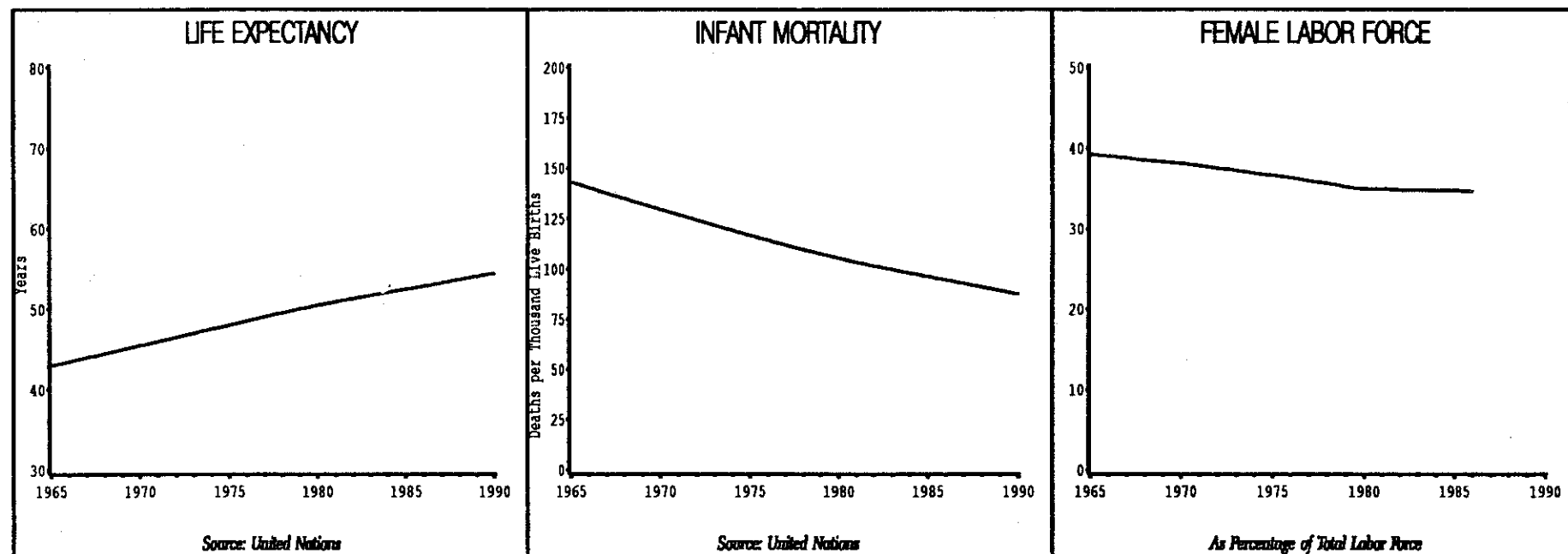
EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance (\$ Millions, US) (1984)	730 (85)	922 (86)	1,124
Total Imports (\$ Millions, US) (1984)	2,246 (85)	2,278 (86)	2,541
Of Which % From U.S.	(1985)	7%	
Major Imports (1987)	CAPITAL GOODS; PETROLEUM PRODS; CEREALS		
Total Exports (\$ Millions, US) (1984)	2,976 (85)	3,201 (86)	3,665
Of Which % to U.S.	(1985)	12%	
Major Exports (1987)	COFFEE; COCOA BEANS; WOOD		
Trading Partners:	FRANCE; NETHERLANDS; UNITED STATES		

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP... (1986)	28%
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: YAMS; CORN; RICE	35% (1987)
Cash: COCOA BEANS; COFFEE; .	54% (1987)
Ag. Exports: (1987) COCOA BEANS; COFFEE; .	
Ag. Imports: (1987) RICE; WHEAT; DAIRY PRODUCTS	

COTE D'IVOIRE -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988) 11,185

Population Growth Rate... (1970) 4.9% (1978) 4.0% (1988) 3.8%

Population (1988) By Age Group:
 (0-14yrs) 46.3% (15-64yrs) 51.8% (65+ yrs) 2.0%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... () . %

Total Fertility Rate... (1970) . (1988) 6.7

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. (1986) 2.4%

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
 () Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
 (1985) 41%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (1980) 65%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1985) 100%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
 (1988) Total 52.9 Male 51.2 Female 55.0
 (1970) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 104

% of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
 Tuberculosis (BCG3) .% (.) Measles .% (.)
 Diphtheria (DPT) 30% (1986) Polio (3) .% (.)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
 (1980) 20%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
 Primary (1979) Total 74.0 Male 90.0 Female 58.0
 Secondary (1979) Total 21.7 Male 33.5 Female 9.7
 Post Secondary (1980) Total 2.3 Male 2.7 Female 0.6

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 53% (1985) Female 31%

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Funds for Africa	-	500	500
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	500	500
P.L. 480	-	225	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II <u>2/</u>	-	225	-
TOTALS	<u>1/</u>	725	500

1/ Excludes \$500,000 of FY 1988 bilateral funding obligated through regional programs.

2/ See main volume for title II program break-out and emergency allocations.

PERSONNEL DATA -- MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	43	42	42
Foreign National	23	23	23
TOTALS	66	65	65

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	15	15	-	15	15	-	15	15
Regional ^e	5	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	5
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	22	22	-	22	22	-	22	22
Regional ^e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	5	37	42	5	37	42	5	37	42

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.

^bAcademic: degree seeking.

^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.

^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.

^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

COTE D'IVOIRE

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

The Côte d'Ivoire has been considered traditionally as one of Africa's economic success stories. Recently, sharp declines in world market prices of its principal exports, cocoa and coffee, have resulted in very large financial gaps in both the consolidated public sector account (estimated gap: 13 % of gross domestic product in 1988) and in the external account (estimated gap: 49 % of anticipated export receipts in 1988). Growth has decelerated sharply, from an annual average of 6.8% in 1965-86 to 0.3% in 1980-86. The Cote d'Ivoire economy has suffered from dependence on a limited number of agricultural exports and strong population pressures resulting from high fertility and migration from neighboring countries.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

Since 1985, A.I.D. has been carrying out a small assistance program, funded through regional and centrally funded projects, in the areas of training, family planning and child survival. Under the Human Resources Development Assistance (HRDA) project, A.I.D. is providing \$260,000 in FY 1989 to finance training in agricultural disciplines and in family planning. The HRDA project stresses in-country management training, especially for women and entrepreneurs.

In FY 1989, \$240,000 will fund family planning activities under the regional Family Health Initiatives II Project (698-0462.81). This project finances information, education and communication activities aimed at various levels and groups in the community in order to generate sustained support and demand for family planning services. The project will also continue and complete previous A.I.D. assistance for the National Population Census.

Under a Housing Guaranty Program started in 1980, A.I.D. continues to assist Côte d'Ivoire to develop its secondary cities.

FY 1990 PROGRAM

For FY 1990, A.I.D. is requesting \$250,000 for training under the regional Human Resources Development Assistance project and \$250,000 for family planning activities under the regional Family Health Initiatives project.

Mission Director: Arthur M. Fell (Director of REDSO/WCA).

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REGION: FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: COTE D'IVOIRE

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES
681-AFHI												
FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES												
	SS G	88	C	---	480	---	---	---	240	240	240	240
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	480	---	---	---	240	240	240	240
681-FRDA												
HUMAN RESOURCE DEV												
	SS G	88	C	---	520	---	---	---	260	260	260	260
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	520	---	---	---	260	260	260	260
COUNTRY TOTALS:				---	1,000	---	---	---	500	500	500	500
GRANTS:				---	1,000	---	---	---	500	500	500	500
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----												
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:				---	1,000	---	---	---	500	500	500	500
SADCC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DJIBOUTI -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 32 Million (1978-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 3.8% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 13.48 (1983-86)

GDP PER CAPITA	EXPORTS AND IMPORTS	FOOD PRODUCTION INDEX
No Data for This Indicator	No Data for This Indicator	No Data for This Indicator

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1982)	480	
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-)	. %	
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...	(.)	. %	
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):			
(. .)	(1979)	115	(1980) 154
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):			
(. .)	(1979)	11	(1980) 23

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to			
. Months of Imports (.)			
External Public Debt as % of GNP...(.)		. %	
Service Payments on External Public Debt,			
(\$ Millions, US).....	(1986)	7	
As % of Total Export Earnings.....	(.)	. %	

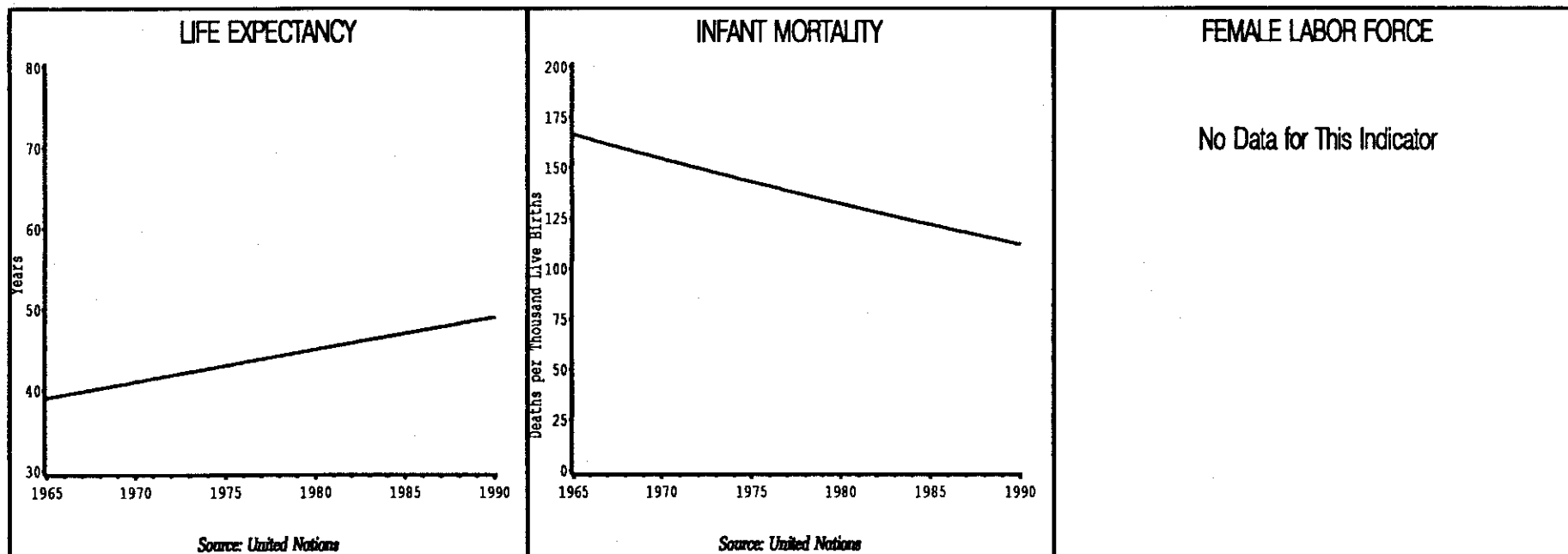
EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance(\$ Millions, US) (.)	(.)	(.)	. %
Total Imports(\$ Millions, US) (.)	(.)	(.)	. %
Of Which % From U.S.	(.)		. %
Major Imports(1986)FOODS;MACHINERY;TRANSPORT EQUIP			
Total Exports(\$ Millions, US) (.)	(.)	(.)	. %
Of Which % to U.S.	(.)		. %
Major Exports(1986)HIDES & SKINS;TRANS.OF COFFEE;REEXPORTS			
Trading Partners: FRANCE; ETHIOPIA; JAPAN			

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(.)	. %
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: VEGETABLES; FRUIT; GRAINS	99% (1987)
Cash: COFFEE; FRUIT; .	0% (1987)
Ag. Exports:(1987)HIDES AND SKINS; COFFEE; .	
Ag. Imports:(1987) GRAINS; DAIRY PRODUCTS; RAW SUGAR	

DJIBOUTI -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988)	320
Population Growth Rate... (1970) 7.1% (1978) 8.1% (1988) 2.5%	
Population (1988) By Age Group:	
(0-14yrs) 42.5% (15-64yrs) 55.6% (65+ yrs) 1.9%	
Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... (.) . %	
Total Fertility Rate... (1970) 6.4 (1988) 6.4	

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. (.) . %	
% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level	
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %	
Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population	
(.) . %	
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (.) . %	

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (.) . %	
Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)	
(1988) Total 46.4 Male 45.0 Female 48.1	
(1970) Total 41.2 Male 40.8 Female 41.8	
Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 124	
% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against	
Tuberculosis (BCG3) 42% (1987) Measles 61% (1987)	
Diphtheria (DPT) 60% (1987) Polio (3) 60% (1987)	
Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply	
(1985) 45%	

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:	
Primary (1982) Total 37.1 Male 42.2 Female 34.2	
Secondary (1982) Total 13.3 Male . Female .	
Post Secondary (.) Total . Male . Female .	
Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male . % (.) Female . %	

DJIBOUTI

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	3,407 <u>a/</u>	3,207 <u>b/</u>	3,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	3,407	3,207	3,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	3,407	3,207	3,000
P.L. 480	24	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II <u>c/</u>	24	-	-
TOTALS	3,431	3,207	3,000

a/ Includes \$165,000 deobligated/reobligated in FY 1988.
b/ Includes \$7,000 carried over from FY 1988.
c/ See main volume for Title II program breakout and emergency allocations.

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	1	-	-
Foreign National	2	-	-
TOTALS	3	-	-

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel.
 Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	6 <u>f/</u>	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional ^e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	247 <u>g/</u>	247	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional ^e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS		253	253	-	-	-	-	-	-

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.
^bAcademic: degree seeking.
^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.
^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.
^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

AID 370-2 (8-86) f/ AT NYUDC and U. PITT. under Proj. 603-001/
g/ In-country by HIID and U. PITT. under Proj. 603-0017

DJIBOUTI

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Independent only since 1977, tiny Djibouti has few natural resources except geothermal power, and limited trained manpower. There are no permanent streams and only a small amount of arable land. Almost all food is imported, though there is some artisanal fishing (developed by past A.I.D. projects), and nomads tend livestock in the hinterland.

Djibouti is strategically located at the Bab el Mandeb Strait, where the Red Sea meets the Gulf of Aden. It is also situated between Ethiopia and Somalia, two heavily armed countries with a history of belligerence toward one another. Djibouti's location and facilities are important to U.S. interests in the Horn of Africa and the Middle East. Despite its resource limitations, Djibouti has maintained political stability, an open economy, and a hospitable policy toward refugees and drought victims.

The urban economy is focussed on land, sea and air transport terminals and mercantile services, especially re-exportation of food and consumer goods. The arid, pastoral back country has weak links to the cash economy. Services dominate the economy, providing about three-quarters of the gross domestic product. The development strategy of the Government of Djibouti (GROD) aims at expanding the service sector further by geothermal and human resource development and by upgrading its urban infrastructure and roads.

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

In FY 1988, A.I.D. moved away from project assistance towards supporting Djibouti's economic and financial stability through policy reform. As a peaceful country with a free economy, Djibouti is a stabilizing influence in the Horn of Africa. U.S. economic and political support is important for securing our foreign policy objectives in this region.

A.I.D.'s FY 1988 and FY 1989 assistance funds are being used by the GROD to: service external development debt; upgrade urban infrastructure and roads; purchase services and commodities from the United States; and provide a U.S. presence to monitor implementation of the various activities.

Through FY 1990, A.I.D. will continue to cooperate with the World Bank to fund a Housing and Urban Development project, which upgrades potable water, drainage and food systems for the poorest third of the urban population.

FY 1990 PROGRAM

The proposed \$3.0 million cash grant will finance the third supplement to A.I.D.'s Non-Project Assistance Grant. These funds will be used by the GROD to service development debt; support U.S. commodities and technical assistance needed for geothermal energy development and manpower training; and continue the U.S. monitoring presence.

Director, Regional Economic Development Services Office, East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA): Satish P. Shah (Resident in Nairobi).

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: DJIBOUTI

CP 9C

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L /	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 87 EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 88 EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 89 EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 90 EXPEN- DITURES
603-C013		ENERGY INITIATIVES										
	ES G	81	88	4,700	4,700	4,535	4,328	165	158	---	213	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		4,700	4,700	4,535	4,328	165	158	---	213	---
603-C015		FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT PHASE II										
	ES G	84	86	3,298	3,298	3,298	2,829	---	437	---	30	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		3,298	3,298	3,298	2,829	---	437	---	30	---
603-C017		HUMAN RESOURCCE DEV-PHASE II (PVO)										
	ES G	84	85	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,493	---	346	---	60	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		1,900	1,900	1,900	1,493	---	346	---	60	---
603-C020		HCUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT										
	ES G	84	87	5,500	5,500	5,500	1,916	---	846	---	1,368	1,369
		PROJECT TOTAL:		5,500	5,500	5,500	1,916	---	846	---	1,368	1,369
603-C022		PROGRAM SUPPORT GRANT										
	ES G	88	88	3,242	3,242	---	---	3,242	1,643	---	136	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		3,242	3,242	---	---	3,242	1,643	---	136	---
603-C023		PROGRAM SUPPORT GRANT II										
	ES G	89	89	---	3,207	---	---	---	---	3,207	2,966	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	3,207	---	---	---	---	3,207	2,966	---
603-C024		*PROGRAM SUPPORT GRANT III										
	ES G	90	90	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	2,950
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	2,950
		COUNTRY TOTALS:		18,640	24,847	15,233	10,566	3,407	3,430	3,207	4,773	3,000
		GRANTS:		18,640	24,847	15,233	10,566	3,407	3,430	3,207	4,773	3,000
		LOANS:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----												
		AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		PCPULATION PLANNING:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		HEALTH:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		AICS:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: DJIBOUTI

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SADCC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				18,640	24,847	15,233	10,566	3,407	3,430	3,207	4,773	3,000
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Program Support Grant III		Funding Source ESF	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
					FY1990 3,000	Life of Project Funding 3,000	
Number 603-0024	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING					FY 1990	FY1990	FY 1992

Purpose: To help reduce the budget deficit of the Republic of Djibouti and thereby support the economic and political stability of that country.

Project Background: Djibouti, formerly the French Territory of the Afars and Issas, became independent in 1977. As a former French colony, Djibouti retains close military and economic ties with France. French forces assure the security of the nation, while French technical assistants remain essential to the continuing operation of the government and the economy. Djibouti's strategic location and its facilities make it important to U.S. security interests in the Horn of Africa and the Middle East. The A.I.D. strategy in Djibouti is based on these overall political and strategic interests. Up to 1988 A.I.D. financed specific development projects. More recently, A.I.D. has modified its assistance strategy by moving away from financing projects to focussing on alleviating Djibouti's budget constraints through Non-Project Assistance (NPA).

Project Description: Non-Project Assistance enables A.I.D. to continue to support the Government without requiring a resident direct-hire staff to oversee implementation of the A.I.D. program. Instead, a contract consultant on the spot, supported by REDSO/ESA in Nairobi, monitors the NPA and addresses related A.I.D. concerns which may arise. The proposed grant will be used to help the Government reduce its budget deficit, freeing resources for national development activities which could otherwise be accomplished only with costlier project assistance.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Strategy: The A.I.D. strategy in Djibouti is to support U.S. strategic and political interests while eliminating the requirement for a continued A.I.D. presence there. This is being accomplished through provision of Non-Project Assistance in the form of a cash grant which will assist in reducing Government budget constraints.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will utilize proceeds of the cash grant to reduce its budget deficit. Thus the NPA will complement the Non-Project Assistance provided by France and Saudi Arabia, as well as project-type assistance provided by other multilateral and bilateral donors.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiary of the assistance will be the Government of Djibouti, which will be able to reduce its budget constraints significantly. Indirectly, NPA will support development by freeing resources which would otherwise be needed to meet the Government's balance of payment and related requirements; thus the ultimate beneficiaries will be the nation's 200,000 non-pastoralists.

Major Outputs: A reduction in Djiboutian budget constraints, in turn resulting in an improved economy, reflected by increased foreign investment and local employment.

<u>A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>Life-of-Project</u> (\$000)
Cash Grant	\$2,875
Long-term consultant (12 man-months)	\$ 125
TOTAL	----- \$3,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		
Through September 30, 1988	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -		To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -		
Estimated Through September 30, 1989	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	3,000	- 0 -	3,000		

133

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

EQUATORIAL GUINEA -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 9 Million (1981-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 4.8% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 4.91 (1983-86)

GDP PER CAPITA	EXPORTS AND IMPORTS	FOOD PRODUCTION INDEX
No Data for This Indicator	No Data for This Indicator	No Data for This Indicator

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(.)	.
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965- .)	. %	
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.)	. %	
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):		
(1981) 20 (1982) 26 (1983)	24	
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):		
(1981) -3 (1982) -9 (1983)	-3	

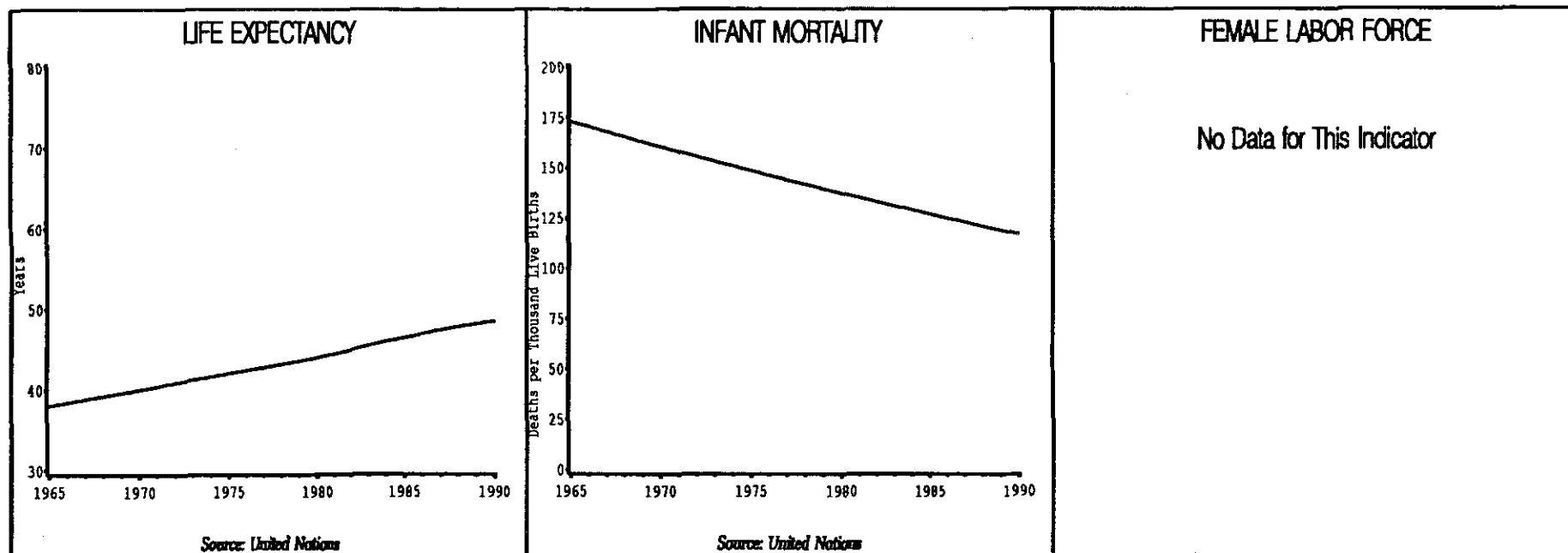
INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to		
. Months of Imports (.)		
External Public Debt as % of GNP...(.)	. %	
Service Payments on External Public Debt,		
(\$ Millions, US)..... (1986)	5	
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (.)	. %	

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance(\$ Millions, US) (.)	.(.)	.(.)	.
Total Imports(\$ Millions, US) (.)	.(.)	.(.)	.%
Of Which % From U.S.	(.)		
Major Imports(1986)FOODSTUFFS;CHEMICALS & PRO;TEXTILES			
Total Exports(\$ Millions, US) (.)	.(.)	.(.)	.%
Of Which % to U.S.	(.)		
Major Exports(1986)COCOA;COFFEE;WOOD			
Trading Partners: SPAIN; NETHERLANDS; GERMANY, FEDER			
AGRICULTURE			
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(.)	.%		
Major Crop(s)		As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: CASSAVA; BANANAS; SWEETPOTATOES	21%	(1987)	
Cash: COCOA BEANS; COFFEE; .	41%	(1987)	
Ag. Exports:(1987)COCOA BEANS; COFFEE; .			
Ag. Imports:(1987) WHEAT; RICE; RAW SUGAR			

EQUATORIAL GUINEA -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988)	347
Population Growth Rate... (1970) 1.5% (1978) 1.1% (1988) 1.9%	
Population (1988) By Age Group:	
(0-14yrs) 39.8% (15-64yrs) 55.6% (65+ yrs) 4.6%	
Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... (.) . %	
Total Fertility Rate... (1970) 5.6 (1988) 5.6	

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. (.) . %	
% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level (.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %	
Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population (1985) 43%	
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (1980) 66%	

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (.) . %	
Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)	
(1988) Total 45.7 Male 44.1 Female 47.5	
(1970) Total 38.8 Male 37.3 Female 40.5	
Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 128	
% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against	
Tuberculosis (BCG3) 29% (1985) Measles 12% (1985)	
Diphtheria (DPT) 3% (1985) Polio (3) 4% (1985)	
Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply (.) . %	

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:	
Primary (.) Total . Male . Female .	
Secondary (.) Total . Male . Female .	
Post Secondary (1981) Total 3.0 Male 5.6 Female 0.6	
Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male . % (.) Female . %	

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	1,250	1,000	1,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	1,250	1,000	1,000
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	1,250	1,000	1,000

* / See Main Volume P.L. 480 Tables for Title II program break-out and emergency allocations.

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	-	-	-
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional ^e	16	-	16	11	3	14	9	3	12
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional ^e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	16	-	16	11	3	14	9	3	12

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.
^bAcademic: degree seeking.
^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.
^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.
^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

At the time of its independence from Spain in 1968, Equatorial Guinea had an efficient export-oriented economy in cocoa, coffee and hardwoods, which exploited superb rainfall and soil conditions. This excellent start was eroded during the first decade, and by the time of the 1979 coup, the country was in social, political, and economic chaos. Agriculture sank to bare subsistence needs for rural families, and the percentage of food marketed shrank almost to zero.

Since 1980, the economy of Equatorial Guinea has been recovering slowly as a result of new policy directions, including a stabilization program undertaken in cooperation with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. The country's economic performance has improved, with donor assistance in support of these efforts, especially from the World Bank and Spain. Equatorial Guinea is now a member of the Customs Union of Central Africa, the Bank of Central African States and the franc zone, giving it a greater degree of economic stability. It plans to present a development program to the donor community in the near future.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s strategy for its limited development program in Equatorial Guinea aims at helping the country establish indigenous grass-roots institutions for food production and agricultural marketing. A U.S. private voluntary organization, the National Cooperative Business Association (NCBA), implements the program which promotes agricultural and marketing cooperatives. It concentrates on farm-to-market transport. A.I.D. also has financed degree-level agricultural training in the United States. A draft training program, now under review, will put more emphasis on local and third country technical training to complement the Cooperative Development Program.

A.I.D.'s program, which began in 1980, has had encouraging results. The NCBA (still known locally as CLUSA) has established an institutional framework assuring farmer access to technical and capital inputs as well as transport. There are now 33 cooperatives on the island of Bioko and the mainland, including a transport network with 19 regular routes and repair shops. The project has stimulated food production to the point that it is the dominant supplier of fruits and vegetables to the capital's food market. During 1988, Equatorial Guinea made its first commercial food shipments to neighboring countries. The project will be amended in FY 1989 to institutionalize gains made to date and to develop sustainable export markets.

FY 1990 PROGRAM

A.I.D. is requesting \$1,000,000 in Development Fund for Africa FY 1990 assistance to provide incremental funding of the ongoing Cooperative Development II (653-0003) and the regional Human Resources Development (698-0463.53) projects.

Mission Director: Jay P. Johnson (Resident in Yaounde, Cameroon)

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

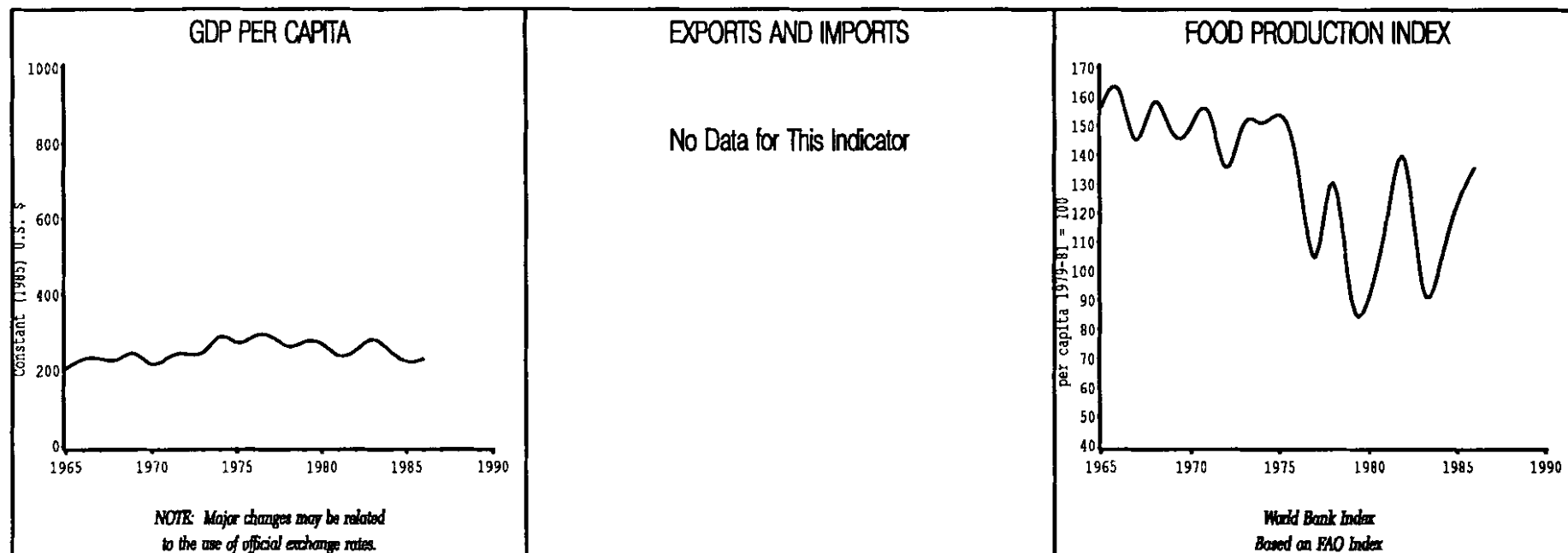
COUNTRY: EQUATORIAL GUINEA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHC PLANNED	-THRUFGH CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 87 EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	
653-HRDA													
	SS G	88	C	---	375	---	---	---	175	175	200	200	
					PROJECT TOTAL:	---	---	---	175	175	200	200	
653-C003													
	FN G	86	91	1,500	1,500	1,500	300	---	1,200	---	---	---	
	SS G	86	91	3,000	3,000	---	---	1,250	120	825	900	800	
					PROJECT TOTAL:	4,500	4,500	1,500	300	1,250	1,320	825	900
					COUNTRY TOTALS:	4,500	4,875	1,500	300	1,250	1,320	1,000	1,075
					GRANTS:	4,500	4,875	1,500	300	1,250	1,320	1,000	1,075
					LOANS:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
					AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:	1,500	1,500	1,500	300	---	1,200	---	---
					POPULATION PLANNING:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
					HEALTH:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
					CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
					AIDS:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
					EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
					SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
					SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
					DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:	3,000	3,375	---	---	1,250	120	1,000	1,075
					SADCC:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
					ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
					OTHER:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

THE GAMBIA -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 82 Million (1956-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 10.2% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 10.75 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1986)	230
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-86)		0.7%
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.)		. %
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):		
(1982) 74 (1983) 73 (1984)		69
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):		
(1982) -15 (1983) -23 (1984)		-19

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to 2.0 Months of Imports (1988)	
External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1986)	132%
Service Payments on External Public Debt, (\$ Millions, US)..... (1986)	11
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1986)	11.3%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance(\$ Millions, US) (.)	(.)	(87)	-48
Total Imports(\$ Millions, US) (.)	(.)	(87)	115
Of Which % From U.S. (1980)			3%

Major Imports(1986) TEXTILES; FOODSTUFFS; TOBACCO

Total Exports(\$ Millions, US) (.)	(.)	(87)	67
Of Which % to U.S. (1980)			0%

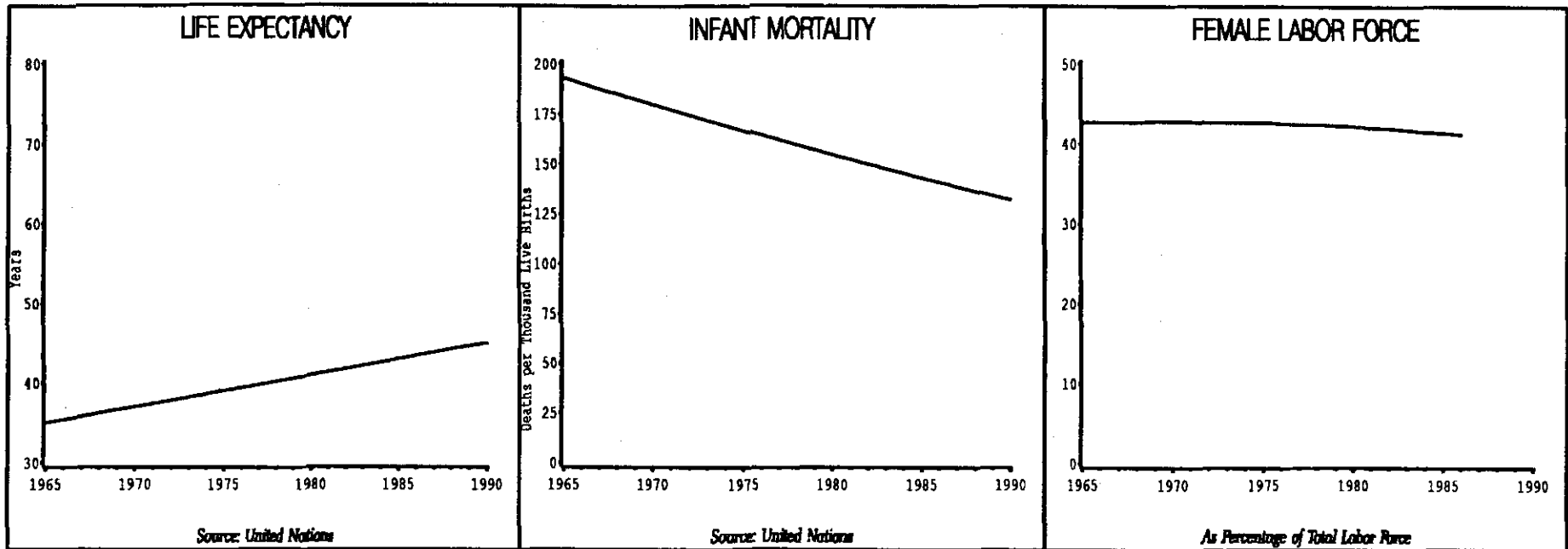
Major Exports(1986) PEANUTS; FISH; PALM KERNELS

Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; FRANCE; CHINA

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1985)	29%
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: MILLET; SORGHUM; RICE	69% (1987)
Cash: PEANUTS; PALM KERNELS; COTTON	79% (1987)
Ag. Exports:(1987) PEANUTS; PALM KERNELS; .	
Ag. Imports:(1987) RICE; WHEAT; RAW SUGAR	

THE GAMBIA -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988)	779
Population Growth Rate... (1970) 2.5% (1978) 2.4% (1988) 2.5%	
Population (1988) By Age Group:	
(0-14yrs) 45.8% (15-64yrs) 51.2% (65+ yrs) 3.1%	
Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... (.) . %	
Total Fertility Rate... (1970) 6.4 (1988) 6.4	

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. (.) . %	
% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level (.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %	
Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population (1985) 48%	
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (1984) 70%	

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1985) 95%
Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1988) Total . Male . Female .
(1970) Total 34.0 Male 32.2 Female 35.7
Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (.) .
% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis (BCG3) 92% (1985) Measles 83% (1985)
Diphtheria (DPT) 72% (1986) Polio (3) 55% (1985)
Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply (1983) 45%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1982) Total 51.2 Male 64.9 Female 37.3
Secondary (1982) Total 14.4 Male 16.7 Female 6.8
Post Secondary (1980) Total 0.5 Male 0.8 Female 0.2
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 36% (1985) Female 15%

THE GAMBIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	214 ^{a/}	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	214	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	3,180 ^{b/}	3,500	5,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	3,394	3,500	5,000
P.L. 480	3,976	3,728	2,632
Title I	-	-	-
Title II ^{c/}	3,976	3,728	2,632
TOTALS	7,370	7,228	7,632

^{a/} Includes \$214,000 reobligated from SDP in FY 1988.
^{b/} Excludes \$320,000 of FY 1988 bilateral funding obligated thru Regional Programs.
^{c/} See Main Volume P.L. 480 Tables for Title II program breakout and emergency allocations.

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	5	5	5
Foreign National	4	4	4
TOTALS	9	9	9

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	31	29	60	29	8	37	18	22	40
Regional ^e	16	11	27	10	11	21	8	20	28
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	1	5	6	1	4	5	1	0	1
Regional ^e	8	0	8	4	0	4	1	0	1
TOTALS	56	45	101	44	23	67	28	42	70

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.
^bAcademic: degree seeking.
^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.
^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.
^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

GAMBIA

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

In The Gambia, as in all Sahelian countries, agriculture is the cornerstone of the economy. From 1975-1985, The Gambia adopted a series of economic policies which reduced farmers' incentives and made it more difficult to obtain services needed to increase productivity and incomes. Agricultural policy kept producer prices well below world market prices, and inefficient parastatal organizations monopolized input delivery and produce marketing. These problems were further complicated by poor soil and water management and the high population growth. The combination of unsound policies, poor organizational performance, natural resource deterioration, and high population growth rates caused stagnation in the agriculture sector and thus affected the whole economy.

Deterioration of the economy was especially evident when, between 1975-1985, peanut production, the major cash crop, declined from 150,000 tons to only 70,000 tons, cereal production stagnated, and real incomes fell by 16%. At the same time, the government accumulated sizable budget and balance-of-payments deficits. To finance these deficits and its overambitious public investment program, The Gambia borrowed heavily abroad. By 1985, it had depleted its foreign exchange reserves and accumulated an external debt of more than \$250 million, equal to 160% of the gross domestic product.

The key development problem over the short term is how to restore, both internally and externally, financial equilibrium to The Gambia. Over the long term, the primary problem is how to increase agricultural production and farmers' incomes despite a limited and threatened natural resource base. To address its immediate crisis and to lay the foundation for sustained growth, the Government of The Gambia (GOTG) in mid-1985 adopted a comprehensive Economic Recovery Program (ERP).

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s strategy is to help The Gambia achieve economic stabilization while continuing efforts to increase agricultural production and rural incomes. A.I.D.'s programs and projects thus are concentrated in two complementary and mutually reinforcing activities: supporting policy reform to liberalize the economy and to encourage the private sector to take a greater role in it; and supporting diversification of the agricultural base of the economy while preserving the nation's scarce land and water resources. A.I.D.'s core activities are relatively new, most of them having been initiated since 1985, the beginning of The Gambia's bold ERP.

(1) The Policy Reform Program: A.I.D.'s support of The Gambia's ERP combines dollar and food resources. The Economic and Financial Policy Analyses (EFPA) project (635-0225) works within the GOTG Ministry of Finance and Trade to build the institutional capacity for analysis and formulation of national economic and financial policies. In the short term, this project has conducted analyses that provided the basis for a major change in the tax structure, freezing civil

servants' salaries and reducing the number of civil servants by 25%, floating the currency to achieve a market-determined rate, and reducing and rationalizing the public sector's role in the economy. Most importantly, the EFPA project's work in institutional and human resource development will be essential to self-sustaining policy adjustments in the future.

While the EFPA project improves the GOTG's analytical capability, the P.L. 480 Title II Section 206 program provides resources that enable the GOTG to implement bold reforms in marketing and privatization. Under this program, the GOTG ended the parastatal monopoly on the commercial rice trade and opened it to private merchants. At the same time, the fixed retail price for rice, which involved a significant government subsidy, was abolished. Rice is now bought and sold at free market prices by private traders. The GOTG also ended the parastatal monopoly on the fertilizer trade, opened it to the private sector, and eliminated the subsidy for fertilizer so that market prices prevail.

The FY 1987-funded Africa Economic Policy Reform Program (AEPRP) (635-0228) has extended the direction of marketing reform. Under the AEPRP, the GOTG ended specific policies and practices which discriminated against the private sector. Specifically, the GOTG directed that private peanut buyers and the parastatal Gambia Cooperative Union be compensated at the same rate and that credit be provided to private peanut buyers in a nondiscriminatory manner. The combined effect of these reforms has been to reduce GOTG budget deficits, encourage domestic production and commercial activity, and stabilize the financial system. As a result, prices paid to farmers increased and, in 1986 and 1987, rural incomes rose by 5% and 9%, respectively.

(2) Soil and Water Conservation: A.I.D.'s efforts to preserve the fragile soil and water resources of The Gambia are carried out under the Soil and Water Resources Management (635-0202) project. During the late 1970s and early 1980s, much farmland was taken out of production due to an increase in salt water intrusion in lowland rice fields and soil erosion and sedimentation in upland peanut and cereal fields. This reduced farmers' income. Under the Soil and Water Resources Management project, technologies have been developed which halt soil erosion and sedimentation and salt water intrusion. These technologies are being disseminated through village participation schemes that to date have involved 15,000 people in all activities from planning to construction and maintenance. Approximately 1,730 acres of upland fields have been recovered by men, while women have recovered about 1,630 acres of lowland rice fields. Recently, the President of The Gambia commissioned the first soil conservation district, indicating his firm endorsement of these efforts. As part of this project, Gambians are being trained and a Soil and Water Management Unit is being institutionalized within the GOTG Ministry of Agriculture. This will enable the GOTG to sustain the conservation and reclamation work started under this project.

(3) Agricultural Diversification: A.I.D.'s strategy to promote sustainable growth in agricultural production involves creating the proper policy environment so that farmers have the incentive to produce more and disseminate new crops that suit the natural resource environment of The Gambia. The most successful endeavor to promote a new crop has been the Catholic Relief Services (CRS) Oilseeds Promotion project (635-0934). Financed by the Sahel Development

Fund, CRS is promoting sesame seed production among more than 20,000 Gambian women. Sesame fits well into the farming system of The Gambia because it is a drought-tolerant, income-generating crop that is grown and harvested when labor demands traditionally are low. In 1987 about 3,000 tons of sesame seed were harvested, more than double the 1986 harvest. In addition, 14 oil presses have been utilized in rural areas to process the seed for human consumption, resulting in improved rural incomes.

Through The Gambia Agricultural Research and Diversification (GARD) project (635-0219), A.I.D. is assisting the Ministry of Agriculture to institutionalize the capacity to test, demonstrate, and promote more reliable and profitable crops and livestock technologies. Already the GARD project has helped establish a national agricultural research board which will set national priorities for research and promotion activities. The project has tested and demonstrated methods to increase groundnut yields, and has established a pilot program to re-establish cowpeas as a profitable food and cash crop.

FY 1990 PROGRAM

For FY 1990 and the immediate future, the primary challenge for A.I.D. will be to help the GOTG sustain the momentum of its ERP by continued institutional development support of policy reforms and assistance to the agricultural sector through a combination of Development Fund for Africa and P.L. 480 support. These programs will support additional policy reforms in agricultural credit and marketing to benefit the rural poor, especially women farmers. They also will complement other objectives by promoting additional divestment and privatization activities.

The FY 1990 Development Fund for Africa request for The Gambia is \$5.0 million. The following projects will be funded: Gambia Agricultural Research and Diversification (635-0219), \$3.96 million; training under the regional Human Resources Development project (698-0463), \$.70 million; Program Development and Support (635-0510), \$.20 million; and Child Survival Initiatives (698-0421), \$.10 million. The balance of \$40,000 will fund small-scale rural development activities in cooperation with the Peace Corps.

A.I.D. Representative: Jimmie Stone

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: GAMBIA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- ALTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
635-CCCD		CHILD SURVIVAL										
	SS G	88	C	---	200	---	---	---	100	100	100	100
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	200	---	---	---	100	100	100	100
635-PRDA		HUMAN RESOURCCE DEV										
	SS G	88	C	---	1,000	---	---	---	300	300	700	700
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	1,000	---	---	---	300	300	700	700
635-C202		SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT UNIT										
	SH G	78	89	2,970	2,970	2,970	2,692	---	190	---	88	---
	SS G	78	89	2,200	2,200	---	---	1,000	51	1,200	600	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		5,170	5,170	2,970	2,692	1,000	241	1,200	688	---
635-C219		AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & DIVERSIFICATION										
	SH G	85	92	9,920	9,920	9,920	3,749	---	2,426	---	2,500	---
	SS G	85	92	8,080	8,080	---	---	500	---	274	700	3,960
		PROJECT TOTAL:		18,000	18,000	9,920	3,749	500	2,426	274	3,200	3,960
635-C221		SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC										
	SH G	83	C	---	150	160	123	---	12	---	25	---
	SS G	83	C	---	120	---	---	40	---	40	30	40
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	280	160	123	40	12	40	55	40
635-C225		ECON & FINANCIAL POLICY ANALYSES II										
	SH G	84	89	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,211	214	668	---	335	---
	SS G	84	89	2,500	2,286	---	---	1,000	---	1,286	500	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		4,500	4,286	2,000	1,211	1,214	668	1,286	835	---
635-C228		ECON POLICY REFORM PROGRAM										
	ES G	87	87	6,000	6,000	6,000	---	---	2,000	---	2,000	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		6,000	6,000	6,000	---	---	2,000	---	2,000	---
635-C231		ECON POLICY REFORM PROGRAM										
	SH G	87	88	490	276	276	---	---	47	---	229	---
	SS G	87	88	574	360	---	---	360	---	---	100	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		1,064	636	276	---	360	47	---	329	---
635-C510		PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT										
	SS G	88	C	---	780	---	---	280	---	300	350	200

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

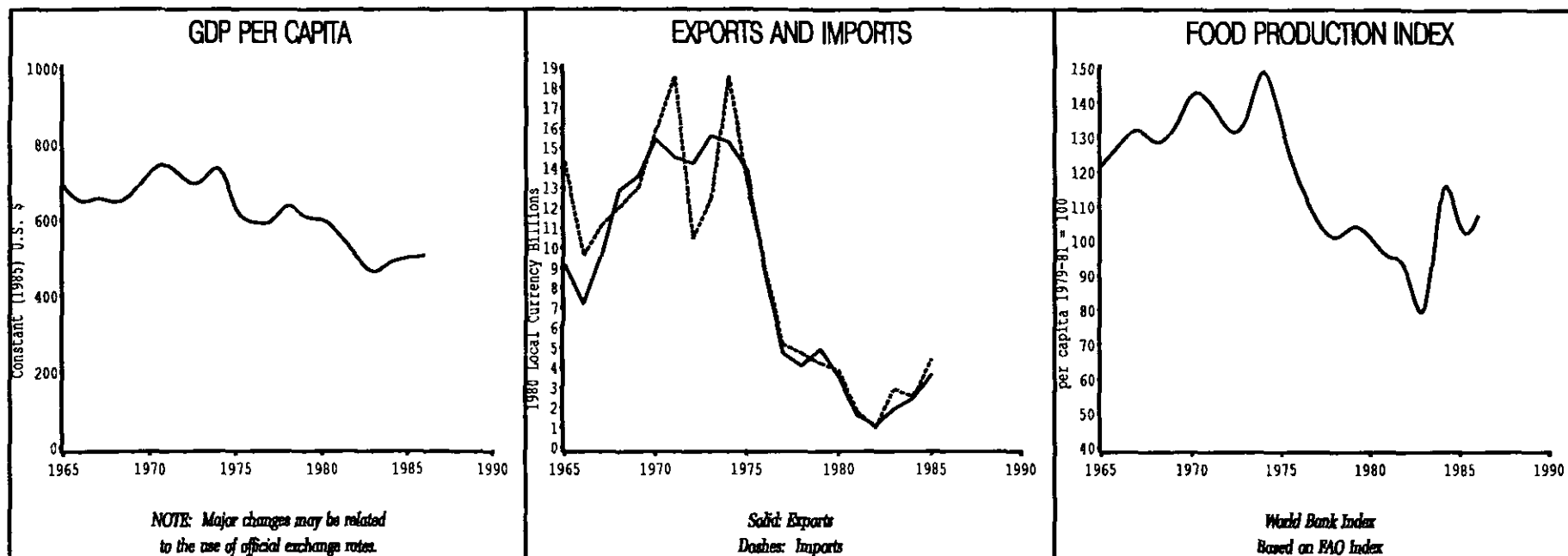
COUNTRY: GAMBIA

CP 90

PROJECT NO.	L	FY OF INITIAL	FY OF FINAL	-LIFE OF PROJECT-	-THROUGH FY 87	-ACTUAL FY 88	-ESTIMATED FY 89	-PROPOSED FY 90					
PROJECT TITLE * G	G	OBLIG	CBLIG	ALTHC	CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- CITRES	CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- CITRES	CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- CITRES			
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	780	---	---	280	---	300	350	200	350
635-C934		OIL SEEDS PROMOTION (FVO)											
	SH G	85	85	581	581	581	479	---	101	---	1	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				581	581	581	479	---	101	---	1	---	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				35,315	36,933	21,907	8,254	3,394	5,495	3,500	7,858	5,000	7,964
GRANTS:				35,315	36,933	21,907	8,254	3,394	5,495	3,500	7,858	5,000	7,964
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR. / RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUNC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				15,961	15,907	15,907	8,254	214	3,444	---	3,178	---	1,245
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:				13,354	15,026	---	---	3,180	51	3,500	2,680	5,000	4,719
SADCC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				6,000	6,000	6,000	---	---	2,000	---	2,000	---	2,000
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GHANA -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 561 Million (1952-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 5.7% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 1.50 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1986)	390
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate. (1965-86)		-1.7%
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...	(1986)	14.0%
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):		
(1984)	779	(1985) 887 (1986) 741
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):		
(1984)	-138	(1985) -140 (1986) 3

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to 1.7 Months of Imports (1987)	
External Public Debt as % of GNP...	(1986) 25.1%
Service Payments on External Public Debt, (\$ Millions, US).....	(1987) 526
As % of Total Export Earnings.....	(1987) 62.6%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance (\$ Millions, US) (1983)	-656(84)	-20(85)	-122
Total Imports (\$ Millions, US) (1983)	1,928(84)	580(85)	733
Of Which % From U.S.	(1986)	18%	

Major Imports (1986) TEXTILES; FOOD; FUEL

Total Exports (\$ Millions, US) (1983)	1,273(84)	560(85)	610
Of Which % to U.S.	(1986)	33%	

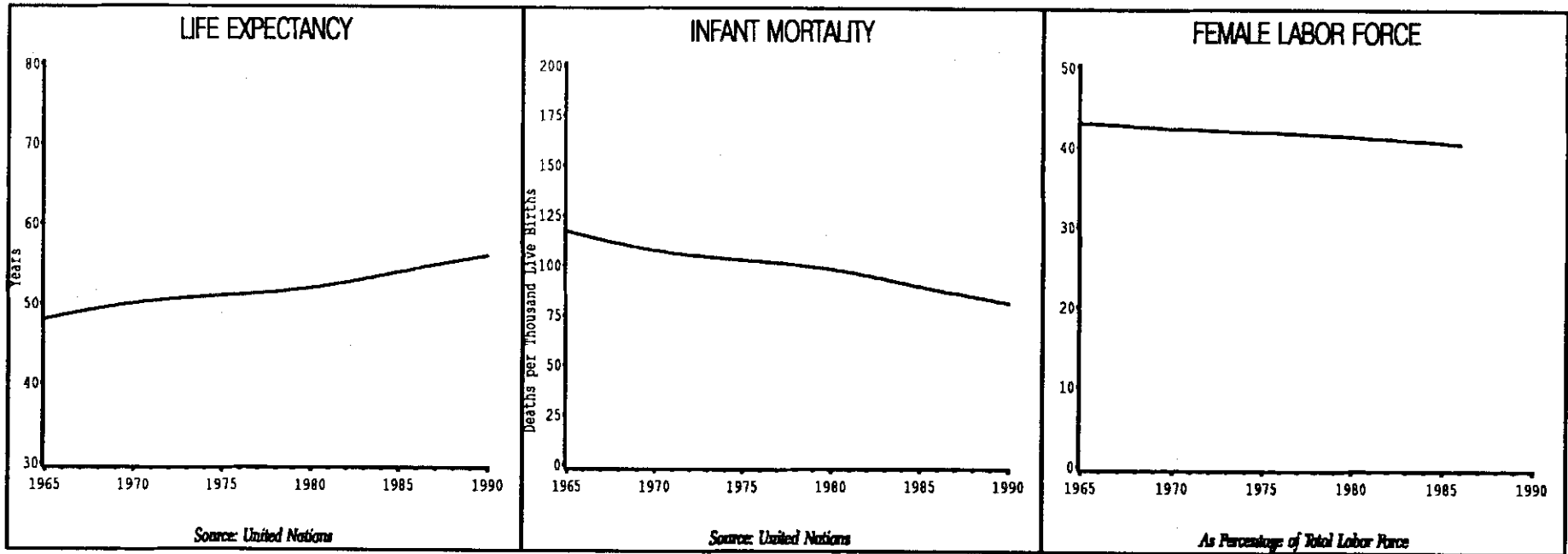
Major Exports (1987) COCOA; GOLD; WOOD

Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; UNITED STATES; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP... (1986)	53%
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: CASSAVA; CORN; YAM	34% (1987)
Cash: COCOA BEANS; OIL PALM; COTTON	43% (1987)
Ag. Exports: (1987) COCOA BEANS; COFFEE; SHEA NUT	
Ag. Imports: (1987) WHEAT; MEATS; RICE, PADDY	

GHANA -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988) 14,360
 Population Growth Rate... (1970)-2.5% (1978) 1.6% (1988) 2.9%
 Population (1988) By Age Group:
 (0-14yrs) 43.6% (15-64yrs) 53.4% (65+ yrs) 3.0%
 Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... (1988) 12.8%
 Total Fertility Rate... (1970) 6.9 (1988) 5.7

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population... () . %
 % of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
 (1985) Total . % Urban 59.0% Rural 37.0%
 Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
 (1984) 80%
 Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (1984) 62%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1987) 85%
 Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
 (1988) Total 59.0 Male 57.0 Female 61.0
 (1970) Total 48.5 Male 46.9 Female 50.2
 Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 70
 % of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
 Tuberculosis (BCG3) 71% (1987) Measles 51% (1987)
 Diphtheria (DPT) 37% (1987) Polio (3) 34% (1987)
 Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
 (1988) 50%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
 Primary (1985) Total 66.0 Male . Female .
 Secondary (1985) Total 39.0 Male . Female .
 Post Secondary (1983) Total 2.0 Male . Female .
 Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 64% (1985) Female 43%

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	1,440 a/	-	-
Loan	1,303	-	-
Grant	137	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	4,580 c/	8,000	15,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	6,020	8,000	15,000
P.L. 480	16,367	17,944	11,649
Title I	6,000	6,000	6,000
Title II b/	10,367	11,944	5,649
TOTALS	22,387	25,944	26,649

a/ Includes \$1,440,000 deobligated/reobligated in FY 1988.

b/ See Main Volume for Title II program break-out and emergency allocations.

c/ Exclude \$400,000 of FY 1988 bilateral funding obligated through regional programs.

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	5	8	8
Foreign National	10	10	10
TOTALS	15	18	18

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	1	1	2	12	14	-	14	14
Regionale ^e	-	12	12	-	60	60	-	80	80
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	15	15	-	2	2	-	20	20
Regionale ^e	-	2	2	-	15	15	5	60	65
TOTALS	-	30	30	2	89	91	5	174	179

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.

^bAcademic: degree seeking.

^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.

^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.

^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

GHANA

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

The Government of Ghana (GOG) launched its Economic Recovery Program (ERP) in 1983 to reverse the drastic fall in Ghanaian living standards, as reflected by the decline in per capita income over the previous two decades. The immediate objectives of the recovery program were to stabilize the economy and restore productive economic activity. The bold measures taken include introduction of a foreign exchange auction and private sector foreign exchange bureaus, elimination of price controls on almost all commodities, raising agricultural producer prices, pursuing a flexible interest rate policy and establishing monetary and fiscal discipline. The response to these measures has been impressive. During the 1984-87 period gross domestic product (GDP) growth averaged nearly 6% per annum, inflation declined from 120% in 1983 to an average annual rate of 29%, exports have increased 15% each year since 1983, the budget deficit has been eliminated, and the share of savings as percentage of GDP rose from 4.4% in 1984 to 10.8% in 1987. The success of the ERP has placed Ghana in the forefront of African countries striving to restructure and revitalize their economies through the developmental dynamics of a free market economy.

Despite this initial success, many problems remain: the public sector's role in the economy is still dominant, food crop productivity is lagging, investment in infrastructure is inadequate, debt burden is high, private sector investment is low and the population growth rate is increasing. The current expansion of the Economic Recovery Program addresses these broad policy, sectoral and structural constraints by reforming tariffs and taxes, making major investments in the economic and social infrastructure, improving incentives for productive private sector activities, especially exports, and addressing the social costs of structural adjustment through an innovative Program of Actions to Mitigate the Social Costs of Adjustment (PAMSCAD). The most urgent tasks facing the Government are the phased reduction in the public sector's dominant role in the economy and the development of private sector confidence. These are crucial to creating an environment that will lead to increased private sector investment, production and employment and the resulting increase in national income.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

The goal of A.I.D. assistance for the 1988-90 period is to contribute to an increase in Ghanaian per capita income growth. Major objectives are to accelerate productive private sector employment generation and minimize the social costs of structural adjustment. The main thrust of the A.I.D. program will be to support Ghana's Economic Recovery Program, as it provides the most appropriate general framework for increasing Ghana's per capita income growth rate with a primary focus on the agriculture sector. To sustain per capita income gains, A.I.D. will also continue to help Ghana improve its management of population pressures.

GHANA

A.I.D. support for the Economic Recovery Program in the near term will focus on the agriculture sector, given its dominance in the economy and potential for private sector employment generation. Under the Agricultural Productivity Promotion Program (641-0117), which was initiated in August 1988, A.I.D. will provide fast-disbursing program assistance in the form of a sector program grant through the foreign exchange auction. The grant will be released in tranches as the Government of Ghana undertakes policy reforms to liberalize the supply of fertilizer and rationalize the seed industry. Local currency generations from the auction will provide budgetary support for agricultural services in extension and credit, as well as rehabilitation of rural infrastructure, such as feeder roads. Policy reform complemented by budgetary support under the program will contribute to increased agriculture production and income and to the creation of productive private sector employment.

To facilitate a reduction in the Government's role in the economy, A.I.D. will use local currency generations from P.L. 480 assistance to help defray some of the costs of divestiture of state-owned enterprises (SOEs) and redeployment of government employees to the private sector. The Government has developed a list of 32 SOEs to be divested, including 10 in the agriculture sector. To further encourage the role of the private sector, local currencies will be used to support PAMSCAD activities, such as rural credit and community-led initiatives, and to improve social services and physical infrastructure.

A.I.D.'s primary objective in the population and health sector is to help Ghana maintain an equilibrium between its population growth rate and the rate of growth in the economy by increasing the voluntary use of contraceptives. Under the highly successful Contraceptive Supplies project (641-0109), A.I.D. is assisting Ghana to make the full range of contraceptive methods widely available, and to educate the Ghanaian public to their importance and proper use. In the public sector, the project has achieved its objectives of improving the Ministry of Health logistics and management information systems and providing training to over 3,500 Government health and family planning practitioners. The private sector component of the project has developed a largely self-sustaining distribution system throughout Ghana, relying on 3,000 retail pharmacists, private midwives, chemical sellers and market women. It is estimated that half of the contraceptives distributed in Ghana now move through the project's private sector social marketing program, while the private sector in general accounts for over 75 % of all the family planning services currently being provided in the country. This percentage is expected to approach 90 by 1990.

GHANA

Following an integrated approach to family health and family planning, the Contraceptive Supplies project also has contributed substantially to Ghana's Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) program through development of local production and commercial distribution of oral rehydration salts (ORS) and an ORT training program for 4,000 private sector retailers, midwives and physicians. This program is now fully operational and is expected to increase overall availability of ORS in Ghana by 1,000% by September 1989.

Under the regional Human Resources Development Assistance project (641-HRDA), A.I.D, will provide training to public sector employees so that they may better carry out their responsibilities under the Economic Recovery Program, and to the private sector to facilitate their response to the opportunities provided by the recovery program.

FY 1990 PROGRAM

Under the Development Fund for Africa (DFA), A.I.D. is requesting an additional \$7.6 million in FY 1990 for the Agricultural Productivity Promotion Program (641-0117) to support Ghana's Economic Recovery Program.

A.I.D. also plans to provide \$6.4 million in FY 1990 for a new integrated Family Health and Child Survival project (641-0118), which will continue the successful efforts of the Contraceptive Supplies project to increase the voluntary use of appropriate contraceptives and support initiatives to reduce childhood morbidity and mortality through multiple child survival interventions. In addition, \$500,000 will be provided under the regional Human Resources Development Assistance project (641-HRDA) to carry out training programs, including in-country training for the private sector, and natural resources management training. The balance of \$500,000 in DFA funds will be used to finance activities under the Program Development and Support project (641-0110).

A.I.D. plans to provide a P.L. 480 Title I Program in FY 1990 consisting of \$6 million in commodities. Local currency generated from sale of the commodities will be used to encourage employment generation in the private sector through such programs as credit to farmers and small and medium enterprises, to support Government programs in the agricultural sector and to support public sector redeployment efforts and activities of PAMSCAD. Under P.L. 480 Title II, A.I.D. will provide \$5.5 million in commodities to improve child nutrition and promote rural development.

A.I.D. Representative: F. Gary Towery

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

UNEP/AFRICA

COUNTRY: GHANA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / C	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
641-CCCC		CHILD SURVIVAL										
	SS G	88	C	---	500	---	---	---	500	500	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	500	---	---	---	500	500	---	---
641-ERDA		HUMAN RESOURCE DEV										
	SS G	88	C	---	1,000	---	---	---	500	500	500	500
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	1,000	---	---	---	500	500	500	500
641-CG34		DEV APPLICATIONS OF INTERMEDIATE TECH										
	FN G	79	82	1,656	1,656	1,656	1,487	---	38	---	131	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		1,656	1,656	1,656	1,487	---	38	---	131	---
641-C102		MANAGED INPUT DELIVERY/AG SERVICES II										
	FN G	80	87	5,450	5,313	5,313	3,856	---	94	---	1,363	---
	FN L	80	87	4,000	2,697	2,697	2,016	---	77	---	604	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		9,450	8,010	8,010	5,872	---	171	---	1,967	---
641-C109		CONTRACEPTIVE SUPPLIES										
	FN G	85	87	7,000	7,000	7,000	131	---	74	---	3,000	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		7,000	7,000	7,000	131	---	74	---	3,000	---
641-C110		PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT										
	SS G	88	C	---	1,000	---	---	---	500	500	500	500
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	1,000	---	---	---	500	500	500	500
641-C117		AG. PROD. PROMOTION										
	FN G	88	90	1,440	1,440	---	---	1,440	---	---	1,440	---
	SS G	88	90	23,000	23,000	---	---	4,500	---	6,500	6,500	7,560
		PROJECT TOTAL:		24,440	24,440	---	---	5,940	---	6,500	7,940	7,560
641-C118		*FAMILY HEALTH / CHILD SURVIVAL										
	SS G	90	93	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,440	200
		PROJECT TOTAL:		10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,440	200
641-C510		PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT										
	SS G	88	C	---	81	1	---	80	77	---	4	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	81	1	---	80	77	---	4	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: GHANA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE * G	L /	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHC PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITLRES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITLRES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	
COUNTRY TOTALS:				52,546	43,687	16,667	7,490	6,020	360	8,000	14,542	15,000	12,686
GRANTS:				48,546	40,990	13,970	5,474	6,020	283	8,000	13,938	15,000	12,686
LOANS:				4,000	2,697	2,697	2,016	---	77	---	604	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				12,546	11,106	9,666	7,359	1,440	209	---	3,538	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:				7,000	7,000	7,000	131	---	74	---	3,000	---	3,926
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:				33,000	25,581	1	---	4,580	77	8,000	8,004	15,000	8,760
SADCC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title		Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
					FY 1990	Life of Project Funding	
Family Health and Child Survival		DFA			6,440	10,000	
Number 641-0118	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING					FY 1990	FY 1993	FY 1994

Project Purpose: To reduce maternal, infant and childhood morbidity and mortality and to reduce the birth rate.

Project Description: In line with both the Government's emphasis on expanding primary health care services and the recommendations of the mid-term evaluation of the bilateral Contraceptive Supplies project, this proposed follow-on project will support multiple child survival interventions with a continuation of current efforts in family planning (child spacing). The long-term objectives of the project will be to reduce infant and childhood (0-5 years) morbidity and mortality, reduce maternal mortality due to high risk births and increase contraceptive prevalence to 30% by 1995. These objectives will be achieved through support for child survival interventions for malaria and diarrheal diseases and through a continuation and expansion of current efforts in family planning in both the public and private sectors. The role of the private sector will be encouraged by involving a number of different entities, including "for profit" firms, private voluntary and non-governmental organizations, mission and commercial hospitals and church groups. For the public sector, the Ministry of Health will be the principal implementing organization, although other relevant public sector organizations will also be utilized.

The project will provide substantial support in the form of contraceptive commodities for both public and private sector programs and will include a strong participant training component for persons from both public and private sectors who are engaged in project-related activities. Relevant health education activities will also be supported.

Sustainability: The sustainability of the project will be addressed by continuing the current public sector trend towards increasing the use of a fee-for-service cost recovery policy for commodities and services provided through public sector facilities. The project's support of this policy will accelerate the shift in the provision of primary health care services from public to private sector channels.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project supports A.I.D.'s objective of increasing per capita income by assisting Ghana's efforts to reduce population pressures.

Host Country and Other Donors: The activities proposed under the project are intended to complement those of other donors. Ghana is receiving support for family planning from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and from the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF). A.I.D., however, continues to be the principal donor in this area. The United Nations Children's Educational Fund (UNICEF) is the other main donor supporting child survival activities.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries of the project will be Ghanaian women of reproductive age, infants and young children in all regions of the country. The secondary beneficiaries will be 50 public sector staff and 50 private sector persons who will improve their professional skills through participant training provided under the project.

Major Outputs: An increase in contraceptive prevalence to 30% by 1995 and a significant reduction in rates of infant, child and maternal mortality.

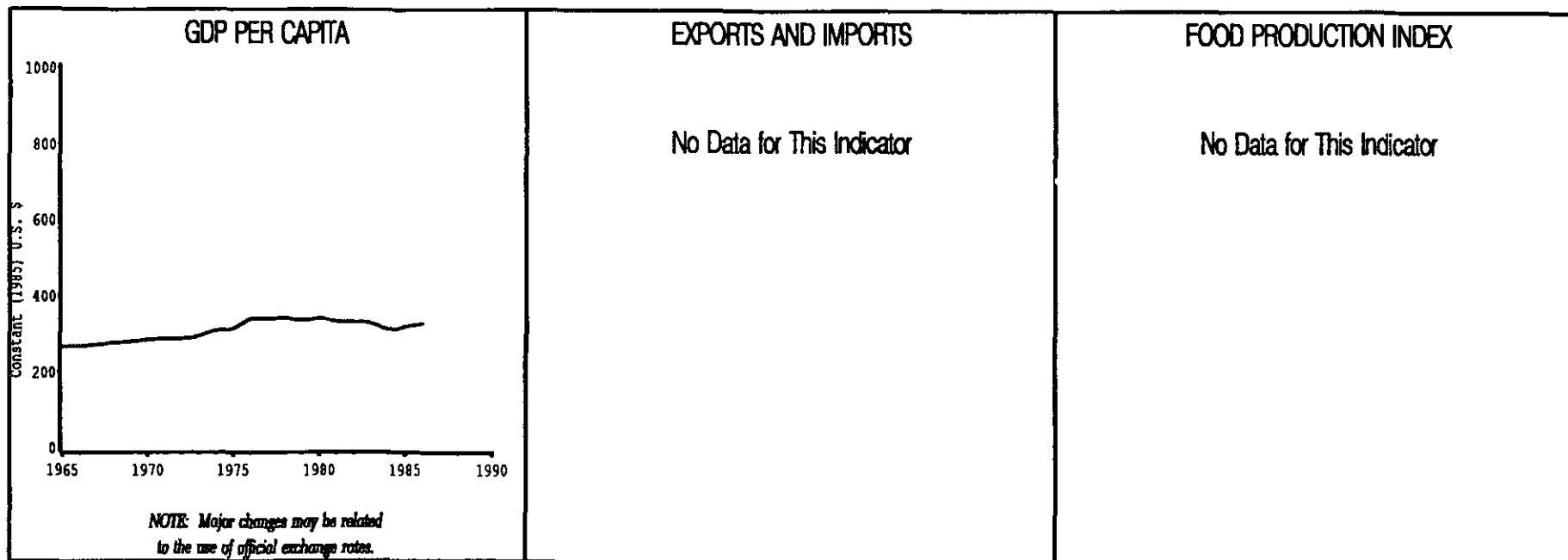
A.I.D.- Financed Inputs	Life of Project (\$000)
Training	1,500
Commodities/Equipment	7,000
Technical Assistance	1,000
Health Education Activities	500
Total	10,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1988	---	---	---	To be determined
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	---	---	---	
Estimated Through September 30, 1989	---	---	---	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	6,440	3,560	10,000	

Guinea

GUINEA -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 243 Million (1959-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 5.4% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 1.72 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1985)	320
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965- .)	. %	
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.)	. %	
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):		
(.)	(.)	(.)
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):		
(.)	(.)	(.)

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to		
. Months of Imports (.)		
External Public Debt as % of GNP...(.)	. %	
Service Payments on External Public Debt,		
(\$ Millions, US).....	(1986)	103
As % of Total Export Earnings.....	(.)	. %

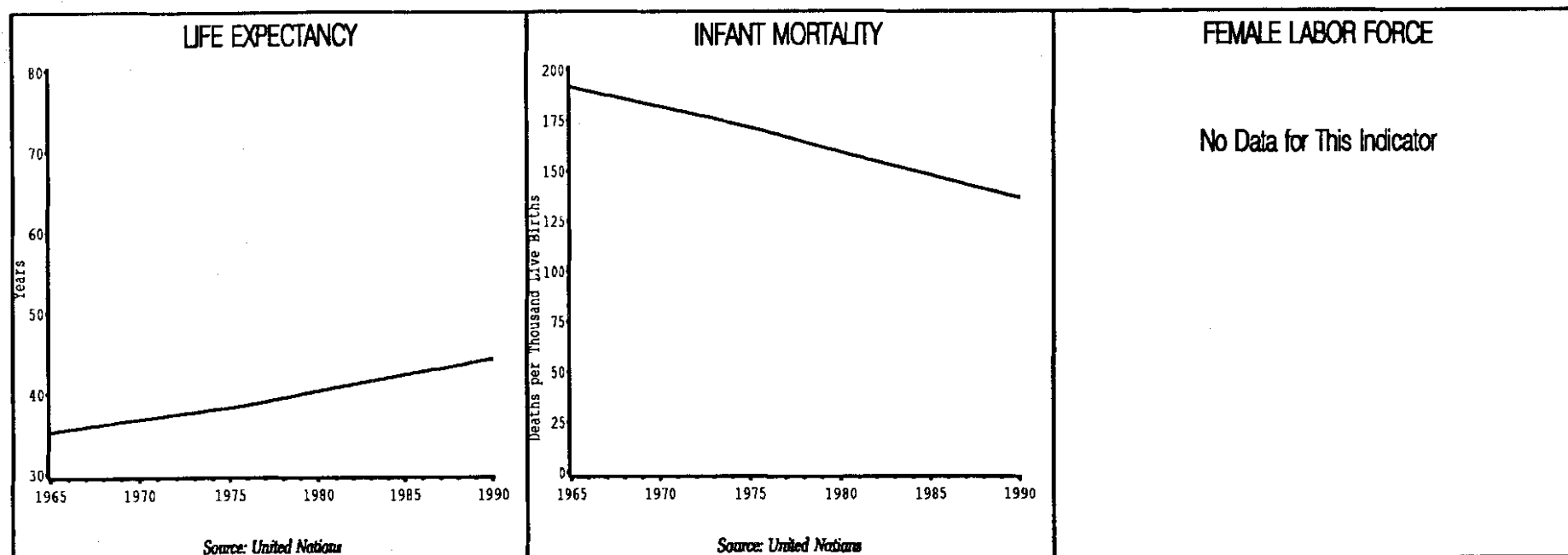
EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance(\$ Millions, US) (.)	(.)	(.)
Total Imports(\$ Millions, US) (.)	(.)	(.)
Of Which % From U.S.	(.)	. %
Major Imports(1986) PETROLEUM PRODS; METALS; MACHINERY		
Total Exports(\$ Millions, US) (.)	(.)	(.)
Of Which % to U.S.	(.)	. %
Major Exports(1986) BAUXITE; ALUMINA; DIAMONDS		
Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; FRANCE; GERMANY, FEDER		

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(.)	. %
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: RICE; CASSAVA; MILLET	42% (1987)
Cash: COFFEE; PALM KERNELS; .	28% (1987)
Ag. Exports:(1987) PALM KERNELS; COFFEE; .	
Ag. Imports:(1987) RICE; WHEAT; .	

GUINEA -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988)	6,909
Population Growth Rate... (1970) 1.6% (1978) 1.9% (1988) 2.5%	
Population (1988) By Age Group:	
(0-14yrs) 43.0% (15-64yrs) 54.0% (65+ yrs) 2.9%	
Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... (.) . %	
Total Fertility Rate... (1970) 6.1 (1988) 6.1	

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. (.) . %	
% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level	
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %	
Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population (1985) 47%	
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (1980) 81%	

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1985) 75%	
Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)	
(1988) Total 41.5 Male 39.6 Female 43.5	
(1970) Total 34.7 Male 33.1 Female 36.3	
Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 152	
% of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against	
Tuberculosis (BCG3) .% (.) Measles .% (.)	
Diphtheria (DPT) 15% (1986) Polio(3) .% (.)	
Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply (1984) 20%	

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:	
Primary (1982) Total 26.9 Male 38.2 Female 20.4	
Secondary (1982) Total 12.3 Male 19.0 Female 8.2	
Post Secondary (1980) Total 3.1 Male 4.9 Female 1.2	
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 40% (1985) Female 17%	

GUINEA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	16,135 <u>a/</u>	12,000	15,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	16,135	12,000	15,000
P.L. 480	9,972	3,202	10,000
Title I / III	-	3,000	10,000
Title II <u>b/</u>	9,972	202	-
TOTALS	26,107	15,202	25,000

a/ Excludes \$1,400,000 of FY 1988 Bilateral Funding obligated through Regional Programs.

b/ See main Volume for Title II program break-out and emergency allocations.

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	4	8	8
Foreign National	3	3	3
TOTALS	7	11	11

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	8	8
Regional ^e	32	16	48	30	15	45	25	15	40
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	5	5	-	6	6	-	8	8
Regional ^e	16	35	51	20	50	70	22	55	77
TOTALS	48	61	109	50	76	126	47	86	133

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.

^bAcademic: degree seeking.

^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.

^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.

^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

GUINEA

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

The assumption of power by a new government in 1984 marked the end of 26 years of extremely centralized economic policies in Guinea. Except for the mid-1970s, when the bauxite industry expanded slightly, the economy stagnated or declined over the entire period. Agriculture returned to subsistence production, and exports of cash crops declined to negligible levels. This was due primarily to collective modes of production, low producer prices, and forced delivery of quotas to official agencies. Input shortages and poor, deteriorating infrastructure further worsened the situation in the agricultural sector.

During this period, the industrial sector consisted essentially of inefficient state enterprises operating below capacity. The service sector also was controlled by parastatals which operated at a loss. Government revenues depended heavily on the mining enclave, with bauxite and alumina accounting for over 82% of export earnings and 75% of budgetary receipts. The sharp deterioration in Guinea's export position caused the development of an open parallel market to supplement shortages of officially imported goods.

The extended deterioration of the economy led by 1984 to a financial crisis. This crisis was marked by unsustainable budgetary and balance-of-payments deficits and overwhelming debt arrears. Adverse developments in the economy were also reflected in an overvalued currency and in the collapse of the state banking system.

To overcome these problems, the new government adopted sweeping economic reforms in December 1985. The dual goal of these reforms is to liberalize and diversify the country's economy and to stabilize its finances. The economic reforms are complemented by a public investment program that emphasizes infrastructure rehabilitation and assistance to the agricultural sector, especially small farmers. The reform program has yielded very good results, as indicated by the 3% and 6% growth rates of the economy in 1986 and 1987, respectively.

Despite this achievement and Guinea's strong growth potential both for increased exports and higher domestic consumption, much basic work remains to be completed on Guinea's economic transformation. The Guinean economy is deficient in some of the major prerequisites to economic growth, namely: (1) developed markets with private and public institutions which ensure the basic legal and financial framework for economic activity; (2) basic public infrastructure; and (3) trained personnel in both public and private sectors.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s strategy is to continue support for Guinea's reform program by focusing on improvement in the performance of the agriculture sector. A.I.D. assistance will be designed to increase agricultural production and facilitate private marketing of commodities. Through the upgrading of rural roads, the financing of inputs, and technical assistance for the successful implementation of new marketing policies and other reforms, A.I.D.'s

GUINEA

activities will alleviate or eliminate major constraints to the development of the agricultural sector. The food program will help attenuate other impediments to economic, especially agricultural, development and facilitate the privatization process. A.I.D. intends to continue pushing for greater disengagement of the Government from productive activities and for the establishment of a more coherent institutional and legal framework.

A.I.D. has actively supported agricultural market development through support for the Government of Guinea's (GOG) economic liberalization program and its concurrent structural adjustment program with the International Monetary Fund and World Bank. In conjunction with these programs, A.I.D. has been successful in encouraging complete liberalization of agricultural markets through its African Economic Policy and Reform Program (AEPRP) and food aid program. Under the AEPRP, the GOG has satisfied conditions precedent regarding the issuance of commercial codes, investment codes, a comprehensive credit policy and liberalized agricultural pricing measures. These measures have helped create and develop viable agricultural markets. The program is still considered only partially successful, however, because two of the four agricultural parastatals scheduled to be privatized remain in the public domain.

Under the ongoing policy-related food assistance program, A.I.D.'s strategy has focused on the liberalization of trade in agricultural products, both domestically produced and imported, and inputs. A.I.D. has strongly promoted further liberalization of marketing and pricing policies, through a \$13 million FY 1988 P.L. 480 Title II, Section 206 program. These policy measures, in conjunction with the AEPRP, have virtually eliminated all official interventions in the agricultural sector, except for a ceiling price for imported rice, and have vastly increased competition in food and agricultural marketing, including private rice marketing. The international rice trade has changed from a monopoly in 1985 to increased competition every year since; at present there are 22 private traders.

Counterpart funds resulting from the sale of the Title II food commodities are used to support the administrative reform program. A.I.D. has committed \$15 million of food assistance counterpart funds, of which nearly one half has already been disbursed, in support of voluntary civil service reduction. To date, this program has resulted in the departure of 9,385 employees.

Counterpart funds also are used to promote the production and marketing of agricultural commodities through the development of rural roads and infrastructure and through the collection of information concerning production, marketing, and transport costs of agricultural commodities. AEPRP counterpart funds will be used to provide domestic credit to private entrepreneurs, much of which is expected to support agricultural activities.

In support of economically essential infrastructure, a \$23.85 million rural infrastructure grant initiated in FY 1988 is co-financing with the World Bank the rehabilitation and construction of a critical 200 kilometer road linking the capital, Conakry, to the productive coastal region in lower Guinea. The lack of decent roads has been a serious impediment to agricultural marketing and economic activity in general. This road serves an important agricultural

GUINEA

and industrial area that has export potential. It will eliminate serious transport bottlenecks blocking the normal flows and exchange of goods and services. It will offer rural and urban populations significantly improved access to more agricultural inputs and basic commodities.

Training and technical assistance for both the private and public sector will continue to insure effective planning, management, and implementation of ongoing and prospective reforms. Some \$8.5 million being provided in conjunction with the economic policy support project will allow us to provide expanded technical assistance in the reorganization of the GOG's government services and will finance studies and limited commodities in support of GOG sectoral reforms.

The Rural Enterprise Development project (675-0215), which encourages and promotes the development of strong and dynamic rural-based, small-scale enterprise, will make training and technical assistance available to private enterprises and rural entrepreneurs in the areas of production, marketing, accounting and management.

FY 1990 PROGRAM

In FY 1990, A.I.D. is requesting \$4.5 million for an Agriculture Sector Program (675-0216) to assist the GOG in the implementation of further strategies to stimulate economic growth in the agricultural sector. The assistance will consolidate liberalization measures already in place, encourage increased participation of the private sector in production, and facilitate the development of coherent food policies for the attainment of food self-reliance. The program includes technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources in policy analysis, financial planning and management.

A \$10 million P.L. 480 Title I/III food program is projected for FY 1990. Its policy measures will address remaining constraints to free trade in agricultural products and disincentives to local production, particularly of rice.

A \$4.5 million final contribution to the Rural Infrastructure grant (675-0213) will enable completion of the road within the four-year planning horizon. Participant training will be funded through a \$2.25 million "buy-in" to the regional Human Resources Development for Africa project. A total of \$2.5 million is requested for a new Natural Resources Management project (675-0219), beginning in FY 1990, to address adverse environmental developments which have reduced agricultural productivity.

Finally, \$1 million will be provided to complete funding for the Rural Enterprises project (675-0215), and \$250,000 for Program Development and Support.

Mission Director: Byron Bahl

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: GUINEA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / C	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- ALTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 87 EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
675-CCCD	CHILD SURVIVAL SS G	89	C	---	615	---	---	---	615	615	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	615	---	---	---	615	615	---	---
675-FRCA	HUMAN RESOURCE DEV SS G	88	C	---	4,570	---	---	---	2,320	2,320	2,250	2,250
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	4,570	---	---	---	2,320	2,320	2,250	2,250
675-C204	SMALL HOLDER PREPARATION FN G	83	85	3,800	3,800	3,300	3,187	---	281	---	332	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			3,800	3,800	3,300	3,187	---	281	---	332	---
675-C212	AGRI-BUSINESS PREPARATION FN G	84	87	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,572	---	207	---	21	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			1,800	1,800	1,800	1,572	---	207	---	21	---
675-C213	AGRIC. INFRASTRUCTURE DEV. SS G	88	91	23,850	23,850	---	---	13,785	500	5,565	2,000	4,500
	PROJECT TOTAL:			23,850	23,850	---	---	13,785	500	5,565	2,000	4,500
675-C215	RURAL ENTERPRISE DEV. SS G	89	91	---	3,500	---	---	---	---	1,000	250	1,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	3,500	---	---	---	---	1,000	250	1,000
675-C216	*AGRIC. SECTOR RESTRUCTURING SS G	90	95	---	40,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,500
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	40,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,500
675-C217	PROMOTION OF PRIVATE MARKETING-REFRP ES G	86	86	10,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	---	---	---	5,000	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			10,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	---	---	---	5,000	---
675-C218	ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM-TA FN G SS G	86 86	91 91	2,500 6,300	2,500 6,500	2,500 ---	27 ---	---	171 2,000	---	900 500	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			8,500	8,500	2,500	27	2,000	171	2,000	1,400	1,900
675-C219	*NATURAL RESOURCE MGT											

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: GUINEA

CP 9C

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87		-ACTUAL FY 88		-ESTIMATED FY 89		-PROPOSED FY 90		
					CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	
	SS G	90	94	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	200	
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	200	
675-C510		PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT											
	SS G	88	C	---	1,100	---	---	350	42	500	500	250	250
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,100	---	---	350	42	500	500	250	250
COUNTRY TOTALS:				47,950	102,735	18,100	9,786	16,135	1,201	12,000	12,438	15,000	7,300
GRANTS:				47,950	102,735	18,100	9,786	16,135	1,201	12,000	12,438	15,000	7,300
LCANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				8,100	8,100	8,100	4,736	---	659	---	1,253	---	900
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:				29,850	84,635	---	---	16,135	542	12,000	6,165	15,000	6,400
SADCC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				10,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	---	---	---	5,000	---	---
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title		Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Agriculture Sector Program		DFA			FY 1990	4,500	Life of Project Funding 40,000
Number	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
675-0216	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING				FY 1990	FY 1995	FY 1996

Purpose: To help the Government of Guinea (GOG) carry out institutional reforms and infrastructure rehabilitation, necessary to consolidate liberalization of the agricultural sector and sustain economic growth.

Project Description: Under the first Republic, Guinea's socialist government directed its energies to collectivization and state operation of the agricultural sector. To address the resulting economic and financial ruin, the Second Republic has implemented far-reaching liberalization measures which are changing the fundamental nature of the sector. In so doing, it has significantly reduced the institutional and policy constraints to increased agricultural production. Specifically, the government has decontrolled the marketing and the pricing of agricultural products, opened up sales and distribution of produce and inputs to the private sector, and developed and implemented policies encouraging the availability of agricultural credit. It has complemented these policy measures with an investment program and restructuring of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources oriented toward the small, independent farmer. This project, through a combination of foreign exchange and local currency, would assist the government in reducing the size of the Ministry's civil service, implementing budgetary and administrative reforms aimed at improving fiscal performance and public sector management, improving land-use policies, promoting applied agricultural research, and improving the farm-to-market road network. The planned sector assistance also would enhance the capability of the Ministry to implement policy measures eliminating disincentives to domestic production. The project will be designed to assure sustainability.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This sector program is a critical component of A.I.D. long-term strategy in Guinea, which aims to increase agricultural output and generate more employment and income. It is one element of A.I.D.'s

assistance for the diversification of the country's export-earnings base and expansion of the private-sector role.

Host Country and Other Donors: These activities are in line with GOG policies and priorities in the agricultural sector. National self-sufficiency in rice and expansion of the export of cash crops are overriding goals of development efforts of Guinea. A.I.D. will coordinate the design of this project with the GOG's Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources and donors involved in the agricultural sector.

Beneficiaries: Guinean farmers and private traders will be the direct beneficiaries of this assistance through additional producer incentives and policy measures favorable to sound development of the agricultural sector. However, the economy at large will greatly benefit from the program in terms of increased availability of foodstuffs and agricultural exports, greater employment and income, and a more efficient use of scarce public resources in the agriculture sector.

Major Outputs: Increased agricultural production of both food and export crops, coupled with greater participation of the private sector in the production and marketing process and further liberalization of agricultural markets. Better support services and environment for private-sector investors in agriculture. Improved farm-to-market road network.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life of Project (\$ 000)
Agriculture Reform Resource Transfer	35,000
Technical Assistance	4,000
Training	500
Commodities	500
Total	40,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1988	---	---	---	To be determined
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	---	---	---	
Estimated Through September 30, 1989	---	---	---	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	4,500	35,500	40,000	

PROGRAM: GUINEA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title		Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Natural Resource Management		DFA			FY 1990	2,500	Life of Project Funding 5,000
Number	675-0219	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING						FY 1990	FY 1994
							Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1995

Purpose: To help develop interventions for sustainable natural resource management and strengthen the ability of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources and related institutions to plan, coordinate, and implement programs compatible with the economic activities of the local population.

Project Description: Increasing population pressure combined with the resurgence of farmer incentives in response to recent policy reforms are assaulting the fragile natural resource base in Guinea. Severe degradation is occurring especially in high population density areas such as the Fouta Djallon, where livestock pressure and decreasing fallow periods are leading to serious soil erosion and fertility loss with decreased yields. Regional implications can be inferred from these increasingly serious local problems.

The project will assist local populations of the project area to develop and apply appropriate technologies of agroforestry and livestock integration, sustainable agricultural production, and rehabilitation of environmental degradation. Related management of forestry resources will assist in halting ongoing deforestation and provide for protection of biological diversity. The project is part of a multi-donor endeavor to halt degradation of the most seriously affected and hydrologically important area of Guinea. The project will be designed to assure sustainability.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: Natural resources management and protection of the environment are top A.I.D. priorities. Soil conservation and resource management have direct impact on soil fertility, agricultural productivity, and output, and their elimination will relieve major development problems impeding the performance of the sector.

Host Country and Other Donors: The project will build on the experience of donors and Government of Guinea (GOG) institutions presently active in natural resource management. It will be part of a multi-donor effort with complete GOG support and Organization of African Unity coordination.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries will be the farm and migrant herding families located in the selected project areas. Other beneficiaries will be institutional units which will receive financial support and training from the project and the West African countries dependent on the rivers whose headwaters are in Guinea.

Major Outputs: Improved planning and management ability of GOG institutional units in charge of natural resources management. Greater soil fertility and productivity leading to increased agricultural output. Sustainable agriculture as an alternative to the present ravaging practice of slash and burn agriculture. More employment and income opportunities for farming, herding and related activities.

A.I.D. Finance Inputs:

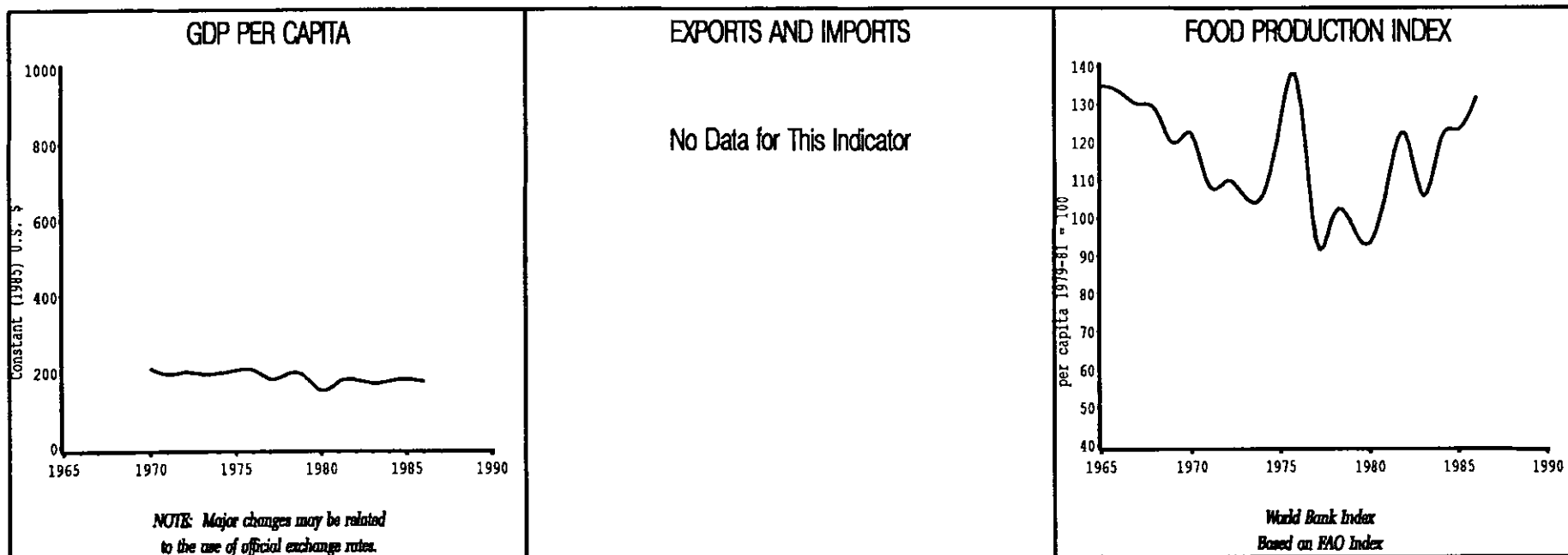
Life of Project
(\$ 000)

Technical Assistance	4,000
Training	500
Commodities	500
Total	5,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1988	---	---	---	To be determined
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	---	---	---	
Estimated Through September 30, 1989	---	---	---	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	2,500	2,500	5,000	

GUINEA-BISSAU -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 43 Million (1975-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 4.5% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 4.17 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1986)	170
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate. (1965-86)		-2.0%
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP... (.)		. %
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):		
(.) . (.) . (.)		.
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):		
(.) . (.) . (.)		.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to . Months of Imports (.)		
External Public Debt as % of GNP... (1986)		182%
Service Payments on External Public Debt, (\$ Millions, US)..... (1986)		9
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1986)		53.4%

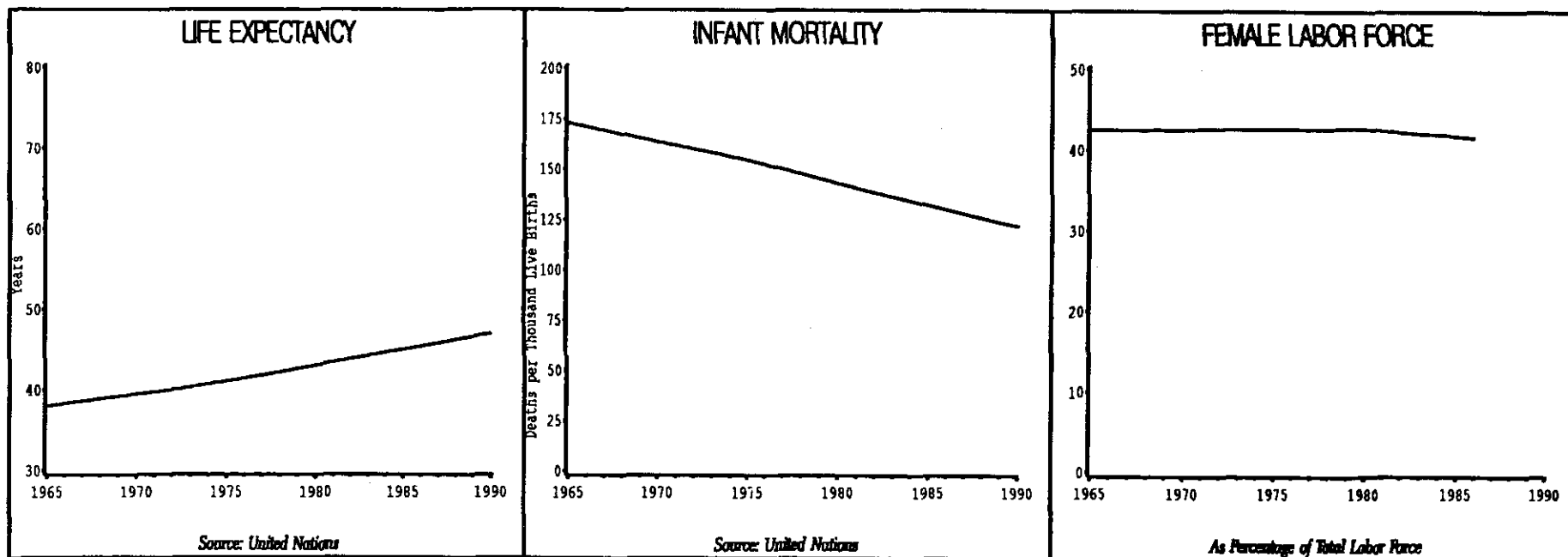
EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance (\$ Millions, US) (.)	.(.)	.(.)	.
Total Imports (\$ Millions, US) (.)	.(.)	.(.)	.
Of Which % From U.S. (1981)			9%
Major Imports (1986) FOODSTUFFS; MFRD. GOODS; FUELS			
Total Exports (\$ Millions, US) (.)	.(.)	.(.)	.
Of Which % to U.S. (.)			.%
Major Exports (1986) PEANUTS; PALM KERNELS; SHRIMP			
Trading Partners: PORTUGAL; ITALY; FRANCE			

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP... (1986)		45%
Major Crop(s)		As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: RICE; SORGHUM; CASSAVA		90% (1987)
Cash: PEANUTS; PALM KERNELS; .		86% (1987)
Ag. Exports: (1987) PEANUTS; PALM KERNELS; .		
Ag. Imports: (1987) RICE; WHEAT; .		

GUINEA-BISSAU -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988) 951

Population Growth Rate... (1970) 0.7% (1978) 1.7% (1988) 2.4%

Population (1988) By Age Group:
 (0-14yrs) 44.4% (15-64yrs) 52.3% (65+ yrs) 3.3%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... (.) . %

Total Fertility Rate... (1970) 5.7 (1988) 5.9

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. (.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
 (.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
 (1985) 48%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (1980) 82%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1985) 90%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
 (1988) Total 45.0 Male 43.4 Female 46.7
 (1970) Total 38.7 Male 37.2 Female 40.2

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 132

% of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
 Tuberculosis (BCG3) 47% (1986) Measles 35% (1985)
 Diphtheria (DPT) 32% (1986) Polio (3) 11% (1986)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
 (1984) 31%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
 Primary (1982) Total 54.9 Male 71.1 Female 37.4
 Secondary (1982) Total 7.6 Male . Female .
 Post Secondary (.) Total . Male . Female .

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 46% (1985) Female 17%

GUINEA-BISSAU

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	1,250	2,000	2,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	1,250	2,000	2,000
P.L. 480	974	409	522
Title I	-	-	-
Title II <u>a/</u>	974	409	522
TOTALS	2,224	2,409	2,522

a/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency allocations.

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	2.5	2.0	2.0
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	2.5	2.0	2.0

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	8	-	8	8	3	11	3	3	6
Regional ^e	27	3	30	17	12	29	-	7	7
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	14	14	-	10	10	-	6	6
Regional ^e	1	12	13	1	3	4	2	6	8
TOTALS	36	29	65	26	28	54	5	22	27

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.
^bAcademic: degree seeking.
^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.
^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.
^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Guinea-Bissau achieved its independence in 1974 following a lengthy and debilitating war. From a starting point characterized by a virtually nonexistent institutional and human resource infrastructure, the Government exacerbated the problems by initially attempting to base the economy on a socialist model under the guidance of the Soviet Union, Cuba, and Eastern European nations. This constrained the development of an active private sector, reduced incentives for agricultural production, and brought the predominantly agrarian-based economy to the verge of total collapse.

In 1984 and 1986, the Government instituted policy reform programs. The current reforms include holding the line on Government expenses, minimizing the role of the Government in the economy, maintenance of a realistic exchange rate, a civil service departure program, and increases in taxes and consumer and producer prices. Key to the success of these reforms is the development of a vibrant private sector. While the private sector has begun to respond favorably to the policy reforms, future development will continue to be particularly constrained by low human resource development.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s strategy, revised in FY 1988, promotes the development of the agricultural sector, with particular emphasis on increasing the role of the private sector by sustaining the policy reform program and providing training in key areas.

The centerpiece of A.I.D.'s program is the Agricultural Sector Assistance Program (657-0013), under which A.I.D. provides assistance in conjunction with the World Bank's Structural Adjustment Program to encourage continued reforms necessary to promote private sector development. To address the constraint of low human resource development, A.I.D. is providing training in private sector areas, with heavy emphasis on vocational skills through a U.S. private voluntary organization (PVO). Other training needs will continue to be addressed through the regional Human Resources Development Assistance project and African Graduate Fellowship Program.

An additional part of A.I.D.'s strategy is the use of food aid commodities to help alleviate adverse social effects of the Structural Adjustment Program.

FY 1990 PROGRAM

In FY 1990, A.I.D. is requesting a total of \$1.5 million for continuation of the Agricultural Sector Assistance Program (657-0013) and \$.5 million for the PVO Vocational Training project (657-0014). P.L. 480 Title II food aid will be provided through AFRICARE at a level of \$522,000.

A.I.D. Representative: Anne M. Williams

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: GUINEA-BISSAU

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHC	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 87 EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 88 EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 89 EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 90 EXPEN- DITURES
657-0007		FOOD CROP PROTECTION II											
	FN G	78	83	1,839	1,839	1,839	1,679	---	122	---	38	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		1,839	1,839	1,839	1,679	---	122	---	38	---	---
657-0009		RICE PRODUCTION											
	FN G	80	86	4,617	4,617	4,617	4,036	---	155	---	426	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		4,617	4,617	4,617	4,036	---	155	---	426	---	---
657-0010		SOUTH COAST RICE PRODUCTION											
	FN G	83	87	5,353	5,353	5,353	1,857	---	789	---	1,389	---	1,318
		PROJECT TOTAL:		5,353	5,353	5,353	1,857	---	789	---	1,389	---	1,318
657-0011		TECHNICAL SKILLS TRAINING											
	EH G	84	88	1,500	1,500	1,500	474	---	290	---	500	---	236
	SS G	84	88	250	250	---	---	250	---	---	50	---	200
		PROJECT TOTAL:		1,750	1,750	1,500	474	250	290	---	550	---	436
657-0012		FOOD CROP PROTECTION III											
	FN G	85	88	1,250	1,250	1,250	319	---	501	---	430	---	---
	SS G	85	88	1,000	1,000	---	---	1,000	---	---	585	---	115
		PROJECT TOTAL:		2,250	2,250	1,250	319	1,000	501	---	1,015	---	115
657-0014		AGRIC SECTOR SUPPORT											
	SS G	89	91	4,500	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	500	1,500	1,500
		PROJECT TOTAL:		4,500	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	500	1,500	1,500
657-0015		VOCATIONAL TRAINING											
	SS G	89	90	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	500	100	500	200
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	1,000	---	---	---	---	500	100	500	200
		COUNTRY TOTALS:		20,309	16,809	14,559	8,365	1,250	1,857	2,000	4,018	2,000	3,569
		GRANTS:		20,309	16,809	14,559	8,365	1,250	1,857	2,000	4,018	2,000	3,569
		LOANS:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
		AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:		13,059	13,059	13,059	7,891	---	1,567	---	2,283	---	1,318
		POPULATION PLANNING:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		HEALTH:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

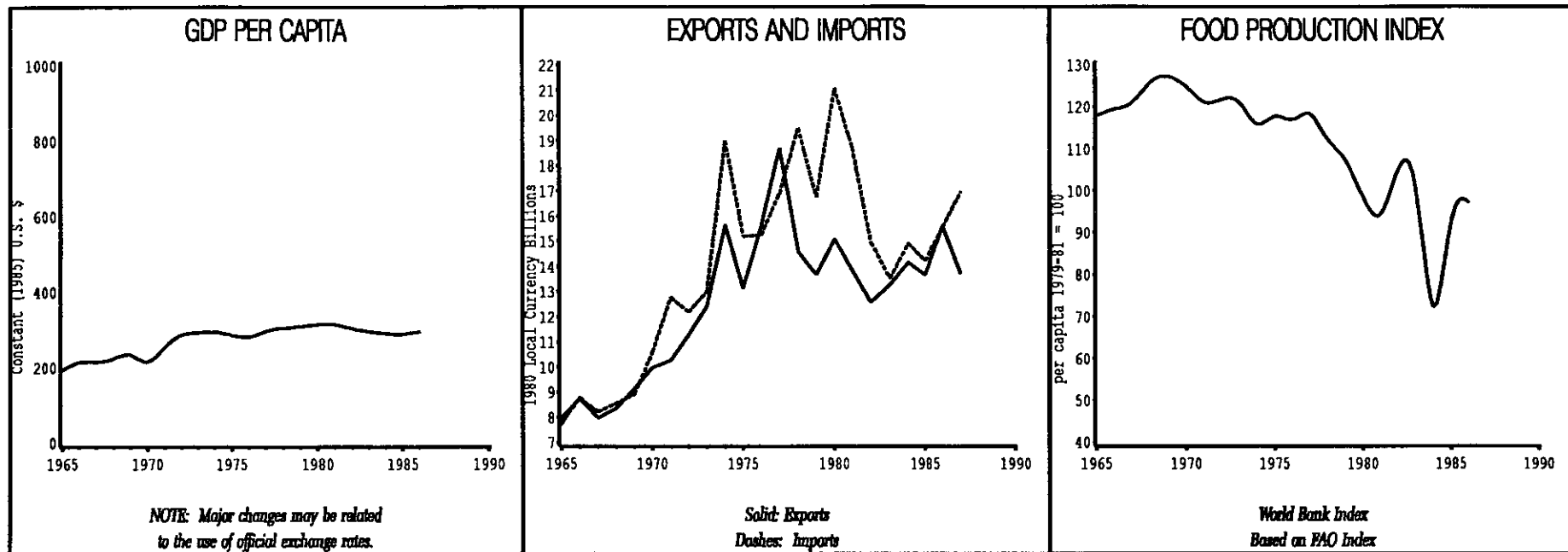
COUNTRY: GUINEA-BISSAU

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE * G	L /	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITLRES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITLRES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITLRES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITLRES
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				1,500	1,500	1,500	474	290	500	236		
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:				5,750	2,250	---	1,250	---	2,000	1,235	2,000	2,015
SADCC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

KENYA -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 739 Million (1954-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 13.7% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 3.58 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1986)	300
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-86)		1.9%
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...	(1987)	29.4%
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):		
(1985)	1,680	(1986) 1,968
(1987)		2,305
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):		
(1985)	-337	(1986) -404
(1987)		-504

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to 1.3 Months of Imports (1987)	
External Public Debt as % of GNP... (1987)	67.6%
Service Payments on External Public Debt, (\$ Millions, US)..... (1987)	509
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1987)	29.9%

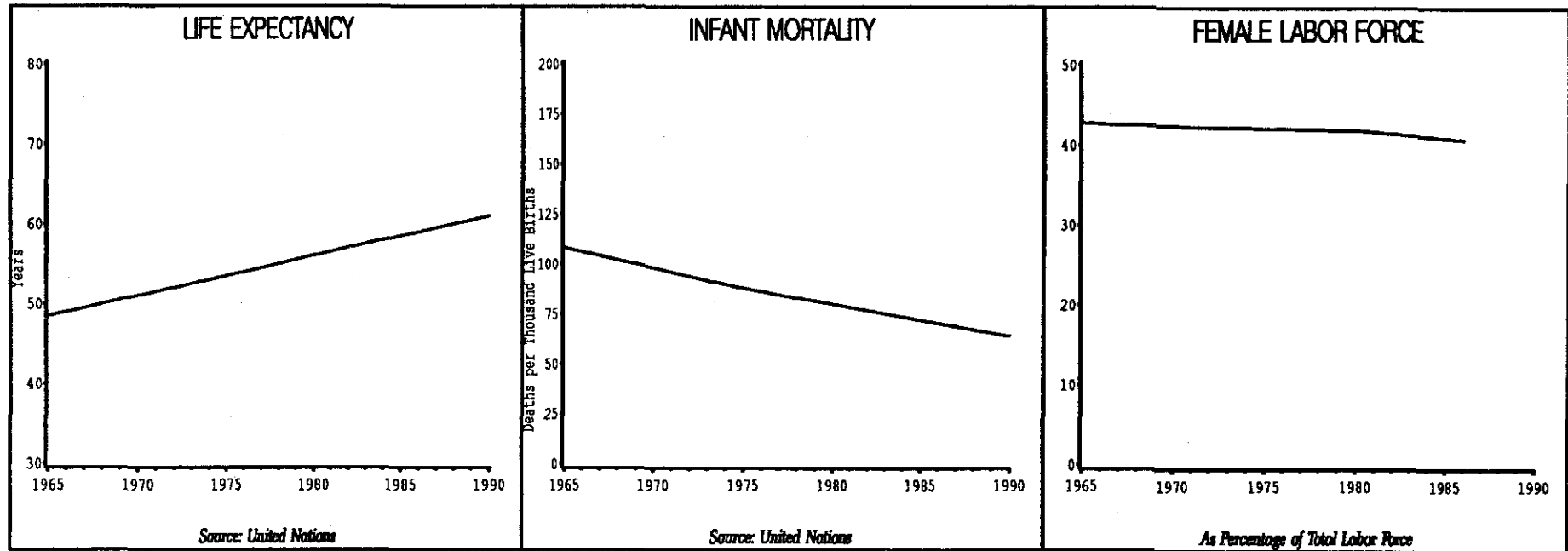
EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance(\$ Millions, US) (1985)	-65(86)	7(87)	-406
Total Imports(\$ Millions, US) (1985)	1,617(86)	1,862(87)	2,108
Of Which % From U.S. (1984)			5%
Major Imports (1986)	MACHINERY; TRANSPORT EQUIP; CRUDE OIL		
Total Exports(\$ Millions, US) (1985)	1,552(86)	1,870(87)	1,702
Of Which % to U.S. (1984)			5%
Major Exports (1986)	REEXPOR PETROL; COFFEE; TEA		
Trading Partners:	UNITED KINGDOM; GERMANY, FEDER; JAPAN		

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP... (1986)	26%
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: CORN; MILLET; WHEAT	85% (1987)
Cash: TEA; COFFEE; SISAL	11% (1987)
Ag. Exports: (1987)	COFFEE; TEA; ANIMAL PRODUCTS
Ag. Imports: (1986)	WHEAT; CORN; PALM OIL

KENYA -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988)	23,342
Population Growth Rate... (1970) 3.5% (1978) 4.1% (1988) 4.0%	
Population (1988) By Age Group:	
(0-14yrs) 51.5% (15-64yrs) 46.4% (65+ yrs) 2.1%	
Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... (1984)	17.0%
Total Fertility Rate... (1970) 7.6 (1988) 7.9	

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. ()	. %
% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level (1978)	Total . % Urban 10.0% Rural 55.0%
Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population (1985)	41%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (1980)	81%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1985)	95%
Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)	
(1988) Total 60.6 Male 58.5 Female 62.8	
(1970) Total 52.2 Male 51.0 Female 53.4	
Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988)	72
% of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against	
Tuberculosis (BCG3) 87% (1987)	Measles 60% (1987)
Diphtheria (DPT) 74% (1987)	Polio (3) 75% (1987)
Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply (1983)	27%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:	
Primary (1982) Total 125.0 Male 136.6 Female 113.4	
Secondary (1982) Total 18.0 Male 36.3 Female 0.4	
Post Secondary (1980) Total 0.7 Male . Female .	
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 66% (1985) Female 49%	

KENYA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	31,121 ^{a/}	30,000	30,000
Economic Support Fund	10,000	10,000	9,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	10,000	10,000	9,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	41,121	40,000	39,000
P.L. 480	11,144	6,746	12,353
Title I	10,000	5,000	10,000
Title II ^{b/}	1,144	1,746	2,353
TOTALS	52,265	46,746	51,353

^{a/} Excludes \$1,113,000 of FY 1988 bilateral funding obligated through regional and central programs.

^{b/} See Main Volume for Title II program breakout and emergency allocations.

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	33	33	33
Foreign National	29	29	29
TOTALS	62	62	62

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	19	20	39	40	40	80	40	30	70
Regional ^e	3	-	3	5	-	5	5	-	5
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	-	-	11	-	11	-	-	-
Regional ^e	7	40	47	-	50	50	40	40	80
TOTALS	29	60	89	56	90	146	85	70	155

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.

^bAcademic: degree seeking.

^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.

^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.

^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

KENYA

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Kenya's achievements and progress since independence have been notable, but its economic growth has been eroded by a 4.0% annual population growth rate, one of the highest in the world. Gross national product per capita declined from \$420 in 1981 to \$300 in 1986 despite an annual average growth rate of 3.4% in the same period. With a poor natural resource endowment, Kenya faces population pressures that threaten its food resources. Only 18% of the land is considered to have high or medium agricultural potential; the balance of Kenya's land is arid or semi-arid.

Directly related to the population growth rate problem is an urban unemployed/underemployed rate of 25% to 35% that is aggravated by increasing urban migration. The Government of Kenya's (GOK) role in the economy is still too large. GOK bureaucracy and policies continue to hinder the expansion of the private sector, thereby decreasing the private sector's ability to create jobs and generate additional income.

Compounding these major long-term problems are issues relating to balance of payments, liquidity difficulties and pressure on foreign exchange resources. Kenya is facing a cumulative current account deficit of more than \$1.5 billion over the 1988-1990 period.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

The A.I.D. program into the next decade will continue to address directly Kenya's long-term problems by promoting economic growth and increased per capita productivity, employment and income. This is to be accomplished by:

- Expanding the role of the private sector in the economy through: improving the policy climate that affects private business and developing a more effective business support system; developing financial systems which will promote business growth; and providing management assistance to small and medium enterprises.
- Reducing high fertility and dependency ratios through: expanding information, education and communication on population and family planning; expanding community-based and commercial distribution of contraceptives; and expanding clinical services through government, private practitioners and non-governmental organizations.
- Increasing per capita food production through: selective policy reforms; improved food crop research; and improving the efficiency of rural marketing systems.

A.I.D. has made progress in implementing this strategy. The availability and use of both clinic-based and community-based family planning services have been expanded. More than 40 new service delivery points have been added to the Ministry of Health system since 1986, both in the public and private sector. A.I.D.'s strategy will continue to focus on expanding the availability of the full range of family planning services in the public and

KENYA

private sector. With this effort, it is expected that the prevalence of contraceptive use will increase to 25% by 1992 (from the current estimate of 20%), and that the growth rate will decline to 3.5%. Major initiatives over this period will result in a further expansion of community-based family planning and 15-20 new private sector clinic sites.

Through policy dialogue, significant reforms have been achieved which will serve as incentives to increasing food production. Higher producer prices and market prices for agricultural inputs such as fertilizer have been realized over the past two years. Public sector control over food and fertilizer procurement has significantly diminished. The GOK has publicly announced plans to liberalize the domestic market for maize, wheat and beans. The proposed liberalization includes a 20% reduction in the controlled maize marketing system in 1988/1989, followed by further annual reductions of 10% in 1989/1990 and 1990/1991, and expansion of the program to cover other commodities. Fertilizer imports and retail distribution, public sector preserves as recently as four years ago, became almost fully private sector functions by the end of 1988. Full liberalization of fertilizer marketing is anticipated over the next several years, with the GOK reducing its role in allocation of fertilizer and concurrently reducing or removing price controls on various types of fertilizer. A.I.D. will continue to support GOK policy initiatives which focus on liberalizing the agriculture sector.

Technological innovation, a major factor in increasing food production, will remain an element of A.I.D.'s assistance to national agriculture research activities. Greater private sector participation in agriculture research is another important element. In addition, strengthening human resources (both public and private) associated with the agricultural support system will continue to receive A.I.D. assistance.

Recent policy changes encouraged by A.I.D. and other donors have resulted in more flexibility in those GOK macroeconomic and microeconomic policies designed to serve as incentives to the private sector. These changes include import liberalization, elimination of certain price and marketing controls, and maintenance of realistic exchange rates. In the financial sector, a recently established equity capital firm will soon be involved in expanding local industry. Under A.I.D.'s rural lending programs over \$5 million in loans were made in 1988, and about 7,000 clients have been provided management assistance through A.I.D.'s Rural Enterprise Program. In 1988, A.I.D. is assisting the GOK in the establishment of a Capital Market Development Authority, which will result in more active stock and financial markets.

A.I.D. will continue to promote an enabling environment for private enterprise. This will be accomplished through the Economic Support Fund (ESF) program that focuses on macroeconomic reform encouragement; through P.L. 480 Title III that targets marketing constraints; and through Development Fund for Africa (DFA) projects which support sectoral reforms for the private sector. These reforms and other discrete activities will support agro-industrial enterprises, investment support services, rural enterprise marketing, and other investments which have a major employment-generation effect.

KENYA

FY 1990 PROGRAM

The DFA request for Kenya in FY 1990 is \$30.0 million, and the ESF request is \$9.0 million. The entire ESF amount will be used to finance the multi-year Program for Economic Stabilization and Sectoral Adjustment, which provides balance-of-payments and budgetary assistance in support of the GOK's economic restructuring and macroeconomic policy reform program.

DFA funds are to provide incremental financing for the following projects: Family Planning Services and Support (\$7.254 million), Private Enterprise Development (\$7.096 million), Training for Development (\$1.0 million), Kenya PVO (Private Voluntary Organization) Co-Financing (\$2.0 million), the Kenya Market Development Program (\$4.0 million), and Program Development and Support (\$1.0 million). About \$7 million will support agriculture and private sector policy reforms under the Program for Economic Stabilization and Sectoral Adjustment.

For FY 1990, the P.L. 480 Title III request is for \$10.0 million. This program will complement the DFA-funded Market Development Program in addressing infrastructural constraints to marketing and to improve the policy environment for marketing in Kenya.

Mission Director: Steven Sinding

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: KENYA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / C	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
615-AFHI		FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES										
	SS G	88	C	---	500	---	---	---	400	400	400	400
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	800	---	---	---	400	400	400	400
615-FRDA		HUMAN RESOURCE DEV										
	SS G	88	C	---	500	---	---	---	250	250	250	250
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	500	---	---	---	250	250	250	250
615-C169		AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM SUPPORT PROJECT										
	FN G	78	83	26,200	24,135	26,135	25,655	---	122	---	358	---
	FN L	78	83	23,600	23,563	23,563	22,823	---	680	---	60	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		49,800	49,698	49,698	48,478	---	802	---	418	---
615-C172		ARID AND SEMI-ARID LAND DEV (KITUI)										
	FN E	79	83	10,900	10,732	10,732	9,682	---	1,050	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		10,900	10,732	10,732	9,682	---	1,050	---	---	---
615-C190		ON-FARM GRAIN STORAGE										
	FN G	81	87	4,000	4,000	4,000	---	1,890	---	1,500	---	610
	FN L	81	87	3,800	3,900	3,800	3,726	---	33	---	41	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		7,800	7,900	7,800	3,726	---	1,923	---	1,541	610
615-C213		STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM GRANT										
	ES G	83	85	76,000	76,000	76,000	45,184	---	20,605	---	5,586	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		76,000	76,000	76,000	45,184	---	20,605	---	5,586	---
615-C216		FAMILY PLANNING MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (PVC)										
	HE G	78	83	310	310	310	165	---	145	---	---	---
	PN G	78	83	620	620	310	310	---	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		930	930	620	475	---	145	---	---	---
615-C219		KITUI PRIMARY HEALTH CARE II (PVO)										
	FE G	83	83	500	488	488	349	---	138	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		500	488	488	349	---	138	---	---	---
615-C220		RURAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISE										
	FN G	83	89	11,704	11,704	11,704	4,280	---	1,490	---	3,250	---
	FN L	83	89	24,000	24,000	24,000	1,000	---	1,003	---	7,500	---
	SS G	83	89	296	296	---	---	---	296	---	---	296

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: KENYA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	
PROJECT TOTAL:				36,000	36,000	35,704	5,280	---	2,493	296	10,750	---	9,369
615-C221		AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT											
	FN G	85	86	3,000	3,000	3,000	83	---	875	---	467	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,000	3,000	3,000	83	---	875	---	467	---	---
615-C223		PRIVATE SECTOR FAMILY PLANNING											
	PN G	83	88	6,500	6,500	6,500	3,500	---	1,156	---	1,400	---	444
	SS G	83	88	1,900	1,900	---	---	1,900	---	---	100	---	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,400	8,400	6,500	3,500	1,900	1,156	---	1,500	---	544
615-C225		PRIVATE SECTOR HOUSING FINANCE											
	SD G	78	85	1,120	900	900	471	---	129	---	300	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,120	900	900	471	---	129	---	300	---	---
615-C229		NATIONAL AGRICULTURE RESEARCH											
	FN G	86	89	8,726	8,726	8,726	24	---	966	---	1,500	---	1,000
	SS G	86	89	6,524	6,524	---	---	5,215	---	1,309	500	---	1,300
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,250	15,250	8,726	24	5,215	966	1,309	2,000	---	2,300
615-C230		AGRICULTURE SECTOR LOAN											
	FN L	84	86	14,724	14,724	14,724	12,807	---	1,917	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				14,724	14,724	14,724	12,807	---	1,917	---	---	---	---
615-C232		FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES & SUPPORT											
	HE G	85	91	4,123	4,123	4,123	---	---	1,098	---	1,250	---	1,250
	PN G	85	91	13,319	13,319	13,319	2,449	---	3,005	---	1,500	---	2,000
	SS G	85	91	28,758	28,758	---	---	6,884	18	6,700	1,400	7,254	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				46,200	46,200	17,442	2,449	6,884	4,121	6,700	4,150	7,254	3,650
615-C234		TRNG FOR DEVELOPMENT											
	FN G	87	91	1,350	1,350	1,350	---	---	---	---	851	---	499
	SD G	87	91	1,518	1,518	1,518	---	---	---	---	1,471	---	---
	SS G	87	91	7,132	7,132	---	---	3,541	---	1,441	368	1,000	2,048
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,000	2,868	---	3,541	47	1,441	2,690	1,000	2,547
615-C236		PYO CO-FINANCING											
	HE G	85	95	250	250	250	5	---	---	---	245	---	---
	HE G	85	95	1,000	1,000	1,000	685	---	192	---	117	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: KENYA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * C	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHO	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY. 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
	PN G	85	95	72	72	72	---	---	30	---	42	---	---
	SD G	85	95	277	277	277	30	---	---	---	247	---	---
	SS G	95	95	10,401	10,401	---	---	---	---	2,559	538	2,000	1,068
	PROJECT TOTAL:			12,000	12,000	1,599	720	---	228	2,559	1,189	2,000	1,068
615-C238	PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT												
	FN G	87	92	5,000	5,000	5,000	10	---	825	---	2,450	---	300
	SD G	87	92	4,000	4,000	4,000	41	---	711	---	2,408	---	---
	SS G	87	92	16,000	16,000	---	---	2,495	113	6,000	589	7,096	1,700
	PROJECT TOTAL:			25,000	25,000	9,000	51	2,495	1,649	6,000	5,447	7,096	2,000
615-C239	INSTITUTIONAL DEV FOR AG TRAINING												
	FN G	86	89	3,000	3,000	3,000	90	---	623	---	980	---	357
	SS G	86	89	2,600	2,600	---	---	2,215	---	385	1,250	---	385
	PROJECT TOTAL:			5,600	5,600	3,000	90	2,215	623	385	2,230	---	742
615-C240	STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM GRANT II												
	ES G	86	88	38,937	38,937	28,937	1,350	10,000	13,663	---	15,576	---	---
	SS G	86	88	7,500	7,500	---	---	7,500	---	---	7,500	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			46,437	46,437	28,937	1,350	17,500	13,663	---	23,076	---	---
615-C241	CCRAT/COMMUNITY BASED CHILD SURVIVAL												
	CS G	87	88	1,285	1,285	1,285	---	---	418	---	610	---	257
	SS G	87	88	300	300	---	---	300	105	---	200	---	100
	PROJECT TOTAL:			1,585	1,585	1,285	---	300	523	---	810	---	357
615-C242	SECTOR PROGRAM FOR MARKETING DEV												
	SS G	89	91	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	100	4,000	3,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	15,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	100	4,000	3,000
615-C243	ECONOMIC STABILIZATION/SECTOR ADJ.												
	ES G	89	91	---	23,000	---	---	---	---	10,000	5,500	9,000	8,500
	SS G	89	91	---	24,000	---	---	---	---	7,000	3,400	7,000	6,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	52,000	---	---	---	---	17,000	8,900	16,000	14,500
615-C510	PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT												
	FN G	85	C	---	1,451	1,451	1,209	---	172	---	70	---	---
	HE G	85	C	---	231	231	89	---	---	---	142	---	---
	PN G	85	C	---	153	153	125	---	9	---	49	---	---
	SD G	85	C	---	406	406	335	---	58	---	13	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

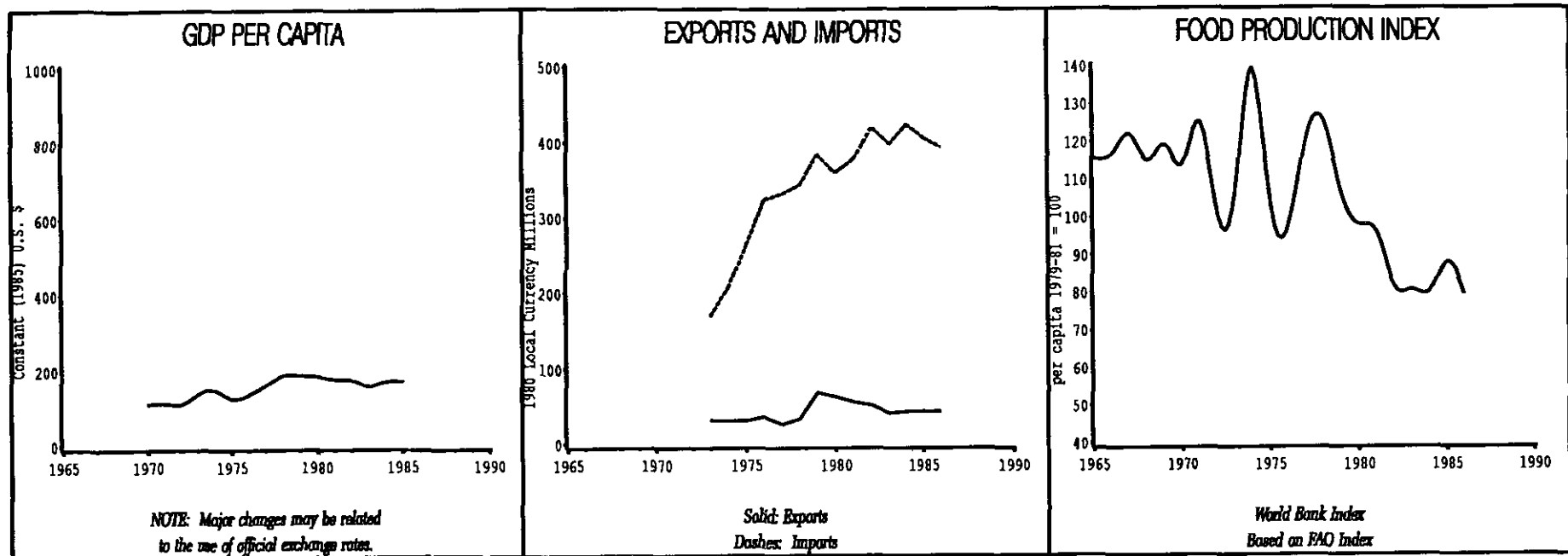
COUNTRY: KENYA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE * G	L /	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	
SS G		85	C	---	3,731	---	1,071	326	1,660	970	1,000	1,230	
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	6,002	2,271	1,758	565	1,660	1,244	1,000	1,230	
COUNTRY TOTALS:				371,246	445,046	281,254	136,477	41,121	53,618	40,000	73,048	39,000	42,567
GRANTS:				305,122	378,959	215,207	96,121	41,121	49,985	40,000	65,447	39,000	35,112
LCANS:				66,124	66,087	66,047	40,356	---	3,633	---	7,601	---	7,455
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				140,004	141,185	141,185	81,389	---	11,646	---	19,027	---	11,839
POPULATION PLANNING:				20,511	20,694	20,384	6,384	---	4,200	---	2,991	---	2,444
HEALTH:				5,933	6,152	6,152	1,288	---	1,579	---	1,509	---	1,250
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				1,285	1,285	1,285	---	---	418	---	610	---	257
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				250	250	250	5	---	---	---	245	---	
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				6,915	7,101	7,101	877	---	945	---	4,439	---	
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:				81,411	125,442	---	---	31,121	562	30,000	17,565	30,000	15,277
SADCC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				114,937	142,937	104,937	46,534	10,000	34,268	10,000	26,662	9,000	8,500
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

LESOTHO -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 224 Million (1961-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 18.2% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 13.63 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1986)	410
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate. (1965-86)		5.6%
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP... (1986)		29.8%
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):		
(1983)	175	(1984) 161 (1985) 487
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):		
(1983)	-18	(1984) -7 (1985) -160

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to 1.5 Months of Imports (1986)	
External Public Debt as % of GNP... (1986)	33.7%
Service Payments on External Public Debt, (\$ Millions, US)..... (1986)	35
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1986)	25.0%

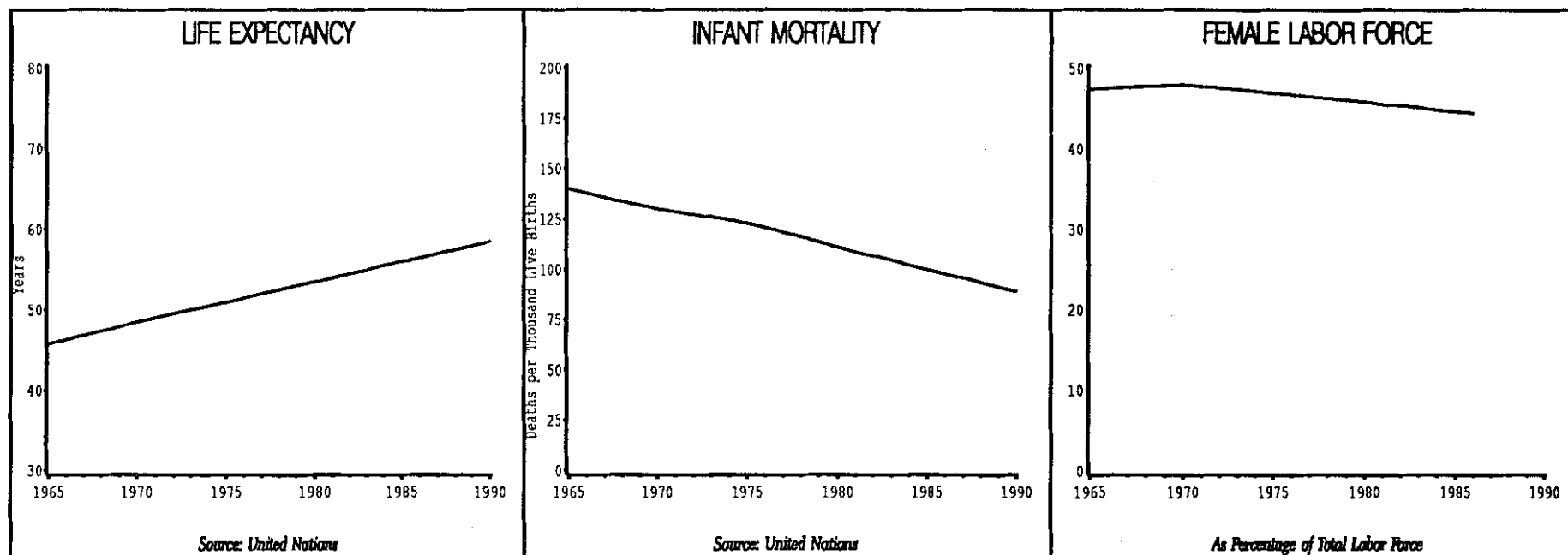
EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance (\$ Millions, US) (1985)	-306(86)	-339(87)	-426
Total Imports (\$ Millions, US) (1985)	343(86)	380(87)	484
Of Which % From U.S.	(.)	.%	.%
Major Imports (1986) CORN; BUILDING MATLS; CLOTHING			
Total Exports (\$ Millions, US) (1985)	37(86)	41(87)	58
Of Which % to U.S.	(.)	.%	.%
Major Exports (1986) LABOR; WOOL; MOHAIR			
Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; GERMANY, FEDER; UNITED KINGDOM			

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP... (1985)	21%
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: CORN; SORGHUM; PULSES	76% (1987)
Cash: WHEAT; CORN; BEANS-DRY	81% (1987)
Ag. Exports: (1987) GREASE MOHAIR; GREASE WOOL; CATTLE	
Ag. Imports: (1987) WHEAT; CORN; RAW SUGAR	

LESOTHO -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988) 1,666
 Population Growth Rate... (1970) 2.3% (1978) 2.4% (1988) 2.7%
 Population (1988) By Age Group:
 (0-14yrs) 42.8% (15-64yrs) 52.8% (65+ yrs) 4.4%
 Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... (.) . %
 Total Fertility Rate... (1970) 6.0 (1988) 5.0

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. (.) . %
 % of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
 (1979) Total . % Urban 50.0% Rural 55.0%
 Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
 (1985) 48%
 Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (1985) 56%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1985) 101%
 Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
 (1988) Total 60.1 Male 58.3 Female 61.8
 (1970) Total 51.8 Male 50.0 Female 53.7
 Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 83
 % Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
 Tuberculosis (BCG3) 91% (1986) Measles 73% (1986)
 Diphtheria (DPT) 82% (1986) Polio (3) 80% (1986)
 Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
 (1986) 40%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
 Primary (1982) Total 128.5 Male 109.6 Female 147.6
 Secondary (1982) Total 16.2 Male . Female .
 Post Secondary (.) Total . Male . Female .
 Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 62% (1985) Female 84%

LESOTHO

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	19,316	10,000	8,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	19,316	10,000	8,000
P.L. 480	4,008	2,195	2,160
Title I	-	-	-
Title II <u>a/</u>	4,008	2,195	2,160
TOTALS	23,324	12,195	10,160

a/ See Main Volume PL 480 table for program breakout and emergency allocations.

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	9	8	8
Foreign National	6	7	7
TOTALS	15	15	15

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	92	15	107	75	20	95	86	25	111
Regional ^e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	5	5
Regional ^e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	92	15	107	75	30	105	86	30	116

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.
^bAcademic: degree seeking.
^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.
^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.
^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

LESOTHO

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Lesotho, a relatively least developed country, is completely landlocked within the Republic of South Africa (RSA). U.S. interests in Lesotho lie in maintaining the nation's political and social stability and in achieving long-term economic viability. These interests stem from concern over Lesotho's status as a poor nation with severe unemployment and quality-of-life problems, in the midst of an important region undergoing social, political and economic transition. It is substantially affected by economic conditions in South Africa, on which it relies for almost 98% of all imported goods and services. Failure to progress toward meeting domestic employment and income needs will further increase Lesotho's already great dependence on South Africa (e.g., nearly 110,000 Basotho men work in South Africa's mines, and their remittances account for approximately 60% of Lesotho's gross national product). Lesotho has been supportive of U.S. regional and global interests in international forums, and has provided vigorous support for majority rule in southern Africa.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s program is designed to help Lesotho become less dependent on South Africa. The program focuses on two major areas: (1) increased agriculture production, diversification and marketing through the private sector, and (2) education and human resources development. Significant assistance also is provided to support family planning and to reduce childhood mortality in children under five. New efforts to strengthen the private sector are being planned in FY 1990. Both project and program resources will continue to be used to implement the strategy and help eliminate policy constraints to development.

Agriculture Program. Lesotho's predominantly rural population is engaged in subsistence agriculture, small-scale production of cash crops and livestock breeding. These efforts are hampered by ever-diminishing arable land that is severely eroded and overgrazed; restricted credit availability; and the lack of appropriate policy incentives to production and livestock management, including a traditional land tenure system.

A.I.D.'s multi-component Agriculture Production and Support project is designed to increase small farmer incomes by expanding production and marketing, and strengthening agricultural research and in-country training capabilities. Along with project assistance, A.I.D. has initiated an economic policy reform program aimed at reducing agricultural subsidies,

LESOTHO

encouraging government divestiture of agricultural and livestock parastatals, establishing a national grazing fee system to enhance the environmental status of the rangelands and expanding private participation in the agricultural sector. This effort complements an International Monetary Fund/World Bank structural adjustment facility package, which is initiating significant fiscal reforms and strengthening economic policies.

Through project assistance, A.I.D. has already achieved some important goals that lay the groundwork for policy reform that should greatly increase agricultural production and decrease economic dependence on South Africa. A.I.D. has helped Lesotho shift its agricultural strategy from a basic grains/self-sufficiency approach to a new focus on employment, growth and income-oriented, high-value crop production. A.I.D. also has helped to establish a model association to control the use of grazing lands, and to develop a national conservation policy and plan under the Land Conservation and Range Development project.

In 1990 and beyond, A.I.D. intends to build on this experience and further strengthen government policies in the agriculture sector. A.I.D. will continue to focus on the small farmer from two standpoints. First, A.I.D. will promote greater employment and economic growth in the rural areas, enhance the production of high value crops, and improve the income of the small cash-crop farmers. Second, in addition to focusing on the individual farmer, A.I.D. will play an expanded role in the development of the private sector as it relates to agricultural production. A.I.D. intends to act as a catalyst in this area to stimulate joint ventures, cooperative agreements, export promotion, and marketing of agriculture products. In doing so, A.I.D. will work in concert with other southern African countries, through the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), to promote regional opportunities for exports.

Education Program. Lesotho has major problems in the education sector: a declining number of teachers and a rising level of students, a high repeater rate at the lower primary school levels, and a severe drop-out rate at the mid-level. A.I.D. is helping the Ministry of Education refocus its system to improve the quality of basic education and to better assess the needs of its people for technical and vocational training. The major emphasis is on helping the Government of Lesotho (GOL) develop a system relevant to the country's needs. A strengthened effort to ensure significant impact on Lesotho's 3,000 primary schools and 380,000 students is being planned. Past A.I.D. programs

LESOTHO

have made a major contribution in training Basotho at middle and upper levels. The beneficiaries of these programs are now playing leading roles in meeting the country's education and training requirements.

Child Survival and Family Planning. In addition to its concentrated effort in the above two sectors, A.I.D. will continue to support activities in child survival (through the regional Combatting Childhood Communicable Disease project), family planning (through the regional Family Health Initiatives project) and maternal health and child nutrition (through Catholic Relief Services).

FY 1990 PROGRAM

Funding of \$8 million is requested from the Development Fund for Africa for the following: completion of the Agriculture Production and Support project (632-0221), \$3.42 million, and the Basic and Nonformal Education Systems project (632-0222), \$4.15 million; "buy-in" under the regional Human Resources Development project, \$0.175; and Program Development and Support for designing new projects (632-0510), \$0.250. In addition, \$2.16 million in P.L. 480 Title II resources are requested to continue support for maternal and child health activities being implemented by Catholic Relief Services.

Mission Director: Jesse L. Snyder

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: LESOTHO

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITLRES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITLRES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITLRES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITLRES
632-FRDA		HUMAN RESOURCE DEV										
	SS G	88	C	---	515	---	---	---	340	340	175	175
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	515	---	---	---	340	340	175	175
632-CC69		MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING										
	EH G	78	84	8,203	8,201	8,201	7,983	---	---	67	---	---
	ES G	78	84	1,767	1,767	---	---	---	---	56	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		9,970	9,968	8,201	7,983	---	---	123	---	---
632-C080		NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LESOTHO										
	EH G	81	85	5,871	4,578	4,578	3,807	---	---	93	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		5,871	4,578	4,578	3,807	---	---	93	---	---
632-C088		RURAL WATER AND SANITATION										
	HE G	79	85	12,142	12,142	12,142	10,996	---	---	692	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		12,142	12,142	12,142	10,996	---	---	692	---	---
632-C215		LAND CONSERVATION AND RANGE DEVELOPMENT										
	FN G	80	85	12,000	12,000	12,000	9,801	---	---	1,744	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		12,000	12,000	12,000	9,801	---	---	1,744	---	---
632-C218		AGRICULTURE PLANNING										
	FN G	80	87	6,200	6,200	6,200	4,499	---	---	863	---	437
		PROJECT TOTAL:		6,200	6,200	6,200	4,499	---	---	863	---	437
632-C221		AGRI PRODUCTION & INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT										
	FN G	85	91	11,643	11,643	11,643	4,769	---	---	4,886	---	---
	SS G	85	91	15,257	15,257	---	---	5,400	6,440	518	4,200	3,417
		PROJECT TOTAL:		26,900	26,900	11,643	4,769	5,400	6,440	5,404	6,188	3,417
632-C222		BASIC AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION SYSTEMS										
	EH G	84	90	15,357	15,357	15,357	6,315	---	---	5,322	---	---
	SS G	84	90	10,393	10,393	---	---	3,666	3,000	---	1,758	4,158
		PROJECT TOTAL:		25,750	25,750	15,357	6,315	3,666	3,000	5,322	4,158	1,500
632-C224		AG POLICY SUPPORT PROGRAM										
	SS G	88	90	10,000	10,000	---	---	10,000	---	---	2,160	5,000

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

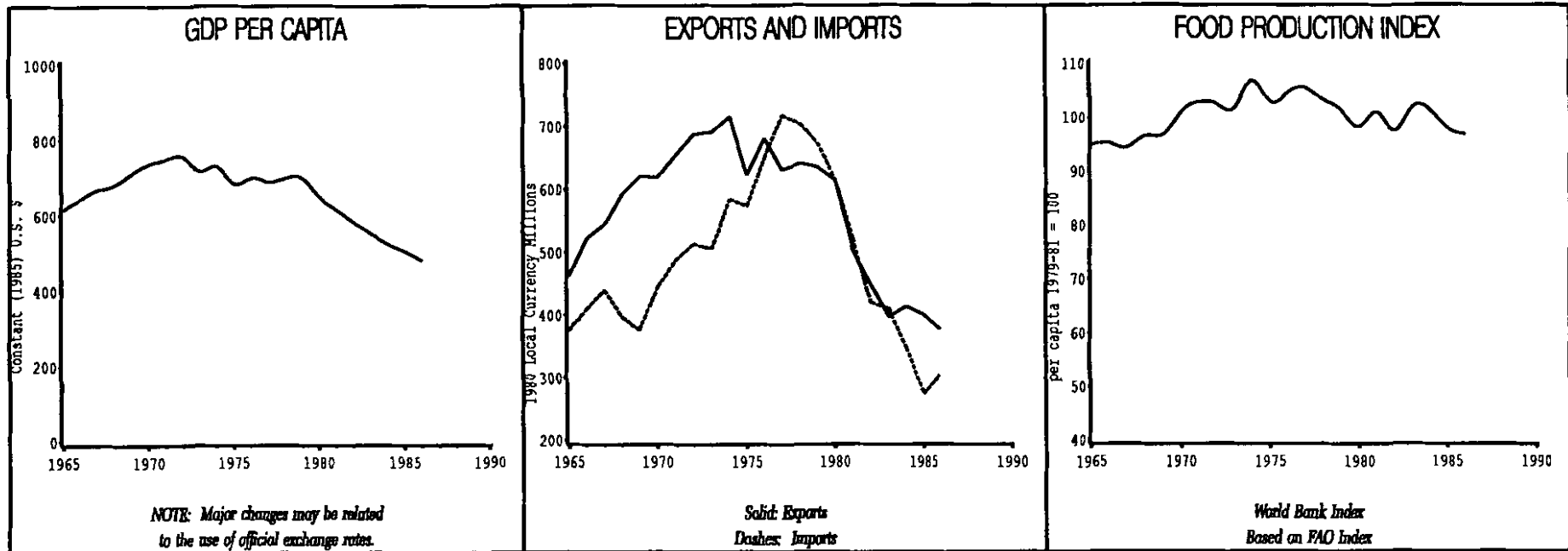
COUNTRY: LESOTHO

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE * G	L /	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHC PLANNED	-THRUUGH FY 87 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,000	---	---	10,000	---	---	2,160	---	5,000
632-CS10		PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT											
	SS G	88	C	---	720	---	---	250	47	220	250	250	150
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	720	---	---	250	47	220	250	250	150
COUNTRY TOTALS:				108,833	108,773	70,121	48,170	19,316	14,663	10,000	16,180	8,000	9,262
GRANTS:				108,833	108,773	70,121	48,170	19,316	14,663	10,000	16,180	8,000	9,262
LCANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				29,843	29,843	29,843	19,069	---	7,493	---	2,844	---	437
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				12,142	12,142	12,142	10,996	---	454	---	692	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				29,431	28,136	28,136	18,105	---	6,151	---	3,880	---	---
SELECTED DEVELCP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:				35,650	36,885	---	---	19,316	565	10,000	8,708	8,000	8,825
SADCC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				1,767	1,767	---	---	---	---	---	56	---	---
CTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LIBERIA -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 742 Million (1946-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 60.7% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 29.20 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1986)	450
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate. (1965-86)		-1.4%
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP... (1986)		29.6%
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):		
(1985)	316	(1986) 297 (1987) 283
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):		
(1985)	-87	(1986) -91 (1987) -84

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to 0.1 Months of Imports (1986)	
External Public Debt as % of GNP... (1986)	99.0%
Service Payments on External Public Debt, (\$ Millions, US)..... (1986)	28
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1986)	6.0%

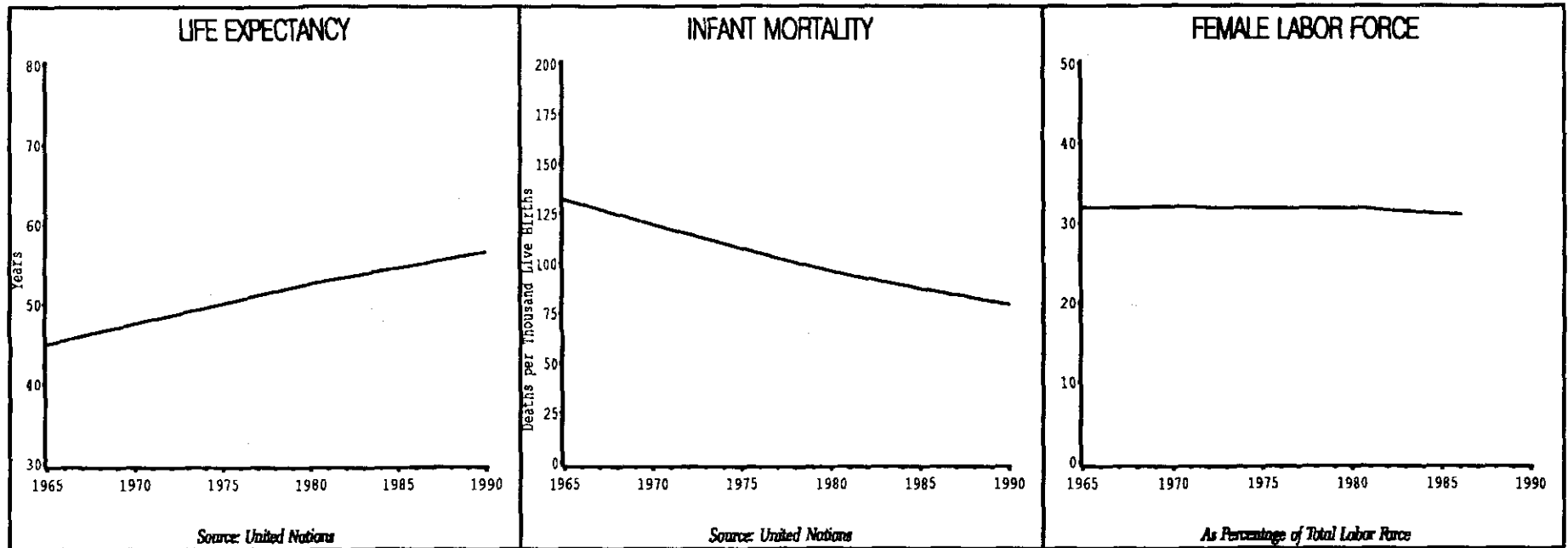
EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance (\$ Millions, US) (1984)	78 (85)	147 (86)	89
Total Imports (\$ Millions, US) (1984)	412 (85)	323 (86)	370
Of Which % From U.S. (1984)			23%
Major Imports (1986)	MACHINERY; TRANSPORT EQUIP; PETROLEUM PRODS		
Total Exports (\$ Millions, US) (1984)	489 (85)	470 (86)	459
Of Which % to U.S. (1984)			21%
Major Exports (1986)	IRON ORE; RUBBER; DIAMONDS		
Trading Partners:	UNITED STATES; GERMANY, FEDER; NORWAY		

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP... (1986)	34%
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: RICE; ..	65% (1987)
Cash: COFFEE; RUBBER; COCOA BEANS	44% (1987)
Ag. Exports: (1987) RUBBER; ..	
Ag. Imports: (1987) RICE; WHEAT; .	

LIBERIA -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988) 2,463

Population Growth Rate... (1970) 3.0% (1978) 3.1% (1988) 3.3%

Population (1988) By Age Group:
 (0-14yrs) 44.1% (15-64yrs) 52.7% (65+ yrs) 3.2%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... (1986) 6.3%

Total Fertility Rate... (1970) 6.4 (1988) 6.2

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population... () . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
 (1978) Total . % Urban 23.0% Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
 (1985) 37%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (1980) 74%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1985) 103%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
 (1988) Total 54.3 Male 52.9 Female 55.9
 (1970) Total 47.1 Male 45.6 Female 48.6

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 121

% of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
 Tuberculosis (BCG3) 33% (1986) Measles 46% (1986)
 Diphtheria (DPT) 4% (1986) Polio (3) 11% (1986)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
 (1983) 37%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Level	Year	Total	Male	Female
Primary	(1981)	22.0	34.0	12.0
Secondary	(1980)	22.9	32.9	12.8
Post Secondary	(1979)	2.0	2.8	1.1

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 47% (1985) Female 23%

LIBERIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	8,751	10,000	15,000
Economic Support Fund	-	22,000 <u>c/</u>	-
Loan	-	-	15,000
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	8,751 <u>b/</u>	32,000	15,000
P.L. 480	7,368	5,009	7,500
Title I	-	5,000	7,500
Title II	7,368	9	-
TOTALS	16,119	37,009	22,500

a/ See Main Volume for Title II program breakout and emergency allocations.

b/ Excludes \$482,000 of Fy 1988 bilateral funding obligated thru Regional Programs.

c/ Includes \$11,000,000 ESF carry over from FY 1988.

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	17	20	20
Foreign National	23	25	25
TOTALS	40	45	45

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	8	14	22	11	10	21	14	2	16
Regional ^e	13	7	20	18	22	40	15	9	24
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional ^e	3	5	8	12	12	24	16	7	23
TOTALS	24	29	53	41	44	85	45	18	63

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.

^bAcademic: degree seeking.

^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.

^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.

^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

LIBERIA

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Throughout most of this decade, Liberia's economy has been characterized by serious deficiencies in fiscal and monetary policies. Liberia's problems can be traced to a combination of factors, including a decline in export earnings, an uncontrolled fiscal budget, a paralysis of the financial system, and erosion of investor confidence. Although this year has seen a modest upturn, most of the fundamental problems and structural deficiencies of the economy remain unresolved and unaddressed.

A poor and inadequate economic policy framework and lack of political will and commitment to economic reforms are the root causes of Liberia's economic woes. In 1988, uncontrolled extrabudgetary expenditures accelerated, and inefficient public corporations continued to drain government revenue. Years of tax evasion and inefficient operations have resulted in undercollection of taxes and misuse of those tax revenues which are collected. Corruption and fraud have further destabilized the fiscal situation. Due to excessive borrowing to finance deficit spending, the national debt has grown beyond the Government's ability to service it. This situation has led to the suspension of support from most donors, both multilateral and bilateral.

Liberia's primary exports (iron ore, rubber and forestry products) declined during the first half of this decade due to the depletion of high-grade iron ore, a drop in demand in principal markets and a loss of competitiveness. Recently, improved world markets for rubber and timber have helped offset the decline in exports of iron ore but highlight the dependence on a limited number of exports. Liberia continues to run a trade surplus, but further expansion of exports is hampered by the deterioration in roads, port facilities and other infrastructure.

The active private sector, much of which is best characterized as "informal," accounts for the modest growth in the economy. Despite the Government of Liberia's fiscal and monetary problems and its failure to take appropriate reform measures, the private sector has not been unduly constrained. The informal sector, with considerable unrecorded economic activity, has noticeably expanded. For the immediate future, creating economic activity and stimulating growth will be dependent on the private sector's ability to withstand the severe fiscal and monetary problems facing Liberia.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

Over the next several years, A.I.D.'s strategy will be to enhance the private sector's ability to foster economic growth and to weather the economic crisis until badly needed economic policy reform occurs. Specifically, A.I.D. will: 1) put increasing reliance on the private sector to create employment, improve productivity and expand exports; 2) develop and expand technologies designed to make efficient use of available resources; and 3) carry on a continuing dialogue focused on the economic restructuring necessary to lessen the burden to the economy of an inefficient public sector. The Agency remains concerned with the equitable distribution of the benefits of growth, particularly access to basic social needs. However, it recognizes that, in Liberia today, given the Government's lack of commitment to economic policy reform, the private sector offers the best prospects for creating the income and jobs necessary to address those needs. A dynamic and growing private sector can also serve as an effective advocate for meaningful policy change.

LIBERIA

This strategy represents a shift in A.I.D.'s emphasis by placing greater reliance on private sector mechanisms.

Promoting the Private Sector. In order to stimulate private sector growth, the A.I.D. program focuses on: 1) providing foreign exchange needed by the private sector to import essential industrial commodities; 2) supporting the opening and expansion of small to medium-sized Liberian businesses, including those in the informal sector; 3) developing rural-based and agriculturally related enterprises; 4) promoting the private sector as a provider of basic services; and 5) seeking to identify and, where possible, overcome growth-inhibiting policy and other constraints.

Many of A.I.D.'s current projects in Liberia support this strategy emphasis. The Commodity Import Program (669-0214) finances the importation of a variety of materials and equipment being used to expand and improve private sector industrial production. The Small and Medium Enterprise Development project (669-0201) targets the development of small and medium-sized enterprises in the Monrovia area by providing loans and business management assistance to Liberian entrepreneurs. The Private Voluntary and Nongovernmental Organization (PVO/NGO) Support project (669-0211) is assisting private and voluntary organizations through subgrants and technical and financial management training to sustain and improve their services in small enterprise promotion. The Rural Information System project (669-0134) provides, by radio, information useful to small rural business undertakings. The Christian Health Association of Liberia, an umbrella PVO, is coordinating the Primary Health Care project's (669-0165) support of private hospitals and health clinics, particularly in the operation of revolving drug funds and fee-for-service schemes.

Increasing the Potential for Long-Term Growth in Productivity and Improving Food Security. Liberia's agricultural sector goals stress food security, employment generation and increased per capita income. The Government, however, has not been able to articulate a strategy for achieving these goals and does not have the financial and technical resources to pursue them. The A.I.D. program in Liberia is currently assisting in the agricultural sector by strengthening technology generation and dissemination capabilities. Under the restructured Agricultural Research and Extension II project (669-0188), A.I.D. is attempting to utilize the capacity of the Central Agricultural Research Institute to conduct adaptive research on rice and alternatives to shifting cultivation. A.I.D. is presently examining the policy environment for agricultural development, exploring ways of increasing the role of NGOs in promoting agricultural development and of integrating U.S. food aid into a broader development strategy for food security. In addition, A.I.D. is assisting in the development of productivity-oriented rural infrastructure through the Rural Road Maintenance project (669-0200), which rehabilitates major road segments important to the interregional movement of goods and services. This project provides selected areas with a more reliable road network for marketing agricultural produce while developing the capabilities of private construction contractors to perform road rehabilitation and routine maintenance.

LIBERIA

Efficiency and Equity of Social Service Delivery. A.I.D.'s strategy in Liberia also seeks to apply limited resources more effectively to maintain basic education and health programs. The purpose of the Primary Education project (669-0166) is to increase both enrollment and retention in primary schools with the provision of locally produced, low-cost instructional materials and the upgrading of teacher skills through in-service training workshops supplemented by classroom radio. A.I.D. also is involved in improving the operation of private school systems through the Primary Education project.

A.I.D.'s primary health program seeks to increase access of the population to basic health care services with emphasis on preventive rather than curative services. Because Liberia, with a 22% death rate in children 1-5 years, is a child survival emphasis country, the program concentrates on the most serious childhood health problems, which include measles, diarrhea, dehydration, malaria, and malnutrition. Diverse factors impinge on child health, including poor nutrition, low income, large family size, lack of education, and poor environmental sanitation. The Primary Health Care project (669-0165) and the regional Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases project (698-0421.69) address these problems. These projects include vaccination against childhood diseases, promotion of oral rehydration, presumptive malaria treatment, nutrition services, family planning and development of a reliable drug supply to the population. Emphasis is placed on developing a model of primary health care services that is affordable and sustainable within Liberia. A.I.D. will continue to assist in: 1) expanding collection systems for user fees and establishing revolving drug funds; 2) improving and decentralizing the management of health care delivery; and 3) strengthening key child survival activities.

FY 1990 PROGRAM

For FY 1990, A.I.D. requests \$22 million consisting of \$15 million in Economic Support Funds (ESF) and \$7.5 million in P.L. 480 resources. FY 1990 assistance will promote private sector economic expansion and growth by providing essential imports of raw materials and capital goods under the Commodity Import Program II, which also will generate local currency resources for private sector development, training and credit. P.L. 480-generated local currency will finance infrastructure maintenance and basic social services.

Mission Director: John F. Hicks

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: LIBERIA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 87 EXPEN- DITRES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 88 EXPEN- DITRES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 89 EXPEN- DITRES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 90 EXPEN- DITRES
669-PRDA		HUMAN RESOURCE DEV										
	SS G	88	C	---	720	---	---	---	720	720	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	720	---	---	---	720	720	---	---
669-C132		INCREASED REVENUES FOR DEVELOPMENT										
	SD G	78	86	8,683	8,683	8,683	7,478	---	740	465	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		8,683	8,683	8,683	7,478	---	740	465	---	---
669-C134		RURAL INFORMATION SYSTEM										
	FN G	80	87	6,700	6,700	6,700	5,562	---	475	663	---	---
	FN L	80	87	6,700	6,700	6,700	6,025	---	397	278	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		13,400	13,400	13,400	11,587	---	872	941	---	---
669-C135		AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION										
	FN G	80	82	4,487	4,459	4,459	4,296	---	---	163	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		4,487	4,459	4,459	4,296	---	---	163	---	---
669-C153		RURAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING (PVO)										
	FN G	77	85	5,880	5,879	5,879	5,794	---	13	72	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		5,880	5,879	5,879	5,794	---	13	72	---	---
669-C165		PRIMARY HEALTH CARE										
	HE G	83	87	14,700	14,700	14,700	3,220	---	3,689	2,791	---	---
	PN G	83	87	300	300	300	300	---	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		15,000	15,000	15,000	3,520	---	3,689	2,791	---	---
669-C166		PRIMARY EDUCATION PROJECT (PEP)										
	EH G	85	90	5,550	5,550	5,550	1,029	---	1,501	2,128	---	892
	SS G	85	89	7,150	7,250	---	---	1,150	6,100	---	---	2,125
		PROJECT TOTAL:		12,700	12,800	5,550	1,029	1,150	1,501	6,100	---	3,017
669-C184		ECONOMIC FINANCIAL MGMT AND TRNG										
	EH G	82	86	5,889	5,889	5,889	4,273	---	251	1,365	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		5,889	5,889	5,889	4,273	---	251	1,365	---	---
669-C185		RURAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING II (PVC)										
	FN G	85	86	2,300	2,300	2,300	1,037	---	496	767	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: LIBERIA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,300	2,300	2,300	1,037	---	496	---	767	---	---
669-C188		AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION II											
	FN G	84	89	5,816	5,816	5,816	1,909	---	1,248	---	1,257	1,402	
	SS G	84	89	4,084	4,084	---	---	2,115	---	1,969	---	110	
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,900	9,900	5,816	1,909	2,115	1,248	1,969	1,482	1,512	
669-C200		RURAL ROAD MAINTENANCE											
	FN G	85	88	4,300	4,300	4,300	1,210	---	1,170	---	1,920	---	
	SS G	85	88	1,349	1,349	---	---	1,349	2	---	147	1,200	
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,649	5,649	4,300	1,210	1,349	1,172	---	2,067	1,200	
669-C201		SMALL/MEDIUM ENTERPRISE DEV (PVO)											
	ES G	84	89	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	500	500	
	SD G	84	89	2,767	2,767	2,767	2,297	---	422	---	48	---	
	SS G	84	89	445	445	---	---	445	---	---	200	245	
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,212	4,212	2,767	2,297	445	422	1,000	748	745	
669-C205		PROGRAM GRANT VIII											
	ES G	86	86	28,203	28,203	28,203	18,000	---	---	---	---	---	
PROJECT TOTAL:				28,203	28,203	28,203	18,000	---	---	---	---	---	
669-C207		PROGRAM GRANT IX											
	ES G	87	87	5,000	5,000	5,000	1,039	---	---	---	3,961	---	
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,000	5,000	1,039	---	---	---	3,961	---	
669-C211		PVC AND NGC SLPPT											
	EH G	87	90	1,100	1,100	1,100	---	---	64	---	1,036	---	
	ES G	87	90	---	6,500	---	---	---	---	4,000	---	3,600	
	FN G	87	90	600	600	600	---	---	436	---	114	---	
	ME G	87	90	100	100	100	---	---	100	---	---	---	
	SD G	87	90	470	470	470	---	---	---	---	246	200	
	SS G	87	90	7,730	3,381	---	---	3,381	---	---	600	600	
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	12,151	2,270	---	3,381	674	4,000	1,996	2,500	4,400
669-C212		ROAD MAINTENANCE II											
	ES G	89	92	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	500	500	
	SS G	89	92	---	12,000	---	---	---	---	721	721	---	

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: LIBERIA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE * G	L /	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 87 EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 88 EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 89 EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 90 EXPEN- DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	15,000	---	---	---	3,721	1,221	---	500
669-C213	ECONOMIC STABILIZATION SUPPORT											
	ES G	87	87	15,400	9,585	9,585	---	---	4,484	---	5,101	---
	SD G	87	87	3,000	3,000	3,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				18,400	12,585	12,585	---	---	4,484	---	8,101	---
669-C214	COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM I											
	ES G	87	87	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---	1,400	---	3,600	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---	1,400	---	3,600	---
669-C215	COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM II											
	ES G	89	90	---	22,500	---	---	---	12,000	2,000	10,500	8,800
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	22,500	---	---	---	12,000	2,000	10,500	8,800
669-C220	PRIVATE HEALTH CARE IMPROVEMENT											
	ES G	89	89	---	2,000	---	---	---	2,000	---	---	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,000	---	---	---	2,000	---	---	400
669-C222	*RURAL PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT											
	ES G	90	91	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	100
669-C510	PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT											
	EH G	85	C	---	306	306	239	---	66	---	1	---
	ES G	85	C	---	500	---	---	---	---	---	500	500
	FN G	85	C	---	569	569	285	---	62	---	221	---
	HE G	85	C	---	27	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
	PN G	85	C	---	38	---	---	---	---	---	9	---
	SD G	85	C	---	433	433	143	---	59	---	137	91
	SS G	85	C	---	302	1	---	311	149	490	163	253
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,675	1,309	672	311	337	490	532	844

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: LIBERIA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXFEN- DITLRES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXFEN- DITLRES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITLRES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITLRES	
COUNTRY TOTALS:				153,703	199,005	128,410	69,141	8,751	17,299	32,000	35,120	15,000	21,518
GRANTS:				147,003	192,305	121,710	63,116	8,751	16,902	32,000	34,842	15,000	21,518
LOANS:				6,700	6,700	6,700	6,025	---	397	---	278	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				36,783	37,323	37,323	26,118	---	4,348	---	5,455	---	1,402
POPULATION PLANNING:				300	338	300	300	---	---	---	9	---	---
HEALTH:				14,800	14,827	14,800	8,220	---	3,789	---	2,792	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				12,539	12,845	12,845	5,541	---	1,882	---	4,530	---	892
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				14,920	15,353	15,353	9,923	---	1,245	---	3,896	---	291
SAMEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:				20,758	30,031	1	---	8,751	151	10,000	2,776	---	4,533
SADCC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				53,603	88,288	47,788	19,039	---	5,884	22,000	15,662	15,000	14,400
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PROGRAM: LIBERIA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Rural Private Sector Support		Funding Source ESF	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
					FY 1990 1,500	Life of Project Funding 5,000	
Number 669-0222	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1990	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1995
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING							

Purpose: To develop a private sector system that will enable farmers to fully participate in the identification and resolution of both policy and technological constraints to agricultural development.

Project Description: The Rural Private Sector Support project will enhance indigenous Liberian capacities to identify and resolve major constraints faced by farmers, including inappropriate policies (over which the rural sector has traditionally had no control) and the lack of technological innovation.

The project will enable Liberians in the private sector to conduct policy-related research studies of constraints faced by rural households. Funding and other assistance will be made available to individuals and groups to design, analyze, implement, and publicize these studies. A major objective of the project will be to strengthen links among concerned and influential individuals and groups in both the public and private sectors. Such collaboration is necessary to foster the consensus building needed for policy reform and to communicate options and recommendations to policy makers and the general public. Key issues are likely to include: appropriate roles for the public and the private sectors in marketing agricultural production; implications of price setting policies for the rural areas; and protection of the natural resource base.

The project will also support direct participation of farmers (the majority of whom are women) in farming systems research at several sites. Such research will complement station-based research undertaken by the Central Agricultural Research Institute, but will focus on the identification of problems at the farm level that can be addressed by the adaptation of production or processing technology. This work may involve PVOs, Peace Corps volunteers, church-related development organizations, and others (including government employees working at the local level). Key issues are likely to include: underutilization of farm labor; diversification of cash crops; sustainability of natural resources; and cost-effective, private sector-based dissemination of successful technologies.

Sustainability: The project will mobilize and focus existing local expertise,

working through established locally-based private organizations which are intimately linked to the farmers. To the extent that they are successful, these efforts are likely to continue beyond the project's life without additional assistance.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project is a key element in A.I.D.'s strategy of increased reliance on the private sector. It is also consistent with Agency policy for agricultural development with attention to increasing incomes for limited resource farmers and maintaining the natural resource base.

Host Country and Other Donors: The cooperating private sector Liberian institutions will contribute facilities, logistical support, and personnel valued at no less than 25% of the project's cost.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will consist of residents of rural villages involved in village level agricultural production and processing activities. Indirect benefits are expected to reach out through the 70% of all Liberians in the rural private sector.

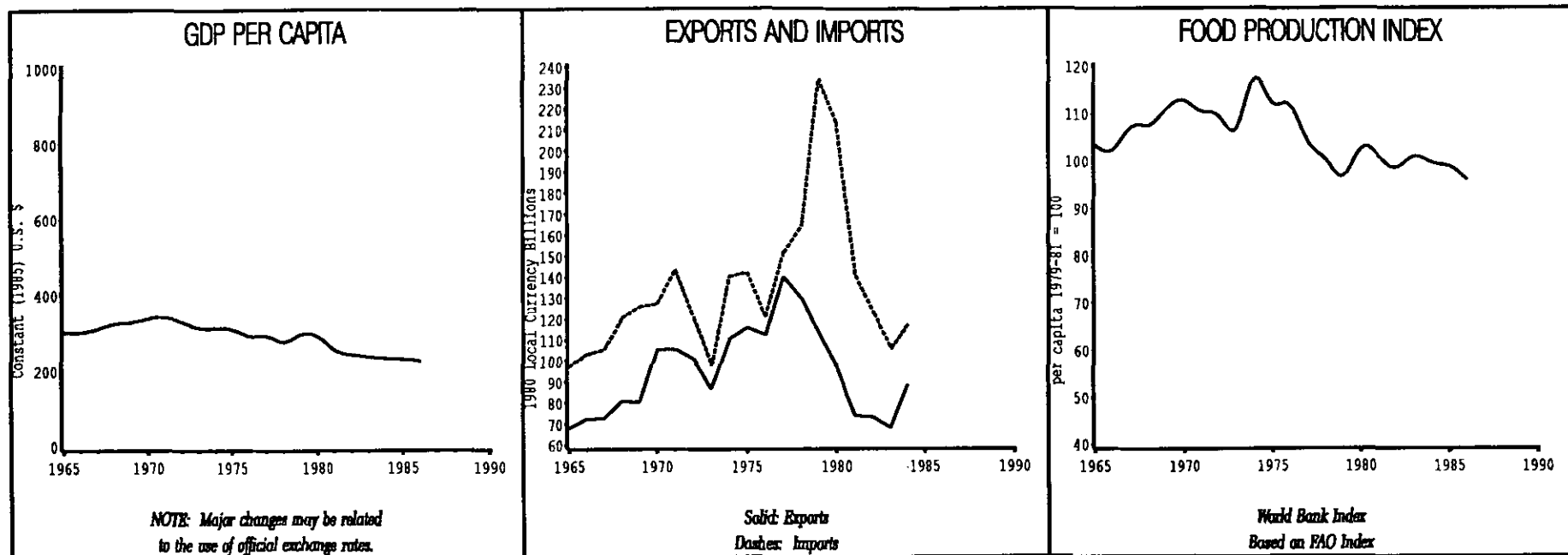
Major Outputs: Outputs will be two-fold: A functioning non-governmental ability to produce and disseminate the results of farmer-oriented policy studies; and ongoing work at several sites in which farmers will identify technological constraints to agricultural development and will develop, test, and disseminate options to address them.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life-Of-Project (\$000)
Long/short-term Technical Assistance	1,500
Training/seminars/workshops	1,500
Studies/dissemination	2,000
Total	5,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	-	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	1,500	3,500	5,000	

MADAGASCAR -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 107 Million (1959-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 4.2% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 1.15 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1986)	230
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-86)		-1.7%
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.)		. %
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):		
(.)	(.)	(.)
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):		
(.)	(.)	(.)

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to		
1.4 Months of Imports (1984)		
External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1986)		106%
Service Payments on External Public Debt,		
(\$ Millions, US).....	(1986)	113
As % of Total Export Earnings.....	(1985)	29.9%

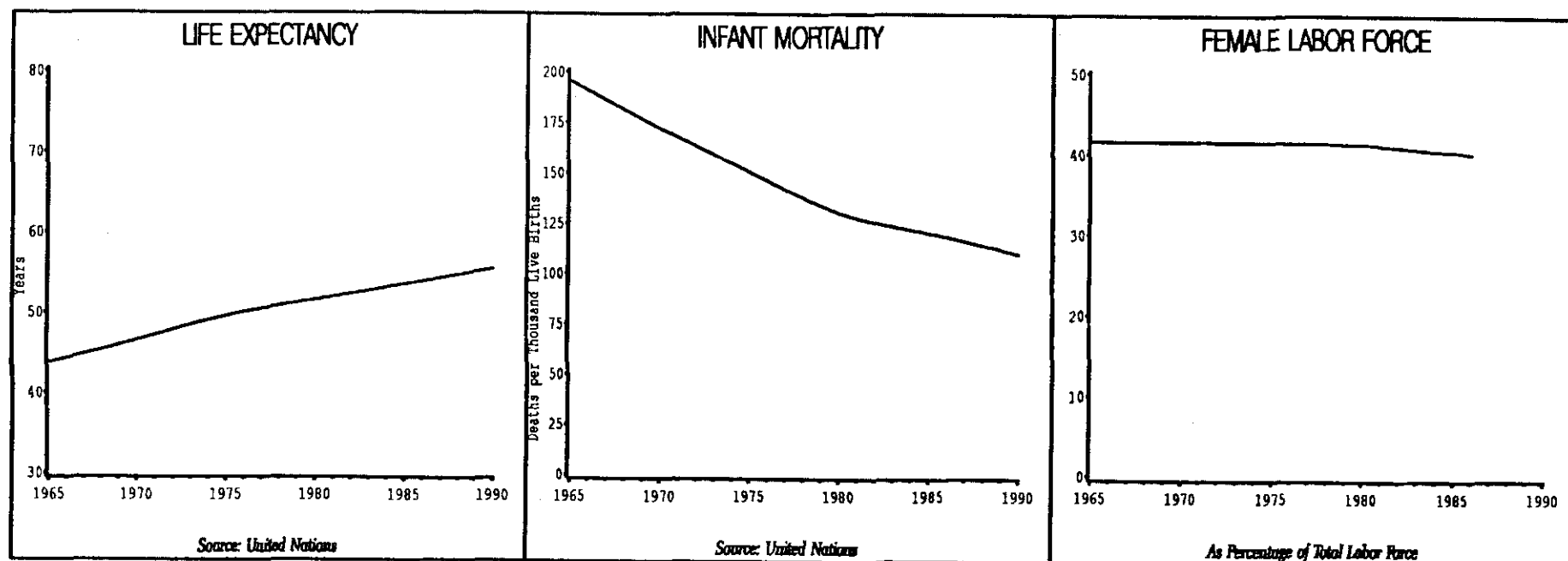
EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance(\$ Millions, US) (1982)	-244(83)	-182(84)	-115
Total Imports(\$ Millions, US) (1982)	604(83)	506(84)	461
Of Which % From U.S.		(1985)	6%
Major Imports(1986)RAW MATERIALS;EQUIPMENT;FOOD			
Total Exports(\$ Millions, US) (1982)	359(83)	325(84)	346
Of Which % to U.S.		(1986)	18%
Major Exports(1986)COFFEE;VANILLA;SUGAR			
Trading Partners: FRANCE; UNITED STATES; GERMANY, FEDER			

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1986)		43%
Major Crop(s)		As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: RICE; CASSAVA; CORN		58% (1987)
Cash: COFFEE; CLOVES; .		10% (1987)
Ag. Exports:(1987)COFFEE; VANILLA; CLOVES		
Ag. Imports:(1987) RICE; WHEAT; VEGETABLE OILS		

MADAGASCAR -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988)	11,073
Population Growth Rate... (1970) 2.2% (1978) 2.6% (1988) 3.1%	
Population (1988) By Age Group:	
(0-14yrs) 46.0% (15-64yrs) 50.6% (65+ yrs) 3.4%	
Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... (.) . %	
Total Fertility Rate... (1970) 6.9 (1988) 6.9	

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. (1987)	5.2%
% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level	
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %	
Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population	
(1985) 49%	
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (1980)	81%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1985)	108%
Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)	
(1988) Total 51.3 Male 49.7 Female 53.0	
(1970) Total 43.4 Male 42.3 Female 44.4	
Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988)	101
% of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against	
Tuberculosis (BCG3) 10% (1986) Measles 10% (1986)	
Diphtheria (DPT) 10% (1986) Polio (3) 30% (1986)	
Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply	
(1983) 20%	

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:	
Primary (1983) Total 100.0 Male . Female .	
Secondary (1983) Total 14.0 Male . Female .	
Post Secondary (1985) Total 5.0 Male . Female .	
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 74% (1985) Female 62%	

MADAGASCAR

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	19,300 <u>b/</u>	14,000	19,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	19,300	14,000	19,000
P.L. 480	5,373	2,620	7,491
Title I	-	-	5,000
Title II <u>a/</u>	5,373	2,620	2,491
TOTALS	24,673	16,620	26,491

a/ See Main Volume for Title II program breakout and emergency allocations.

b/ Excludes \$200,000 of FY 1988 bilateral funding obligated through regional programs.

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	2	4	7
Foreign National	0	1	1
TOTALS	2	5	8

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	5	5
Regional ^e	10	8	18	12	10	22	12	8	20
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	3	23	26	5	30	35	5	40	45
Regional ^e	-	2	2	-	8	8	-	8	8
TOTALS	13	33	46	17	53	70	17	61	78

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.

^bAcademic: degree seeking.

^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.

^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.

^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

MADAGASCAR

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Madagascar is generously endowed with natural resources and enjoys a variety of soils, climates and ecology permitting the production of a diversity of agricultural products. It is not surprising, therefore, that 83% of the population is engaged in agriculture and that this sector accounts for 43% of the gross domestic product (GDP). Deteriorating terms of trade and diminishing demand for the country's leading exports -- coffee, cloves and vanilla -- have been severe setbacks to economic development.

The nation's economy has suffered even greater damage from inappropriate government policies and practices, including widespread nationalization, regulatory intervention and the neglect of agriculture from 1975 to 1980. By 1980, Madagascar was in the midst of a severe economic crisis with a massive debt burden, declining export earnings and shortages of critical imports.

The Government of Madagascar began to correct its economic policies in the early 1980s with International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank and other donor support. As part of one of the boldest and most disciplined reform programs in Africa, the Government has liberalized the marketing of rice -- the island's staple crop -- and lifted regulatory and most administrative restraints on the marketing of export crops. It has exercised budgetary austerity and sharply reduced government deficits as a proportion of GDP from 18% in 1980 to 4% in 1987. Additionally, it has adopted appropriate policies, including successive devaluations of 52% in 1987 alone, to promote exports. Liberalization of the import system was accelerated during 1988 with the introduction of an open general license system, under which licenses and prior authorization are no longer required for imports and foreign exchange is made available at a market-determined rate. These reforms are having an impact. Capacity utilization in the industrial sector is up and import inventories are down--as importers have gained confidence in the new foreign exchange system. Investment and employment are increasing as well, particularly in the textile sector.

The United States is committed to devoting the greater part of its assistance to enable the Government of Madagascar to undertake the policy and institutional reforms essential to rekindle economic growth. Economic growth will require further measures to revitalize exports and to stimulate the development of the private sector. The next major steps in the country's economic program are reform of the financial sector and divestiture or rehabilitation of parastatal enterprises. In the short and medium term, however, liberalization must continue in order to further the resurgence in agricultural production and economic growth. Simultaneously, the longer-term issue of increasing agricultural productivity for food and export crops must be addressed. This implies technological improvements as well as concern for maintaining the natural resource base. Sustained productivity also requires that serious attention be given to the current rapid population growth.

MADAGASCAR

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s major objective is to assist Madagascar to increase rural incomes -- thus improving nutritional levels -- in ways that are consistent with conservation of the natural resource base. To achieve this, A.I.D. has adopted a focused program strategy complementary to, and supportive of, the IMF and World Bank policy reform initiatives. The strategy addresses long-term development issues as well as the more immediate adjustment problems, including constraints in the rice sub-sector through coordinated initiatives toward rice market revitalization. It also includes policy dialogue on key economic and sectoral issues, technical assistance through a collaborative program of research with the International Rice Research Institute, and commodity imports to promote greater productivity in support of broader economic reform.

Over the long term, the impact of A.I.D.'s interventions will support economic growth in general and increased returns to rice production, thus helping to realize and maintain food self-reliance. Rural incomes will rise, as rice is grown by a large proportion of the population. At the national level, import requirements will decrease, permitting reallocation of foreign exchange to other uses in support of overall economic growth.

Liberalization measures have had a high short-term social cost, however. The higher prices appropriate to stimulating small farmers and private entrepreneurs to expand their production, impose hardship on the urban poor. Food subsidies that helped the poor no longer are affordable and employment opportunities are curtailed as the government reduces its workforce. Despite these problems, the government is proceeding with its liberalization efforts while building safeguards for the poor disadvantaged by the reforms. It is being assisted in the provision of safeguards by the World Bank, which is taking a lead role in mobilizing a multi-donor effort in this area. A.I.D.'s efforts in population form an important component of this package.

The principal elements of A.I.D.'s strategy are:

Economic Reform Program. A.I.D. will work toward sustained market liberalization in the agricultural economy and will provide assistance divesting or rehabilitating parastatal enterprises. The program leverages dialogue on policy issues while providing resources for activities such as long-term training and workshops in policy analysis. The workshops highlight the interrelationships between price and exchange rate issues and explore issues related to private sector development, including privatization and marketing. Concurrently, essential equipment acquired through a commodity import program has permitted the rehabilitation of irrigation facilities, agricultural equipment and market roads. Initial results have been encouraging. Small farmer income from paddy sales has sharply increased and there is evidence producers are bringing more land under cultivation.

MADAGASCAR

A.I.D. recognizes that support for the economic reform program continues to be endangered as economic growth has yet to be widely experienced and the quality of life continues to deteriorate. To respond to this concern, late in FY 1988 A.I.D. initiated the Madagascar Agricultural Export Liberalization Program, combining existing resources with an African Economic Policy Reform Program. The program addresses policy issues in the areas of agricultural marketing liberalization and budget reform, and, through technical assistance and training, aims to provide small entrepreneurs with the skills and knowledge needed to take advantage of emerging export opportunities. Dollar resources channeled through the open general licensing system will provide a much needed influx of spare parts and raw materials for the agricultural and transport sectors.

Agricultural research. A.I.D.-sponsored research by the International Rice Research Institute is making available new varieties which offer the promise of increased productivity, given sustained policy-level incentives.

Natural resources. Madagascar is a natural resource emphasis country. A.I.D., in coordination with the World Bank, is engaged in a major environmental action program to identify and foster the most appropriate means of addressing environmental concerns on a meaningful scale. Working with non-profit voluntary organizations, it will focus attention as well on preservation of the country's unique animal and botanical resources.

Population. Population growth, at 3.1%, until recently exceeded food production increases and continues to undermine long-term development prospects by exceeding gross national product growth. A.I.D. intends to continue providing assistance in population planning and the formulation of a national population policy. It will continue to work with private and public sector organizations to strengthen the provision of family planning services.

FY 1990 PROGRAM

Nineteen million dollars is requested for the Madagascar program from the Development Fund for Africa. The bulk of funding will be used for ongoing projects in rice research, protection of the natural resource base and biological diversity, and the agricultural export liberalization program. A new project, the Southern Madagascar Reserves Conservation and Development project, will reinforce A.I.D.'s current effort to maintain the country's natural resources base and preserve its unique plant and animal species. Policy dialogue will continue in the areas of agricultural liberalization, environmental and population policy. Local currency generated under the U.S. food aid program will continue to support the government's Public Investment Program, as well as activities in the agricultural, population and health sectors.

Mission Director: Baudouin F. de Marcken

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MADAGASCAR

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHC	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 87 EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 88 EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 89 EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 90 EXPEN- DITURES
687-AFHI		FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVE											
	SS G	89	C	---	50	---	---	---	---	---	---	50	50
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	50	---	---	---	---	---	---	50	50
687-FRDA		HUMAN RESOURCE DEV											
	SS G	88	C	---	400	---	---	---	---	200	200	200	200
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	400	---	---	---	---	200	200	200	200
687-C101		AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPORT											
	ES G	85	83	6,344	6,819	6,819	4,420	---	1,025	---	1,365	---	---
	FN G	85	88	8,000	7,416	7,416	1,534	---	364	---	5,468	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		14,844	14,235	14,235	6,013	---	1,389	---	6,833	---	---
687-C102		AG. EXPORT LIBERALIZATION											
	SS G	88	90	45,075	18,735	---	---	18,735	---	10,685	19,700	18,475	20,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:		45,075	18,735	---	---	18,735	---	10,685	19,700	18,475	20,000
687-C103		AMBER MT CONSERVATION & DEV											
	SS G	89	89	---	250	---	---	---	---	250	125	---	125
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	250	---	---	---	---	250	125	---	125
687-C104		MASOALA CONSERVATION & DEV											
	SS G	88	88	450	450	---	---	450	---	---	200	---	125
		PROJECT TOTAL:		450	450	---	---	450	---	---	200	---	125
687-C105		INTERNATIONAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE											
	SS G	89	92	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	50	---	1,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	5,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	50	---	1,000
687-C106		RANOMAFANA NATIONAL PARK											
	SS G	89	89	---	200	---	---	---	---	200	100	---	100
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	200	---	---	---	---	200	100	---	100
687-C107		*SOUTHERN MADAGASCAR CCNS & DEV.											
	SS G	90	90	---	150	---	---	---	---	---	---	150	75
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	150	---	---	---	---	---	---	150	75
687-C510		PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT											

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MADAGASCAR

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE * G	L / G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 87 EXPEN- DITLES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 88 EXPEN- DITLES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 89 EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 90 EXPEN- DITURES	
	SS G	88	C	---	635	---	115	49	395	275	125	200	
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	635	---	115	49	395	275	125	200	
687-3000		BUREAU OF CENSUS											
	SS G	89	89	---	270	---	---	---	270	120	---	150	
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	270	---	---	---	270	120	---	150	
COUNTRY TOTALS:				60,369	40,375	14,235	6,013	19,300	1,438	14,000	27,603	19,000	22,025
GRANTS:				60,369	40,375	14,235	6,013	19,300	1,438	14,000	27,603	19,000	22,025
LCANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				8,000	7,416	7,416	1,584	---	364	---	5,468	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:				45,525	26,140	---	---	19,300	49	14,000	20,770	19,000	22,025
SAOCC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				6,844	6,819	6,819	4,429	---	1,025	---	1,365	---	
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

Title Southern Madagascar Reserves Conservation and Development		Funding Source DFA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION <i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>		
					FY 1990 150	Life of Project Funding 150	
Number 687-0107	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING					FY 1990	FY 1990	FY 1992

Purpose: To preserve two sites in the drier zones of southern Madagascar containing some of the country's rarest plant and animal species, while using these areas as field laboratories for the training of Malagasy scientists and conservation specialists.

Project Description: Much of Madagascar's natural forest has been destroyed by increased population and the intrusion of pastoralists, slash-and-burn rice cultivators and charcoal makers. The project seeks to ensure the conservation of the small remaining forests in southern Madagascar which harbor many of the country's unique lemur species and to increase understanding of the dynamics of their plant and animal populations in four closely interrelated areas: (1) Conservation: The Beza Mahafaly reserve will be expanded to include the forest connecting the two existing parcels of the reserve. The area's population and students will be educated to the imperative of conserving the country's unique flora and fauna. Some support will be provided the Ministry of Animal Production, Water and Forests to improve the protection of the reserves. (2) Research: Intensive studies will be carried out by Malagasy students and expatriate scientists to increase scientific understanding of the lemur species and of the conditions affecting the regeneration of natural forest. (3) Training and Education: Field courses will be conducted for students of the University of Madagascar and some graduate training provided in the United States for selected students who will assume management responsibilities for Madagascar's special reserves. (4) Development: Small-scale development activities in agriculture, livestock and health will be undertaken in villages surrounding the reserves.

Sustainability: The Government recognizes the unique nature of its biological heritage and its potential as a tourist resource. It assigns a high priority to activities of this type.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project sustains A.I.D.'s strategy to increase rural incomes and improve nutritional levels while maintaining the country's natural resource base. It will contribute to the preservation of Madagascar's unique plant and animal species, in conformity with Madagascar's designation by A.I.D. and the international conservation community as one of the highest priorities for biodiversity preservation.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government's development of a national environmental action plan is evidence of its commitment to address environmental problems and the preservation of its unique biological heritage with support from the World Bank, the Swiss, United Nations Development Program and Private and Voluntary Organizations' groups.

Beneficiaries: The target groups include the communities surrounding the special nature reserves; students and scientists who use the field research facilities; and the staff of the Ministry of Animal Production, Water and Forests who will receive training and resources to carry out their work.

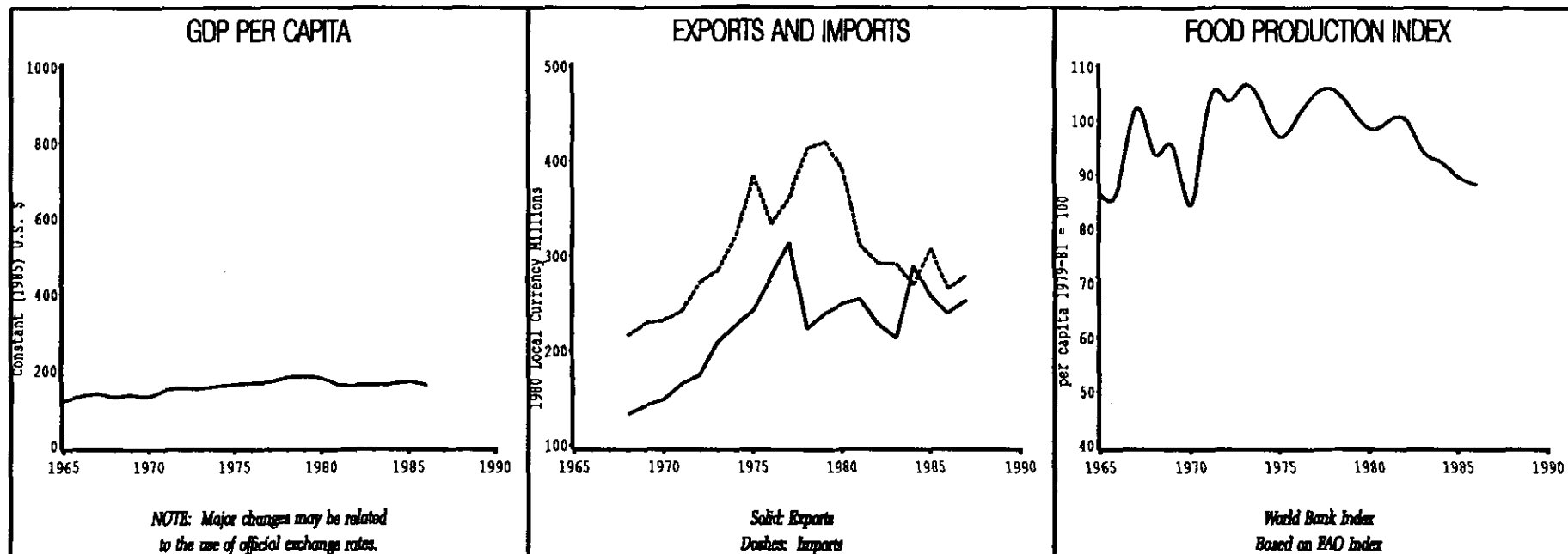
Major Outputs: Two well-protected and managed nature reserves which accommodate students, researchers and scientists; increased scientific knowledge of plant and animal species; and an improved standard of living for people living in the project area.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	Life of Project (\$000)
Technical assistance	75
Training	50
Commodities	25
Total	150

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1988	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Estimated Through September 30,	-0-	-0-	-0-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	150	-0-	150	Ministry of Higher Education Ministry of Animal Production, Water & Forests World Wildlife Fund USA

MALAWI -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 190 Million (1956-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 8.9% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 2.93 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1986)	160
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.	(1965-86)	1.5%
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...	(1987)	28.4%
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):		
(. .) . (. .) . (. .)		.
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):		
(. .) . (. .) . (. .)		.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to		
1.1 Months of Imports (1986)		
External Public Debt as % of GNP...	(1985)	71.5%
Service Payments on External Public Debt,		
(\$ Millions, US).....	(1986)	108
As % of Total Export Earnings.....	(1986)	40.0%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance (\$ Millions, US) (1985)	-54 (86)	-30 (87)	-31
Total Imports (\$ Millions, US) (1985)	331 (86)	301 (87)	333
Of Which % From U.S.	(1986)		4%
Major Imports (1986) MANUFACT. GDS; TRANSPORT EQUIP; BLDG/CONST. MAT			
Total Exports (\$ Millions, US) (1985)	276 (86)	271 (87)	302
Of Which % to U.S.	(1986)		11%

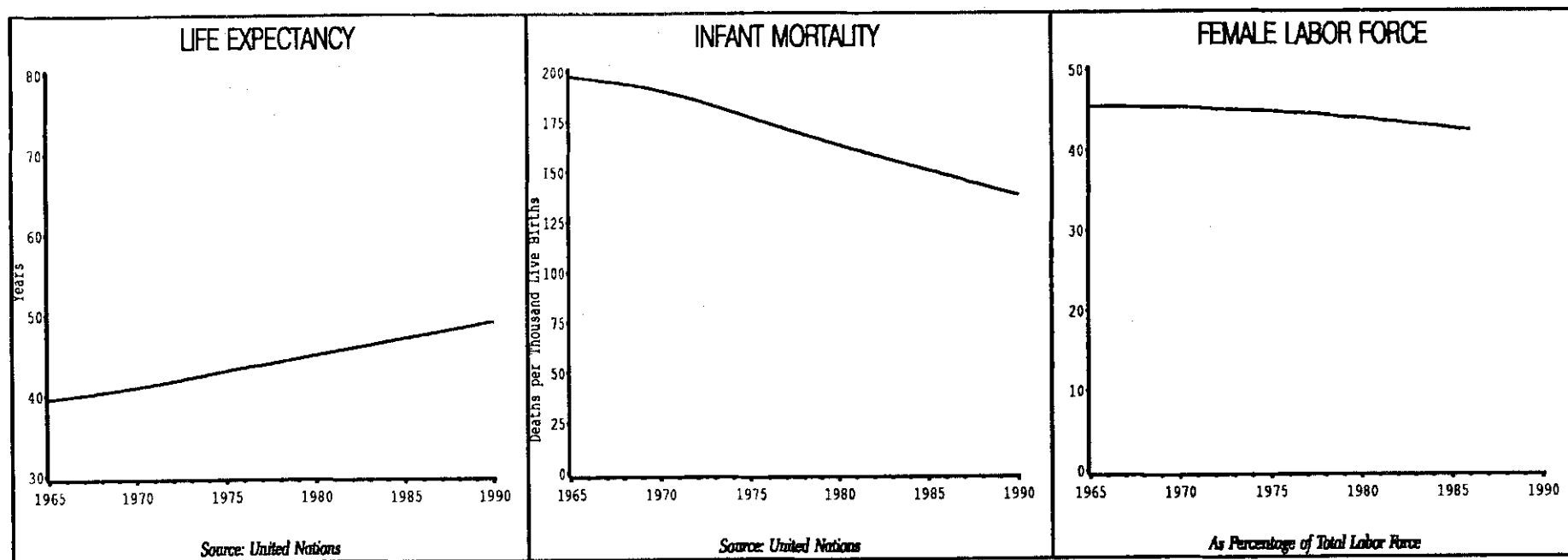
Major Exports (1986) TOBACCO; TEA; SUGAR

Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; SOUTH AFRICA; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP... (1986)	33%
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: CORN; PULSES; RICE	66% (1987)
Cash: TOBACCO; TEA; SUGARCANE	5% (1987)
Ag. Exports: (1987) TOBACCO; TEA; RAW SUGAR	
Ag. Imports: (1987) WHEAT; DAIRY PRODUCTS; ANIMAL PRODUCTS	

MALAWI -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988) 7,679

Population Growth Rate... (1970) 2.3% (1978) 3.0% (1988) 3.2%

Population (1988) By Age Group:
 (0-14yrs) 48.8% (15-64yrs) 48.5% (65+ yrs) 2.7%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... (.) . %

Total Fertility Rate... (1970) 7.7 (1988) 7.7

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. (.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
 (.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
 (1985) 44%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (1981) 86%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1985) 104%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
 (1988) Total 47.6 Male 46.1 Female 49.1
 (1970) Total 40.0 Male 39.1 Female 40.8

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 134

% of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
 Tuberculosis (BCG3) 92% (1987) Measles 53% (1987)
 Diphtheria (DPT) 55% (1987) Polio (3) 55% (1986)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
 (1984) 6%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
 Primary (1983) Total 63.0 Male 73.0 Female 52.0
 Secondary (1982) Total 2.8 Male 3.9 Female 1.7
 Post Secondary (1980) Total 0.3 Male 0.4 Female 0.1

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 52% (1985) Female 31%

MALAWI

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	22,750	17,000	20,000
Economic Support Fund	5,315 ^{a/}	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	5,315	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	28,065	17,000	20,000
P.L. 480	3,900	5,457	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II ^{b/}	3,900	5,457	-
TOTALS	31,965	22,457	20,000

Footnotes:
^{a/} Includes \$5,315,000 in deob/reob Economic Support Fund in FY 1988.
^{b/} See Main Volume for Title II program break-out and emergency allocations.

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	10	13	13
Foreign National	4	4	4
TOTALS	14	17	17

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel.
Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	73	29	102	76	20	96	80	20	100
Regionale ^e	19	7	26	15	10	25	11	15	26
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	2	5	7	3	5	8	6	10	16
Regionale ^e	-	10	10	-	10	10	-	5	5
TOTALS	94	51	145	94	45	139	97	50	147

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.
^bAcademic: degree seeking.
^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.
^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.
^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

MALAWI

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

The central challenges facing Malawi are to diversify the economy and to improve the lot of a population precariously dependent on small farms for income and food security. Agriculture is the backbone of the national economy and the lifeline of the average Malawian. The sector contributes 35% of GDP, provides 90% of foreign exchange earnings, and is the source of 85% of employment and rural income. However, all is not well. Three primary commodities (tobacco, tea and sugar) -- all subject to large swings in world market prices -- comprise the bulk (80% annual average) of Malawi's exports. Although the country has been considered food self-sufficient for years, life for the Malawian farmer has been tenuous. The average farm is only about two acres and, with current practices and technologies, rarely produces more than basic family food requirements. Off-farm employment opportunities are very limited. For the one-third of the population farming only about one acre, adequate nutrition is not assured. In fact, it is estimated that over half of all rural children are undernourished. Nutritional problems coupled with a very minimal level of health care has led to some of the highest infant and child mortality rates in the world. Land pressures are compounded by a very high population growth rate.

While the development problems facing Malawi are complex, the policy environment and prospects for sustainable economic growth are very positive. During the past six years, the Government of Malawi (GOM) has pursued one of the most extensive structural adjustment programs on the African continent. These efforts are beginning to come to fruition at the macroeconomic level -- the annual real growth rate rebounded from -0.2% in 1987 to over 3% in 1988, surpassing the GOM/IMF target of 1.5%. At the same time, the national government has become increasingly aware of the need to ensure that the benefits of growth are broadly shared and that adverse impacts of macroeconomic policies on vulnerable groups are minimized.

The A.I.D. STRATEGY

The basic thrust of our program in Malawi has been to increase incomes, both through diversification and intensification of smallholder agriculture and through increased employment in non-agricultural sectors. Our approach in agriculture has combined reform of agricultural policies, particularly in pricing and marketing, and development of improved technologies through research. In the area of employment, we have concentrated on small and medium-scale enterprise (SME) development, both through reform of policies inhibiting private sector expansion and assistance to SME service and financial institutions. Also, because the need is so great, we have been involved in improving family health services, particularly for child survival and family planning. Finally, throughout its program, USAID is helping strengthen both private and public institutions and train people critical to sustaining our economic development investments.

MALAWI

Stimulating Broad-Based Economic Growth Through Agriculture and Private Sector Development

Smallholder agriculture provides the livelihood for most of the people of Malawi. Most farmers grow corn for their own consumption and grow tobacco, peanuts, cotton or hybrid corn for sale. Increasing agricultural incomes involves: (1) intensifying corn production (thus freeing up scarce land resources for cash crops); (2) increasing access to fertilizer and seed; and (3) reducing marketing costs so that farmers receive a higher share of the sales price. A.I.D. is addressing these problems through an agricultural research and extension project and on-going agricultural policy dialogue.

In 1985, A.I.D. initiated a policy reform program to progressively reduce fertilizer subsidies while at the same time keeping fertilizer prices as low as economically feasible. Under this policy reform program, A.I.D. also encouraged the shift to cheaper, concentrated fertilizers and the marketing in smaller, more affordable quantities. Consequently, a record amount of fertilizer was placed during the past growing season and many small farmers began using fertilizer for maize production. These trends will contribute to increasing agricultural incomes and improving national food security.

Solid progress is also being made in A.I.D.'s three investments to expand the role of the private sector in Malawi's development. A recent evaluation of the Rural Enterprise and Agribusiness Development Institutions (READI) Project concluded that rural credit and business advisory services to SME's have been greatly strengthened. As a result, over 750 enterprises, with 4200 employees, have received business and technical advisory services and 475 new full-time jobs have been created through the financing of 48 new enterprises.

Through a series of policy and institutional reforms, the Malawi Enterprise Development Program is helping existing industries and businesses get back on their feet after a long period of economic stagnation; in the medium term, it will encourage the creation of new enterprises, especially SME's; and in the long run, it will increase employment opportunities and incomes and help diversify the economy from its narrow agricultural base.

Privatization is also a major focus of A.I.D.'s program in Malawi. We are assisting the Government in divesting the agricultural marketing agency, ADMARC, of most of its investments in various companies and 25 agricultural estates. To enable Malawians to purchase the estates and broaden the private sector ownership base, a special credit facility has been established using local currency generations.

Improving Family Health Services

A.I.D.'s assistance to raise child survival rates and slow population growth rates has emphasized extensive training of primary health care personnel and community leaders, strengthening service delivery, and provision of contraceptives.

MALAWI

Under the Health Institutions Development Project, Howard University has already intensively trained over 1800 health personnel, with special emphasis on maternal and child health care and family planning. Eight hundred more health service providers will be trained in 1989.

The CCCD Project helped significantly extend immunization coverage and diarrheal disease control. Working with UNICEF, immunization against killer diseases such as measles, polio and pertussis has increased from an average 60% to 74% coverage.

A new bilateral health sector project is building on CCCD efforts in child survival. It will also extend the simple, gravity-fed, community-managed and built, potable water systems which have already benefitted 314,000 rural Malawians. The incidence of diarrheal disease has declined in communities where clean water and hygiene education and sanitation training are being provided under the program.

Over 600 oral rehydration therapy centers were set-up and equipped with the assistance of Peace Corps Volunteers. CDC technical advisors helped the GOM establish a national malaria policy and developed training material to implement the program.

A.I.D. is currently providing Malawi all family planning commodities, except injectible contraceptives. To encourage greater utilization, health service providers are trained in the alternative contraceptive methods available and rural Malawians are being told of the importance of child spacing. While demand is still low, it is growing.

THE FY 1990 PROGRAM

During FY 1990 A.I.D. will be continuing its policy dialogue with the Government of Malawi on private sector promotion and agricultural development.

A.I.D. requests \$20.0 million from the Development Fund for Africa in FY90. A.I.D. requests \$4.0 million to commence an umbrella PVO project, entitled Services for Health, Agriculture and Rural Enterprises (SHARE) (612-0232), which will support A.I.D.'s sector strategies and programs by strengthening the capacity of the private sector to supply requisite services and encouraging community self-reliance rather than fostering dependency on the public sector.

A.I.D. also requests incremental funding of \$10.0 million to support the Malawi Enterprise Development policy reform program we are financing in association with the World Bank, \$2.5 million to continue technical assistance and training for A.I.D.'s program strategy through the Human Resources and Institutional Development project (612-0230), \$3.25 million for Promoting Health Interventions in Child Survival (612-0231), and \$250,000 in Program Development and Support funds (612-0234).

Mission Director: Carol A. Peasley

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MALAWI

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHC PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	
612-FRAP		POLICY REFORM AND POVERTY (BUY-IN)											
	SS G	88	C	---	500	---	---	---	500	125	---	225	
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	500	---	---	---	500	125	---	225	
612-C201		MALAWI POLYTECHNIC ENGINEERING											
	EH G	80	83	8,314	8,314	8,314	7,426	---	449	---	439	---	
		PROJECT TOTAL:		8,314	8,314	8,314	7,426	---	449	---	439	---	
612-C202		AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH											
	FN G	79	82	9,000	9,000	9,000	8,692	---	---	---	308	---	
		PROJECT TOTAL:		9,000	9,000	9,000	8,692	---	---	---	308	---	
612-C207		RURAL WATER											
	HE G	80	83	6,000	6,000	6,000	4,911	---	583	---	506	---	
		PROJECT TOTAL:		6,000	6,000	6,000	4,911	---	583	---	506	---	
612-C211		HEALTH INSTITUTIONS DEVELOPMENT											
	HE G	84	89	4,920	4,920	4,920	1,750	---	1,250	---	500	---	
	PN G	84	89	4,780	4,780	4,780	2,080	---	1,028	---	500	---	
	SS G	84	89	---	2,000	---	---	---	2,000	---	---	1,000	
		PROJECT TOTAL:		9,700	11,700	9,700	3,830	---	2,278	2,000	1,000	2,100	
612-C214		RURAL ENTERPRISES & AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOP											
	FN G	84	89	5,800	5,800	5,800	3,176	---	1,112	---	1,512	---	
	SS G	84	89	259	2,750	---	---	---	2,750	---	613	---	
		PROJECT TOTAL:		6,059	8,550	5,800	3,176	---	1,112	2,750	2,125	1,280	
612-C215		AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION											
	FN G	85	89	12,500	12,500	12,500	2,648	---	2,413	---	2,945	---	
	SS G	85	89	1,500	2,500	---	---	1,500	---	1,000	500	---	
		PROJECT TOTAL:		14,000	15,000	12,500	2,648	1,500	2,413	1,000	3,445	2,865	
612-C218		COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTATION											
	SD G	84	86	5,000	5,000	5,000	1,110	---	953	---	2,585	---	
		PROJECT TOTAL:		5,000	5,000	5,000	1,110	---	953	---	2,585	352	
612-C220		RURAL DEVELOPMENT LINKAGES (PVC)											
	FN G	83	89	2,500	2,500	1,250	1,249	---	---	---	1	---	
	SS G	83	89	---	120	---	---	---	---	120	---	---	

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MALAWI

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHC	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 87 EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 88 EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 89 EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 90 EXPEN- DITURES	
PROJECT TOTAL:					2,500	2,620	1,250	1,249	---	---	120	121	---	---
612-C225		FERTILIZER SUBSIDY REMOVAL												
	ES G	85	85	15,000	15,000	15,000	3,111	---	21	---	550	---	3,000	
PROJECT TOTAL:					15,000	15,000	15,000	2,111	---	21	---	550	---	3,000
612-C227		PARASTATAL DIVESTITURE												
	FN G	86	87	15,500	15,500	15,500	917	---	653	---	10,193	---	3,430	
PROJECT TOTAL:					15,500	15,500	15,500	917	---	653	---	10,193	---	3,430
612-C230		HUMAN RESOURCCE/INSTITUTION DEV												
	FN G	87	92	2,515	2,515	2,515	---	---	17	---	100	---	300	
	ME G	87	92	1,309	1,309	1,309	---	---	---	---	50	---	150	
	SS G	87	92	14,176	14,176	---	---	4,500	250	---	520	2,500	1,900	
PROJECT TOTAL:					18,000	18,000	3,824	---	4,500	---	670	2,500	2,350	
612-C231		PROMOTING HEALTH INTERVENTIONS												
	SS G	89	93	---	17,500	---	---	---	---	5,120	900	3,250	2,900	
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	17,500	---	---	---	5,120	900	3,250	2,900	
612-C232		*SERVICES FOR HEALTH AG & RURAL ENTERPRISE												
	SS G	90	92	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---	
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---	
612-C233		ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT												
	ES G	88	90	5,315	5,315	---	---	5,315	---	---	5,100	---	215	
	SS G	88	90	16,500	31,285	---	---	16,500	15,000	4,785	5,200	10,000	10,300	
PROJECT TOTAL:					21,815	36,600	---	---	21,815	15,000	4,785	10,300	10,515	
612-C234		PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT												
	SS G	88	C	---	1,225	---	---	250	221	725	650	250	300	
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	1,225	---	---	250	221	725	650	300	

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MALAWI

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL CALIG	FY OF FINAL CALIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHC PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES		
COUNTRY TOTALS:					130,888	180,509	91,888	42,070	28,065	23,950	17,000	33,917	20,000	29,317
GRANTS:					130,888	180,509	91,888	42,070	28,065	23,950	17,000	33,917	20,000	29,317
LOANS:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----														
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:					47,815	47,815	46,565	16,682	---	4,195	---	15,059	---	6,095
POPULATION PLANNING:					4,780	4,780	4,780	2,080	---	1,028	---	500	---	550
HEALTH:					12,229	12,229	12,229	6,661	---	1,833	---	1,056	---	700
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:					3,314	3,314	3,314	7,426	---	449	---	439	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:					5,000	5,000	5,000	1,110	---	953	---	2,585	---	352
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:					32,435	82,056	---	---	22,750	15,471	17,000	8,628	20,000	18,405
SADCC:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:					20,315	20,315	15,000	8,111	5,315	21	---	5,650	---	3,215
OTHER:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PROGRAM: MALAWI

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Services for Health, Agriculture and Rural Enterprises (SHARE)		Funding Source DFA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
					FY 1990 4,000	Life of Project Funding 10,000	
Number 612-0232	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1990	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1992	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1998
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT	<input type="checkbox"/> LOAN	<input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING					

Purpose: This seven-year project will: provide services for health, agriculture and rural enterprise development through non-governmental institutions; strengthen private sector institutional capacity; and encourage community self-help.

Project Description: Malawi needs to strengthen and expand health and agricultural development services and stimulate private enterprise development. Yet, the Government of Malawi (GOM) has neither the infrastructure nor financial resources to do so adequately. SHARE addresses this problem by developing a non-governmental capacity to improve economic and social welfare by building on community voluntarism and desire for self-improvement.

SHARE will make grants to various American and Malawian private voluntary organizations (PVOs) to support the expansion of: (1) primary health care and child survival services to reduce infant mortality and the incidence of disease and morbidity; (2) rural and urban family planning services through social marketing of contraceptives; (3) savings and cooperative societies, business advisory services and credit facilities to generate off-farm employment and rural income; and (4) appropriate services for small holder agricultural development. SHARE will encourage U.S. PVOs to join together with Malawian organizations to carry out community projects and to help strengthen the Malawian PVOs through staff training and organizational development.

Sustainability: At the conclusion of the SHARE project, key primary health care and child survival services will be institutionalized within the Ministry of Health and the Government of Malawi will have substantially increased its long-term commitment of human and financial resources to preventive health and child survival in Malawi.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D.'s country strategy emphasizes raising rural income, lowering mortality and morbidity, and decreasing population growth rates. This project is directed at each of these strategic areas and recognizes that communities and the private sector must be called upon to play a greater role in economic and social development.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOM's structural adjustment program emphasizes reduction in the public sector deficit and encouragement of the private sector as an engine of growth. At the same time, the GOM's development strategy calls for expanding health care, agriculture and small enterprise development services to rural and low-income communities. This project is in keeping with that orientation and reinforces and complements the activities of other donors, particularly the World Bank, European Economic Community and West Germany.

Beneficiaries: Rural Malawians will be the principal beneficiaries from this project. Not only will their access to health care, family planning services and income-generating activities be improved, but also their ability to help themselves and to tap locally available resources.

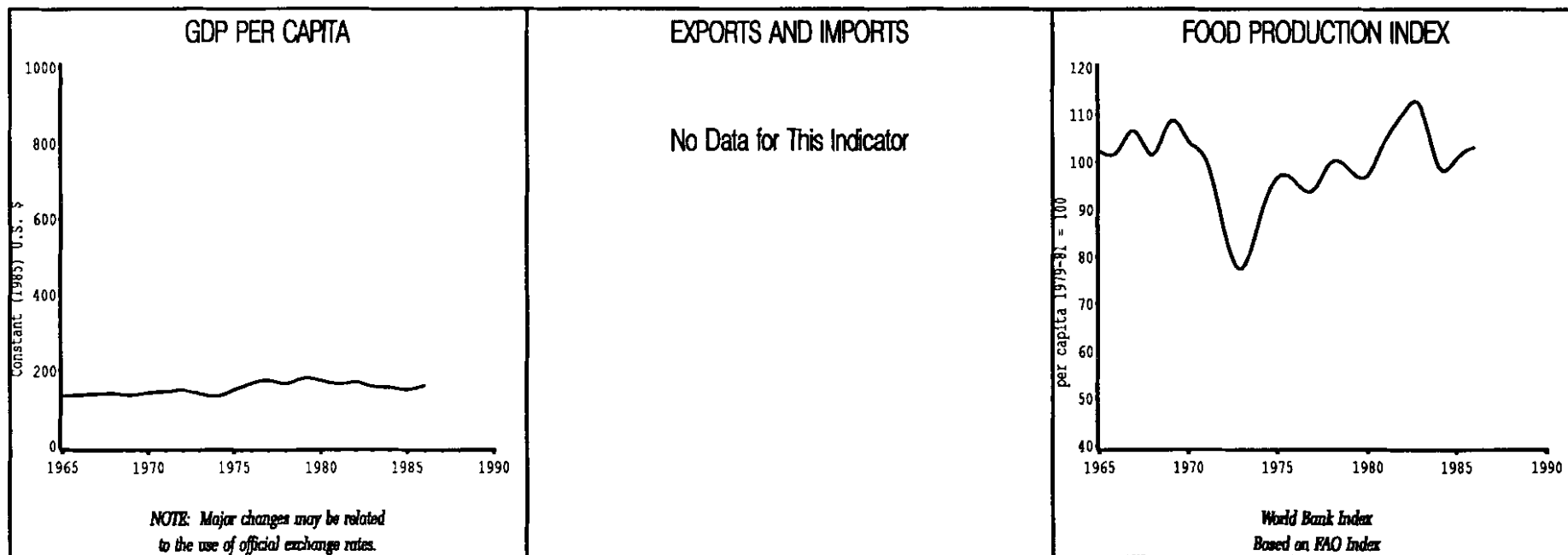
Major Outputs: (a) Expansion of a fee-for-service primary health care delivery system with special emphasis on child survival services; (b) expansion of rural and urban family planning services; and (c) expansion of rural credit services.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life-of-Project (\$000)
Technical Assistance	3,500
Training	1,000
Construction	3,000
Commodities and Equipment	1,000
Credit and Project Support	1,500
Total	10,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-	Various American and Malawian PVOs to be determined.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	-	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	4,000	6,000	10,000	

MALI -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 310 Million (1961-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 7.6% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 3.65 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1986)	170
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.	(1965-86)	1.1%
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...	(.)	. %
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):		
(1983)	340	(1984) 327 (1985) 369
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):		
(1983)	-91	(1984) -80 (1985) -104

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to 0.8 Months of Imports (1986)	
External Public Debt as % of GNP...	(1986) 95.7%
Service Payments on External Public Debt, (\$ Millions, US).....	(1986) 35
As % of Total Export Earnings.....	(1986) 14.3%

EXTERNAL TRADE

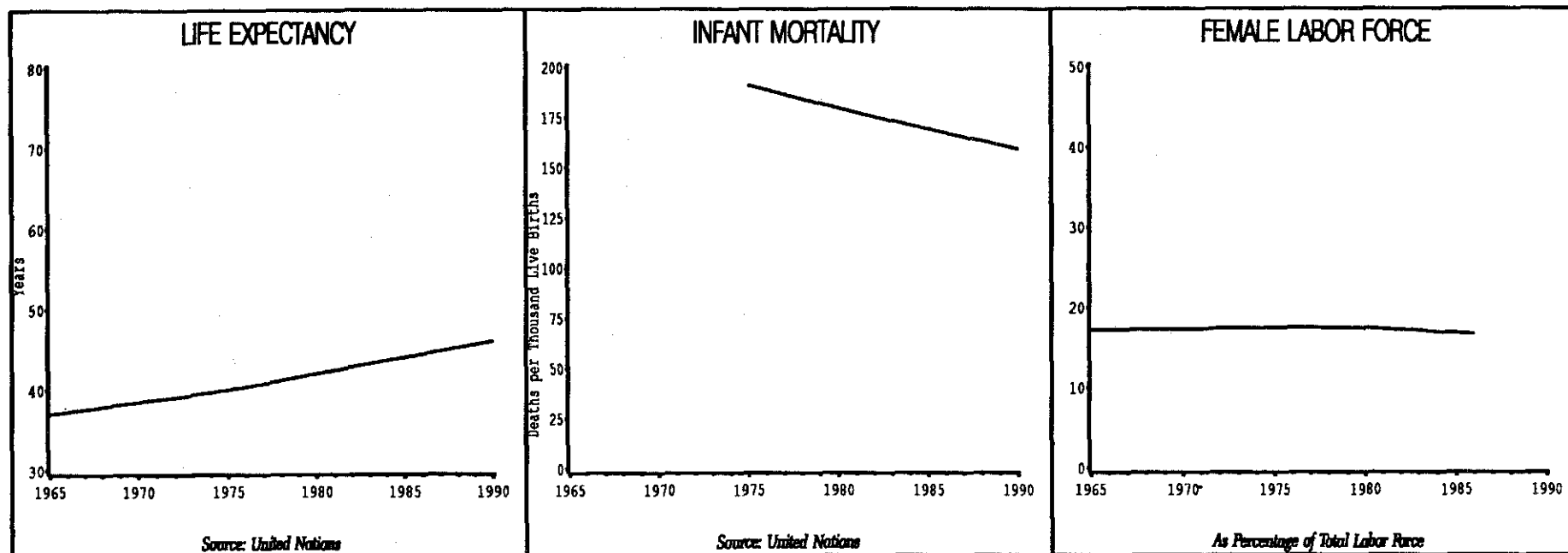
Trade Balance (\$ Millions, US) (.)	(.)	(.)
Total Imports (\$ Millions, US) (.)	(.)	(.)
Of Which % From U.S.	(1982)	3%
Major Imports (1986) TEXTILES; VEHICLES; PETROLEUM PRODS		
Total Exports (\$ Millions, US) (.)	(.)	(.)
Of Which % to U.S.	(1981)	0%

Major Exports (1986) LIVESTOCK; PEANUTS; DRIED FISH
 Trading Partners: FRANCE; COTE D'IVOIRE; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP... (1985)	50%
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: MILLET; CORN; RICE	80% (1987)
Cash: COTTON; . ; .	11% (1987)
Ag. Exports: (1987) COTTON; LIVESTOCK; .	
Ag. Imports: (1987) WHEAT; RICE; RAW SUGAR	

MALI -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988)	8,666
Population Growth Rate... (1970) 2.2% (1978) 2.4% (1988) 2.8%	
Population (1988) By Age Group:	
(0-14yrs) 44.8% (15-64yrs) 52.1% (65+ yrs) 3.1%	
Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... (1987)	4.6%
Total Fertility Rate... (1970) 6.6 (1988) 6.6	

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. (.)	. %
% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level	
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %	
Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population	
(1985) 32%	
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (1980)	86%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1985)	77%
Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)	
(1988) Total 45.3 Male 43.9 Female 46.7	
(1970) Total 38.0 Male 37.3 Female 38.6	
Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988)	153
% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against	
Tuberculosis (BCG3) 15% (1986)	Measles 5% (1985)
Diphtheria (DPT) 3% (1986)	Polio (3) 3% (1986)
Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply	
(1980) 6%	

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:	
Primary (1979) Total 26.6 Male . Female .	
Secondary (.) Total . Male . Female .	
Post Secondary (1979) Total 0.8 Male 1.5 Female 0.2	
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 23% (1985) Female 11%	

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	17,425 ^{a/}	14,000	19,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	17,425	14,000	19,000
P.L. 480	9,968	2,763	3,541
Title I	-	-	-
Title II ^{b/}	9,968	2,763	3,541
TOTALS	27,393	16,763	22,541

^{a/} Excludes \$2,075,000 of FY 1988 Bilateral Funding obligated through Regional Programs.

^{b/} See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency allocations.

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	17	16	16
Foreign National	13	13	13
TOTALS	30	29	29

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	36	8	44	30	3	33	28	4	32
Regional ^e	28	5	33	18	4	22	19	4	23
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	5	3	8	10	8	18	10	6	16
Regional ^e	12	4	16	15	8	21	12	8	20
TOTALS	81	20	101	73	21	94	69	22	91

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.

^bAcademic: degree seeking.

^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.

^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.

^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

MALI

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Mali is one of the world's poorest countries, although there is substantial room for economic growth in the agricultural sector which provides half of the gross domestic product (GDP). The GDP growth rate has declined from an annual rate of 4% in the late 1970s to under 1% per annum in the 1981-86 period. The problem of insufficient production, productivity and income growth has varied causes: a flawed policy environment which has involved state control and intervention in virtually every aspect of the economy, periodic droughts, fluctuating prices for the two major exports (cotton and livestock), a need for more improved agricultural technologies, a shortage of appropriately trained personnel, and a high population growth rate of 2.8% per year.

Fortunately, the policy factor is most amenable to change and the Government of Mali (GRM) is making significant progress in this area. Thinking among Malian policymakers has begun to move away from a traditional statist attitude and toward experimentation with policies to encourage the release of private initiative. As the reform program progresses, many economic activities will move out of the governmental into the private sector.

A centerpiece of the reform effort has been the A.I.D.-funded Economic Policy Reform Program, strongly supported by the World Bank-financed public enterprise sector restructuring program and several International Monetary Fund (IMF) programs. These programs have already resulted in closing several parastatal organizations, including the national airline and the government import-export monopoly. More parastatals are scheduled to be privatized over the next few years.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

The goal of the A.I.D. program is sustainable economic growth; the strategy focuses on addressing constraints in the entire chain of economic activities that promote growth, including agricultural production, private enterprise development, and the regulatory environment. A.I.D.'s principal sectoral focus is in agriculture, as a strong agricultural sector generates and sustains economic growth. Almost all of Mali's foreign exchange earnings come from agricultural exports. In addition, increased food crop production improves rural incomes, stimulating demand for goods and services from the commercial and industrial sectors.

Sustained productivity from the agricultural sector has been restrained by inappropriate GRM policies, by cyclical droughts, and by shortage of trained personnel and financial capital. A number of these constraints are being addressed by A.I.D.'s interventions, both directly and in collaboration with other donors. A.I.D. is exploring programs to expand or initiate exports to neighboring countries of agricultural products, including live cattle, meat and meat products, cereal grains, fresh produce, processed foods and condiments. Over the long run, A.I.D. is working to develop Mali's ability to become a full partner in regional and international markets, in those products in which it has a comparative advantage.

MALI

A.I.D. will continue to be active in the areas of economic restructuring and policy reform, as well as in agriculture and the health, family planning and nutrition spheres. In all of these areas, emphasis is being placed upon reduction of the role of the state and the freeing of private energies to provide needed goods and services. A combination of non-project assistance, traditional project investments and P.L. 480 resources is being used to implement the strategy.

Economic Restructuring and Policy Reform: The two major projects in this area are the Economic Policy Reform Program (EPRP) (688-0240) and the Cereals Marketing Reform Program (PRMC) (688-0230 - 688-0241). Under the first phase of the EPRP, which began in 1985, substantial progress has been made in providing incentives to private investment by reducing payroll taxes, adjusting custom rates and deregulating the business environment. In addition, the GRM is computerizing the government payroll, reducing the number of new hires, and establishing a voluntary early departure program in the civil service. A second phase of the program, to begin in FY 1990, will continue these efforts, with emphasis on activities to further stimulate the private sector, accelerate economic growth and expand productive private sector employment. Under the first phase of the P.L. 480 Title II, Section 206 PRMC program, A.I.D.'s collaboration with other donors has been instrumental in improving producer price incentives, cushioning the short-term impacts of rising farmgate prices on consumers, liberalizing coarse grain and rice marketing, expanding the private sector role in food marketing and underwriting major organizational reforms. Emphasis on privatization is found in most other bilateral projects as well. A.I.D. also has been active in encouraging donor cooperation in the reform process.

Agriculture Sector: A.I.D. efforts in the agriculture and livestock sector are designed to enhance farmers' abilities to develop and increase their sources of income. The Development of the Haute Vallee project (688-0233), which builds on the success of an earlier project, is designed to restructure the agricultural extension agency for the country's second region, reducing the rural parastatal organization's role over the course of five years. The project will privatize many services, including transportation, input supply, marketing, and credit delivery. This will be done through a variety of measures, including assistance from the National Cooperative Business Association, to strengthen of the cooperatives' capacities to absorb many of the parastatal's functions.

A.I.D. has ongoing and recently extended projects in the livestock and natural resources sectors. Under the ten-year Livestock Sector II project (688-0218), project personnel will continue their efforts to increase productivity and exports, encourage privatization of the veterinary pharmaceutical industry, and improve the administrative and financial management systems of the Ministry of Livestock. Improved natural resource management is being encouraged not only in the Haute Vallee and Livestock efforts, but especially through implementation of the second phase of the Village Reforestation project (688-0937). Under one component of that project, researchers are

MALI

investigating the links between land ownership and management of soil, animals and agricultural products. Past efforts have evolved appropriate and sustainable technologies for farmers in a number of very drought-prone areas. These involve a combination of agronomic, watershed management and agro-forestry techniques that farmers at the village level can use.

The A.I.D. agricultural research portfolio continues to support the development of technologies in the principal crop, livestock and natural resource management areas. These investments attempt to increase environmentally sound productivity and provide a greater degree of food security. The Southeast Consortium for International Development, a Title XII institution is focusing on farming systems approaches to complement the on-station physical and biological research work. Past investments have resulted in improved sustainable technologies for maize, cowpeas, maize-millet intercropping and soil and water conservation in several ecological zones.

Health, Family Planning and Nutrition: A.I.D.'s strategy focuses on child survival, women's health, nutrition and family planning. Recent initiatives will promote innovative family planning techniques, including introduction of a new, community-based contraceptive social marketing program. In child survival, A.I.D. has funded a grant to a U.S. private and voluntary organization (PVO) AFRICARE, to implement a child survival activity in the Dioro area. It also is supporting four other centrally funded child survival projects being implemented by PVOs in three regions of Mali.

FY 1990 PROGRAM

The FY 1990 request of \$19 million for the Development Fund for Africa will finance the continuation of the Family Health (688-0227, \$1.9 million), Farming Systems Research (688-0232, \$2.3 million), Development of the Haute Vallee (688-0233, \$3.6 million) and PVO Co-Financing (688-0247, \$1.0 million) projects. Two new projects are planned, Agricultural Research Support (688-0250, \$3.0 million) and the second phase of the Economic Policy Reform Program, EPRP II (688-0245, \$5.0 million). Assistance to family planning, child survival and human resource development also will continue through "buy-ins" to regional projects (\$2.2 million).

In addition to planned bilateral activities, A.I.D. will continue its comprehensive program of monitoring and reporting on rainfall and staple food availability, as well as responding to grasshopper and locust infestations, and outbreaks of disease. Through a newly established Women in Development committee, emphasis is being placed, in all A.I.D. programs, on encouraging broad-based growth through involving women fully in all fields of Malian economic life. Participation in the PRMC program will be continued, either through a Title II Section 206 program or through a cash transfer depending on Malian food needs and U.S. food and funding availabilities.

Mission Director: Dennis J. Brennan

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MALI

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / ★ G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUMD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
688-AFGR		AFGRAD III										
	SS G	88	C	---	500	---	---	---	300	300	200	200
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	500	---	---	---	300	300	200	200
688-AFHI		FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVE										
	SS G	88	C	---	1,500	---	---	---	800	800	700	700
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	1,500	---	---	---	800	800	700	700
688-CCCD		CHILD SURVIVAL										
	SS G	88	C	---	850	---	---	---	550	550	300	300
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	850	---	---	---	550	550	300	300
688-PAPA		HIV/AIDS PREVENTION										
	SS G	88	C	---	100	---	---	---	100	100	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	100	---	---	---	100	100	---	---
688-HRDA		HUMAN RESOURCE DEV										
	SS G	88	C	---	1,540	---	---	---	950	950	590	590
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	1,540	---	---	---	950	950	590	590
688-C210		OPERATION HAUTE VALLEE										
	SH G	78	87	19,995	19,995	19,995	17,672	---	1,712	---	611	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		19,995	19,995	19,995	17,672	---	1,712	---	611	---
688-C218		LIVESTOCK SECTOR II										
	SH G	82	89	18,220	18,220	18,220	12,941	---	3,306	---	1,973	---
	SS G	82	89	4,995	4,995	---	---	3,800	31	1,195	3,600	1,369
		PROJECT TOTAL:		23,215	23,215	18,220	12,941	3,800	3,337	1,195	5,573	1,369
688-C221		DEVELOPMENT LEADERSHIP TRAINING										
	SH G	81	84	4,566	4,566	4,566	3,467	---	588	---	300	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		4,566	4,566	4,566	3,467	---	588	---	300	---
688-C226		SEMI-ARID TROPICS RESEARCH II										
	SH G	81	87	7,750	7,750	7,750	4,238	---	762	---	1,771	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		7,750	7,750	7,750	4,238	---	762	---	1,771	---
688-C227		INTEGRATED FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES										

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MALI

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L /	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED ALTHD	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 87 EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 88 EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 89 EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 90 EXPEN- DITURES	
	SH G	86	91	3,650	3,650	3,650	205	---	433	---	1,500	---	1,512
	SS G	86	91	4,350	4,350	---	---	---	900	---	1,920	---	433
	PROJECT TOTAL:			8,000	8,000	3,650	205	---	433	900	1,500	1,920	1,945
688-C232	FARMING SYSTEMS R 3 0												
	SH G	85	92	8,293	8,293	8,283	1,908	---	1,498	---	3,000	---	1,343
	SS G	85	92	11,210	11,210	---	---	---	2,719	---	257	2,280	3,100
	PROJECT TOTAL:			19,493	19,493	8,283	1,908	---	1,498	2,719	3,257	2,280	4,443
688-C233	DEVELOPMENT OF HAUTE VALLEE												
	SS G	89	93	17,500	17,500	---	---	3,600	---	3,455	3,000	3,600	3,400
	PROJECT TOTAL:			17,500	17,500	---	---	3,600	---	3,455	3,000	3,600	3,400
688-C234	SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE (PCA)												
	SH G	83	0	---	160	160	114	---	86	---	---	---	---
	SS G	83	0	---	80	---	---	40	---	---	30	40	40
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	240	160	114	40	86	---	30	40	40
688-C237	VITA WOODSTOVES (PVO)												
	SH G	85	87	658	658	658	558	---	6	---	94	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			658	658	658	558	---	6	---	94	---	---
688-C240	ECON POLICY REFORM PROGRAM												
	ES G	85	89	18,000	18,000	18,000	10,352	---	6,565	---	889	---	---
	SS G	85	89	6,500	7,500	---	---	6,500	---	1,000	5,595	---	1,099
	PROJECT TOTAL:			24,500	25,500	18,000	10,352	6,500	6,565	1,000	6,484	---	1,099
688-C241	CEREALS MARKETING RESTRUCTURING SUPPORT												
	SH G	87	88	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---	1,000	---	---	---	---
	SS G	87	88	400	400	---	---	600	---	---	200	---	200
	PROJECT TOTAL:			1,400	1,400	1,000	---	600	1,000	---	200	---	200
688-C245	*ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PRG. II												
	SS G	90	94	---	17,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	1,200
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	17,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	1,200
688-C247	PVC CC-FINANCING												
	SS G	89	94	---	9,000	---	---	---	---	500	---	1,000	500

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MALI

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHC	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THRU CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 87 EXPEN- DITRES	-ACTUAL CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 88 EXPEN- DITRES	-ESTIMATED CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 89 EXPEN- DITRES	-PROPOSED CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 90 EXPEN- DITRES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	8,000	---	---	---	---	500	---	1,000	500
688-C250	*AGR. RESEARCH AND SUPPORT SS G	90	95	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,500
688-C252	DIORO / CS / AFRICARE SS G	88	88	982	982	---	---	982	---	---	300	---	380
PROJECT TOTAL:				982	982	---	---	982	---	---	300	---	380
688-C256	ACTIVITIES PAYSANNES III (PVO) SS G	89	89	---	500	---	---	---	---	500	250	---	250
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	500	---	---	---	---	500	250	---	250
688-C510	PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT SS G	88	C	---	1,143	---	---	403	89	370	370	370	370
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,143	---	---	403	89	370	370	370	370
688-C937	VILLAGE REFORESTATION SH G	83	89	160	160	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---
	SS G	83	89	2,161	2,161	---	---	1,500	---	661	650	---	700
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,321	2,321	---	---	1,500	---	661	652	---	700
COUNTRY TOTALS:				130,380	172,753	82,282	51,455	17,425	16,076	14,000	27,092	19,000	20,376
GRANTS:				130,380	172,753	82,282	51,455	17,425	16,076	14,000	27,092	19,000	20,376
LCANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUNC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				64,282	64,442	64,282	41,103	---	9,391	---	9,251	---	4,045
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:				48,098	90,311	---	---	17,425	120	14,000	16,952	19,000	16,331
SADCC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				18,000	18,000	18,000	10,352	---	6,565	---	889	---	---

PROGRAM: MALI

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Economic Policy Reform Program II		Funding Source DEA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Number 688-0245		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	FY 1990 5,000	Life of Project Funding 17,000
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT	<input type="checkbox"/> LOAN	<input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING				Initial Obligation FY 1990	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1994
							Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1995

Purpose: To continue support for key policy reform objectives of the Government of Mali (GRM), particularly those essential to stimulating and sustaining the private sector; putting Mali on an economic growth path; and expanding productive private sector employment.

Project Description: This is the second phase of the Economic Policy Reform Program (EPRP) in Mali. The initial phase of the project focussed on: (1) restructuring the government budget to increase public sector effectiveness and (2) providing an improved environment for the development of a more dynamic private sector. This phase will continue this momentum with interventions in the areas of credit reform, fiscal and regulatory reform and private sector promotion. Disbursements will be linked to the GRM's completion of specific key actions, including implementation of tax and customs rate reductions, and possibly installation of new budget and personnel management systems.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The A.I.D. strategy in Mali has as its main focus the removal of constraints to private sector development in Mali and support of the GRM's economic reform efforts. This project is central to that strategy. The consolidation and intensification of activities initiated under EPRP I is the highest priority of the A.I.D. program. Measures adopted as part of the EPRP, such as reduction of the payroll tax and business profits tax rates and modifications of customs rates on unfinished imports, provide important incentives to private sector development.

Sustainability: The project will include technical assistance to assist the GRM in making its reforms more effective and therefore more sustainable. The beneficial results of the actions taken under this program will build support for them both within and outside the government and thus encourage their institutionalization and expansion.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GRM has thus far demonstrated a pragmatic approach to reforms, recognizing the importance of the reform dialogue and displaying a realistic sense of timing in initiating specific actions. It has also shown that it values donor participation in this dialogue, if accompanied by the promise of real support once the action decisions are made. In developing its reform program, A.I.D. has worked closely with the World Bank and International Monetary Fund which have just approved large scale programs in Mali which also encourage divestiture of state enterprises, tax reforms and private enterprise incentives. Other donors have shown interest in similar reform programs, and have been working with the U.S. in Cereals Marketing Restructuring.

Beneficiaries: In the short-term the Malian private sector will benefit most from the improved business climate. As more people are drawn into the private sector, and as delivery of services by the GRM improves, the benefits will be felt by more of the general population.

Major Outputs: Improved business climate resulting from streamlined regulatory environment; increased availability of credit for entrepreneurs.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project (\$000)
Technical Assistance	3,000
Credit Reform	4,000
Regulatory Reform	7,000
Revenue Improvement	2,000
Special Studies	1,000
TOTAL	17,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	-	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	5,000	12,000	17,000	To be determined

PROGRAM: MALI

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Agricultural Research Support		Funding Source DFA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
					FY 1990 3,000	Life of Project Funding 10,000	
Number 688-0250	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1990	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1995	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1996
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING							

Purpose: To promote economic growth and greater food security by strengthening the ability of the agriculture research system to develop adoptable technologies.

Project Description: Agriculture is the dominant economic sector in Mali. One of the constraints to the ability of the agricultural sector to achieve its potential in providing food security, raising farmer incomes and earnings and earning badly needed foreign exchange, is the low level of appropriate agricultural technologies. This project will assist Mali to establish an agriculture research system that can generate the technologies necessary to increase productivity and incomes. The project has three major objectives - assist in development of a national agriculture research system administered and managed by Malians; promote economic growth through agronomic and livestock research that will generate additional export earnings (eighty percent of which come from agriculture); and increase food security by continuing technical assistance in food grain research. Technical and administrative support will be provided to implement a national research strategy, manage the research system and strengthen scientific collaboration among research institutions and donors. Institutional capacity will be built by providing additional participant training, research equipment, and upgrading facilities.

Sustainability: Technical assistance and training will be provided to assist Mali to organize and consolidate the agriculture research elements into a single system. This should result in a national agriculture research strategy, a set of priority research themes, a capacity to analyze the cost effectiveness of research investments, and a research system that can be administered and sustained by the Malian Government with decreasing donor support. Considerable savings will come through focusing the research, eliminating duplication, improving the

financial planning and budgeting process to align financial resources with research objectives, and setting in place systems to evaluate the cost effectiveness of research expenditures.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The A.I.D. country program goal is sustainable economic growth for Mali. This project contributes directly to the objective of increased production, productivity and incomes by establishing a research system that will generate the technologies necessary to spur this growth.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Malian Government will finance all host country personnel and most of the annual operating costs of the project. A number of other donors are providing assistance to discrete portions of the research system, either focusing on specific crops or geographic regions.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries will be the rural small farm families, comprising eighty percent of Mali's population, who will enjoy enhanced production and income resulting from better technology.

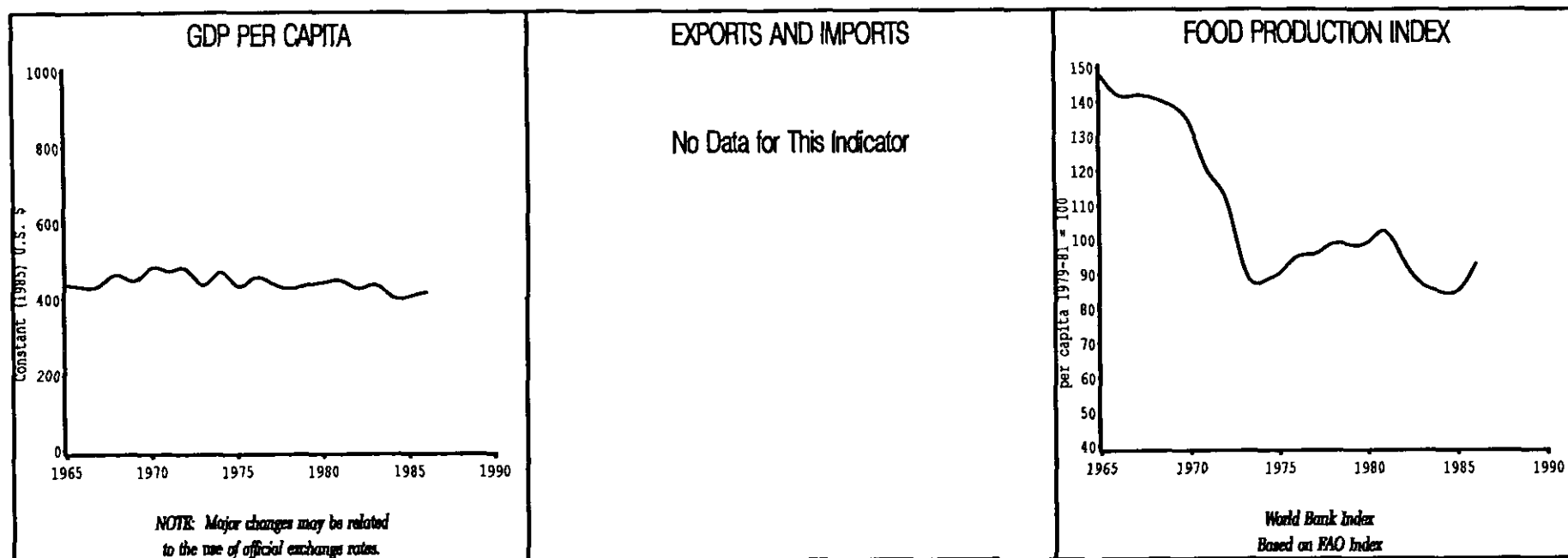
Major Outputs: An efficient, effective national agriculture research system producing adoptable technologies that contribute to economic growth.

<u>A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:</u>	Life-of-Project (\$000)
Technical Assistance	5,000
Training	2,000
Commodities and Facilities	2,500
Other Costs	500
TOTAL	10,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	-	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	3,000	7,000	10,000	To be selected

MAURITANIA -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 149 Million (1954-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 7.1% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 7.88 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1986)	440
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate. (1965-86)		-0.3%
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP... (.)		. %
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):		
(.) (1978)	231	(1979) 242
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):		
(.) (1978)	-19	(1979) -32

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to 1.1 Months of Imports (1986)	
External Public Debt as % of GNP... (1986)	218%
Service Payments on External Public Debt, (\$ Millions, US)..... (1986)	77
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1986)	17.0%

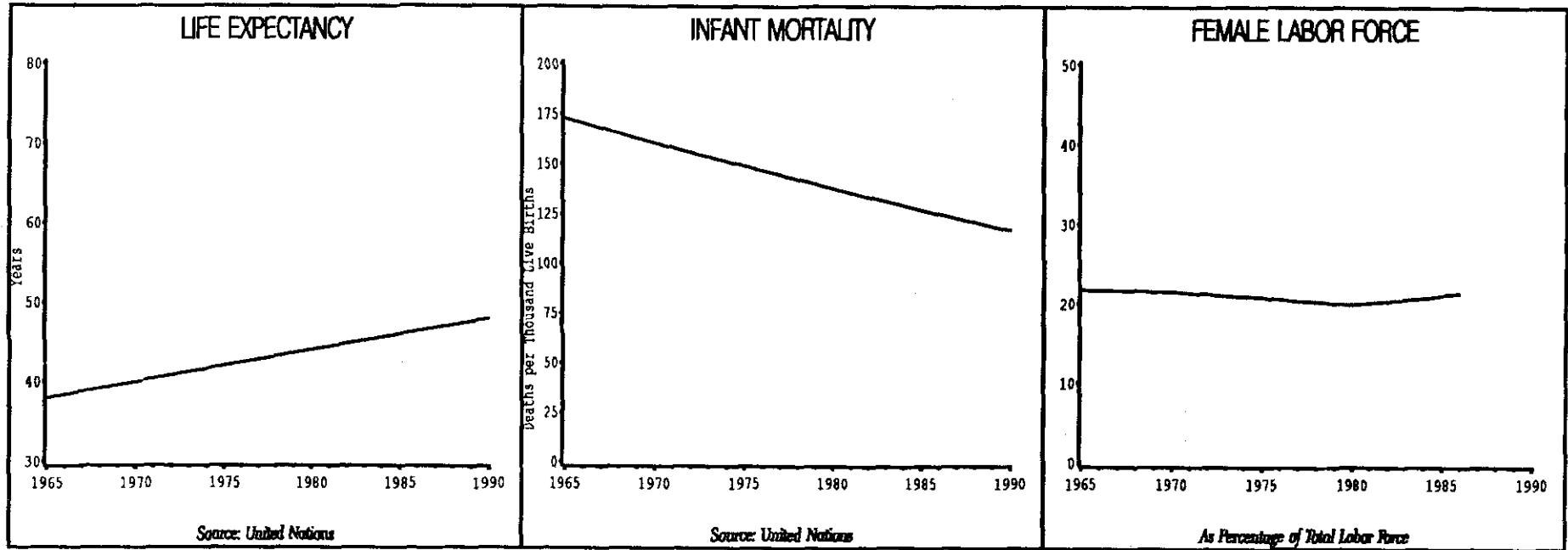
EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance (\$ Millions, US) (1982)	-322 (83)	-294 (84)	-237
Total Imports (\$ Millions, US) (1982)	620 (83)	637 (84)	532
Of Which % From U.S. (1987)			4%
Major Imports (1986) FOODSTUFFS; CONSUMER GOODS; PETROLEUM PRDTS			
Total Exports (\$ Millions, US) (1982)	298 (83)	343 (84)	295
Of Which % to U.S. (1987)			2%
Major Exports (1986) IRON ORE; PROCESSED FISH; GUM ARABIC			
Trading Partners: FRANCE; SPAIN; JAPAN			

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP... (1986)	30%
Major Crop(s) As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: MILLET; RICE; .	71% (1987)
Cash: GUM ARABIC; . ; .	0% (1987)
Ag. Exports: (1987) CATTLE; GUM ARABIC; .	
Ag. Imports: (1987) WHEAT; RICE; .	

MAURITANIA -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988)	1,919
Population Growth Rate... (1970) 1.8% (1978) 2.5% (1988) 3.0%	
Population (1988) By Age Group:	
(0-14yrs) 47.1% (15-64yrs) 50.2% (65+ yrs) 2.7%	
Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... (1981)	1.0%
Total Fertility Rate... (1970) 6.4 (1988) 7.3	

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. (.)	. %
% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level	
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %	
Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population	
(1985) 31%	
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (1980)	69%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1985)	90%
Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)	
(1988) Total 45.3 Male 42.8 Female 48.0	
(1970) Total 36.7 Male 34.7 Female 38.9	
Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988)	99
% of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against	
Tuberculosis (BCG3) 91% (1986) Measles 69% (1986)	
Diphtheria (DPT) 32% (1986) Polio (3) 61% (1986)	
Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply	
(1984) 37%	

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:	
Primary (1982) Total 41.1 Male 46.3 Female 26.1	
Secondary (1980) Total 10.7 Male 17.0 Female 4.4	
Post Secondary (.) Total . Male . Female .	
Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%	

MAURITANIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	1,030 a/	3,000	3,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	1,030	3,000	3,000
P.L. 480	3,367	782	4,959
Title I	-	-	-
Title II b/	3,367	782	4,959
TOTALS	4,397	3,782	7,959

a/ Excludes \$1,970,000 of FY 1988 bilateral funding obligated thru regional projects.

b/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency allocations

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	4	4	4
Foreign National	7	10	10
TOTALS	11	14	14

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	36	1	37	34	2	36	15	1	16
Regional ^e	20	15	35	25	15	40	20	15	35
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	38	5	43	109	15	124	85	5	90
Regional ^e	15	10	25	28	20	48	25	20	45
TOTALS	109	31	140	196	52	248	145	41	186

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.
^bAcademic: degree seeking.
^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.
^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.
^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

MAURITANIA

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Mauritania over the last decade has experienced severe economic difficulties due to falling iron ore prices, increasing external debt servicing, and the continuing effects of drought and pest infestations. In an effort to reverse this trend, the Government of Mauritania in 1985, with assistance from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, launched an Economic and Financial Recovery Program. Some results are now being seen: fisheries have become a key foreign exchange earner and private companies, which have increased by 20% since 1983, now account for 70% of the national employment.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s program strategy has been focused on two sectoral priorities: food security and human resources development. Training and improvement of public sector capacities require continued effort. As the government continues to encourage the participation of the private sector in the growth of the economy, training and other support assistance in this area also need to be addressed. New emphasis will be placed on promotion of the private sector through the initiation of a Small Business Support project, starting in FY 1990.

A.I.D.'s current project portfolio in Mauritania necessarily addresses emergency food and locust assistance requirements, but it also includes rural health, agricultural research and rural roads maintenance. Agricultural sector policy reforms are supported through a P.L. 480 Section 206 program and the local currency generated from this is used to support projects promoting food security. The Dirol Plain Improvement project (682-0237), a FY 1989 new start, promotes the grass-roots participation of farmers in the improvement of recessional agriculture. Under this project a floodgate to retain rain runoff and river flood waters will be constructed. Farmers' associations will be formed, and private sector opportunities will be encouraged. In the human resources area, training currently concentrates on the objectives of food security and management. In the future, additional emphasis will be given to fisheries, which the government has recognized as a critical sector for export development and foreign exchange earnings. Continued support for health and population activities will be provided through "buy-ins" to regional projects.

FY 1990 PROGRAM

Of the \$3 million requested from the Development Fund for Africa, \$1.5 million will be used to fund the Small Business Support project (682-0241), and \$700,000 will be used for "buy-ins" to central and regional training projects. The Program Development and Support project (682-0510) will continue to provide a mechanism for special studies, and investment planning activities (\$300,000); \$460,000 will be designated for the regional African Development Support project (698-0438) to provide specialized technical assistance in private sector promotion, and economic and agricultural analysis; and \$40,000 will be used for small-scale rural development activities in cooperation with the Peace Corps. A multi-year follow-on (1990-1992) Food for Peace program will provide 20,000 metric tons of cereals annually under P.L. 480 Title II Section 206. Additional allocations of food aid will support the Doulos Community Maternal Child Health Care program and other new private voluntary organization programs.

A.I.D. Representative: Glenn G. Slocum

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MAURITANIA

CP 90

PROJECT NO.	L / PROJECT TITLE	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- ALTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
682-FEWS	FEWS SS G	88	C	---	200	---	---	---	200	200	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	200	---	---	---	200	200	---	---
682-FRDA	HUMAN RESOURCE DEV SS G	88	C	---	1,475	---	---	---	700	700	775	775
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	1,475	---	---	---	700	700	775	775
682-SRFM	SAMEL REGIONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SS G	88	C	---	310	---	---	---	310	310	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	310	---	---	---	310	310	---	---
682-C214	RURAL ROADS IMPROVEMENT SH G	82	85	11,291	11,291	11,291	8,107	---	502	---	594	1,082
	PROJECT TOTAL:			11,291	11,291	11,291	8,107	---	502	---	594	1,082
682-C230	RURAL HEALTH SERVICES SH G	83	83	5,000	5,000	5,000	2,333	---	732	---	1,008	927
	PROJECT TOTAL:			5,000	5,000	5,000	2,333	---	732	---	1,008	927
682-C232	SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC SH G	83	C	---	200	200	173	---	22	---	5	---
	SS G	83	C	---	120	---	---	40	4	40	40	36
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	320	200	173	40	26	40	45	36
682-C233	HUMAN RESOURCE DEV SH G	78	87	6,591	6,591	6,591	1,292	---	1,277	---	1,500	1,456
	PROJECT TOTAL:			6,591	6,591	6,591	1,292	---	1,277	---	1,500	1,456
682-0237	DIROL PLAIN IMPROVEMENT SS G	89	92	3,000	3,000	---	---	---	---	1,255	500	885
	PROJECT TOTAL:			3,000	3,000	---	---	---	---	1,255	500	885
682-C240	PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT SS G	83	C	---	1,070	---	---	600	26	170	674	300
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	1,070	---	---	600	26	170	674	300
682-C241	*SMALL BUSINESS SUPPORT											

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MAURITANIA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHC	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
	SS G	90	90	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	300
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	300
682-C957	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH II												
	SH G	84	89	3,820	3,820	3,320	1,361	---	727	---	1,000	---	732
	SS G	84	89	390	715	---	---	390	---	325	---	---	390
PROJECT TOTAL:					4,210	4,535	3,320	1,361	390	727	325	1,000	1,122
COUNTRY TOTALS:				30,092	34,792	26,902	13,266	1,030	3,290	3,000	6,531	3,000	7,048
GRANTS:				30,092	34,792	26,902	13,266	1,030	3,290	3,000	6,531	3,000	7,048
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				26,702	26,902	26,902	13,266	---	3,260	---	4,107	---	4,197
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:				3,390	7,890	---	---	1,030	30	3,000	2,424	3,000	2,851
SADCC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Title Small Business Support		Funding Source DFA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
					FY 1990	1,000	Life of Project Funding 1,000
Number 682-0241	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING					FY 1990	FY 1990	FY 1995

Purpose: To stimulate the development and growth of small businesses in sectors where an increase in economic activity would result in greater food production, food processing, farm-to-market capacity, employment, personal income generation and services.

Project Description: The principal growth area in the Mauritanian economy today is privately controlled activity in food-related sectors. The growth records indicate that, over the past five years, private enterprises accounted for 70% of national employment. The number of private companies has increased 20% since 1983 as the state has reduced its involvement in those manufacturing or services industries better left to the private sector.

The new Small Business Support project would establish a small, intermediate financial institution to provide short and medium-term loans to businesses such as those involved in food production, processing, marketing and transport. A technical assistant would assist in establishing the lending facility, train a small field staff, and ensure its smooth operation for the first two years. Borrowers would receive on-site assistance in loan preparation, cash flow analysis, financial management, planning, accounting and marketing to help ensure high pay-back rates for outstanding loans.

Sustainability: The services and credit to be delivered will continue, if lending procedures are established, profits are adequate, pay-back rates are high, and the cost of managing the credit proves bearable in relation to the loan volume. There are also two local institutions which would consider absorbing a proven successful small business credit vehicle into their activities.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This project supports A.I.D. efforts to stimulate growth by supporting the private

sector with credit and business advisory services. These will help to increase efficiency, open up new markets, augment food production and generate employment.

Host Country and Other Donors: The World Bank has taken the lead among donors in promoting economic reform through a structural adjustment program which inter alia has guided the Mauritanian Government (GIRM) through a major restructuring and privatization program of the banking sector and instituted economic and fiscal reforms in favor of the private sector. This project complements the GIRM efforts and addresses some of the recommendations of the World Bank.

Beneficiaries: Entrepreneurs and their employees and families will be the primary beneficiaries of the project. Secondary beneficiaries may include farmers who will have larger markets for their produce, consumers who will have more choices of goods to purchase, and public revenues that can be used to sustain economic growth and development.

Major Outputs: All Years

Assistance to Borrowers	X
Credit Institution Staff Trained	X
Increased private sector activity	X
Increased employment and revenue	X

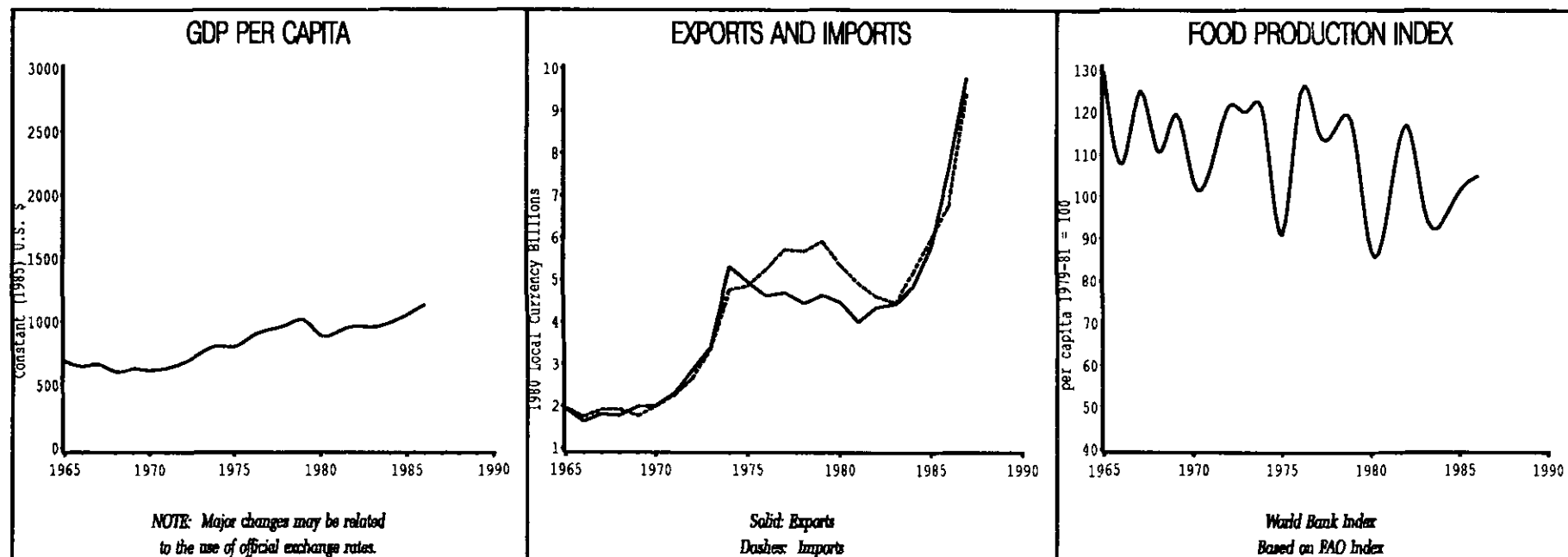
A.I.D. Financial Inputs: Life of Project
(\$000)

Technical Assistance	800
Commodities	200
Total	1,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies To be determined
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	-	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	1,000	0	1,000	

MAURITIUS -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 59 Million (1958-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 11.6% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 4.95 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1986)	1,200
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-86)		3.0%
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.)		. %
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):		
(.) . (.) . (.)		.
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):		
(.) . (.) . (.)		.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to 1.9 Months of Imports (1986)		
External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1986)		31.8%
Service Payments on External Public Debt, (\$ Millions, US).....	(1986)	64
As % of Total Export Earnings.....	(1986)	7.3%

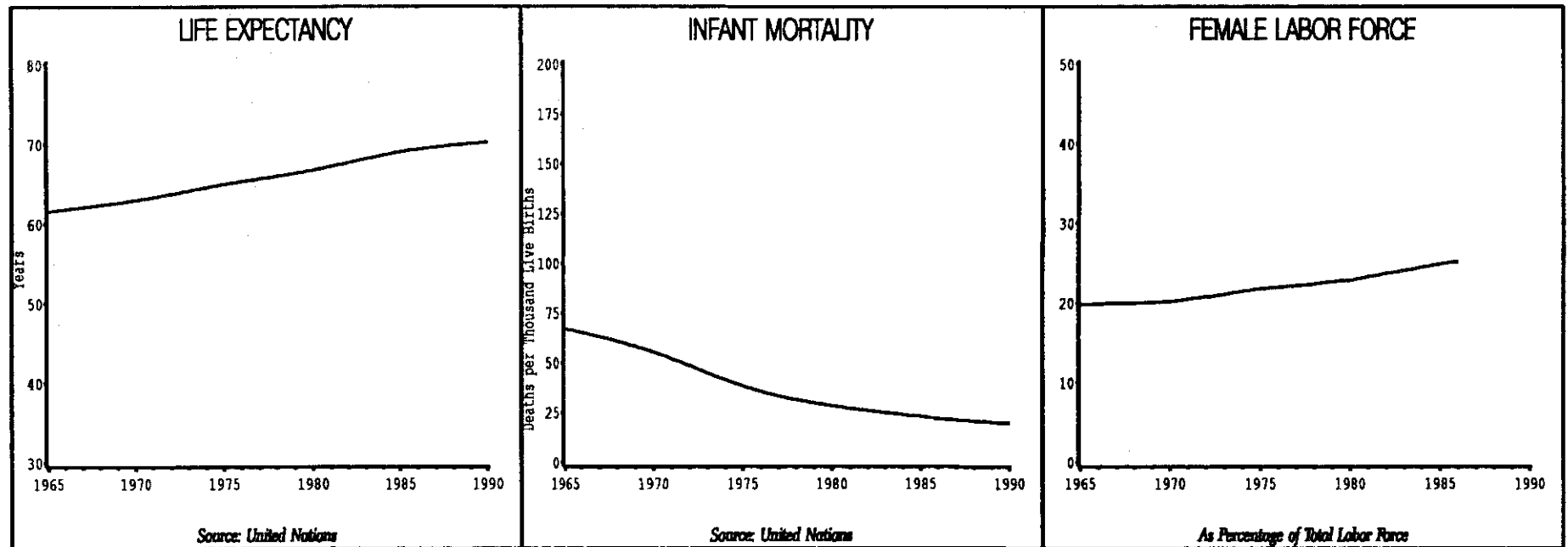
EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance(\$ Millions, US) (1985)	-20(86)	97(87)	46
Total Imports(\$ Millions, US) (1985)	596(86)	788(87)	1,156
Of Which % From U.S.	(1986)		2%
Major Imports(1986) FOOD; PETROLEUM PRODS; MFRD. GOODS			
Total Exports(\$ Millions, US) (1985)	576(86)	885(87)	1,202
Of Which % to U.S.	(1986)		19%
Major Exports(1986) SUGAR; ;			
Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; FRANCE; UNITED STATES			

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1986)		13%
Major Crop(s) As % of Arable Land		
Subsistence: VEGETABLES; POTATOES; .		3% (1987)
Cash: SUGARCANE; TEA; .		78% (1987)
Ag. Exports:(1987) RAW SUGAR; TEA; MOLASSES		
Ag. Imports:(1987) WHEAT; RICE; VEGETABLE OILS		

MAURITIUS -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988) 1,100

Population Growth Rate... (1970) 1.6% (1978) 1.8% (1988) 1.9%

Population (1988) By Age Group:
 (0-14yrs) 30.8% (15-64yrs) 64.5% (65+ yrs) 4.7%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... (1985) 72.9%

Total Fertility Rate... (1970) 3.8 (1988) 2.2

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. (1981) 4.0%

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
 (1979) Total . % Urban 12.0% Rural 12.0%

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
 (1985) 37%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (1980) 28%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1985) 120%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
 (1988) Total 69.0 Male 65.7 Female 72.6
 (1970) Total 62.4 Male 60.1 Female 64.8

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 22

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
 Tuberculosis (BCG3) 86% (1986) Measles 70% (1986)
 Diphtheria (DPT) 84% (1986) Polio(3) 84% (1986)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
 (1984) 99%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
 Primary (1982) Total 102.8 Male 102.4 Female 103.3
 Secondary (1979) Total 58.4 Male 60.9 Female 55.8
 Post Secondary (1981) Total 0.7 Male 1.0 Female 0.4

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 89% (1985) Female 77%

MAURITIUS

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	850	1,500	1,500
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	850 <u>b/</u>	1,500	1,500
P.L. 480	423	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II <u>a/</u>	423	-	-
TOTALS	1,273	1,500	1,500

a/ See main volume for Title II program breakout and emergency allocations.
b/ Excludes \$750,000 of FY 1988 bilateral funding obligated through regional programs.

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	-	-	-
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS			

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IC personnel.
 Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional ^e	-	7	7	-	6	6	-	6	6
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional ^e	-	-	-	-	148	148	-	117	117
TOTALS	-	7	7	-	154	154	-	123	123

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.
^bAcademic: degree seeking.
^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.
^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.
^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

MAURITIUS

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Mauritius is an island nation with a population of about one million, a per capita gross national product estimated by the World Bank at \$1,200 in 1986, and high overall levels of literacy, nutrition, and health care. Until the mid-1970s, the Mauritian economy was dominated by the cultivation of sugarcane. Beginning in the early 1980s, the export manufacturing sector began a period of spectacular growth and was the principal source of the country's 5.6% average annual growth over the 1982-87 period. By 1988, export processing zone employment accounted for 35% of all employment in Mauritius.

Despite this success, Mauritius now faces difficult development problems if it is to sustain the strong performance of the mid-1980s. That performance was achieved through the expansion of low-wage operations. This past year, shortages of critical skills have begun to develop. If stagnation of the export sector is to be avoided, Mauritius must shift out of its dependence on low-wage operations into higher-value-added activities.

Mauritius has a vigorous, multi-party democracy. The present government is sensitive to U.S. concerns in the strategic Indian Ocean region, and it is in the U.S. interest that Mauritius succeed. Moreover, Mauritius can serve as an effective example for the rest of Africa of the development benefits which can be achieved through a combination of sound economic policy and the efficient provision of basic infrastructure, education, and health services to its population.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

In FY 1988, A.I.D. fundamentally altered its development approach to Mauritius. A review of the program in January 1988 revealed both the lack of need for additional budgetary and balance-of-payments support, and the serious potential consequences for future economic growth of the concentration of export manufacturing activity. Accordingly, A.I.D. approved two activities in FY 1988: an \$850,000 Industrial Diversification project intended to provide technical assistance to the government and private sector to help expand and diversify export-oriented industrial production; and a complementary \$750,000 "buy-in" to the regional Human Resources Development Assistance (HRDA) activity. A.I.D. expects to continue its support of these activities in FY 1989 at a level of \$1.5 million.

FY 1990 PROGRAM

A.I.D. is requesting \$1.5 million from the Development Fund for Africa in FY 1990 to continue support, through the Industrial Diversification II project (642-0011), for the Mauritian public and private sector effort to expand and diversify export-oriented industrial production. A.I.D. plans to provide additional technical assistance, largely directed towards the private sector, as well as complementary training, as needed.

Director, Regional Economic Development Services Office, East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA): Satish P. Shah (Resident in Nairobi)

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MAURITIUS

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 87 EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 88 EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 89 EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 90 EXPEN- DITURES	
642-FRDA	SS G	88	C	---	750	---	---	---	750	750	---	---	
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	750	---	---	---	750	750	---	---	
642-C008	ES G	95	95	5,000	5,000	5,000	2,000	---	3,000	---	---	---	
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,000	5,000	2,000	---	3,000	---	---	---	
642-C009	ES G	87	87	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---	1,000	---	---	---	
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---	1,000	---	---	---	
642-C010	SS G	88	89	1,600	1,600	---	---	850	---	750	---	650	
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,600	1,600	---	---	850	---	750	---	650	
642-C011	SS G	90	92	---	4,500	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	300	
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	4,500	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	300	
COUNTRY TOTALS:				7,600	12,850	6,000	2,000	850	4,000	1,500	1,250	1,500	950
GRANTS:				7,600	12,850	6,000	2,000	850	4,000	1,500	1,250	1,500	950
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:				1,600	6,250	---	---	850	---	1,500	1,250	1,500	950
SADCC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				6,000	6,000	6,000	2,000	---	4,000	---	---	---	
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

Title Industrial Diversification II		Funding Source DFA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Number 642-0011		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	FY 1990 1,500	Life of Project Funding 4,500
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING						Initial Obligation FY 1990	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1992
							Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1994

Purpose: To assist the private sector and the Government of Mauritius (GOM) to refine the industrial and service sector expansion strategy with a view toward expanding export-oriented production and related new trade opportunities; and to assist the private sector directly in efforts to further the development of the industrial and service sectors.

Project Description: Grant funds will be made available to finance U.S. dollar costs of assisting the public and private sectors to achieve economic growth and increased employment at higher skills levels. As such, the project will enhance medium-term structural transformation of the economy by assisting the expansion and diversification of export enterprises.

The provision of technical assistance will enable the Government and the private sector to identify and refine alternative industrial and service sector diversification and expansion strategies and opportunities, including related trade opportunities. In addition, it will assist the private sector directly in efforts to further the development of the industrial and service sectors through the provision of firm-specific technical assistance and training related to export-oriented production.

Sustainability. The Government recognizes the importance of a diversified export base to its future economic development. It assigns a high priority to this activity.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: Since 1988, when A.I.D. switched from ESF to DFA funding for Mauritius, A.I.D. has been guided by an implicit strategy agreed to by the GOM and A.I.D. This strategy assumes that

economic growth in Mauritius requires expansion of export production and that the engine of that expansion, and therefore growth, is the private sector. Expansion of production will depend on expansion of existing firms and diversification into new kinds of production. A mid-project assessment of the Industrial Diversification I project will provide an opportunity to verify this strategy as well as assess progress to date in expanding and diversifying export-oriented production. This will result in the development of a more sophisticated strategy to guide the design of the Industrial Diversification II project.

Host Country and Other Donors: The World Bank has indicated its interest in supporting the Government's effort to increase export-oriented production by improving its vocational and technical training capacity. It is anticipated that the Bank will approve a loan in support of the Industrial Vocational Training Board in FY 1989.

Beneficiaries: The majority of the Mauritian population will benefit from increased incomes and expanding employment opportunities. Direct beneficiaries will include private entrepreneurs and public sector officials who receive technical assistance under the project.

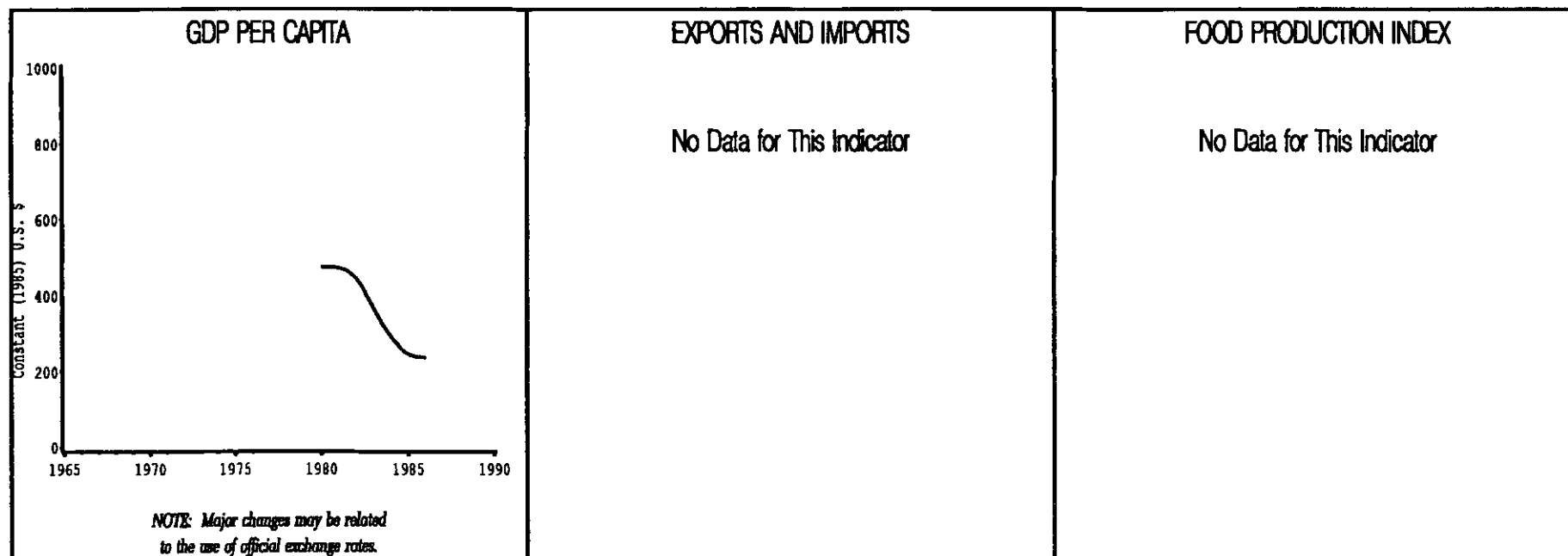
Major Outputs: Improved export-oriented growth strategies; improved policy framework; business expansion plans; improved environmental and land use planning capability.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	Life of Project
	(\$000)
Technical Assistance	\$4,000
Commodities/Equipment	500
Total	\$4,500

U. S. FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1988	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	-0-	-0-		
Estimated Through September 30, 1989	-0-	-0-	-0-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	1,500	3,000	4,500	

MOZAMBIQUE -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 208 Million (1976-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 6.8% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 1.81 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1985)	160
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate. (1965- .)	. %	
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP... (.)	. %	
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):		
(.) . (.) . (.)	.	
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):		
(.) . (.) . (.)	.	

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to 2.8 Months of Imports (1987)	
External Public Debt as % of GNP... (.)	. %
Service Payments on External Public Debt, (\$ Millions, US)..... (.)	
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1986)	228%

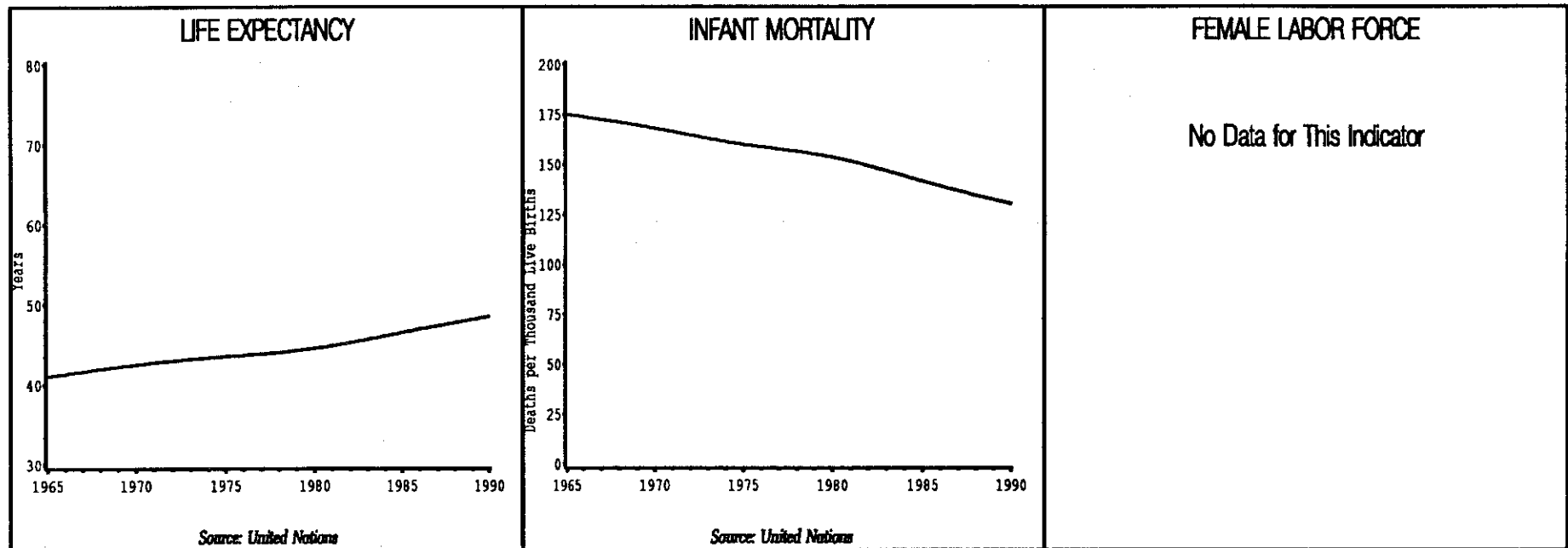
EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance (\$ Millions, US) (1985)	-347(86)	-464(87)	-528
Total Imports (\$ Millions, US) (1985)	424(86)	543(87)	625
Of Which % From U.S. (1986)			12%
Major Imports (1986) REFINED PETL.PD; MACHINERY; TRANSPORT GOODS			
Total Exports (\$ Millions, US) (1985)	77(86)	79(87)	96
Of Which % to U.S. (1986)			23%
Major Exports (1986) CASHEWS; SHRIMP; SUGAR			
Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; FRANCE; PORTUGAL			

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP... (1986)	45%
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: CORN; CASSAVA; SORGHUM	41% (1987)
Cash: CASHEWS IN SHELL; SUGARCANE; TEA	2% (1987)
Ag. Exports: (1987) CASHEWS IN SHEL; TEA; COTTON	
Ag. Imports: (1987) CORN; WHEAT; RICE	

MOZAMBIQUE -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988)	14,948
Population Growth Rate... (1970) 2.3% (1978) 3.0% (1988) 2.8%	
Population (1988) By Age Group:	
(0-14yrs) 44.8% (15-64yrs) 52.7% (65+ yrs) 2.5%	
Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... (.) . %	
Total Fertility Rate... (1970) 6.5 (1988) 6.5	

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. (.) . %	
% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level (.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %	
Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population (1980) 57%	
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (1980) 85%	

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1985) 69%
Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1988) Total 45.8 Male 44.3 Female 47.4
(1970) Total 41.5 Male 40.1 Female 43.0
Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 145
% of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis (BCG3) 47% (1985) Measles 39% (1985)
Diphtheria (DPT) 29% (1985) Polio(3) 25% (1985)
Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply (1980) 9%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1982) Total 58.9 Male 68.7 Female 49.4
Secondary (1982) Total 6.3 Male 9.4 Female 3.6
Post Secondary (1980) Total 0.1 Male 0.2 Female 0.0
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 55% (1985) Female 22%

MOZAMBIQUE

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	15,000	15,000	20,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	15,000	15,000	20,000
P.L. 480	29,837	7,887	13,028
Title I			
Title II <u>a/</u>	29,837	7,887	13,028
TOTALS	44,837	22,887	33,028

a/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 tables for program breakout and emergency allocations.

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	5	10	10
Foreign National	2	2	2
TOTALS	7	12	12

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional ^e	8	-	8	8	-	8	-	-	-
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional ^e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	8	-	8	8	-	8	-	-	-

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.
^bAcademic: degree seeking.
^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.
^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.
^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

MOZAMBIQUE

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Mozambique is one of the world's poorest countries. Yet it possesses under-utilized fertile land, untapped hydro-electric potential and rich, but unexploited, mineral and natural gas deposits. With some of the best natural harbors in Africa, it occupies a strategic location along southern Africa's Indian Ocean coast. Its transportation network is key to the economic viability of the landlocked states in southern Africa.

Eleven years of civil strife and a series of natural disasters have devastated economic infrastructure, disrupted social services, and seriously affected subsistence agriculture. Inappropriate economic policies after independence resulted in years of negative economic growth. Per capita income languishes at about \$210 per year. The infant mortality rate is 147 per 1,000. An estimated 3.3 million people suffer from dislocation and food shortages.

Hope for Mozambique stems largely from the government's reversal of the economic policies that brought ruin in the eight years following independence. In 1983 Mozambique began a process of economic liberalization and initiated new economic relationships with western governments, international financial institutions, and private foreign investors. In the mid-1980s, the government shifted land from state farms to private commercial and family farmers, increased the availability to private farmers of imported machinery and chemicals, eliminated price controls on almost all fruits and vegetables, and established substantially higher prices for other agricultural products. Signs of a turnaround in manufacturing, commerce and certain parts of the agriculture sector have been apparent since mid-1987.

Since early 1987, Mozambique's government (GPRM) has made substantial progress implementing a tough and courageous Economic Rehabilitation Program (ERP), developed with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. The program calls for implementation of policy and institutional reform measures dealing with: (1) trade strategy and foreign exchange allocation; (2) pricing and distribution policies; (3) fiscal policy, including public expenditures; (4) agricultural marketing and producer prices; (5) industrial pricing and efficiency; and (6) the transport sector. To date, the government has met all of the ERP's implementation targets on schedule. Its exemplary implementation of the program has included a nominal depreciation of the metical of approximately 94 %, the abolition of producer price controls on all but two agricultural products, a tripling of interest rates, limits on subsidies to parastatals and streamlining of the tax code.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s assistance program is designed to: increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the private sector, particularly private agriculture; improve the efficiency of health services; and assist the GPRM in dealing with its severe food security problem by providing food and other humanitarian assistance to the victims of civil strife, natural disasters,

MOZAMBIQUE

and marketing shortfalls. A.I.D.'s assistance is provided in close collaboration with other donors who are continuing to furnish substantial food aid for Mozambique's emergency relief effort and high levels of financial resources required to support the ERP.

Increasing the Efficiency and Effectiveness of the Private Sector. The A.I.D. Private Sector Rehabilitation program (656-0201) is composed of two elements: a commodity import program (CIP) to stimulate private agricultural production, and a small technical assistance and training component to assist private sector rehabilitation. The CIP finances agricultural inputs, including capital equipment, seed and fertilizer, as well as spare parts to rehabilitate older equipment. Private sector farmers have responded to Mozambique's improved macro-economic climate with increases in food production. Technical assistance (funded under FY 1984 and FY 1985 grants) encourages foreign investment promotion, assists divestiture planning in key sectors of the economy, and trains technicians to repair agricultural machinery.

The Private Sector Support program (656-0208), for which A.I.D. plans to provide \$14 million in FY 1989, is a continuation of our effort to revitalize the private sector, particularly private agriculture. Building on the success of the Private Sector Rehabilitation program, the new program will provide foreign exchange for the importation of agricultural inputs, capital equipment, implements for private sector agricultural enterprises, and raw materials for private factories that manufacture agricultural inputs in three provinces.

Increasing the Efficiency of Social Service Delivery. A.I.D. is helping Mozambique's government to strengthen its maternal child health and childbirth programs by improving management of the existing health system, including the introduction of vitamin A. In collaboration with three private voluntary organizations (Medicins sans Frontieres, World Vision and Save the Children, U.K.), A.I.D. will begin implementation in FY 1989 of the Child Survival Pilot project (656-0207) in four districts of Zambezia Province. Integrating the use of Development Fund for Africa (DFA) funds, P.L. 480 and local currencies, the project will provide a foundation for broader A.I.D. assistance to the Ministry of Health.

Improving Food Security. Since 1985, the United States has provided Mozambique with approximately 150,000 metric tons annually in food commodities to assist in alleviating the food deficit caused by rural insecurity, an atrophied economy, inadequate agricultural and marketing infrastructure, and the residual impact of four years of drought. The United Nations Development Program estimates that the population dependent on imported food aid includes approximately 3.3 million dislocated and affected rural inhabitants, plus another 2.6 million urban dwellers whose needs cannot be met by Mozambique's domestic agriculture in the current circumstances.

P.L. 480 programs have been critical in meeting roughly a third of Mozambique's existing food gap. A.I.D. supports the Mozambican Government's policy of selling food aid commodities whenever possible,

MOZAMBIQUE

because sales maintain food markets and reduce the recipients' dependence on free food. Thus, the majority of Title II emergency food provided to Mozambique is commercialized via the government's marketing channels.

A.I.D. and the Government of Mozambique have agreed to use the local currency generated by the sale of P.L. 480 food and (to a lesser extent) commodities imported under the Private Sector Rehabilitation program for government budget support, disaster relief and other priority development activities in a manner consistent with the guidelines of the country's ERP. Approximately 10 billion meticals were disbursed during 1988 for these purposes.

In FY 1988, A.I.D. and the Government of Mozambique began a P.L. 480, Title II, Section 206 program which allows both Governments to plan food assistance on a multi-year, rather than an emergency, basis. The program calls for reforms aimed at improving food production and distribution. An important element is an assessment of the impact of the ERP on at-risk groups in Mozambican society. The Section 206 program for FY 1989, supplemented by the Section 416 program, is being planned for an input of approximately 140,000 metric tons of food, subject, of course, to the availability of the commodities. Other Title II emergency food also may be approved for use in Mozambique through two American private voluntary organizations and directly to the Mozambican Government.

FY 1990 PROGRAM

For FY 1990, A.I.D. requests \$20 million for Mozambique, including a new Private Sector Development Fund project (656-0210) designed to generate foreign exchange through expanded exports; a new Zambezia Child Survival project (656-0209) to provide improved health services to reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality; and a continuation of the Private Sector Support program (656-0208) to revitalize private agriculture.

A P.L. 480, Title II, Section 206, grant program of \$13.02 million will provide critically needed food commodities to urban and rural populations. This food support program will complement the government's comprehensive ERP. Local currency generated from the sale of food will support development activities (especially those helping the private sector) and policy reform measures consistent with the ERP. A.I.D. anticipates that Title II emergency food aid will also be needed.

Mission Director: Julius Schlotthauer

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MOZAMBIQUE

CP 9C

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHC	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 87 EXPEN- DITRES	-ACTUAL OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 88 EXPEN- DITRES	-ESTIMATED OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 89 EXPEN- DITRES	-PROPOSED OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 90 EXPEN- DITRES
656-CCCC		CHILD SURVIVAL											
	SS G	88	C	---	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	100
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	100
656-ERDA		HUMAN RESOURCE DEV											
	SS G	88	C	---	700	---	---	---	---	300	300	400	400
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	700	---	---	---	---	300	300	400	400
656-C201		PRIVATE SECTOR REHABILITATION											
	ES G	84	88	39,405	39,405	39,405	26,286	---	2,416	---	4,500	---	6,203
	FN G	84	88	1,000	1,000	1,000	314	---	---	---	311	---	---
	SS G	84	88	14,850	14,850	---	---	14,850	---	---	7,000	---	7,850
		PROJECT TOTAL:		55,255	55,255	40,405	26,600	14,850	2,416	---	11,811	---	14,053
656-C207		CHILD SURVIVAL PILOT											
	SS G	89	89	---	600	---	---	---	---	600	600	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	600	---	---	---	---	600	600	---	---
656-C208		PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT											
	SS G	89	92	---	56,000	---	---	---	---	13,650	---	14,000	8,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	56,000	---	---	---	---	13,650	---	14,000	8,000
656-C209		*ZAMBEZIA CHILD SURVIVAL											
	SS G	90	95	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	350
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	350
656-C210		*PRIVATE SECTOR DEV. FLND											
	SS G	90	93	---	16,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	1,500
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	16,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	1,500
656-C510		PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT											
	SS G	88	C	---	1,100	---	---	150	87	450	420	500	500
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	1,100	---	---	150	87	450	420	500	500

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MOZAMBIQUE

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	
COUNTRY TOTALS:				55,255	133,755	40,405	26,600	15,000	2,503	15,000	13,131	20,000	24,903
GRANTS:				55,255	133,755	40,405	26,600	15,000	2,503	15,000	13,131	20,000	24,903
LCANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				1,000	1,000	1,000	314	---	---	---	311	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:				14,850	93,350	---	---	15,000	87	15,000	8,320	20,000	18,700
SADCC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				39,405	39,405	39,405	26,286	---	2,416	---	4,500	---	6,203
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title ZAMBEZIA CHILD SURVIVAL		Funding Source DFA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Number 656-0209		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	FY 1990	1,000	Life of Project Funding 4,000
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING					Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
					FY 1990	FY 1995	FY 1996

Purpose: To strengthen the government of Mozambique's capacity to provide improved preventive health services and primary health care (PHC) with a goal to reduce mother and child morbidity and mortality.

Project Description: Zambezia province has an estimated 505,233 children below four years of age and an infant mortality rate of 200, one of the highest in the world. In FY 1989, A.I.D. is implementing a pilot child survival project in Zambezia. Our limited assistance, emphasizing strengthened delivery of preventive health services, aims to improve the health status of children in the districts of Quelimane, Mocuba, Ile, Gurue and Alto-Molucue. Focusing on vitamin A supplementation, vaccinations, and oral rehydration therapy, our assistance complements curative care improvements now being made at those locations by a non-governmental organization.

The proposed project will continue and expand province-wide the assistance being provided under the pilot project. The new project will focus on basic child survival interventions intended to ameliorate the health problems facing the 2,736,540 residents of Zambezia. It will supply essential commodities (vitamin A tablets, condoms and other supplies as required) through the existing Ministry of Health supply and distribution system. Training in health education and preventive care will be provided for nurses, midwives, medical agents and community health care workers in all 17 district level health centers and 141 health posts. Special attention will be given to vitamin A supplements for nutritional blindness, diarrhea and respiratory infections.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D.'s strategy in Mozambique includes improving the efficiency of health services. The project is consistent with A.I.D.'s overall health policy emphasis on preventive care. It also promotes our child survival strategy to reduce the number of child deaths primarily due to diarrhea and preventable childhood diseases.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Ministries of Health and Communities are making heroic efforts, with the aid of donors, to sustain the health system. The supply of essential drugs is being financed by donors (notably UNICEF and Italy), and health staff and communities themselves are making every effort to maintain primary health care/child survival activities. The private voluntary organizations, Save the Children (U.K.) and Medecins sans Frontieres (France), are major supporters of Zambezia's Health Services.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of this U.S. financed child survival project will be the children in Zambezia province below four years of age who will have increased access to the improved primary health care services.

Major Outputs:

- Strengthened Rural Health Service Delivery
- Increased Availability of Food Supplies
- Improved Health Information Systems

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs

Life of Project
(\$ million)

Technical Assistance	1.70
Commodities/Supplies	0.55
Transport & Other Costs	0.75
Research	0.50
Training	0.50
Total:	4.00

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	-	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	1,000	3,000	4,000	

PROGRAM: MOZAMBIQUE

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT FUND		Funding Source DFA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Number 656-0210		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	FY 1990	4,000	Life of Project Funding 16,000
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW					Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING					FY 1990	FY 1993	FY 1995

Purpose: To improve the capacity of the private sector to contribute to economic growth through expanded exports and by rehabilitating industry in preparation for privatization.

Project Description: At independence in 1975, Mozambique's economy was beset by major problems due to the distorted structure of its economy, and the effects of the prolonged struggle for independence. In the years thereafter, the government was obliged to take over abandoned enterprises, including many in the building materials and construction industries, to ensure their basic functioning. With the economic situation deteriorating rapidly, the government embarked on the 1984-1985 economic action program (EAP) and subsequently the economic rehabilitation program (ERP) for 1987-1990.

In its pragmatic search for ways to revitalize the economy, the government is realistically decreasing regulation of the business community and moving toward privatizing many of the enterprises which it controls. This involves a wide-ranging reform of the economic management system, including improvement in budgetary procedures, pricing policies, foreign exchange and external debt management. Signs of economic revival, including increased exports, output, and tax revenues, point to the effectiveness of recent policy changes. However, recovery is still fragile. Numerous productive enterprises with export potential are constrained by their inability to purchase essential imported inputs, such as raw materials, intermediate components, spare parts, and capital equipment. Similar constraints retard efforts to rehabilitate and eventually to privatize intervened firms and parastatals.

The Private Sector Development Fund project will finance a foreign exchange pre-export revolving fund for the purchase of raw materials. Access to the fund, which will be administered through a commercial bank, will require companies to submit detailed business

plans and their latest audited accounts together with the counterpart local funds equivalent to the foreign exchange requested.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The proposed project advances A.I.D.'s strategy to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the private sector by encouraging in Mozambique greater reliance on competitive markets, trade and private enterprise.

Host Country and Other Donors: Many international donors (World Bank, SIDA, Holland, Italy, etc.) are now providing technical assistance, training and some credit to the private sector. The World Bank plans a major new industrial rehabilitation project in FY 1989 which will provide capital investment and technical assistance for private firms, including some potential exporters.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries will be private sector exporters, while long-term beneficiaries will be those urban and rural Mozambicans whose incomes will increase as a result of the employment generated by this project.

Major Outputs:

Healthier and revitalized private sector generating foreign exchange, assisting government through increased tax revenues and producing better and cheaper goods.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:

	Life-of-Project (\$ million)
Revolving Pre-export Fund	8.00
Capital Support Fund	4.00
Technical Assistance	4.00
Total:	16.00

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	-	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	4,000	12,000	16,000	

NIGER -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 323 Million (1961-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 10.4% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 5.26 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1986)	260
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate. (1965-86)		-2.2%
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP... (.)		. %
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):		
(.) (.) (1986)		386
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):		
(.) (.) (1986)		91

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to		
5.1 Months of Imports (1987)		
External Public Debt as % of GNP... (1986)		51.0%
Service Payments on External Public Debt,		
(\$ Millions, US)..... (1986)		92
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1986)		24.8%

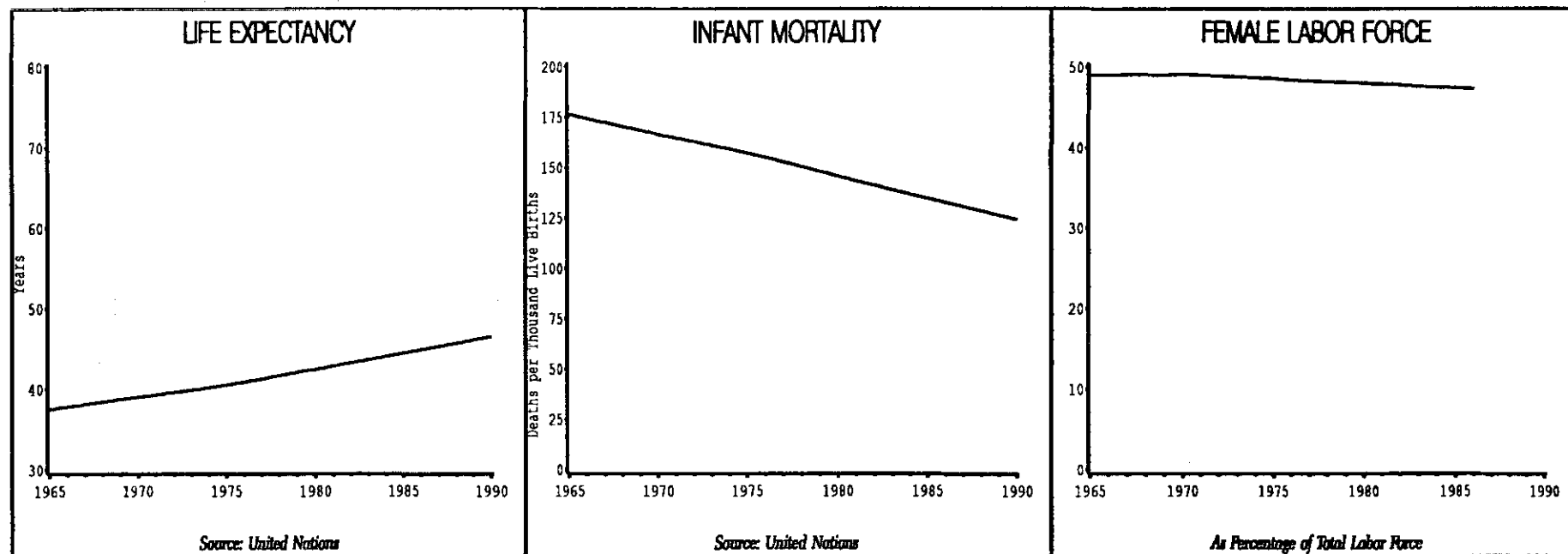
EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance (\$ Millions, US) (1981)	-176 (82)	-251 (83)	-79
Total Imports (\$ Millions, US) (1981)	697 (82)	676 (83)	456
Of Which % From U.S. (1982)			7%
Major Imports (1986) PETROLEUM PRODS; PRIMARY MATLS.; MACHINERY			
Total Exports (\$ Millions, US) (1981)	522 (82)	425 (83)	377
Of Which % to U.S. (1982)			0%
Major Exports (1986) URANIUM; LIVESTOCK; COWPEAS			
Trading Partners: FRANCE; NIGERIA; JAPAN			

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP... (1986)		46%
Major Crop(s)		As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: MILLET; SORGHUM; .		95% (1987)
Cash: COWPEAS; .; .		32% (1987)
Ag. Exports: (1987) LIVESTOCK; COWPEAS; .		
Ag. Imports: (1987) WHEAT; RICE; .		

NIGER -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988) 7,214

Population Growth Rate... (1970) 2.8% (1978) 3.3% (1988) 3.2%

Population (1988) By Age Group:
 (0-14yrs) 47.2% (15-64yrs) 50.3% (65+ yrs) 2.5%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... (.) . %

Total Fertility Rate... (1970) 6.8 (1988) 6.8

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. (.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
 (.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
 (1985) 52%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (1983) 90%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1985) 100%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
 (1988) Total 48.5 Male 47.9 Female 49.2
 (1970) Total 40.5 Male 39.7 Female 41.4

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 139

% of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
 Tuberculosis (BCG3) 28% (1981) Measles 19% (1981)
 Diphtheria (DPT) 6% (1981) Polio (3) 6% (1981)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
 (1983) 36%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
 Primary (1984) Total 28.0 Male 34.0 Female 19.0
 Secondary (1984) Total 7.0 Male . Female .
 Post Secondary (1980) Total 0.2 Male 0.4 Female 0.1

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 19% (1985) Female 9%

NIGER

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	32,211 ^{a/}	20,000	18,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	32,211	20,000	18,000
P.L. 480	408	927	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II ^{b/}	408	927	-
TOTALS	32,619	20,927	18,000

^{a/} Excludes \$1,559,000 of FY 1988 Bilateral Funding obligated through Regional Programs.

^{b/} See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency allocation.

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	22	20 ^{b/}	20 ^{b/}
Foreign National	11	11	11
TOTALS	33	31	31

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

^{b/} Includes two IDI positions.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	33	15	48	29	27	46	19	12	31
Regional ^e	23	14	37	24	14	38	22	9	31
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	39	16	55	19	36	55	3	29	32
Regional ^e	20	23	43	30	39	69	30	18	48
TOTALS	115	68	183	102	106	208	74	68	142

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.

^bAcademic: degree seeking.

^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.

^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.

^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

NIGER

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

The major development problems confronting Niger are inadequate agricultural production, productivity and incomes. Marginal rainfall limits production in volume and diversity and contributes to degradation of the natural resource base. However, considerable potential still exists for increasing growth in the agricultural sector. Constraints susceptible to improvement include: inappropriate policies which inhibit development of sustainable productive capacity and limit incentives to increased production and marketing; the slow rate of developing, adapting and introducing technical innovations into the rural economy; inadequate development of rural cooperatives and other private sector organizations needed to support agricultural production and marketing; lack of appropriate policies and programs to protect the natural resource base; and less than optimal allocation and use of human, financial and institutional resources.

The other major development problem area is inadequate health care and access to family planning services. Life expectancy is 43 years; the infant mortality rate is 140, and the population growth rate is over 3%. While rural health services have been expanded, the Government of Niger's (GON) weak fiscal position raises the question of sustainability of an effective health services delivery system.

Finally, natural disasters are a recurrent problem in Niger and must be considered in development assistance planning. Periodic locust and grasshopper invasions, inadequate rainfall, and seasonal flooding jeopardize agricultural production and put additional pressure on scarce resources.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s long-term development strategy in Niger has two primary components: increasing agricultural production for increased food security and rural incomes, and improving the health status of the rural population, with expanded access to family planning services. The strategy stresses appropriate agricultural, environmental, and related policies; increased food production and diversification through community-based, self-managed development; encouragement of the private sector, including increased participation in production support, marketing, and mobilization of rural investment; and development and dissemination of improved technologies in agriculture. The health strategy stresses reforms in health policies and a strengthened rural health delivery system, with emphasis on child survival and family planning services.

The A.I.D. program supports the two major themes of the GON's development plan: agriculture will be the engine of growth, and the roles of the public and private sectors must be redefined, with the state providing a legal and administrative framework conducive to development led by the private sector. A.I.D.'s portfolio combines mutually reinforcing policy reform and sector support grant programs to improve the policy environment with technical

NIGER

assistance projects which enhance the capacity of Nigeriens to take advantage of the improved policy environment. This combination offers the best modality to effect structural transformation in the agricultural and health sectors.

Agriculture. A.I.D.'s agricultural program is based on policy reform and strengthening the institutional capacity of rural cooperative and private sector organizations, the GON's agricultural research organization, and other relevant GON institutions. A.I.D.'s major focus in agricultural policy reform has been on improving resource allocation through diminishing the role of the state in directing and controlling agricultural production and marketing, and on increasing reliance on free-market mechanisms in the private and cooperative sectors. Over the next five years, this policy focus will continue, with additional emphasis placed on enhancing capacities for effective use of resources within the improved policy environment. Progress to date under the Agriculture Sector Development grant includes reduction of subsidies for agricultural inputs, transfer of the input supply agency to the national cooperative union, establishment of a tender and bid system for food security stock transactions, and elimination of uniform national prices for cereals.

Successful penetration of export markets is a key factor to induce additional production and hence higher incomes in the rural economy. This is the focus of the Niger Economic Policy Reform Program (NEPRP). Its purpose is to encourage the expansion of agro-pastoral exports, responding to new GON efforts to encourage the private sector to take a lead role in production and marketing. Under the NEPRP, administrative export procedures will be simplified and regulatory control will be reduced. As a crucial first step, the GON has eliminated export taxes on agro-pastoral products.

The second important element in A.I.D.'s strategy is to strengthen the institutional capacities of cooperatives, research institutes and the GON's technical ministries. Rural cooperatives are changing from extensions of state bureaucracy to member-controlled, community-based service organizations. A.I.D. has provided training and technical assistance to 136 cooperatives, which are now able to offer a range of services to members, from supply of basic household products and agricultural inputs to grain processing and marketing. The Rural Organization Development project will strengthen the training program and increase the role of private banks in providing credit to the cooperatives. A.I.D. supports strengthening the institutional capacities of the Niger Agricultural Research Institute (INRAN) through the Applied Agriculture Research project, which assists INRAN to develop and disseminate appropriate input packages through on-farm research and closer linkages between research and extension. GON technical ministries are the principal mechanism for development and implementation of policy and for transmission to rural producers of new technologies and methods for production and natural resource conservation. Their organizational structures, management, administrative and budgeting systems will be strengthened, and human and financial resources will be augmented under a second phase Agriculture Sector Development Grant (ASDG II) program. Preserving the natural resource base is

NIGER

a key factor in sustaining agricultural production. A previous A.I.D. project demonstrated the feasibility of a partnership between the Government and villages in sustainable exploitation of public lands, and that degraded land can be brought back into production at relatively low cost. Important aspects of this successful program have been expanded into a broader spectrum for natural resources policy reform and management under the ASDG II program.

Health and Population. A.I.D.'s health and population policy reform objectives are to increase the long-term sustainability of primary and preventive health care, especially of child survival programs, and to enable Niger to limit population growth to a rate commensurate with its economic growth. The Niger Health Sector Support program includes reforms to strengthen primary health care in rural areas, widen distribution of essential drugs at lower cost, provide cost recovery for health services from those with the means to pay, rationalize the allocation of resources, decentralize the planning process, and expand access to family planning services. Hospitals are now charging fees for services and have improved collection procedures. Also, a work force planning study is under way. Legislation permitting the use and distribution of contraceptive methods was adopted in 1988, and the GON is extending family planning services outside the capital area on schedule. The Family Health and Demography project is strengthening the GON's capacity to deliver family planning services and to incorporate demographic research and analysis in the economic planning process.

FY 1990 PROGRAM

A.I.D. will continue to help the GON implement critical policy reforms and improve the allocation and use of resources in the sectors of agriculture, natural resource management and health through the Agriculture Sector Development Grant II (683-0257), \$7,800,000, and Health Sector Support (683-0254), \$700,000, programs. The Rural Organization Development project (683-0260), \$1,900,000, will continue to support long-term cooperative development. The Applied Agriculture Research project (683-0256), \$4,220,000, will continue institutionalization of applied agricultural research systems with strong functional linkages to extension. The Family Health and Demography project (683-0258), \$1,800,000, will continue the expansion of integrated health and family planning services throughout Niger. A.I.D. will also provide \$400,000 to help Niger continue and strengthen its locust and grasshopper control program. A.I.D. will continue to provide training programs with increased emphasis on private sector development (\$300,000) and support for the rural productivity programs of the Peace Corps (\$140,000).

Mission Director: George T. Eaton

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: NIGER

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHD	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
683-AFGD		AFGRAD III											
	SS G	88	C	---	90	---	---	---	---	---	---	90	90
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	90	---	---	---	---	---	---	90	90
683-AFHI		FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES											
	SS G	88	C	---	200	---	---	---	---	---	---	200	200
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	200	---	---	---	---	---	---	200	200
683-CCCD		CHILD SURVIVAL											
	SS G	88	C	---	310	---	---	---	---	310	310	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	310	---	---	---	---	310	310	---	---
683-HRDA		HUMAN RESOURCE DEV											
	SS G	88	C	---	700	---	---	---	---	400	400	300	300
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	700	---	---	---	---	400	400	300	300
683-FRAP		POLICY REFORM & POVERTY											
	SS G	88	C	---	400	---	---	---	---	200	200	200	200
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	400	---	---	---	---	200	200	200	200
683-CLAG		LOCUST/GRASSHOPPER CONTROL											
	SS G	88	C	---	800	---	---	---	---	400	400	400	400
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	800	---	---	---	---	400	400	400	400
683-C208		RURAL HEALTH IMPROVEMENT											
	HE G	75	86	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,909	---	58	---	33	---	---
	SH G	78	86	14,329	14,329	14,329	12,619	---	1,566	---	144	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		16,329	16,329	16,329	14,528	---	1,624	---	177	---	---
683-C225		NIGER CEREALS RESEARCH											
	SH G	82	85	11,660	11,660	11,660	9,183	---	1,998	---	479	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		11,660	11,660	11,660	9,183	---	1,998	---	479	---	---
683-C226		RURAL SECTOR HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT											
	SH G	79	82	4,682	4,682	4,682	4,065	---	---	---	617	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		4,682	4,682	4,682	4,065	---	---	---	617	---	---
683-C229		EVALUATION ASST TO MINISTRY OF PLANNING											

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: NIGER

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / C	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 87 EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 88 EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 89 EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 90 EXPEN- DITURES
	SH G	81	82	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,662	---	221	---	117	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		2,000	2,000	2,000	1,662	---	221	---	117	---
683-0230		FORESTRY AND LAND USE PLANNING										
	SH G	80	82	4,089	4,089	4,089	3,824	---	130	---	135	---
	SS G	80	88	350	350	---	---	350	211	---	139	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		4,439	4,439	4,089	3,824	350	341	---	274	---
683-0234		AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SUPPORT										
	SH G	82	87	19,900	19,900	19,900	13,188	---	3,126	---	3,586	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		19,900	19,900	19,900	13,188	---	3,126	---	3,586	---
683-0240		NIAMEY DEPARTMENT DEVELOPMENT PHASE II										
	SH G	81	87	14,897	14,897	14,897	11,194	---	1,881	---	1,822	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		14,897	14,897	14,897	11,194	---	1,881	---	1,822	---
683-0241		INTEGRATED LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION										
	SH G	83	85	10,856	10,856	10,856	8,273	---	2,192	---	391	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		10,856	10,856	10,856	8,273	---	2,192	---	391	---
683-0242		AGRICULTURE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT GRANT										
	EG C	84	85	16,268	14,373	14,373	---	---	---	---	1,905	---
	SH G	84	89	22,637	22,637	22,637	15,931	---	1,050	---	5,646	---
	SS G	84	88	7,000	7,000	---	---	7,000	---	---	5,800	600
		PROJECT TOTAL:		45,905	44,010	37,010	15,931	7,000	1,050	---	13,351	600
683-0249		SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC										
	SH G	83	8	---	260	260	126	---	68	---	66	---
	SS G	83	8	---	400	---	---	140	1	140	140	140
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	660	260	126	140	69	140	206	140
683-0254		HEALTH SECTOR SUPPORT										
	CS G	86	91	1,500	1,500	1,500	---	---	---	---	1,500	---
	SH G	86	91	7,007	7,007	7,007	2,134	---	87	---	3,150	580
	SS G	86	91	6,493	6,493	---	---	3,510	---	1,320	1,200	700
		PROJECT TOTAL:		15,000	15,000	8,507	2,134	3,510	87	1,320	5,850	700
683-0256		APPLIED AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH										
	SH G	87	92	5,974	5,974	5,974	---	---	456	---	3,300	2,800

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: NIGER

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- ALTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITLRES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITLRES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITLRES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITLRES	
	SS G	87	92	14,026	14,026	---	---	2,400	332	3,100	2,000	4,220	2,100
		PROJECT TOTAL:		20,000	20,000	5,974	---	2,400	788	3,100	5,300	4,220	4,900
683-C257		AGRI SECTOR DEVELOPMENT GRANT II											
	SS G	89	92	---	36,500	---	---	---	---	8,000	---	7,800	6,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	36,500	---	---	---	---	8,000	---	7,800	6,000
683-C258		FAMILY HEALTH & DEMOGRAPHY											
	SS G	88	92	11,000	11,000	---	---	2,400	---	2,500	1,400	1,800	2,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:		11,000	11,000	---	---	2,400	---	2,500	1,400	1,800	2,000
683-C259		NIGER ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROG.											
	SS G	88	88	13,300	13,300	---	---	13,300	---	---	4,435	---	4,375
		PROJECT TOTAL:		13,300	13,300	---	---	13,300	---	---	4,435	---	4,375
683-C260		RURAL ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT											
	SS G	89	91	---	7,500	---	---	---	---	3,100	1,300	1,900	2,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	7,500	---	---	---	---	3,100	1,300	1,900	2,000
683-C261		PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT											
	SS G	88	C	---	1,421	---	---	641	264	530	600	250	400
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	1,421	---	---	641	264	530	600	250	400
683-C263		NIGER ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM											
	SS G	88	88	1,700	1,700	---	---	1,700	---	---	540	---	610
		PROJECT TOTAL:		1,700	1,700	---	---	1,700	---	---	540	---	610
683-C264		AFRICARE CHILD SUPPORT											
	SS G	88	88	770	770	---	---	770	---	---	300	---	250
		PROJECT TOTAL:		770	770	---	---	770	---	---	300	---	250

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

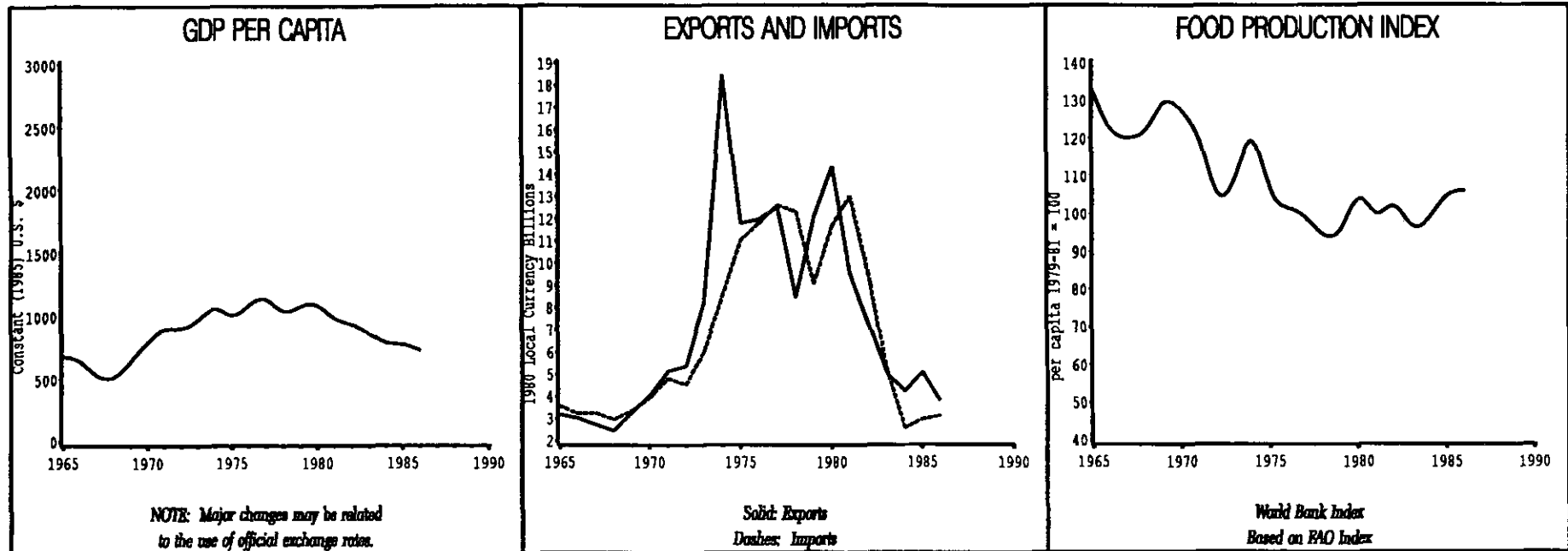
COUNTRY: NIGER

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD PLANNED	-THRU LGM FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	
COUNTRY TOTALS:				192,438	239,124	136,164	84,103	32,211	13,641	20,000	42,055	18,000	26,465
GRANTS:				192,438	239,124	136,164	84,108	32,211	13,641	20,000	42,055	18,000	26,465
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH:				2,000	2,000	2,000	1,909	---	58	---	33	---	
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				1,500	1,500	1,500	---	---	---	1,500	---	---	
AICS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
SAMEL DEVELOPMENT:				118,031	118,291	118,291	82,199	---	12,775	---	19,453	3,380	
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:				54,639	102,960	---	---	32,211	808	20,000	19,164	18,000	
SADCC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				16,262	14,373	14,373	---	---	---	1,905	---	---	
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

NIGERIA -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 487 Million (1952-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 0.8% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 0.01 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1987)	370
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate..	(1965-86)	1.9%
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...	(1987)	22.0%
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):		
(1985)	3,300	(1986) 4,200 (1987) 5,500
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):		
(1985)	-900	(1986) -1,300 (1987) -2,600

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to 1.5 Months of Imports (1988)	
External Public Debt as % of GNP...	(1987) 108%
Service Payments on External Public Debt, (\$ Millions, US).....	(1987) 1,656
As % of Total Export Earnings.....	(1987) 21.4%

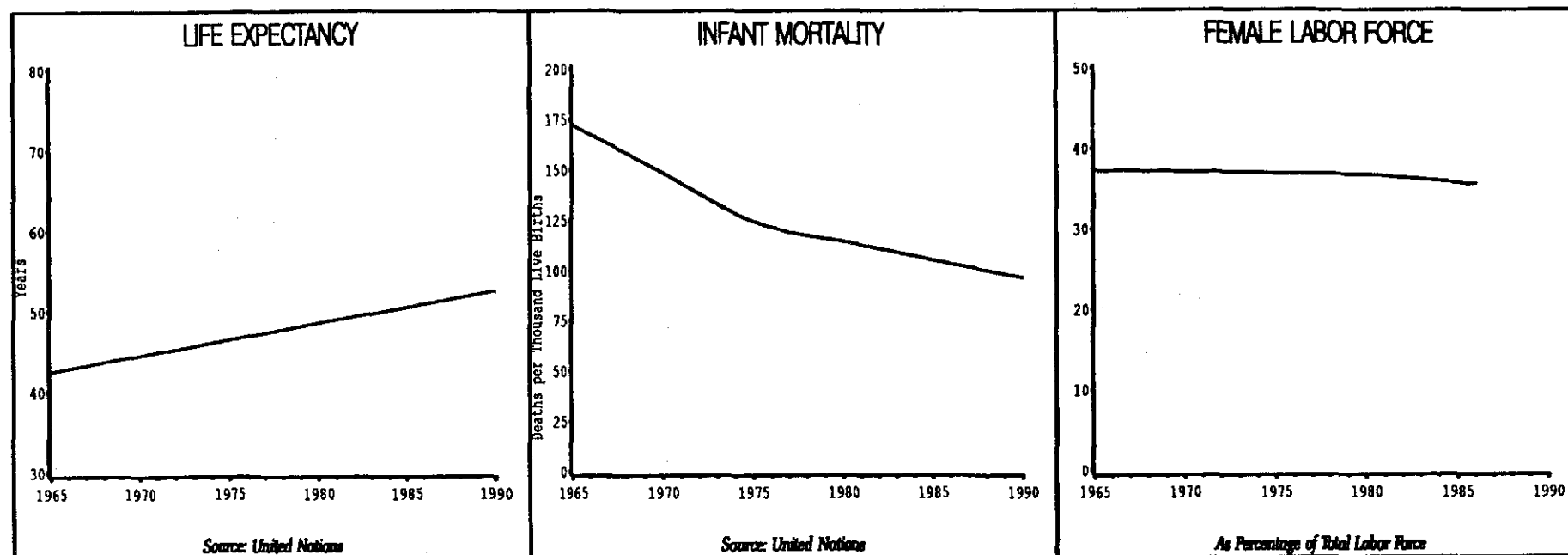
EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance(\$ Millions, US) (1985)	2,941(86)	-1,116(87)	1,027
Total Imports(\$ Millions, US) (1985)	9,910(86)	8,089(87)	6,709
Of Which % From U.S.	(1987)	9%	
Major Imports (1987)	MACHINERY; SPARE PARTS; CHEMICALS		
Total Exports(\$ Millions, US) (1985)	12,851(86)	6,973(87)	7,736
Of Which % to U.S.	(1987)	45%	
Major Exports (1986)	CRUDE OIL; COCOA;		
Trading Partners:	UNITED STATES; GERMANY, FEDER; FRANCE		

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...	(1986)	40%
Major Crop(s)		As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: SORGHUM; MILLET; CORN		30% (1987)
Cash: COCOA BEANS; CORN; RUBBER		2% (1987)
Ag. Exports: (1987)	COCOA BEANS; . ; .	
Ag. Imports: (1987)	RAW SUGAR; VEGETABLE OILS;	

NIGERIA -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988) 111,904
 Population Growth Rate... (1970) 2.8% (1978) 3.1% (1988) 3.0%
 Population (1988) By Age Group:
 (0-14yrs) 44.9% (15-64yrs) 53.1% (65+ yrs) 2.0%
 Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... (.) . %
 Total Fertility Rate... (1970) 6.6 (1988) 6.5

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. (.) . %
 % of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
 (.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %
 Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
 (1985) 38%
 Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (1980) 68%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1985) 91%
 Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
 (1988) Total 47.7 Male 46.8 Female 48.6
 (1970) Total 40.8 Male 40.4 Female 41.1
 Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 122
 % of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
 Tuberculosis (BCG3) 30% (1986) Measles 16% (1986)
 Diphtheria (DPT) 14% (1986) Polio (3) 14% (1986)
 Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
 (1983) 36%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
 Primary (1980) Total 94.4 Male . Female .
 Secondary (1979) Total 16.2 Male . Female .
 Post Secondary (1980) Total 1.6 Male . Female .
 Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 54% (1985) Female 31%

NIGERIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	10,000 *	11,500	11,500
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	10,000	11,500	11,500
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	10,000	11,500	11,500

* Excludes \$1.43 million of FY 1988 bilateral funding obligated through regional programs.

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	2	2	2
Foreign National	2	2	2
TOTALS	4	4	4

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional ^e	-	42	42	-	25	25	-	25	25
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional ^e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	42	42	-	25	25	-	25	25

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.
^bAcademic: degree seeking.
^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.
^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.
^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

NIGERIA

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Nigeria has the largest population of any country in Africa (estimated at 115 million) and is one of the fastest growing populations in the world (3.3% annual growth rate). The total fertility rate of 6.5 is also among the highest in the world. In addition, Nigeria's social and health conditions are comparable to the poorest countries. The overall literacy rate is low (45%) and national rates of infant mortality (100-127 per 1,000) and maternal mortality (80-90 per 10,000) are extremely high. Preventable diseases, such as measles, whooping cough and dysentery, are among the leading causes of illness and contribute to the fact that approximately 25% of the children die before reaching five years of age.

The challenge of reducing Nigeria's health problems is made even greater by Nigeria's economic problems resulting from a sharp decline in the price of oil, the country's principal export, and a huge debt from excessive borrowing. To address its economic difficulties, Nigeria initiated an Economic Reform Program in 1986 with the help of the World Bank. The reform program was designed to restructure the economy to improve demand management and increase the productivity and profitability of the supply side of the economy. In spite of the reform program, Nigeria continues to labor under huge debt payments and a continuing decline in the price of oil. Deterioration of Nigeria's economic situation has led to a decline in its per capita income (estimated for 1987 at \$370), qualifying the country for soft loans, reserved for the poorest countries, under the World Bank's International Development Association.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s development strategy in Nigeria concentrates on reducing population pressures and reducing childhood mortality and morbidity. To carry out this strategy, A.I.D. provides technical and material assistance under the Family Health Services project (620-0001) to help the government implement its nationwide family planning and population policy program and provides assistance under the African Child Survival/Combating Childhood Communicable Diseases (ACS/CCCD) project (698-0421) to help the Government more effectively implement child survival health services in immunization, oral rehydration therapy and malaria treatment. In FY 1988, the ACS/CCCD project equipped 305 local government areas, developed health education programs, designed a health information reporting system, and initiated six operations research projects.

FY 1990 PROGRAM

For FY 1990, a \$10 million funding increment is requested for the Family Health Services project (620-0001) to implement the program that would institutionalize Nigeria's population policy. The African Child Survival/Combating Childhood Communicable Diseases project (698-0421) will receive \$1.5 million to further strengthen the government's capacity to reduce morbidity and mortality in children under five.

A.I.D. Affairs Officer: Henry D. Merrill

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

CP 90

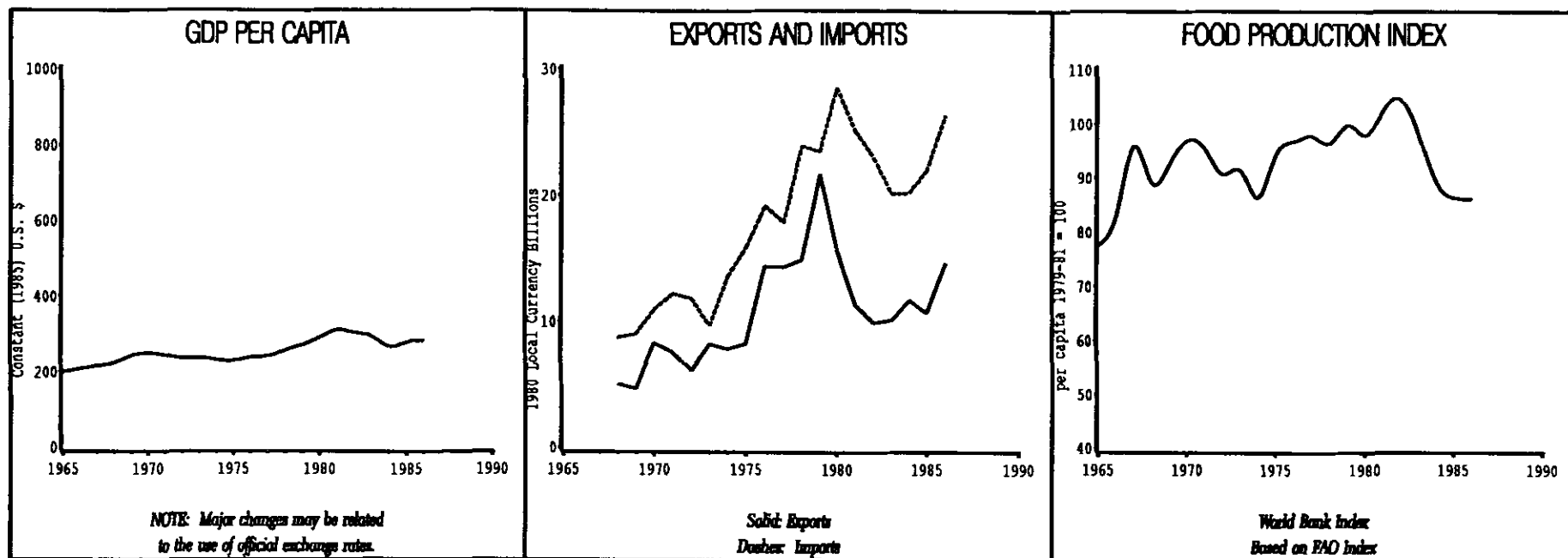
PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHO	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 87 EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 88 EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 89 EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 90 EXPEN- DITURES
620-CCCD													
	SS G	88	C	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
					PROJECT TOTAL:	---	---	---	---	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
620-0001													
	PN G	87	91	21,089	21,089	21,089	83	---	234	---	5,000	---	7,500
	SS G	87	91	45,911	45,911	---	---	10,000	---	10,000	6,000	10,000	6,000
					PROJECT TOTAL:	67,000	67,000	21,089	83	10,000	234	10,000	11,500
					COUNTRY TOTALS:	67,000	70,000	21,089	83	10,000	234	11,500	12,500
					GRANTS:	67,000	70,000	21,089	83	10,000	234	11,500	12,500
					LCANS:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

----- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY -----

AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:				21,089	21,089	21,089	83	---	234	---	5,000	---	7,500
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:				45,911	48,911	---	---	10,000	---	11,500	7,500	11,500	7,500
SAOCC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

RWANDA -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 116 Million (1962-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 7.4% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 2.28 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1986)	290
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate. (1965-86)		1.5%
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP... (.)		. %
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):		
(1978)	113 (1979)	152 (1980)
		169
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):		
(1978)	-14 (1979)	-17 (1980)
		-20

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to 5.1 Months of Imports (1987)	
External Public Debt as % of GNP... (1986)	22.4%
Service Payments on External Public Debt, (\$ Millions, US)..... (1986)	18
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1986)	7.6%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance (\$ Millions, US) (1984)	-114 (85)	-152 (86)	-180
Total Imports (\$ Millions, US) (1984)	272 (85)	297 (86)	407
Of Which % From U.S. (1986)			4%

Major Imports (1986) TEXTILES; FOODSTUFFS; MACHINES

Total Exports (\$ Millions, US) (1984)	158 (85)	145 (86)	227
Of Which % to U.S. (1986)			3%

Major Exports (1986) COFFEE; TEA; SKINS AND HIDES

Trading Partners: KENYA; GERMANY, FEDER; BELGIUM-LUXEMB

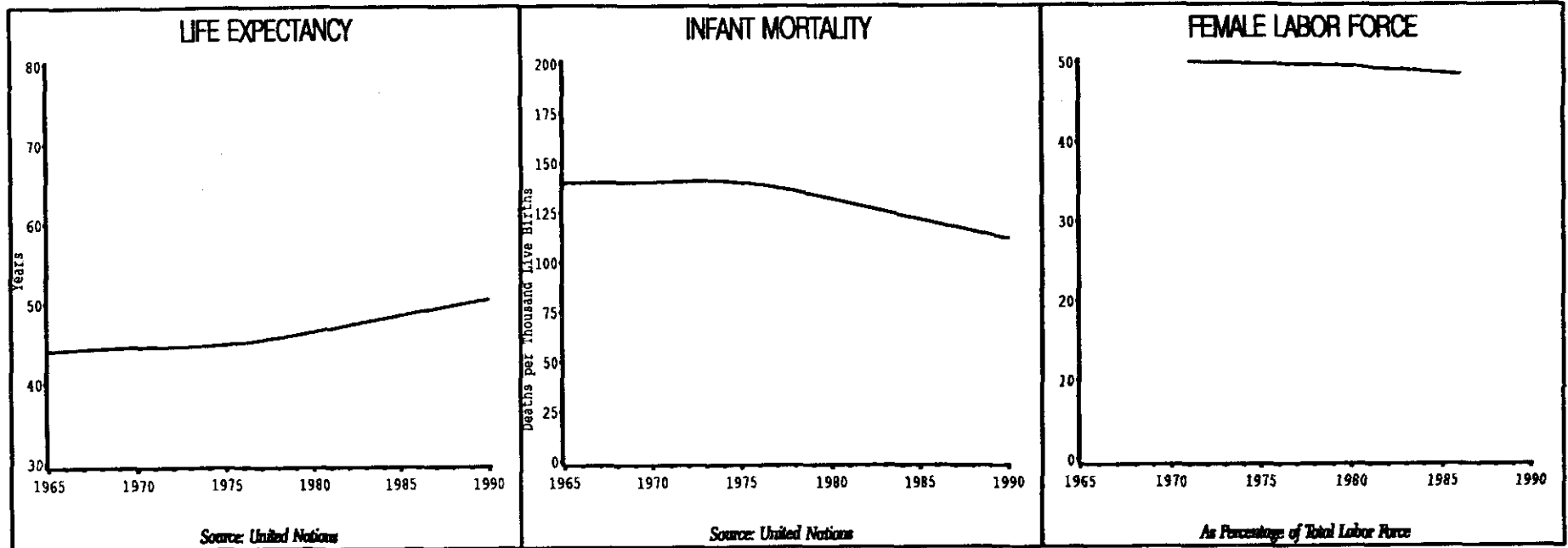
AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP... (1986) 40%

Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: PULSES; PLANTAINS; SWEETPOTATOES	62% (1987)
Cash: COFFEE; TEA; .	4% (1987)

Ag. Exports: (1987) COFFEE; TEA; .
 Ag. Imports: (1987) WHEAT; CORN; RICE

RWANDA -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988) 7,058

Population Growth Rate... (1970) 3.0% (1978) 3.3% (1988) 3.6%

Population (1988) By Age Group:
 (0-14yrs) 49.5% (15-64yrs) 47.8% (65+ yrs) 2.7%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... (1983) 11.0%

Total Fertility Rate... (1970) 7.5 (1988) 8.5

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population... (.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
 (.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
 (1985) 51%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (1984) 90%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1985) 83%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
 (1988) Total 50.9 Male 49.0 Female 52.7
 (1970) Total 43.0 Male 42.1 Female 44.0

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 119

% of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
 Tuberculosis (BCG3) 83% (1985) Measles 52% (1985)
 Diphtheria (DPT) 87% (1986) Polio (3) 56% (1985)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
 (1983) 60%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982) Total	83.3	Male	86.6	Female	80.1
Secondary	(1982) Total	1.9	Male	.	Female	.
Post Secondary	(1980) Total	0.2	Male	0.3	Female	0.0

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 61% (1985) Female 33%

RWANDA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	4,753 <u>b/</u>	8,000	8,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	4,753	8,000	8,000
P.L. 480	1,298	752	304
Title I	-	-	-
Title II <u>a/</u>	1,298	752	304
TOTALS	6,051	8,752	8,304

a/ See Main Volume for Title II program breakout and emergency allocations.
b/ Excludes \$500,000 in FY 1988 bilateral funding obligated through regional programs.

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	8	8	8
Foreign National	4	5	5
TOTALS	12	13	13

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IC personnel.
 Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	27	15	42	17	14	31	5	24	29
Regional ^e	21	9	30	4	10	14	10	13	23
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	3	3	-	6	6	1	-	1
Regional ^e	-	15	15	2	20	22	5	30	35
TOTALS	48	42	90	23	50	73	21	67	88

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.
^bAcademic: degree seeking.
^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.
^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.
^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

RWANDA

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Rwanda's principal development problem is to reconcile its rapid annual birth rate (currently 3.7%) with extremely limited amounts of arable land, making it the most densely populated country in Africa. These two features combine to greatly diminish rural employment prospects. Approximately 90% of the population is engaged in subsistence agriculture with an estimated 5% of the land reserved for export crops such as coffee and tea.

A small landlocked country with few non-agricultural resources, Rwanda has few alternative economic activities to compensate for declining agricultural revenues. It has a small export market and high import costs because of its distance from the nearest port. Rapid population growth, without an increase in arable land for cultivation and development of new technologies, makes it more difficult for the Government of Rwanda (GOR) to maintain self-sufficiency in food production. These problems have become principal obstacles to Rwanda's economic development.

Because of Rwanda's dependence on coffee and the fall in coffee prices, as well as an overvalued exchange rate, Rwanda suffered one of its worst economic crises in 1987. Annual gross domestic product (GDP) growth plummeted from 9.7% in 1985 and 6.8% in 1986 to zero in 1987.

Rwanda's future economic growth will depend on the GOR's ability to slow the rate of population growth and to stimulate the private sector. The GOR will have to (a) address administrative constraints to economic growth; (b) adopt essential reforms to encourage private sector investments; (c) improve public sector performance, and (d) increase the level of resources for basic education, family planning, natural resource management and agriculture. To carry out this program, the GOR needs a trained cadre of Rwandans to analyze the various markets and make recommendations for changing the market focus of the economy and to adapt education to the demands of the labor market.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s assistance strategy is to work with the Rwandan government and the private sector to increase per capita incomes by reducing fertility rates, generating productive off-farm employment and raising agricultural production. This strategy is carried out through an integrated assistance program focusing on the promotion of free market principles. The A.I.D. program includes activities which promote private sector policy dialogue, and technical assistance projects which promote small enterprises, agricultural production, natural resource management, family planning and human resources development training.

RWANDA

Policy Reform. Under the Policy Reform Initiatives in Manufacturing and Employment program, funded through A.I.D.'s African Economic Policy Reform Program, A.I.D. is working with the GOR to promote private investment. The program focuses on creation of rural infrastructure and provision of training to introduce new or improved technologies. To identify constraints encountered by the private sector and encourage rural employment, economic policy studies and studies to encourage investment manufacturing will be funded.

Promotion of Small Enterprises. With more than 90% of the population living in the rural areas and land availability declining, unemployment is growing rapidly. There are few opportunities for off-farm employment without an expansion of the small private sector. Rwanda's small entrepreneurs, for the most part, lack adequate business and managerial skills. To increase rural incomes, A.I.D.'s strategy is to provide the cooperatives and small businesses with the skills needed to become competitive and financially sound.

The Cooperative Training project, being implemented by a local private voluntary organization (PVO) through a contract with the National Cooperative Business Association, strengthens the management and commercial activities of cooperatives by reinforcing field training, conducting education programs and providing technical support.

Under the Private Enterprise Development project, Technoserve, a U.S. PVO, trains small entrepreneurs in financial and management skills and provides management advisory services to private enterprises. The project also identifies new or more appropriate technologies for rural entrepreneurs.

Agricultural Production. The increasing population of Rwanda requires that the country intensify self-sustaining agricultural production while conserving and managing its natural resource base. The Farming Systems Research project is conducting adaptive research in basic food crops grown in high altitude regions of the country. Research is conducted directly on farmers' fields to insure that the technology developed is appropriate for local conditions. A.I.D. projects also have addressed critical needs food storage, erosion control, reforestation, and fish culture by small farmers. At the national level, A.I.D.'s Agricultural Statistics and Policy Analysis project is helping the government examine agricultural policy issues and collect the data needed to make accurate policy decisions. Finally, A.I.D. is strengthening the capability of the Faculty for Agriculture at the National University of Rwanda to conduct adaptive research.

Natural Resources Management. The Natural Resources Management project beginning in FY 1989 will: (a) strengthen key units of ministries and other institutions in the areas of soil conservation, wetland management and natural resource planning; (b) coordinate applied research activities now being carried out at the national university and in agricultural research and extension; (c) promote sustained agricultural production; and (d) maintain and

RWANDA

enhance biological diversity. The project will build on the considerable experience of U.S. PVOs, particularly in biological diversity and agro-forestry. The project will also identify a role for the Peace Corps.

Family Planning. Since the creation of the National Office of Population (ONAPO) in 1981, Rwandans have become increasingly aware of family planning services. With the active support of the President, ONAPO has overcome initial opposition to family planning, leading to general acceptance of contraceptive methods in the rural and urban areas and increased GOR budgetary support. Given ONAPO's success in making Rwandans aware of the need for family planning services and in promoting family planning activities, A.I.D. will continue its assistance to ONAPO under a new Family Planning project which will begin in FY 1989. This project will further strengthen family planning awareness, initiate family planning education, and establish linkages with cooperatives and private sector organizations involved in family planning.

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS). Because Rwanda has one of the highest AIDS infection rates (25%-30% of urban adults) in East and Central Africa, A.I.D. will seek opportunities through central programs to assist the GOR in its efforts to combat the problem.

Human Resources Training. Because of the limited number of trained Rwandans, all of A.I.D.'s projects include training elements. The Government has been supportive in releasing people for short or long-term training. Priority has been given to training women, particularly at the undergraduate level. A.I.D. will continue these activities, with emphasis on making training available to the private sector under the Human Resources Development Assistance project.

FY 1990 PROGRAM. In FY 1990, A.I.D. will continue the consolidation of its program in Rwanda by concentrating assistance in the key areas of family planning, natural resources management and increased rural incomes. Incremental funding will be provided to continue activities in Family Planning (\$2,500,000); Natural Resources Management (\$2,000,000); Human Resources Development and Training (\$500,000) and Program Development and Support activities for studies and evaluations (\$300,000). The FY 1990 program also will provide \$2,700,000 in initial funding for a rural enterprise development project, which will continue A.I.D.'s assistance to small and medium-sized entrepreneurs provided under an earlier project.

Mission Director: James Graham

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: RWANDA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * C	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHC PLANNED	-THROUGH CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 87 EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 88 EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 89 EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 90 EXPEN- DITURES
696-FRDA		HUMAN RESRCRCE DEV										
	SS G	83	C	---	1,000	---	---	---	500	500	500	500
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	1,000	---	---	---	500	500	500	500
696-C110		FARMING SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENT										
	FN G	84	88	10,600	10,600	10,600	1,071	---	---	3,355	---	1,554
	SS G	84	88	2,400	2,400	---	---	2,400	---	1,055	---	900
		PROJECT TOTAL:		13,000	13,000	10,600	1,071	2,400	---	4,410	---	2,454
696-C112		FISH CULTURE										
	FN G	81	82	2,470	2,450	2,450	1,923	---	296	231	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		2,470	2,450	2,450	1,923	---	296	231	---	---
696-C113		MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH / FAMILY PLANNING										
	FN G	81	88	6,650	6,650	6,650	5,715	---	559	376	---	---
	SS G	81	88	500	500	---	---	500	---	500	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		7,150	7,150	6,650	5,715	500	559	876	---	---
696-C115		RWANDA AGRICULTURE SURVEY AND ANALYSIS										
	FN G	81	86	3,706	3,706	3,706	3,311	---	287	108	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		3,706	3,706	3,706	3,311	---	287	108	---	---
696-C116		FOOD STORAGE AND MARKETING II										
	FN G	81	84	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,611	---	252	37	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		2,900	2,900	2,900	2,611	---	252	37	---	---
696-C121		PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (PVC)										
	FN G	84	87	4,064	4,000	4,000	1,000	---	2,000	700	---	300
		PROJECT TOTAL:		4,064	4,000	4,000	1,000	---	2,000	700	---	300
696-C122		COOPERATIVE CREDIT AND TRAINING (PVC)										
	FN G	85	85	1,500	1,500	1,500	258	---	679	563	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		1,500	1,500	1,500	258	---	679	563	---	---
696-C126		AGRI SURVEY POLICY ANALYSIS										
	FN G	86	89	3,100	3,100	3,100	23	---	1,111	1,962	---	---
	SS G	86	89	3,900	3,900	---	---	1,600	---	2,300	---	2,400

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: RWANDA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- ALTHC PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,000	7,000	3,100	23	1,600	1,111	2,300	2,400	---	2,400
696-C127		POLICY REFORM INITIATIVE IN MFG & EMPLOY											
	ES G	85	85	12,000	12,000	12,000	---	---	3,000	---	9,000	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,000	12,000	12,000	---	---	3,000	---	9,000	---	---
696-C128		FAMILY PLANNING II											
	SS G	89	92	---	9,000	---	---	---	2,000	900	2,500	1,900	
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	9,000	---	---	---	2,000	900	2,500	1,900	
696-C129		NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT											
	SS G	89	92	---	7,000	---	---	---	3,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	7,000	---	---	---	3,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	
696-C130		PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT											
	SS G	88	C	---	754	1	---	253	154	200	170	300	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	754	1	---	253	154	200	170	300	200
696-C131		*RURAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT											
	SS G	90	92	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	2,700	100	
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	2,700	100	
COUNTRY TOTALS:				53,790	76,460	46,907	15,917	4,753	9,338	8,000	21,395	8,000	10,354
GRANTS:				53,790	76,460	46,907	15,917	4,753	9,338	8,000	21,395	8,000	10,354
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----

AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:	28,340	28,256	28,256	10,202	---	4,625	---	6,956	---	1,254
POPULATION PLANNING:	6,650	6,650	6,650	5,715	---	559	---	376	---	---
HEALTH:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:	6,800	29,554	1	---	4,753	154	8,000	5,063	8,000	8,500
SADCC:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:	12,000	12,000	12,000	---	---	3,000	---	9,000	---	---
OTHER:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PROGRAM: RWANDA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title RURAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT		Funding Source DFA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Number 696-0131		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sal. Act.	FY 1990 2,700	Life of Project Funding 5,000
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING						Initial Obligation FY 1990	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1992
							Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1993

Purpose: To increase growth in the rural (private) sector and increase productive off-farm employment.

Preliminary Project Description: Rwanda's farmers, who make up 95% of the population, have to date provided enough food by increasing the amount of cultivated land. Now, high fertility rates and limited land area threaten to erode the economic base and render agriculture unable to provide employment for the vast majority of the rural population. Formal off-farm jobs are few, with full-time employment now absorbing less than 5% of the labor force. Thirty percent of the overall work force is unemployed or underemployed. This project will provide funds to address one of Rwanda's most urgent development constraints: lack of productive employment. The Cooperative Training and the Private Enterprise projects have shown that small and medium enterprises (SME), when given proper assistance, training and credit, can increase productivity and members' per capita income and stimulate rural investment. Working through PVOs, the project will help Rwandan rural SMEs improve their financial viability, promote market efficiency, increase investment, employment and income.

The project will also provide funds to promote and strengthen private sector activities and identify solutions to major constraints inhibiting private sector development. Examples of activities which may be financed include: (a) helping PVOs to strengthen management capabilities of local non-farm enterprises; (b) financing travel and study tours by local entrepreneurs; (c) training local entrepreneurs in management and technology; (d) financing studies to identify opportunities in the private sector; and (e) funding selected pilot private enterprise initiatives such as debt equity swaps, employee stock options, etc.

Sustainability: All project activities will have financial sustainability as an ultimate goal. Training will be provided to rural SMEs to improve management capabilities.

Host Country and Other Donors: Rwanda's President has stated that communes must be the center of development. This project supports the President's directive as it will focus on economic growth and employment generation in rural areas. The World Bank, Canadians, and Belgians also have projects with a rural development focus.

Relationship to AID Country Strategy: A major goal is to raise per capita income of the rural majority. This project will contribute to this goal by helping cooperatives and SMEs increase productivity and create off-farm employment.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will include SMEs in rural areas, including cooperatives and members. It is expected that several hundred entrepreneurs and potential entrepreneurs will benefit from programs under the project.

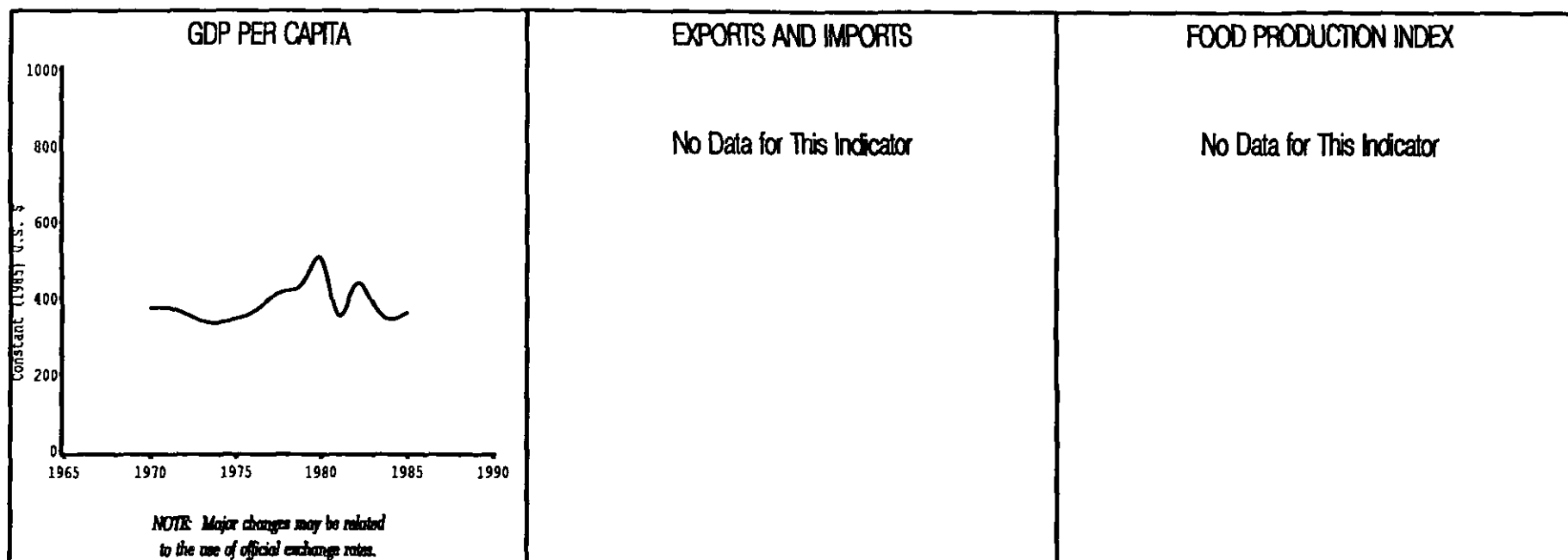
Major Outputs: More effectively functioning rural enterprises. Trained personnel capable of running a profitable enterprise. Increased economic activity and off-farm productive employment

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs:</u>	<u>Life-of-Project (\$000)</u>
Technical Assistance	2,000
Training	900
Commodities	500
Evaluation	100
Other Costs (including pilot activities)	1,500 (800)
Total	5,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies TO BE SELECTED.
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1988	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	
Estimated Through September 30, 1989	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	2,700	2,300	5,000	

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 5 Million (1977-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 3.1% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 5.96 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1985)	320
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-86)		0.7%
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...	(.)	. %
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):	(.)	(.)
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):	(.)	(.)

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to	Months of Imports (.)
External Public Debt as % of GNP...	(1986) 172%
Service Payments on External Public Debt,	
(\$ Millions, US).....	(1986) 2
As % of Total Export Earnings.....	(1985) 37.2%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance(\$ Millions, US) (.)	(.)	(.)
Total Imports(\$ Millions, US) (.)	(.)	(.)
Of Which % From U.S.	(.)	. %
Major Imports(1986)FOOD PRODUCTS;MACH.& ELEC.EQ.;FUELS		
Total Exports(\$ Millions, US) (.)	(.)	(.)
Of Which % to U.S.	(.)	. %
Major Exports(1986)COCOA;COPRA;COFFEE		
Trading Partners: PORTUGAL; GERMANY, FEDER; NETHERLANDS		

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...	(.)	. %
Major Crop(s)		As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: ROOTS AND TUBERS; BANANAS;		5% (1987)
Cash: COCOA BEANS; .;		81% (1987)
Ag. Exports:(1987)COCOA BEANS; COPRA;		
Ag. Imports:(1987) RICE; WHEAT; DAIRY PRODUCTS		

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE -- Social Indicators

<p>LIFE EXPECTANCY</p> <p>No Data for This Indicator</p>	<p>INFANT MORTALITY</p> <p>No Data for This Indicator</p>	<p>FEMALE LABOR FORCE</p> <p>No Data for This Indicator</p>
---	--	--

POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988) 117

Population Growth Rate... (1970) 1.2% (1978) 2.9% (1988) 2.9%

Population (1988) By Age Group:
 (0-14yrs) 42.9% (15-64yrs) 52.3% (65+ yrs) 4.8%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... (.) . %

Total Fertility Rate... (1970) 7.6 (1988) 5.4

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. (.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
 (.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
 (.) . %

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (.) . %

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1985) 104%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
 (1988) Total 67.2 Male 65.1 Female 69.4
 (1970) Total 56.6 Male 55.6 Female 57.7

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 53

% of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
 Tuberculosis (BCG3) 99% (1986) Measles 58% (1986)
 Diphtheria (DPT) 65% (1986) Polio (3) 66% (1986)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
 (1981) 52%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
 Primary (1982) Total 110.5 Male 112.3 Female 107.9
 Secondary (1982) Total 53.1 Male . Female .
 Post Secondary (.) Total . Male . Female .

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male . % (.) Female . %

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	200 <u>a/</u>	300	300
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	200	300	300
P.L. 480	246	1,252	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II <u>b/</u>	246	1,252	-
TOTALS	446	1,552	300

a/ Excludes \$100,000 of FY 1988 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

b/ See Main Volume for Title II program breakout and emergency allocations.

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	-	-	-
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional ^e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional ^e	-	4	4	-	6	6	-	6	6
TOTALS	-	4	4	-	6	6	-	6	6

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.

^bAcademic: degree seeking.

^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.

^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.

^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Sao Tome and Principe is a small island state heavily dependent on one export crop -- cocoa -- produced on state-owned plantations. The plantations were nationalized at independence and suffered from the sudden departure of Portuguese managers and technicians. The drop in production, aggravated by depressed world prices, has dealt the economy a severe blow. In addition, the emphasis on cocoa has resulted in costly food imports to meet local consumption needs.

Recently, however, the Government of Sao Tome and Principe has taken actions which encourage productivity by giving more scope to initiatives of private individuals and cooperatives in agriculture, fisheries and tourism. It has granted some individual titles to land and more are expected. The World Bank and the United Nations are providing assistance to Sao Tome to help implement its structural adjustment program and rehabilitate cocoa production.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s current strategy objective is to assist Sao Tome and Principe in increasing cocoa production and to encourage an eventual movement towards private sector administration of the plantations.

The Agriculture Training project (658-0002), approved in late 1986, is being implemented on a trilateral basis by the Governments of Sao Tome and Principe, Portugal and the United States. The project's resident trainer arrived in late FY 1988 and started designing training programs for first-line supervisors and foremen from several cocoa plantations. The project will also include some training in pepper production.

A.I.D. and private voluntary organizations intend to develop in FY 1989 a new Cooperative Development project (658-0003). In addition, a modest training program is being organized, using funding from the regional Human Resources Development Program, which gives priority to short-term and local training in agricultural development.

FY 1990 PROGRAM

A.I.D. is requesting \$300,000 from the Development Fund for Africa for the Sao Tome and Principe program in FY 1990 to provide continuing funding for the Cooperative Development project. Participant training, previously under the Human Resources Development Program, will be financed by the Cooperative Development project.

Director, Regional Economic Development Services Office,
West and Central Africa: Arthur M. Fell
(resident in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire)

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SAO TOME/PRINCIPE

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHD	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 87 EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 88 EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 89 EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 90 EXPEN- DITURES
658-002		AGRICULTURAL TRAINING											
	FN G	86	88	900	900	900	---	---	200	---	250	---	200
	SS G	86	88	200	200	---	---	200	---	---	---	---	200
		PROJECT TOTAL:		1,100	1,100	900	---	200	200	---	250	---	400
658-003		COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT											
	SS G	89	93	---	1,500	---	---	---	---	300	50	300	300
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	1,500	---	---	---	---	300	50	300	300
		COUNTRY TOTALS:		1,100	2,600	900	---	200	200	300	300	300	700
		GRANTS:		1,100	2,600	900	---	200	200	300	300	300	700
		LOANS:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
		AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:		900	900	900	---	---	200	---	250	---	200
		POPULATION PLANNING:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		HEALTH:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		AIDS:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:		200	1,700	---	---	200	---	300	50	300	500
		SADCC:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		OTHER:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SENEGAL -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 477 Million (1961-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 11.1% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 7.77 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1986)	420
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-86)		-0.6%
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP... (.) . %		
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):		
(1986)	688	(1987) 846 (1988) 966
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):		
(1986)	-73	(1987) -36 (1988) -49

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to 0.1 Months of Imports (1984)	
External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1986)	69.2%
Service Payments on External Public Debt, (\$ Millions, US)..... (1986)	209
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1985)	11.0%

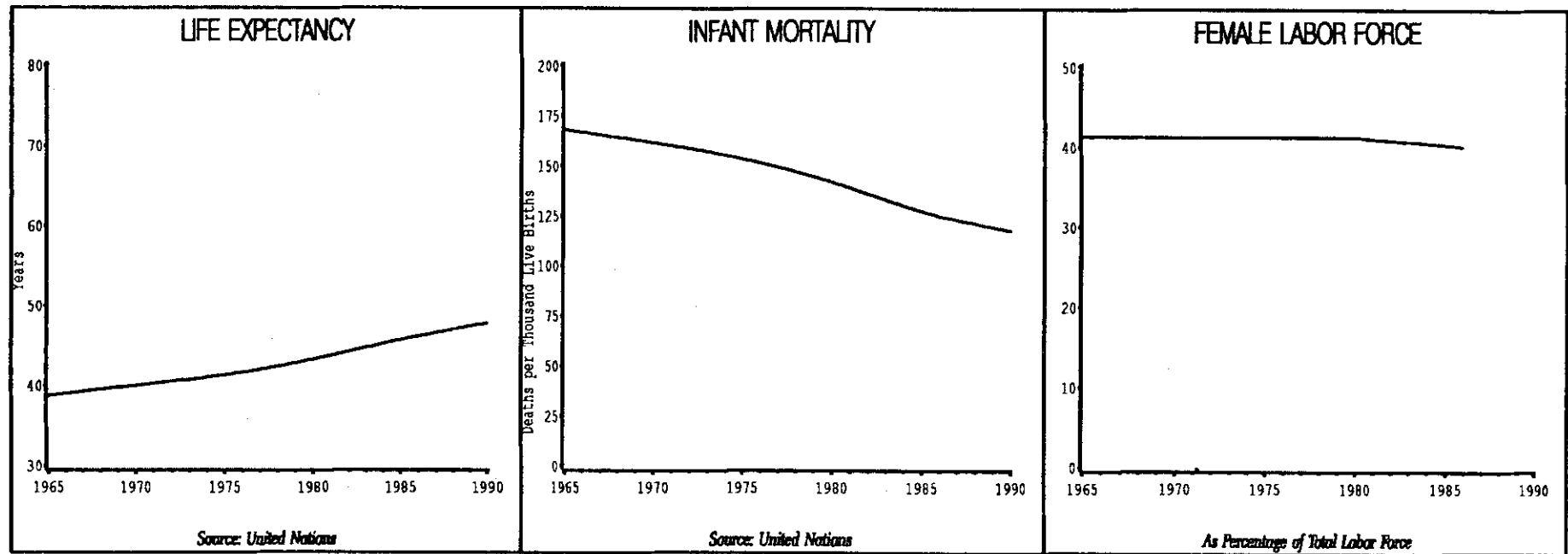
EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance(\$ Millions, US) (1982)	-342(83)	-301(84)	-299
Total Imports(\$ Millions, US) (1982)	1,234(83)	1,179(84)	1,140
Of Which % From U.S. (1986)			4%
Major Imports (1986)FOOD;CONSUMER GOODS;MACHINERY			
Total Exports(\$ Millions, US) (1982)	892(83)	878(84)	841
Of Which % to U.S. (1986)			0%
Major Exports (1986)PEANUTS;PHOS. ROCK;FISH			
Trading Partners: FRANCE; NIGERIA; COTE D'IVOIRE			

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1986)	22%
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: MILLET; RICE; .	22% (1987)
Cash: PEANUTS; .; .	16% (1987)
Ag. Exports:(1987)PEANUT OIL; .; .	
Ag. Imports:(1987) RICE; WHEAT; .	

SENEGAL -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988) 7,281

Population Growth Rate... (1970) 2.9% (1978) 2.9% (1988) 3.0%

Population (1988) By Age Group:
 (0-14yrs) 46.1% (15-64yrs) 50.8% (65+ yrs) 3.1%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... (1986) 12.2%

Total Fertility Rate... (1970) 7.4 (1988) 6.6

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. (.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
 (.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
 (1985) 45%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (1980) 81%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1985) 102%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
 (1988) Total 51.6 Male 50.1 Female 53.1
 (1970) Total 43.6 Male 43.0 Female 44.2

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 98

% of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
 Tuberculosis (BCG3) 32% (1985) Measles 40% (1985)
 Diphtheria (DPT) 53% (1985) Polio(3) 53% (1985)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
 (1983) 43%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
 Primary (1982) Total 50.1 Male 57.3 Female 37.4
 Secondary (1982) Total 13.7 Male 17.0 Female 8.2
 Post Secondary (1980) Total 2.2 Male 3.6 Female 0.8

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 37% (1985) Female 19%

SENEGAL

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	1,100	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	1,100	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	19,150	22,000	22,000
Economic Support Fund	-	20,000 ^{c/}	10,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	20,000	10,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	20,250 ^{a/, b/}	42,000	32,000
P.L. 480	10,563	5,000	5,000
Title I	5,000	5,000	5,000
Title II ^{d/}	5,563	-	-
TOTALS	30,813	47,000	37,000

^{a/} Includes \$1,100,000 reobligated from the Sahel Development Program.
^{b/} Excludes \$850,000 of FY 1988 Bilateral Funding obligated through Regional Programs.
^{c/} Includes \$10,000,000 ESF carry over from FY 1988.
^{d/} See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency allocation.

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY1990 (Request)
U.S. National	25.8	33 ^{b/}	33 ^{c/}
Foreign National	12.8	8	8
TOTALS	38.6	41	41

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

^{b/} Includes 6.7 workyears for Regional Inspector General Office's personnel.
^{c/} Includes 10.0 workyears for Regional Inspector General Office's personnel.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	26	50	76	30	100	130	25	200	225
Regional ^e	20	20	40	18	50	68	15	50	65
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	45	45	-	100	100	-	100	100
Regional ^e	1	6	7	11	5	6	1	5	6
TOTALS	47	121	168	49	255	304	41	355	396

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.
^bAcademic: degree seeking.
^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.
^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.
^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

SENEGAL

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

The most significant development problem in Senegal is the continuing financial and economic crisis. Since independence in 1960, Senegal's gross domestic product growth rate has averaged 2.3% per annum -- the lowest rate of any sub-Saharan state not affected by war or political strife. The crisis stems from the catastrophic series of droughts during 1969-1973 and 1979-1984, a rapid increase in population, a decline in the world price of peanuts, energy price increases in 1973 and 1979 mandated by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, and a panoply of counter-productive economic policies. Difficulties became especially acute when the Government responded to the short-lived boom in peanuts and phosphate earnings in the mid-1970s by adopting overly ambitious development plans and nationalization policies.

In the most critical sector, agriculture, the Government established rural development agencies to market agricultural produce and to provide credit, extension services and inputs such as fertilizer and seeds. Because these parastatals subsidized inputs, failed to collect repayment on loans taken out by farmers, and often paid higher prices for crops than they could sell them for, they became increasingly indebted to suppliers and the banking system and, finally, bankrupt. Their fall had serious repercussions for the entire Senegalese economy, leading to high foreign debt service, lack of credit and potential failure of the banking system. It also led to the Government's inability to provide services to the agricultural sector.

To overcome its overall economic problems the Government adopted in 1983 a comprehensive economic reform program to improve its fiscal and financial situation, increase agricultural output and productivity, and make domestic industry competitive with foreign producers.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s assistance strategy, which aims to lay a foundation for sustainable growth with equity, has four main elements: key structural and financial reforms; increased agricultural production; environmental stabilization; and improved family health, including reduced population growth rates and improved child survival. This strategy is implemented through an interrelated combination of program assistance, food aid, and project assistance.

A.I.D. has pursued an aggressive policy dialogue aimed at reducing the role of the state and promoting the free play of market forces. A.I.D.'s policy dialogue has focused on improvement of fiscal performance, with allocation of resources to productive sectors; implementation of a coherent strategy for increased food security; liberalization of cereals marketing; promotion of the private sector as a substitute for defunct Government agencies, particularly in providing farmers with services and agricultural inputs; reduction of the role of agricultural development agencies; and restoration of bank liquidity and use of better banking practices.

Key Structural and Financial Reform. To help deal with Senegal's liquidity crunch, local currency generated under non-project assistance continues to be

SENEGAL

programmed to reduce Government arrears to the private sector and banks. Non-project assistance is provided under Economic Support Fund, African Economic Policy Reform, and P.L. 480 Title I programs. The African Economic Policy Reform Program, begun in August 1986, has promoted simplification of the tax system, reduced the cost of doing business in Senegal through reduction of customs duties and elimination of administrative restrictions on imports, and encouraged competition through facilitating the adoption of a new investment code.

Economic growth has averaged more than 4.2% annually over the past three fiscal years, with resultant increases in real per capita income; consumer price inflation has fallen from 12.5% in FY 1985 to 1.1% in 1987 and the rate for FY 1988 may be negative; the current account deficit in the balance of payments fell from 18.7% of GDP to 9.9% in the same period; and the fiscal deficit has been reduced sharply from 8.2% of GDP in FY 1983 to 1.0% of GDP in FY 1988. The program has been effective in reducing the role of the state and promoting the free play of market forces. Government employment is down from 72,000 to 68,000.

Agricultural Liberalization. A.I.D., in conjunction with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, has encouraged reform of the rural development agencies. Inefficient parastatal institutions, which had been the sole sources for Senegalese farmers of such services as credit, fertilizer, seeds, and marketing channels, have been eliminated. Remaining parastatals have been reduced in size and are subject to formal performance reviews. Their roles are more clearly defined, with rural extension services focused on encouraging and assisting farmers to diversify their production as protection against climatic changes and price variations. In September 1988, the Government quickly initiated emergency control measures against Senegal's first locust invasion in 30 years. A.I.D. and the donor community assisted with support for a program of aerial spraying to reduce crop losses.

Liberalization of the marketing of coarse grains has been another goal of the reform program. The Government has removed restrictions to trade, including impediments such as district checkpoints. Producers now may sell their output to anyone. Market liberalization, together with higher support prices and better rains, has generated production and income gains. P.L. 480 Title I self-help measures complement A.I.D.'s efforts to liberalize markets by focusing on elimination of the fertilizer subsidy and limitation of the role of the Food Security Commission to management of food aid and buffer stocks.

While gains have been made in the agricultural sector, problems have also surfaced. Senegal is in the midst of a difficult transition from state control to a market orientation in an effort to replace the former subsidized agricultural system which had proven to be unsustainable. A.I.D. has supported the transition through programs that restructure the system to encourage greater participation of the private sector.

An encouraging success has been the pilot credit program initiated by A.I.D. under the Community and Enterprise Development project. The project, which is

SENEGAL

administered by a U.S. non-profit organization, provides credit to small-scale enterprises, using commercial lending criteria, and to village organizations. More than \$1 million has been loaned to 330 small enterprises, primarily in the rural agricultural sector, with a 98% repayment rate.

Environmental Stabilization. The Reforestation project emphasizes the income-generating potential of trees, as well as soil preservation, by mobilizing large-scale popular participation in tree planting. Over 122 matching grants have been provided to village groups and individuals, demonstrating the willingness of villagers to assist in the process of reversing deforestation. A.I.D. also has begun an activity to reduce salinization of land in the southern Casamance area, the most productive agricultural zone in Senegal. To achieve long-term returns, research on productivity-enhancing and drought-resistant technologies will also continue.

Health. Since only 3% of the national budget is allocated for health, A.I.D. is supporting the Government in initiating user fees for health services and medication. A.I.D. is placing emphasis on the introduction of preventive child survival interventions and family planning services. Child survival programs include growth monitoring, immunizations, malaria prevention, and oral rehydration therapy - in which more than 2,000 health workers have been trained. Family planning services are beginning to be provided in the clinics of private companies, and use of contraception has risen from a low of 1% in 1978 to nearly 5% in 1987. Most importantly, in 1988, the Government announced a new, official policy on population which supports family planning.

FY 1990 PROGRAM

The FY 1990 program will continue to help Senegal implement structural reforms in agriculture and industry through the \$10 million Economic Support Fund program (685-0298) and the \$5 million P.L. 480 Title I program. Sectoral reform conditionality, self-help measures and local currency programming will support ongoing reform efforts. FY 1990 also will be the second year of implementing agricultural policy reform under the Agricultural Sector Grant program (685-0297), \$7 million. Natural resource protection will continue under the Southern Zone Water Management project (685-0295), \$5 million. Other continuing projects, Transfer of Technology (685-0281), Program Development and Support (685-0294), and Human Resources Development Assistance (698-0463.85), will be funded at \$1 million each.

The new Strengthening Agricultural Research project (685-0285), \$5 million, is the third phase of a long-term effort to develop the National Institute for Agricultural Research. Improved agronomic techniques resulting from research will be extended to farmers through both the private and the public sectors.

The new Child Survival project (685-0286), \$2 million, will extend nationwide the child survival program included in the primary health care system established in two regions under the Rural Health Delivery Services II project.

Mission Director: Sarah Jane Littlefield

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SENEGAL

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 87 EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 88 EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 89 EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 90 EXPEN- DITURES
685-AELG		AFRICAN EMERGENCY/LOCUST GRASSHOPPER										
	SS G	87	C	---	2,000	---	---	---	2,000	2,000	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	2,000	---	---	---	2,000	2,000	---	---
685-HRDA		HUMAN RESOURCE DEV										
	SS G	88	C	---	2,000	---	---	---	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	2,000	---	---	---	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
685-CMVS		CMVS PLANNING & POLICY DEV.										
	SS G	88	C	---	500	---	---	---	500	500	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	500	---	---	---	500	500	---	---
685-C223		AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND PLANNING										
	SH G	81	85	5,350	5,350	5,350	4,668	---	394	---	288	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		5,350	5,350	5,350	4,668	---	394	---	288	---
685-C235		SENEGAL CEREALS PRODUCTION PHASE II										
	SH G	80	83	7,700	7,700	7,700	6,136	---	297	---	1,217	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		7,700	7,700	7,700	6,136	---	297	---	1,217	---
685-C242		RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY SERVICES II										
	SH G	84	87	10,125	10,125	10,125	4,006	---	1,222	---	2,500	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		10,125	10,125	10,125	4,006	---	1,222	---	2,500	---
685-C248		FAMILY HEALTH AND POPULATION										
	SH G	85	89	20,600	20,600	20,600	4,576	---	5,369	---	4,000	---
	SS G	85	89	---	2,000	---	---	---	2,000	---	500	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		20,600	22,600	20,600	4,576	---	5,369	2,000	4,500	---
685-C256		RURAL MANAGEMENT TRAINING (SENE)										
	SH G	82	84	3,265	3,266	3,266	2,823	---	277	---	260	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		3,265	3,266	3,266	2,823	---	277	---	260	---
685-C260		COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (PVO)										
	SH G	84	89	9,000	9,000	9,000	4,075	---	3,206	---	1,200	---
	SS G	84	89	---	1,600	---	---	---	1,600	---	600	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		9,000	10,600	9,000	4,075	---	3,206	1,600	1,800	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SENEGAL

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	
		PROJECT TOTAL:			10,000	10,000	---	---	---	10,000	5,000	---	4,850
685-C291		ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM											
	ES G	86	86	15,000	15,000	15,000	10,000	---	272	---	4,567	---	161
		PROJECT TOTAL:			15,000	15,000	15,000	10,000	---	272	---	4,567	161
685-C293		ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND VII											
	ES G	89	89	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	10,000	5,000	---	5,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:			---	10,000	---	---	---	10,000	5,000	---	5,000
685-C294		PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT											
	SH G	88	C	---	1,100	---	---	1,100	23	---	1,000	---	77
	SS G	88	C	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	500	1,000	600
		PROJECT TOTAL:			---	3,100	---	1,100	23	1,000	1,500	1,000	677
685-C295		SOUTHERN ZONE WATER MANAGEMENT											
	SS G	88	91	18,000	18,000	---	---	6,500	---	1,700	3,500	5,000	4,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:			18,000	18,000	---	6,500	---	1,700	3,500	5,000	4,000
685-C297		AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GRANT											
	SS G	89	91	---	20,000	---	---	---	---	10,000	9,000	7,000	6,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:			---	20,000	---	---	---	10,000	9,000	7,000	6,000
685-C298		*ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND VIII											
	ES G	90	90	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	5,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:			---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	5,000
685-C957		AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH II											
	SH G	84	88	2,043	2,043	2,043	322	---	385	---	1,336	---	---
	SS G	84	88	1,550	1,550	---	---	1,550	26	---	600	---	924
		PROJECT TOTAL:			3,593	3,593	2,043	322	1,550	411	---	1,936	924

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SENEGAL

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE * C	L / CBLIG	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT-		-THROUGH FY 87		-ACTUAL FY 88		-ESTIMATED FY 89		-PROPOSED FY 90 *	
				AUTHD	PLANNED	CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
COUNTRY TOTALS:				163,271	250,612	116,862	44,971	20,250	20,067	42,000	57,170	32,000	52,668
GRANTS:				163,271	250,612	116,862	44,971	20,250	20,067	42,000	57,170	32,000	52,668
LCANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				90,386	91,587	90,287	28,971	1,100	14,602	---	19,703	---	15,553
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:				36,310	102,450	---	---	19,150	56	22,000	22,710	22,000	21,924
SADCC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				36,575	56,575	26,575	16,000	---	5,409	20,000	14,757	10,000	15,191
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Title		Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Strengthening Agricultural Research		DEA			FY 1990	5,000	Life of Project Funding 18,500
Number 685-0285	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING					FY 1990	FY 1993	FY 1997

Purpose: To generate improved and sustainable technology for cereals-based farming systems.

Project Description: The project will help the Senegal Institute for Agricultural Research to build the institutional capacity to carry out research in areas of high national priority to the Government of Senegal (GOS) in its efforts to achieve the goals of the Cereals Plan and the New Agricultural Policy. The project will emphasize cereals, agroforestry, water management research, and applied, policy-relevant economic research, and will strengthen both on-station research and the dissemination of research findings to farmers and to policy-makers. It will be designed to enhance linkages between technology generation and technology dissemination. The project will build the critical mass of scientists and linkages to international research required to improve production technology for cereals and food grains and for diversification into non-traditional crops for both domestic markets and exports. The project will be designed under the Collaborative Assistance Mode, whereby a Title XII institution will be contracted to carry out both design and implementation.

Sustainability: An explicit objective of the project is to contribute to the Institute's long-term sustainability and stability. One option would be to contribute to an endowment fund with local currency generated from both A.I.D. and other donor assistance programs.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project is an essential part of A.I.D.'s program for helping Senegal achieve greater food self-reliance. It also is fully consistent with both the Agency's agricultural research priorities and the Africa Bureau's "Plan for Supporting Agricultural Research and Faculties of Agriculture" (May 1985). Senegal was identified in the Africa Bureau's Plan as one of eight technology-producing countries in Africa and the most appropriate for the Sahel.

Host-Country and Other Donors: The project will be developed in close consultation with the World Bank and France which also are planning major investments for the second phase of assistance to the national agricultural research institute.

Beneficiaries: Senegalese farmers will benefit directly from the project as a result of increased production and income arising from use of improved technology. Indirectly, consumers will benefit from increased food availability at lower relative prices.

Major Outputs:

- Adaptive research program operation which focuses on early results and links on-station to on-farm research.
- Applied economics program generating policy-relevant findings and evaluating feasibility of new technologies.
- Improved research-extension linkage and dissemination of improved technology to farmers.
- Upgraded professional skills of research and technical staff.
- Improved planning and management of research, personnel and financial resources.
- More productive linkage with international and domestic research institutions.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs

Life of Project (\$000)

- Technical Assistance	7,600
- Training	3,250
- Commodities/Equipment	750
- Program Operational Support	1,600
- Network Participation	700
- Extension	800
- Research Planning and Management, Grants	1,100
- Evaluation and Audit	200
- Other Costs	2,500
- TOTAL	18,500

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	-	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	5,000	13,500	18,500	Title XII To be selected

PROGRAM: SENEGAL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Child Survival		Funding Source DFA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)			
Number 685-0286		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	FY 1990	Life of Project Funding	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN						2,000	20,000	
						Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
						FY 1990	FY 1994	FY 1995

Purpose: To help extend an efficient and financially sustainable primary health care system nationwide capable of treating the most common causes of child mortality and morbidity in Senegal.

Project Description: The Child Survival project will extend throughout Senegal the child survival interventions included in the model system of primary health care tested in two regions of Senegal under the current Rural Health Delivery Services II project (685-0242). These interventions include oral rehydration therapy, malaria prevention treatment, improved nutrition, growth monitoring and immunizations. A.I.D. has been engaged in policy dialogue with the Government of Senegal (GOS) in examining current policies and practices which block the development of an effective and efficient primary health care system. An analysis of the health infrastructure indicated that the key constraint to the delivery of health services in Senegal is the inefficient use of available staff, funding, and supplies. Senegal's child survival strategy requires a restructuring of management systems at the Ministry of Health (MOH) in order to support programs for reducing infant and child mortality. The major goal of the project is to assist the MOH to reach and define clearly stated objectives in child survival, and to develop the capacity to sustain efforts to meet objectives over the long term rather than the short term. Management of services has been decentralized to the health center level. The GOS has been willing to consider further changes to policies which inhibit effective delivery of health services, such as legalizing fees for medicines and retention of fees at the health hut level for operating costs.

Project Sustainability: An examination of the legislation, policies, and practices surrounding how health care services are financed will lead the GOS to: reform its system of financial management; demand a larger community participation; and

collaborate with the private sector as a partner in the provision of health care services.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D.'s health assistance strategy emphasizes a user-financed and user-controlled primary health care delivery system which includes child survival and family planning.

Host Country and Other Donors: The MOH, in collaboration with other donors, has several programs which directly or indirectly serve child survival objectives. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is the other principal donor in primary health care and child survival activities in Senegal.

Beneficiaries: The MOH (its system, structure and personnel) and children under five years of age will benefit from this project.

Major Outputs: Restructured MOH Primary Health Care (PHC) Division and improved management systems in place for provision of primary health care services for child survival; new laws, policies and practices concerning financing and control; expanded roles for the private sector in selected service categories; and new or strengthened national programs and action plans for both public and private primary health care interventions.

A.I.D-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project (\$000)
Technical Assistance	8,000
Commodities/Supplies	5,000
Research	2,000
Training	5,000
TOTAL	20,000

U. S. FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	-	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	2,000	18,000	20,000	

To be selected

Title		Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Economic Support Fund VIII		ESF			FY 1990	Life of Project Funding	
					10,000	10,000	
Number 685-0298	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING					FY 1990	FY 1990	FY 1995

Purpose: To stimulate the generation of domestic financial resources and more efficient resource management by the Government of Senegal (GOS).

Program Description: The Economic Support Fund VIII (ESF VIII) grant is the second part of a three-year program focused on the mobilization of domestic financial resources and on improving financial management within the Government. The first year's program (ESF VII) will focus on financial aspects of agriculture-related programs and policy: rationalizing agricultural credit; changing the system for taxing imported rice; and reducing the operating costs of the peanut processing firm. The second and third-year grants (ESF VIII and ESF IX) will focus on GOS efforts (a) to contain its expenditures by reducing subsidies to parastatals, (b) to get better control of its extra-budgetary financial commitments, (c) to increase revenues from parastatal organizations and other entities benefiting from Government support, and (d) to complete adoption of the revised income tax code. The target of efforts to reduce net subsidies will be three major public sector enterprises: the peanut processing firm; the petroleum refinery; and the rural development agency for the Senegal River Valley. Part of the grants will be earmarked for studies and technical assistance related to the areas of domestic resource management specified above. Local currency will be used to continue reimbursement of GOS arrears to private sector enterprises and to support the agricultural credit system.

Program Sustainability: Most of the specific reforms noted above will be self-sustaining since they will be the outcome of internal audits and analyses, and they will be implemented through specific action plans within an increasingly transparent budget process.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: Improved mobilization and management of domestic resources is essential to eventual achievement of self-reliant economic growth by Senegal. The agriculture-related focus is central to A.I.D.'s strategy for Senegal. The program will support other A.I.D. activities aimed at policy reforms in agriculture and banking.

Host Country and Other Donors: An inter-ministerial committee meets quarterly to monitor progress made under the structural adjustment program. The other donors intimately concerned with the policy aspects of resource mobilization include the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and France's central fund for economic cooperation.

Beneficiaries: Whereas direct benefit will be to the GOS Treasury, a principal objective is to make credit and a reliable savings system available to farmers.

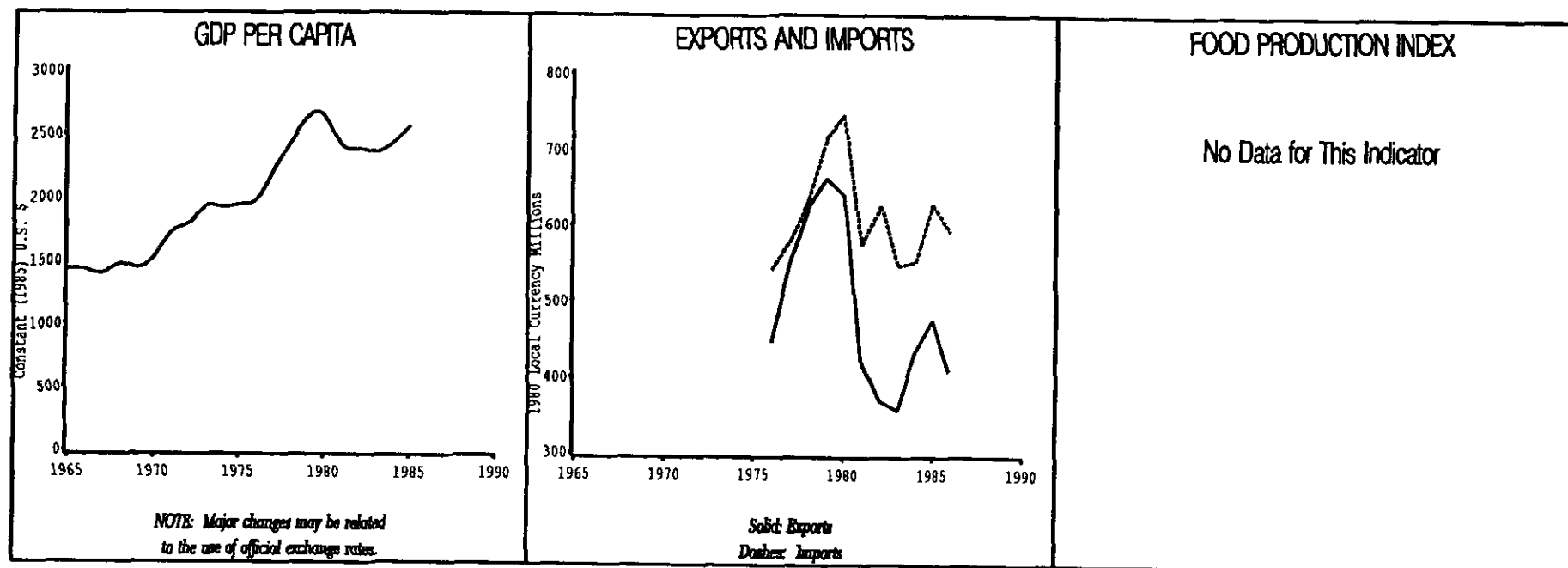
Major Outputs: Outputs of ESF VIII will include reduced subsidies to the peanut processing firm and the Senegal River Basin development agency, increased net receipts from the petroleum refinery, and in the short run, better data on the extra-budgetary financial entities within the GOS. The grant also will help define agricultural credit policy in order to improve rural savings and allocation of credit to the rural sector.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Program (\$000)
Budgetary Support	9,500
Technical Assistance and Studies	500
TOTAL	10,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-	To be determined
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	-	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	10,000	-	10,000	

SEYCHELLES -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 19 Million (1961-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 12.7% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 38.35 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(.)	.
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate. (1965- .)	. %	.
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP... (.)	. %	.
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):		
(.)	(.)	(.)
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):		
(.)	(.)	(.)

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to 0.7 Months of Imports (1986)	
External Public Debt as % of GNP... (1985)	33.1%
Service Payments on External Public Debt, (\$ Millions, US)..... (1986)	9
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1986)	6.9%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance (\$ Millions, US) (1984)	-20(85)	-26(86)	-36
Total Imports (\$ Millions, US) (1984)	95(85)	108(86)	117
Of Which % From U.S. (1985)			6%
Major Imports (1986) MFRD. GOODS; FOOD; TOBACCO			
Total Exports (\$ Millions, US) (1984)	74(85)	81(86)	81
Of Which % to U.S. (1982)			1%
Major Exports (1986) FISH; COPRA; CINNAMON BARK			
Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; ITALY; BAHRAIN			

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP... (.)	.%
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: COCONUTS; CASSAVA; BANANAS	65% (1987)
Cash: COCONUTS; CINNAMON; COPRA	65% (1987)
Ag. Exports: (1987) COPRA; CINNAMON; COCONUTS	
Ag. Imports: (1987) RICE; RAW SUGAR; DAIRY PRODUCTS	

SEYCHELLES -- Social Indicators

LIFE EXPECTANCY	INFANT MORTALITY	FEMALE LABOR FORCE
No Data for This Indicator	No Data for This Indicator	No Data for This Indicator

POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988)	69
Population Growth Rate... (1970) 2.8% (1978) 0.5% (1988) 1.6%	
Population (1988) By Age Group:	
(0-14yrs) 36.1% (15-64yrs) 57.6% (65+ yrs) 6.3%	
Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... (.) . %	
Total Fertility Rate... (1970) 5.5 (1988) 3.2	

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. (.) . %	
% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level (.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %	
Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population (.) . %	
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (.) . %	

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (.) . %	
Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)	
(1988) Total 71.3 Male 66.7 Female 75.7	
(1970) Total 64.8 Male 61.8 Female 67.8	
Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988)	25
% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against	
Tuberculosis (BCG3) 98% (1986) Measles 95% (1986)	
Diphtheria (DPT) 94% (1986) Polio (3) 94% (1986)	
Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply (1984) 95%	

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:	
Primary (1982) Total 153.1 Male . Female .	
Secondary (1982) Total 33.5 Male . Female .	
Post Secondary (1981) Total 2.3 Male . Female .	
Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male . % (.) Female . %	

SEYCHELLES

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	2,800 <u>b/</u>	3,000	3,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	2,800	3,000	3,000
Other ^a	-	-	-
TOTALS	2,800	3,000	3,000
P.L. 480	111	141	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II <u>a/</u>	111	141	-
TOTALS	2,911	3,141	3,000

a/ See Main Volume for Title II program breakout and emergency allocations.
b/ Excludes \$200,000 of FY 1988 bilateral funding obligated through regional programs.

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	-	-	-
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	-	-	1	5	6	2	5	7
Regional ^e	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2
Regional ^e	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	4	4	1	7	8	2	7	9

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.
^bAcademic: degree seeking.
^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.
^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.
^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

SEYCHELLES

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Seychelles is a middle-income country (\$2,670 gross national product per capita in 1986) with a population of about 66,000 persons, 88% of whom live on the island of Mahe. The main development problems include: (1) a population growing faster than employment opportunities; (2) heavy dependence on income from tourism and bilateral and multilateral assistance flows; and (3) limited mineral and agricultural resources. The total land area of the country is only 171 square miles, of which less than half is suitable for agriculture.

Tourism is by far the most important sector in the economy, but this industry entered a period of decline in the early 1980s. The impact on the economy was severe. Recently, the tourism industry has begun to recover. The number of visitors rose to approximately 72,000 in 1987 from a low of 55,900 in 1983. However, earnings per visitor have declined because of the increased use of low-cost package tours. Consequently, economic prospects for Seychelles remain bleak. The overall government deficit in 1987 amounted to 21% of total expenditures. This required a significant increase in borrowing from the domestic banking system.

The U.S. interest in the Seychelles relates to its strategic location in the Indian Ocean and the presence of a U.S. satellite tracking station. A stable socioeconomic environment and government are compatible with U.S. interests.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

In response to Seychelles' severe budgetary and balance-of-payments problem, A.I.D. has financed successive annual Commodity Import Programs since 1982. Counterpart funds from the sales are allocated to 50 development activities. Most of these projects have involved improving or expanding upon Seychelles' infrastructure, including land reclamation activities on the East Coast; road rehabilitation; outer islands development; and projects for developing the indigenous fishing industry.

Maternal and child health and school feeding programs also are currently in operation under the auspices of Catholic Relief Services, utilizing P.L. 480 Title II resources. Commodities valued at \$111,000 were provided in FY 1988 and a level of \$141,000 is planned for FY 1989.

FY 1990 PROGRAM

A.I.D. requests \$3 million from the Economic Support Fund to finance petroleum imports to be used for the generation of electric power (\$2,800,000) and participant training through a "buy-in" to the regional Human Resources Development Assistance project (\$200,000).

Director, Regional Economic Development Services Office, East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA): Satish P. Shah (Resident in Nairobi)

PROGRAM: SEYCHELLES

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM (CIP IX)		Funding Source ESF	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
					FY 1990 2,800	Life of Project Funding 2,800	
Number 662-0011	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1990	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1990	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1990
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT	<input type="checkbox"/> LOAN	<input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING					

Purpose: To help the Government of Seychelles (GOS) to improve its balance-of-payments position.

Project Description: Grant funds will continue to be made available to finance the importation of diesel and medium fuel oil for electricity generation as a continuation of the ESF assistance begun in FY 1982. The local currency generated from the sale of this petroleum will be deposited in a special account and will be used to improve the local productive capabilities. As in prior years, infrastructure improvements, such as road and transportation facility maintenance, and employment-generating activities, will be financed by local currency generations.

Sustainability: Seychelles is revitalizing its tourist industry and thus its capacity to earn its own foreign exchange. Accordingly it may be possible to phase out this activity at some point in time in the future.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This grant-funded program of import support is consistent with A.I.D.'s strategy to ease the GOS balance-of-payments constraints.

Host Country and Other Donors: The project will be financed solely by A.I.D. A number of other donors -- notably Britain and France -- are currently providing similar balance-of-payments assistance. We expect that such assistance will grow, in terms of both levels and donors, as the stabilization exercise continues.

Beneficiaries: The majority of Seychelles' people will benefit from the economic stability which this grant supports. They

also will benefit from the project's local currency investments in infrastructural improvements.

Major Outputs: Improved transportation infrastructure and expanded employment opportunities.

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs</u>	<u>Life of Project</u> (\$000)
Commodity Grant	2,800

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1988	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1989	-0-	-0-	-0-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	2,800	-0-	2,800	

SIERRA LEONE -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 157 Million (1952-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 11.2% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 2.66 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1986)	310
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-86)		0.2%
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...	(1982)	22.9%
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):		
(.) . (.) . (.)		.
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):		
(.) . (.) . (.)		.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to 1.0 Months of Imports (1986)		
External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1986)		40.4%
Service Payments on External Public Debt, (\$ Millions, US).....	(1986)	14
As % of Total Export Earnings.....	(1986)	8.2%

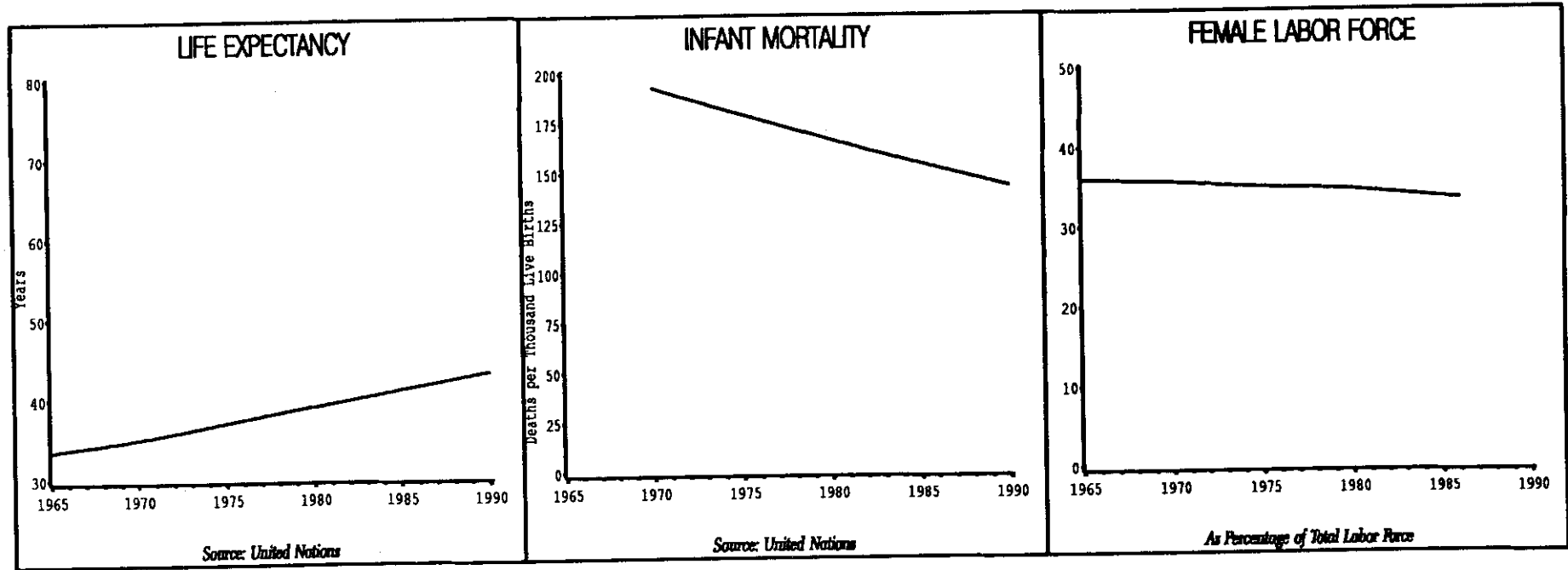
EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance (\$ Millions, US) (1982)	-39(83)	-198(84)	-200
Total Imports (\$ Millions, US) (1982)	273(83)	351(84)	304
Of Which % From U.S.		(1984)	4%
Major Imports (1986) MACH. & TRANS. EQ; MFRD. GOODS; FOODSTUFFS			
Total Exports (\$ Millions, US) (1982)	234(83)	153(84)	104
Of Which % to U.S.		(1984)	9%
Major Exports (1986) DIAMONDS; IRON ORE; PALM KERNELS			
Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; UNITED STATES; GERMANY, FEDER			

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1986)		42%
Major Crop(s)		As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: RICE; MILLET;		22% (1987)
Cash: PALM KERNELS; COCOA BEANS; COFFEE		16% (1987)
Ag. Exports:(1987) COCOA BEANS; COFFEE; PALM KERNELS		
Ag. Imports:(1987) RICE; WHEAT; .		

SIERRA LEONE -- Social Indicators



POPULATION			
Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988)		3,963	
Population Growth Rate... (1970)	1.6%	(1978)	1.8% (1988) 2.4%
Population (1988) By Age Group:			
	(0-14yrs)	42.6%	(15-64yrs) 54.0% (65+ yrs) 3.4%
Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... (.)	. %		
Total Fertility Rate... (1970)	6.2	(1988)	6.2
HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT			
National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. (.)	. %		
% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level			
(1979) Total	. %	Urban	. % Rural 65.0%
Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population			
(1985)	38%		
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (1980)		70%	

NUTRITION AND HEALTH			
Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1985)		78%	
Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)			
(1988) Total	43.4	Male 40.9	Female 46.0
(1970) Total	33.2	Male 31.9	Female 34.5
Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988)		160	
% of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against			
Tuberculosis (BCG3)	45% (1986)	Measles	21% (1986)
Diphtheria (DPT)	12% (1986)	Polio (3)	9% (1986)
Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply			
(1984)	24%		
EDUCATION AND LITERACY			
Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:			
Primary (1980)	Total 53.1	Male .	Female .
Secondary (1979)	Total 15.4	Male .	Female .
Post Secondary (.)	Total .	Male .	Female .
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male	38%	(1985) Female	21%

SIERRA LEONE

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	110 <u>a/</u>	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	110	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	500	500	500
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	610	500	500
P.L. 480	5,449	5,647	4,976
Title I	4,000	4,000	4,000
Title II <u>b/</u>	1,449	1,647	976
TOTALS	6,059	6,147	5,476

a/ Includes \$110,691 of deobligations reobligated in FY 1988.

b/ See Main Volume for Title II program break-out and emergency allocation.

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	1	-	-
Foreign National	4	4	4
TOTALS	5	4	4

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	2	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	2
Regional ^e	14	23	37	11	18	29	11	18	29
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional ^e	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	16	24	40	11	20	31	11	20	31

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.
^bAcademic: degree seeking.
^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.
^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.
^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

SIERRA LEONE

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Sierra Leone is trying to cope with a long-term economic crisis characterized by a severe balance-of-payments deficit and low productivity in all sectors, especially agriculture. The country suffers from a severe shortage of foreign exchange, an unserviceable foreign debt and a bad credit record among the financial and donor communities. Sierra Leone announced a number of reform measures in 1986 to address its economic problems, but has failed to meet the conditions established by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in its stand-by agreements. The country's severe economic difficulties are exacerbating its problems of low productivity and unemployment.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

The A.I.D. program strategy is two-fold: to achieve policy reforms which will allow the private sector to improve the productivity and marketing of agricultural products and to promote small-scale enterprise development in the rural areas to increase income and employment. A.I.D. will utilize the P.L. 480 Title I program to continue its policy dialogue aimed at the liberalization of agricultural marketing and policy.

Beginning in FY 1989, the A.I.D. bilateral program will be implemented through a private voluntary organization (PVO), thus eliminating the need for U.S. direct-hire staff in the country. As of January 1, 1989, management of A.I.D. activities in Sierra Leone will be the responsibility of the A.I.D. Mission in Liberia.

The single Development Fund for Africa (DFA) activity in FY 1989 will be carried out by Opportunities Industrialization Centers International and will promote development of micro and small enterprises through provision of credit assistance and management and vocational-technical skills training. The project, Small Enterprise Development and Training (636-0171), was authorized in FY 1988 and will run for seven years at a total level of \$3.58 million.

In FY 1989, A.I.D. also will provide \$4 million in P.L. 480 Title I and \$1,647,000 in P.L. 480 Title II commodities. Title I foodgrains will help to alleviate Sierra Leone's food deficit, while local currency generated from this program will support high-priority food production activities, agro-business opportunities for local entrepreneurs, and rural development activities of non-governmental organizations in agriculture, child survival, nutrition, and natural resource management. Title II commodities, distributed by Catholic Relief Services, are used in maternal and child nutrition programs.

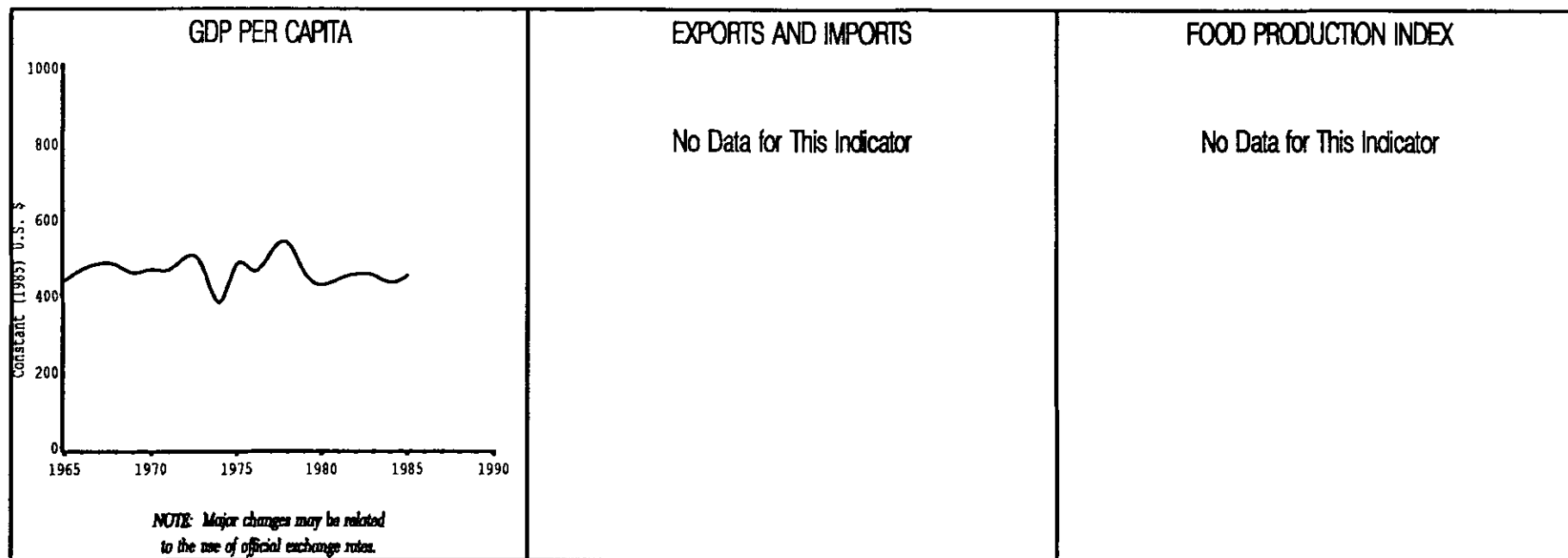
FY 1990 PROGRAM

Under the DFA, \$500,000 is requested for FY 1990 to provide incremental funds to cover the costs of the Small Enterprise Development and Training project (636-0171). P.L. 480 Title I and Title II PVO assistance levels for 1990 will be, respectively, \$4,000,000 and \$976,000.

Mission Director: John F. Hicks (Resident in Liberia)

SOMALIA -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 677 Million (1954-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 15.6% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 10.33 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1986)	280
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-86)		-0.3%
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.)		%
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):		
(1985) 465 (1986) 414 (1987) 564		
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):		
(1985) 324 (1986) 273 (1987) 472		

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to 0.4 Months of Imports (1986)	
External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987)	155%
Service Payments on External Public Debt, (\$ Millions, US)..... (1987)	172
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1987)	162%

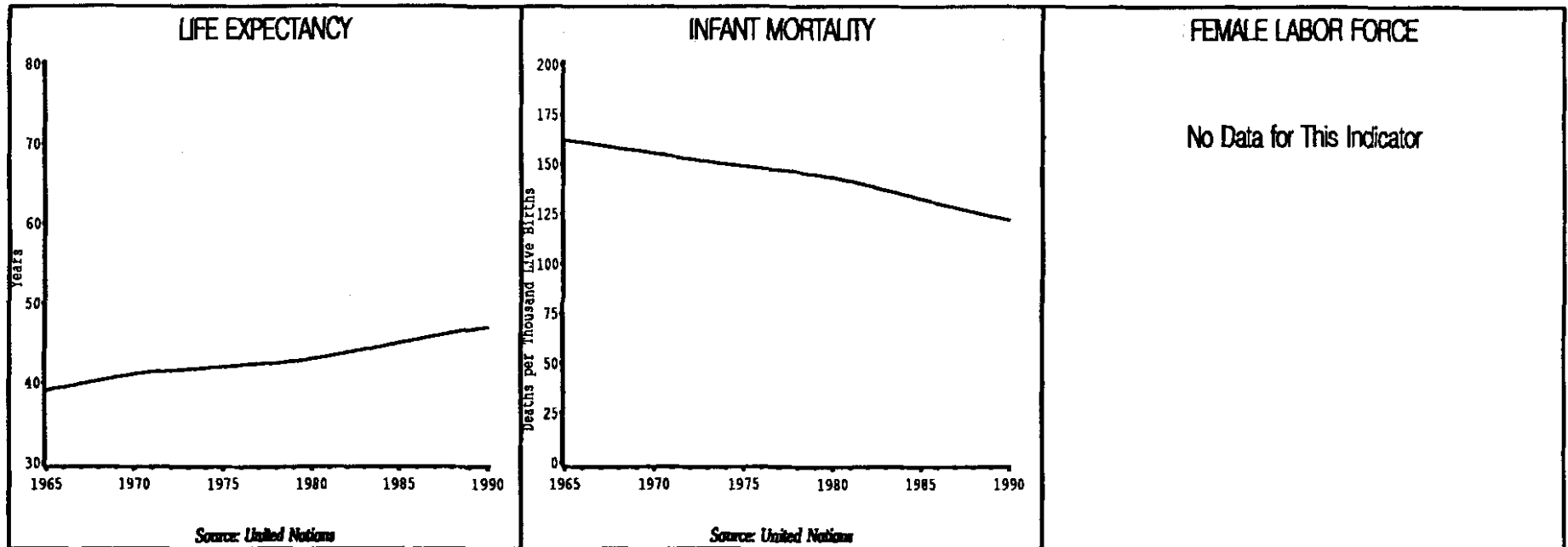
EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance(\$ Millions, US) (.)	.(.)	.(.)	.
Total Imports(\$ Millions, US) (.)	.(.)	.(.)	.
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1986)			15%
Major Imports(1987)TEXTILES;CEREALS;TRANSPORT EQUIP			
Total Exports(\$ Millions, US) (.)	.(.)	.(.)	.
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1985)			0%
Major Exports(1987)LIVESTOCK;HIDES & SKINS;BANANAS			
Trading Partners: ITALY; SAUDI ARABIA; YEMEN, ARAB RE			

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987)	50%
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: CORN; SORGHUM; SUGARCANE	78% (1987)
Cash: COTTON; PULSES; BANANAS	9% (1987)
Ag. Exports:(1987)LIVESTOCK; BANANAS; .	
Ag. Imports:(1987) WHEAT; RICE; DAIRY PRODUCTS	

SOMALIA -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988) 5,900

Population Growth Rate... (1970) 2.3% (1978) 3.0% (1988) 3.0%

Population (1988) By Age Group:
 (0-14yrs) 44.7% (15-64yrs) 51.7% (65+ yrs) 3.6%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... (1987) 1.0%

Total Fertility Rate... (1970) 7.3 (1988) 7.3

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. () . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
 (1978) Total . % Urban 40.0% Rural 70.0%

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
 (1985) 43%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (1980) 76%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1985) 90%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
 (1988) Total 52.2 Male 52.1 Female 52.4
 (1970) Total 44.1 Male 43.7 Female 44.6

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 131

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
 Tuberculosis (BCG3) 33% (1987) Measles 26% (1986)
 Diphtheria (DPT) 18% (1986) Polio (3) 25% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
 (1985) 33%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Level	Year	Total	Male	Female
Primary	(1981)	30.3	45.3	25.7
Secondary	(1981)	8.6	10.2	3.7
Post Secondary	(1979)	0.6	.	.

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 18% (1985) Female 6%

SOMALIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	5,883	4,000	4,000
Economic Support Fund	4,000	44,250 ^{c/}	20,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	4,000	44,250	20,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	9,883 ^{a/}	48,250	24,000
P.L. 480	13,140	2,871	10,552
Title I	1,000	2,000	5,000
Title II ^{b/}	12,140	871	5,552
TOTALS	23,023	51,121	34,552

^{a/} Excludes \$160,000 of FY 1988 bilateral funding obligated through regional programs.

^{b/} See main volume for Title II program break-out and emergency allocations.

^{c/} Includes \$21,000,000 ESF carry over from FY 1988.

PERSONNEL DATA -- MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	27	25	25
Foreign National	6	6	6
TOTALS	33	31	31

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	11	21	32	3	12	15	4	50	54
Regional ^e	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	4	12	16	6	44	50	0	23	23
Regional ^e	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	26	33	59	9	57	66	4	73	77

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.

^bAcademic: degree seeking.

^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.

^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.

^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

SOMALIA

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Somalia, one of Africa's poorest countries with a per capita annual income of only \$280, faces serious problems. The country has \$1.8 billion in outstanding debt (mainly to multilateral donors), mounting debt service obligations and a domestic budget deficit which cripple the Government of the Somali Democratic Republic's (GSDR) ability to finance ongoing operations and programs. In 1988, these economic problems were compounded by civil conflict, consequent decreased exports, and refugees. The GSDR is unable to manage this situation in the short-run without extraordinary external assistance. Recently, it has taken significant steps to re-establish a reform program which addresses its major economic problems.

In 1981, the GSDR initiated significant reforms: prices were decontrolled, trade liberalized, government monopolies reduced, and a more realistic exchange regime instituted. Consequently, food production and agricultural exports rose during the subsequent years. In 1986, a weekly foreign exchange auction system was established. However, in late 1987, that system was abolished and the value of the Somali shilling was fixed at a highly overvalued rate. Exports and foreign exchange holdings dropped precipitously and critical imports, such as fuel, food, spare parts and agricultural inputs, disappeared from the market. International donors, disturbed by the GSDR's decisions, suspended assistance for the reform program. Somalia's difficult economic situation was exacerbated by a destructive civil conflict that erupted in northern Somalia in May 1988, shortly after the GSDR and Ethiopia had reached agreement on resolution of long-standing border problems. The GSDR recognizes that national reconciliation and the rehabilitation of the North are an urgent priority. The donor community has been instrumental in fostering this recognition and is looked to by the GSDR to assist with financing of such efforts.

Faced with the upheaval in the North, acute food shortages, the foreign exchange crisis, and accumulating arrears (projected to reach \$280 million by December 1988), the GSDR negotiated a letter of intent with the International Monetary Fund in July 1988. The Somalis committed themselves to a comprehensive macroeconomic stabilization and structural adjustment program, including tighter fiscal controls, more responsible monetary policies, a more realistic exchange rate, and privatization of public enterprises. A favorable review of the GSDR's adjustment program through mid-September 1988 led some donors to agree to release suspended 1987 aid and to conclude that quick-disbursing cash transfers were essential to further support the economic reform program.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s short-term objective of macroeconomic stabilization is being reinforced by a development program that addresses constraints to longer-term growth. A.I.D. provides balance-of-payments relief through cash grants, commodity imports and food aid, to address the immediate problems. Technical assistance and training are provided to establish the

SOMALIA

institutional capacity and policy environment for development. Longer-term development assistance is targeted toward areas where important policy and institutional reforms can be achieved. The current program includes activities in agriculture, livestock, family health, and management training for private sector development and improved public sector efficiency. A.I.D. is currently exploring ways in which our existing programs could be used to support the process of national reconciliation and rehabilitation in the North.

The Reform Program. The Economic Support Fund (ESF) program provides balance-of-payments and debt relief assistance, supporting policy dialogue and economic reform efforts. The FY 1987 and the FY 1988 Foreign Exchange Support programs were to provide foreign exchange to the public and private sectors while supporting GSDR reforms, including a more realistic exchange rate and improved foreign exchange management. The P.L. 480 program helps meet balance-of-payments and basic commodity requirements, while promoting long-term development. An increasing percentage of commodities under that program have been auctioned to the private sector. Under the FY 1986 program, 45% of the food was auctioned to the private sector. This level rose to 59% in FY 1987 and is expected to increase to 75% under the FY 1988 program. In FY 1988, an additional \$1.1 million of cotton imports, provided under Title I, was sold to the public sector. The local currency generated by both ESF and P.L. 480 is jointly programmed by A.I.D. and the GSDR to finance the local cost components of A.I.D.-funded development projects.

Expansion of Domestic Production. Since agriculture and livestock account for 60% of gross domestic product and 95% of exports, A.I.D. supports activities to increase agricultural export earnings and reduce food imports. Improved marketing strategies are being promoted under the Livestock Marketing and Health project (649-0109), and construction will begin in 1989 on quarantine facilities which will contribute to increased cattle exports. New pulse and oil seed varieties and improved agronomic practices have increased yields in the Bay Region Agricultural Development project (649-0113).

The Shebelli Water Management project (649-0129) is improving water management practices and will rehabilitate existing irrigation facilities in the Shalambod area. Irrigated agriculture has significant but unrealized potential for increased production. Opportunities exist for major institutional and policy reforms in the areas of water user fees and rights, land tenure and smallholder protection under this project.

CARE, Africare, the Overseas Education Fund, the African Medical Relief Foundation and a Somali private voluntary organization (PVO), Haqabtir, are doing water catchment, soil and water conservation, as well as agro-forestry and community development activities in four different regions through the PVO Development Partners project (649-0138).

Increasing Private Investment and Public Sector Efficiency. The Policy Initiatives and Privatization project (649-0132) is promoting the growth of

SOMALIA

the private sector. An advisor in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is helping eliminate legal and administrative barriers to private investment, and project-financed studies are addressing specific policy issues. Consequently, the GSDR is now considering a new divestiture and privatization plan. The project has also provided training and technical assistance to a number of small private businesses. Short-term technical assistance has been critical to the Tax Reform Commission's modification of the tax system.

Human Resources Development. The Somalia Management Training and Development project (SOMTAD) (649-0119) is a comprehensive effort to develop a critical mass of qualified managers. Over 200 carefully selected private and public sector managers will pursue master's degree-level programs in business and public administration. Short courses in management principles, techniques and accounting were initiated in 1988. Senior long-term management advisors have been placed in key GSDR ministries.

The Family Health Services project (649-0131) has been exceptionally successful. In a major policy breakthrough, female circumcision, once a taboo subject, was declared illegal by the President. Legislation for a legal code outlawing female circumcision is now being drafted. In addition, this project has developed some 25 nationally broadcast, short radio programs on various family health issues.

FY 1990 PROGRAM

A.I.D. requests \$20.0 million in FY 1990 ESF funds, including \$15.0 million to continue efforts focused on short-term economic stabilization and \$5.0 million for ongoing project activities and one new activity. The proposed new project, Somali Tax Administration (649-0151), requires \$1.0 million of ESF to finance technical assistance to implement proposed revisions in tax laws and improve tax administration and collection. Revised tax practices should increase public revenue for GSDR salaries, operations, and development investments, thereby encouraging greater public service efficiency and civil service reform. The balance of the ESF funding will be used for the Shebelle Water Management and Policy Initiatives and Privatization projects.

A.I.D. requests \$4.0 million under the Development Fund for Africa to continue long-term efforts to develop an adequate human resource base: SOMTAD (\$3.34 million) and the Human Resources Development Assistance (\$160,000) projects. An additional \$500,000 is required for Program Development and Support.

P.L. 480 resources will continue to provide balance-of-payments support, and local currency generations under this program will assist longer-term development activities with the requested \$5 million in Title I/III.

Mission Director: Lois C. Richards

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SOMALIA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHC PLANNED	-THROUGH CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 87 EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
649-PRDA		HUMAN RESOURCE DEV										
	SS G	88	C	---	160	---	---	---	---	---	160	160
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	160	---	---	---	---	---	160	160
649-K603		COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM II										
	ES G	83	83	32,000	32,000	16,000	15,724	---	---	276	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		32,000	32,000	16,000	15,724	---	---	276	---	---
649-K604		COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM III										
	ES G	85	85	54,000	54,000	27,000	26,264	---	---	736	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		54,000	54,000	27,000	26,264	---	---	736	---	---
649-K606		FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET SUPPORT II										
	ES G	87	87	15,500	15,125	15,125	---	---	---	15,125	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		15,500	15,125	15,125	---	---	---	15,125	---	---
649-K607		PROGRAM ASSISTANCE I										
	ES G	89	89	---	21,000	---	---	---	21,000	18,000	---	3,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	21,000	---	---	---	21,000	18,000	---	3,000
649-K608		PROGRAM ASSISTANCE II										
	ES G	89	89	---	15,250	---	---	---	15,250	5,000	---	10,250
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	15,250	---	---	---	15,250	5,000	---	10,250
649-K609		*PROGRAM ASSISTANCE III										
	ES G	90	90	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	5,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	5,000
649-C104		COMPREHENSIVE GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT										
	FN G	79	84	12,244	11,944	11,944	11,008	---	---	128	---	---
	HE G	79	84	13,112	13,112	6,556	6,511	---	---	45	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		25,356	25,056	18,500	17,519	---	---	173	---	---
649-C108		CENTRAL RANGELANDS DEVELOPMENT										

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SOMALIA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE * G	L /	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 87 EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 88 EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 89 EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 90 EXPEN- DITURES	
	FN G	79	89	14,444	14,444	14,444	13,541	---	1,638	---	1,265	---	1,000
	SS G	79	89	500	250	---	---	---	250	---	---	---	250
	PROJECT TOTAL:			14,944	14,694	14,444	13,541	---	1,638	250	1,265	---	1,250
649-C109	LIVESTOCK MARKETING & HEALTH												
	ES G	84	89	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	1,000	---	---
	FN G	84	89	17,000	17,000	17,000	1,890	---	674	---	4,500	---	4,000
	SS G	84	89	---	650	---	---	---	660	---	---	---	100
	PROJECT TOTAL:			17,000	18,660	17,000	1,890	---	674	1,660	5,500	---	4,100
649-C112	AGRICULTURAL DELIVERY SYSTEMS												
	FN G	79	83	8,635	8,435	8,435	8,323	---	---	---	112	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			8,635	8,435	8,435	8,323	---	---	---	112	---	---
649-C113	BAY REGION DEVELOPMENT												
	FN G	80	83	11,171	10,671	10,671	8,950	---	878	---	843	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			11,171	10,671	10,671	8,950	---	878	---	843	---	---
649-C114	KISMAYO PORT REHABILITATION												
	ES G	82	85	42,000	36,000	36,000	19,287	---	11,749	---	4,964	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			42,000	36,000	36,000	19,287	---	11,749	---	4,964	---	---
649-C119	MANAGEMENT TRAINING FOR DEV												
	EM G	85	91	7,700	7,700	7,700	1,482	---	1,682	---	3,054	---	1,482
	ES G	85	91	2,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---	1,000
	SS G	85	91	2,300	3,200	---	---	1,940	19	3,090	1,000	3,340	2,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			12,500	13,500	7,700	1,482	1,940	1,701	5,090	4,054	3,340	4,482
649-C129	SHEBELLI WATER MANAGEMENT												
	ES G	87	90	16,202	16,202	---	---	3,000	---	3,000	2,500	2,000	2,500
	FN G	87	90	3,548	3,548	3,548	---	---	8	---	1,948	---	1,592
	SS G	87	90	2,850	2,850	---	---	2,850	15	---	1,500	---	1,350
	PROJECT TOTAL:			22,600	22,600	3,540	---	5,850	23	3,000	5,948	2,000	5,442
649-C131	FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES												
	PN G	84	86	10,100	10,100	10,100	3,986	---	1,867	---	2,000	---	2,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			10,100	10,100	10,100	3,986	---	1,867	---	2,000	---	2,000
649-C132	POLICY INITIATIVES AND PRIVATIZATION												

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SOMALIA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHC PLANNED	-THROUGH CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 87 EXFEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 88 EXFEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 89 EXFEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 90 EXFEN- DITURES	
	ES G	83	90	7,000	12,045	5,045	3,080	1,000	1,215	2,000	1,500	2,000	898
	SS G	83	90	43	43	---	---	43	---	43	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		7,043	12,088	5,045	3,080	1,043	1,215	2,000	1,543	2,000	898
649-C134		JUBA DEVELOPMENT ANALYTICAL STUDIES											
	FN G	83	86	8,550	8,550	8,550	5,894	---	1,519	---	1,137	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		8,550	8,550	8,550	5,894	---	1,519	---	1,137	---	---
649-C138		PVC DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS											
	FN G	85	88	9,350	9,350	9,350	107	---	440	---	1,000	---	3,200
	HE G	85	88	7,600	7,600	7,600	540	---	2,152	---	1,500	---	1,500
	SD G	85	88	1,000	1,000	1,000	206	---	195	---	399	---	200
	SS G	85	88	250	250	---	---	250	---	---	250	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		18,200	18,200	17,950	353	250	2,787	---	3,149	---	4,900
649-C151		*TAX ADMIN AND MANAGEMENT											
	ES G	90	92	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---
649-C510		PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT											
	FN G	85	C	---	1,096	1,096	738	---	77	---	281	---	---
	SS G	85	C	---	1,300	---	---	800	37	---	400	500	400
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	2,396	1,096	738	800	114	---	681	500	400
		COUNTRY TOTALS:		305,599	363,485	217,164	124,531	9,883	24,973	48,250	70,508	24,000	41,882
		GRANTS:		305,599	363,485	217,164	124,531	9,883	24,973	48,250	70,508	24,000	41,882
		LCANS:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----

AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:	84,942	85,038	85,038	47,451	---	6,042	---	11,214	---	9,792	
POPULATION PLANNING:	10,100	10,100	10,100	3,986	---	1,867	---	2,000	---	2,000	
HEALTH:	20,712	20,712	14,156	7,051	---	2,152	---	1,545	---	1,500	
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
AIDS:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:	7,700	7,700	7,700	1,482	---	1,682	---	3,054	---	1,482	
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:	1,000	1,000	1,000	206	---	195	---	399	---	200	
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:	12,443	14,313	---	---	---	5,883	71	4,000	3,193	4,000	4,260
SADCC:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:	168,702	224,622	99,170	64,355	4,000	12,964	44,250	49,103	20,000	22,648	

PROGRAM: SOMALIA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title		Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Program Assistance III		ESF			FY 1990	Life of Project Funding	15,000
Number 649-K609		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING				Sel. Act.	FY 1990	FY 1990	FY 1990

Purpose: To provide balance-of-payments assistance for Somalia's critical foreign exchange needs, including finance for essential production inputs, payment of priority debt and support for the economic reform program.

Background: Somalia has major economic structural problems: it lacks foreign exchange for essential imports and has external debts of \$1.8 billion. Somalia's export earnings are less than one quarter its imports; the 1987 fiscal deficit, excluding donor grants, was 25% of gross domestic product; inflation jumped between 1987-88 from 28% to 121%. Despite a rescheduling in July 1987, Somalia's external arrears will reach \$280 million by December 1988, including substantial non-reschedulable debt to multilateral donors.

In July 1988, Somalia and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) reached agreement on a comprehensive economic reform package. It includes a more realistic exchange rate regime, improved monetary and fiscal policies, and improved management of external debt, among other measures. The Government of the Somali Democratic Republic (GSDR) performance under the program to date has been impressive: weekly adjustment of the official exchange rate based on inflation differentials of Somalia's principal trading partners; permission for exporters to sell part of export earnings in the parallel foreign exchange market; development of a monetary program which is striving to achieve positive real interest rates and practical limits on domestic credit expansion. The GSDR has developed a detailed scheme to identify parastatals to privatize or liquidate. Further negotiations with the IMF and World Bank in November 1988 may form the basis for additional financial support. Since 1983, A.I.D. has worked with other donors in providing balance-of-payments relief including economic support funds (ESF) for cash grants, commodity import programs for the productive sectors and a foreign exchange auction. P.L. 480

food aid has provided balance-of-payments support and advanced our policy dialogue.

Description: In 1990, A.I.D. will use the cash grant mechanism and a commodity import program aimed primarily at the private sector, particularly agriculture, agro-processing and industry. ESF will support economic reforms in collaboration with the IMF, World Bank and other donors. Specifics on program conditionality and allocation of resources will depend on reform developments and foreign exchange needs found during program design.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D. continues to advocate a strategy to support specific reforms at the sector level.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiary is the private sector which cannot obtain sufficient agricultural and industrial inputs due to shortages of foreign exchange. Debt payments will enable the GSDR to remain eligible for further donor assistance, permitting continued critical economic reform and development programs. Progress on the reforms will benefit all Somalis as the country moves toward sustained economic growth.

Host Country and Other Donors: Assistance is linked with efforts of other donors, principally the IMF and World Bank, who have funded commodity programs and adopted A.I.D. procedures.

Major Outputs: Reduced debt burden; improved efficiency and increased output from productive sectors; and improved management of the economy.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:
Balance-of-payments support

Life of Project (\$000)
15,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	-	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	15,000	-	15,000	

Title Somali Tax Administration and Management		Funding Source ESF	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Number 649-0151		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	FY 1990 1,000	Life of Project Funding 5,000
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING						Initial Obligation FY 1990	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1992
							Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1993

Project Purpose: To assist the Somali Government (GSDR) in modernizing its tax system. The project will show how revenue can be increased and economic performance improved through an equitable and economically efficient tax system.

Project Description: The current tax system is regressive and creates disincentives to private sector investment and growth. It is also cumbersome and difficult to administer. Cascading taxes, tax rate tables unadjusted for inflation and tax exemptions for special interest groups have led to widespread evasion and under-collection of tax revenues. This project seeks to minimize the gap between actual and potential revenue collection within the existing structure. It will also identify the structural reforms necessary to establish a more equitable and efficient tax system. A.I.D. technical assistance will: (a) identify actions required to reform tax assessment, collection, and enforcement procedures; (b) provide on-the-job training for Ministry of Finance and Treasury (MOFT) staff; and (c) computerize tax records and other information. Tax advisors will work primarily with MOFT staff who will implement the project.

Sustainability: MOFT employees involved in this tax reform process will gain first-hand knowledge and experience in tax issues. This training will enable them to carry on the tax reform process after project funding ceases. Recurrent costs (e.g., salaries for trained GSDR personnel) will be more than offset by revenue gains from a more efficient tax system.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: Improved economic performance and a more equitable distribution of the benefits from economic growth are important objectives of A.I.D.'s program in Somalia. A.I.D. continues to support the GSDR's

efforts to implement a comprehensive economic reform program, including efforts to control the size of the fiscal deficit. Modernization of the country's tax system is essential in reducing the deficit. The project will assist Somalia to reform and institutionalize an improved tax system that complements ongoing macroeconomic policy dialogue and encourages changes in tax laws hampering private sector development. It will contribute directly to civil service reform, a key A.I.D. objective in Somalia, by modifying the GSDR budget in favor of higher salaries for qualified civil servants.

Host Country and Other Donors: In early 1988, the GSDR established a Tax Reform Commission to assess the current tax system and recommend appropriate changes to increase revenues. A.I.D. supports this effort with short-term technical assistance; longer-term assistance will build on the progress already achieved in moving toward a sound tax reform program.

Beneficiaries: A more equitable and efficient tax system will benefit those sectors over-taxed due to the existing, highly regressive tax system, excessive exemptions and tax evasion. An improved tax system can contribute to higher economic growth, which will benefit most Somalis.

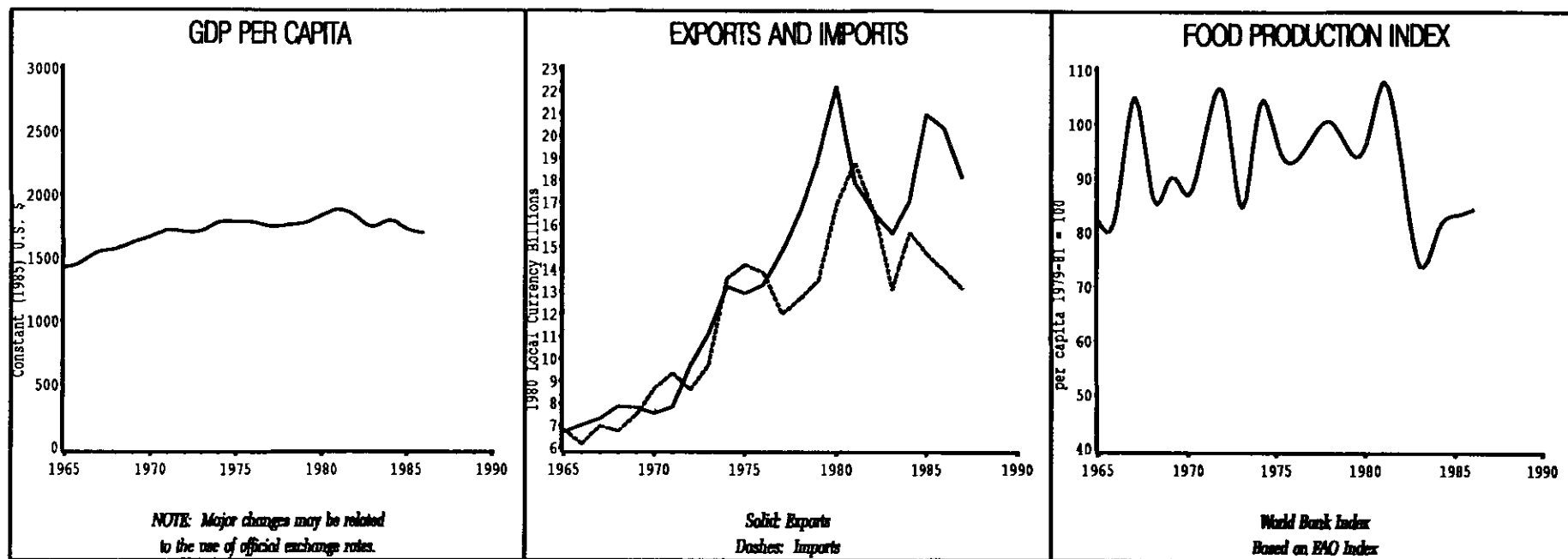
Major Outputs: A more efficient tax system, improved tax administration procedures and better trained MOFT personnel.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	<u>Life of Project</u>
	(\$000)
Technical Assistance	2,500
Training	1,000
Commodities	1,500
Total	5,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-	To Be Selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	-	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	1,000	4,000	5,000	

SOUTH AFRICA -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 32 Million (1947-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA . % (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 0.11 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1986)	1,800
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate. (1965-86)		0.4%
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...	(1987)	30.0%
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):		
(1982)	20,557	(1983) 23,854 (1984) 21,422
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):		
(1982)	-2,838	(1983) -4,282 (1984) -3,430

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to 1.9 Months of Imports (1987)	
External Public Debt as % of GNP... (.)	. %
Service Payments on External Public Debt, (\$ Millions, US)..... (.)	. %
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (.)	. %

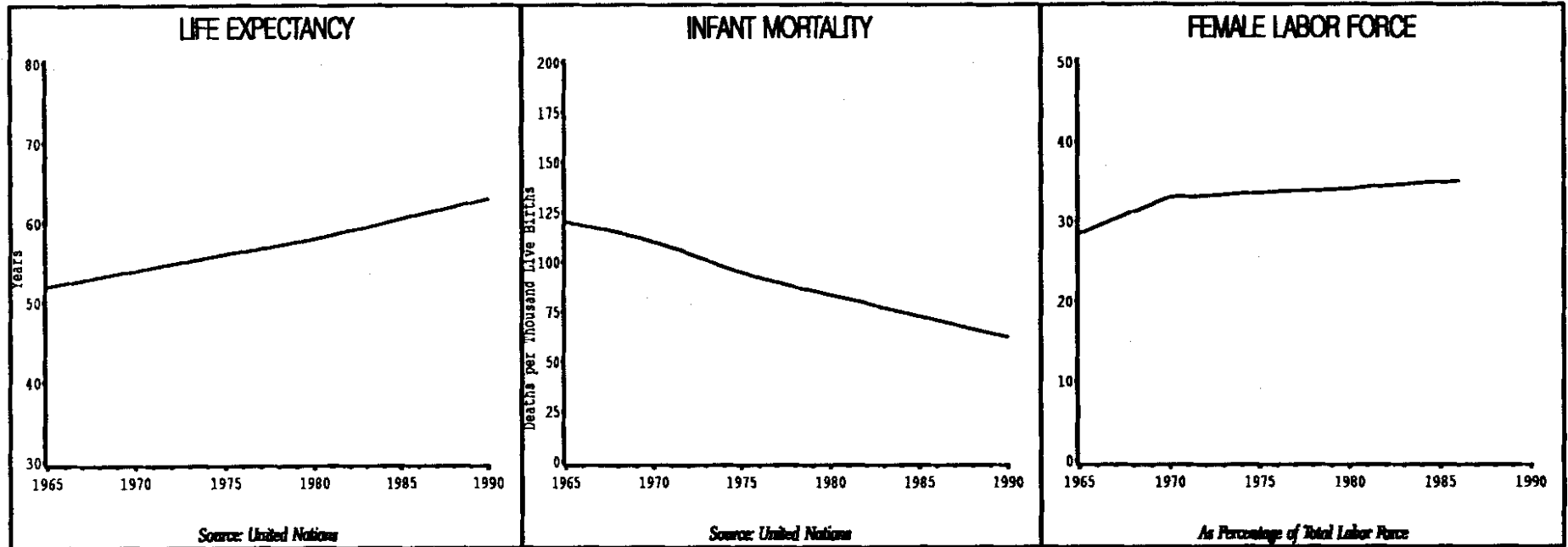
EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance (\$ Millions, US) (1985)	5,427(86)	6,404(87)	6,488
Total Imports (\$ Millions, US) (1985)	12,698(86)	13,946(87)	17,100
Of Which % From U.S. (1985)			14%
Major Imports (1986)	MACHINERY; MOTOR VEH. PART; PETROLEUM PRODS		
Total Exports (\$ Millions, US) (1985)	18,125(86)	20,349(87)	23,588
Of Which % to U.S. (1985)			9%
Major Exports (1986)	GOLD; COAL; DIAMONDS		
Trading Partners:	UNITED STATES; GERMANY, FEDER; JAPAN		

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP... (1986)	5%
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: CORN; SORGHUM; SUGARCANE	35% (1987)
Cash: CORN; WHEAT; OATS	49% (1987)
Ag. Exports: (1987)	FRUIT; GREASE WOOL; RAW SUGAR
Ag. Imports: (1987)	WHEAT; RICE; VEGETABLE OILS

SOUTH AFRICA -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988) 35,094

Population Growth Rate... (1970) 2.6% (1978) 2.5% (1988) 2.2%

Population (1988) By Age Group:
 (0-14yrs) 38.2% (15-64yrs) 57.5% (65+ yrs) 4.3%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... (.) . %

Total Fertility Rate... (1970) 5.4 (1988) 4.1

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. (.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
 (.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
 (1985) 33%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (1980) 17%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1985) 119%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
 (1988) Total 61.1 Male 57.8 Female 64.6
 (1970) Total 53.6 Male 51.1 Female 56.4

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 65

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
 Tuberculosis (BCG3) .% (.) Measles .% (.)
 Diphtheria (DPT) .% (.) Polio (3) .% (.)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
 (.) .%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Level	Total	Male	Female
Primary	(.)	.	.
Secondary	(.)	.	.
Post Secondary	(.)	.	.

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%

SOUTH AFRICA (Disadvantaged South Africans)

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	21,600	21,600	21,600
Economic Support Fund	3,400	13,300	3,300
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	3,400	13,300	3,300
Other ^a	-	-	-
TOTALS	25,000	34,900	24,900
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	25,000	34,900	24,900

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	10	10	10
Foreign National	2	2	2
TOTALS	12	12	12

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	373	-	373	402	20	422	465	30	495
Regional ^e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional ^e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	373	-	373	402	20	422	465	30	495

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.
^bAcademic: degree seeking.
^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.
^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.
^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

SOUTH AFRICA (Disadvantaged South Africans)

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

The A.I.D. program in South Africa is unique in that the country's basic problem is not economic development. The basic problem in South Africa is apartheid, an atavistic system of policies, laws and practices, which allocates opportunities, rights and resources on the basis of race. Under apartheid, one's race determines whether one has an equal right to due process of law; where one can own property or live; whether one can be declared a citizen of a putative "homeland" nation and thereby lose South African nationality; where one can attend school; or whether one can vote for elected national officials.

As a result, generations of disenfranchised blacks have been deprived of their basic human rights and due process of law, of an adequate education, of job mobility and even employment, of the right to live where they want, and of the right to participate fully in the economy either in business or as union members.

Apartheid also has had an impact outside South Africa. World opinion has hardened and become more critical of apartheid. In recognition of the potential for increasing frustration and violence, South Africans of all races have continued to dialogue and seek peaceful ways to end apartheid and establish a non-racial democracy. As yet, however, a consensus on solutions remains out of reach.

Consequently, the country continues in a state of crisis marked by violence, detention and arrest of key black leaders, crackdowns on anti-apartheid organizations, and increased use of government emergency powers to curb dissent and control the press. These human rights violations make difficult the task of those searching for a peaceful solution to the present crisis through negotiation and dialogue. Yet despite these difficulties, the U.S. Government stands firm in its commitment to listen to and assist South Africans in their non-violent efforts to establish a nonracial, democratic society and a market-oriented economy providing equal opportunity for all.

PROGRAM STRATEGY

The A.I.D. program in South Africa has two basic goals: to hasten the end of apartheid and to help blacks prepare for leadership in a post-apartheid, non-racial democracy. These two goals and their policy framework have been reinforced by Congress in the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 and related legislation.

The A.I.D. program began in the early 1980s, at a modest level, but grew quickly and by FY 1986 provided \$20 million to support scholarships for disadvantaged blacks, labor union training, human rights, black private enterprise and community development. Through FY 1988, A.I.D. has obligated \$91.3 million. The funding level for FY 1989 is \$34.9 million, to be allocated in the following five sectors:

SOUTH AFRICA (Disadvantaged South Africans)

Education (scholarships and training)

Because education is the highest priority of black South Africans, scholarships for academic training in the United States and in South Africa continue to be the largest element of the A.I.D. program. Total funding for internal and external bursaries will be \$20 million in FY 1989. The Training for Disadvantaged South Africans project (674-0213) will fund about 185 new scholarships (\$10 million) at U.S. universities, and the South African Bursaries project (674-0230) will fund about 300 new scholarships (\$10 million) at South African universities. At present, South African non-governmental organizations and U.S. contractors handle student selection, placement and monitoring.

In response to the serious educational problems below the university level, the Educational Support and Training project (674-0302) supports a network of community-based schools as models for a post-apartheid educational system, the development of a nonracial curriculum, an experimental secondary school scholarship program, training for teachers, and efforts to increase the number of blacks qualifying for university study. A.I.D. plans a \$3.3 million obligation in FY 1989 for this activity.

Human Rights (challenges to apartheid, legal defense)

The Human Rights project (674-0305), funded at \$1.5 million annually, directly confronts apartheid laws and practices and responds to four Congressional earmarks. The Small Grants program authorizes \$500,000 for grants of \$10,000 or less to non-violent, community-based groups resisting apartheid. The larger Legal Assistance program authorizes \$650,000 for grants up to \$100,000 to defend detainees or those charged with apartheid violations and to support legal challenges to apartheid-related laws or practices. The Democratic Alternatives program authorizes \$175,000 to support the involvement of blacks in developing multi-racial political solutions to the sharing of political power. The Victims of Violence program authorizes \$175,000 to provide direct relief to the families of victims of the current conflict. A.I.D. plans to obligate \$1.5 million for these human rights programs in FY 1989.

Private Enterprise Development

A.I.D.'s private enterprise programs seek to assist blacks overcome a wide-range of apartheid-related constraints that prevent them from participating fully in the economy as owners, managers and employees. In promoting black advancement at the the shop level and in the corporate boardroom, the A.I.D. program also seeks to expose blacks to the workings and values of the free market system.

Building on an earlier A.I.D. project providing entrepreneurs with training and business counseling, the FY 1987 Black Private Enterprise Development project (674-0303) authorizes \$19.5 million over seven years to strengthen black business associations, to provide credit to micro and small enterprises, and to help black business move into South Africa's industrialized economy. In FY 1989, A.I.D. plans to obligate \$3.3 million for this activity.

SOUTH AFRICA (Disadvantaged South Africans)

Labor

With over two million members, black unions have a large and direct impact on South Africa's developed economy. Since 1983, under the Labor Union Training project (674-0223), the African American Labor Center (AALC) has helped black unions develop skills in organizing, collective bargaining, health and occupational safety, and grievance procedures. Additionally, the AALC seeks to encourage black unions to remain politically independent, democratic, and sensitive to the benefits of a market-oriented economy. A.I.D. is also beginning to fund directly some non-union organizations experienced in the areas of health and safety, labor law, research, and mediation and arbitration services. In FY 1989, A.I.D. plans to obligate \$1.5 million for labor union support.

Community Outreach and Leadership Development

Beginning in FY 1986 under the \$19.3 million Community Outreach and Leadership Development project (674-0301), A.I.D. has supported a range of community organizations and trained community leaders so they can be more effective in meeting community needs. The project also focuses on seeking peaceful change and developing policies and practices that are basic to an effective, functioning democracy. Projects include crisis mediation, youth training and career development, and support for women. In addition, A.I.D. continues to support the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) in developing community-based democratic initiatives and to fund community-based self-help efforts. In FY 1989, A.I.D. will obligate \$4.3 million for Community Outreach and Leadership Development; \$500,000 for NED under Building Democratic Institutions (674-0306); and \$500,000 for Self-Help Development (674-0304) to support community development.

FY 1990 PROGRAM

The FY 1990 program will continue activities in education, human rights, labor, private enterprise, and community development at a proposed level of \$24.9 million. A.I.D. will continue to make education its top priority, with \$5.6 million requested for U.S. scholarships under the Training for Disadvantaged South Africans (674-0203), \$5.4 million for scholarships in South Africa under the South Africa Bursaries project (674-0203), and \$3.3 million for educational training and support under (674-0302).

As required by the Foreign Assistance Act, the Human Rights Fund (674-0305) will continue at \$1.5 million. Labor Union Training (674-0303) will require \$1.5 million. Black Private Enterprise Development (674-0303) will require \$3.3 million to continue to strengthen black private enterprises. Support for community development will continue through the Community Outreach and Leadership Development project (674-0301) at \$3.3 million, Building Democratic Institutions (674-0306) at \$500,000, and Self-Help Development at \$500,000.

Mission Director: Dennis Barrett

PROGRAM FOR DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS
COMBINED SOUTH AFRICA (674) AND SOUTHERN REGIONAL (690) FUNDING

PROJECT NAME AND NO.	LIFE OF PROJECT AUTHD	PLAN	OBLIGATIONS			
			THRU FY 87	ACTUAL FY 88	ESTIMATED FY 89	PROPOSED FY 89
Trng. Disadvantaged S.A.						
674-0213	27,419	27,419	1,500	7,532	10,000	5,600
690-0213	26,881	26,881	26,281	0	0	0
TOTAL	54,300	54,300	27,781	7,532	10,000	5,600
Entrepreneurial Training						
690-0220	3,000	2,960	2,960	0	0	0
University Preparation Program						
690-222	2,078	2,078	2,078	0	0	0
Labor Union Training						
674-0223	4,000	7,000	2,300	1,700	1,500	1,500
690-0223	4,101	4,101	3,301	0	0	0
TOTAL	8,101	11,101	5,601	1,700	1,500	1,500
South African Bursaries						
674-0230	7,140	24,140	500	5,000	10,000	5,400
690-0230	10,860	10,860	10,860	0	0	0
TOTAL	18,000	35,000	11,360	5,000	10,000	5,400
Community Outreach & Ldrshp Dev						
674-0301	19,310	19,310	5,510	2,514	4,300	3,300
Educational Support & Training						
674-0302	6,000	20,000	2,450	2,404	3,300	3,300
Black Private Ent. Development						
674-0303	18,100	18,100	500	3,400	3,300	3,300
690-0303	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0	0
TOTAL	19,500	19,500	1,900	3,400	3,300	3,300
Self-Help Development						
674-0304	5,000	5,000	350	450	500	500
690-9901.74	1,158	1,158	1,158	0	0	0
TOTAL	6,158	6,158	1,508	450	500	500
Human Rights						
674-0305	10,000	10,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
690-9801.74	3,410	3,410	3,410	0	0	0
TOTAL	13,410	13,410	4,910	1,500	1,500	1,500
BUILDING DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS						
674-0306	1,317	2,317	817	500	300	500
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE RED CROSS						
674-0307	700	500	500	0	0	0
TOTAL	151,874	186,634	67,375	25,000	34,900	24,900

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SOUTH AFRICA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CELIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- ALTHE PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES
674-0213		TPNG OF DISADVANTAGED										
	EM G	82	92	1,500	1,500	1,500	---	---	---	1,250	---	250
	ES G	82	92	5,000	5,000	---	---	---	5,000	250	---	750
	SS G	82	92	20,919	20,919	---	---	7,532	---	5,000	5,600	3,500
		PROJECT TOTAL:		27,419	27,419	1,500	---	7,532	---	10,000	5,600	4,500
674-0223		LABOR UNION TRAINING										
	ES G	83	90	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,391	---	---	109	---	---
	SO G	83	90	300	300	300	---	---	---	800	---	---
	SS G	83	90	1,700	4,700	---	---	1,700	---	1,500	1,500	1,800
		PROJECT TOTAL:		4,000	7,000	2,300	1,391	1,700	---	1,500	2,500	1,800
674-0230		SOUTH AFRICAN BURSARIES PROGRAM										
	ES G	85	92	500	5,500	---	---	---	---	220	---	1,250
	SS G	85	92	6,640	13,640	---	---	5,000	520	5,000	5,400	1,400
		PROJECT TOTAL:		7,140	24,140	---	---	5,000	520	10,000	5,400	2,650
674-0301		COMMUNITY OUTREACH AND LEADERSHIP DEV										
	ES G	85	92	2,260	2,260	2,260	1,169	---	---	660	---	---
	SO G	85	92	3,250	3,250	3,250	---	---	---	1,068	---	302
	SS G	85	92	13,300	13,300	---	---	2,514	---	3	4,300	650
		PROJECT TOTAL:		19,310	19,310	5,510	1,169	2,514	---	1,711	4,300	2,981
674-0302		EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT TRAINING										
	EM G	85	92	550	550	550	309	---	---	4	---	237
	ES G	85	92	754	754	754	---	---	---	54	---	700
	SO G	85	92	1,146	1,146	1,146	---	---	---	504	---	500
	SS G	85	92	3,550	17,550	---	---	2,404	---	54	3,300	1,450
		PROJECT TOTAL:		6,000	20,000	2,450	309	2,404	---	616	3,300	2,887
674-0303		BLACK MIDDLE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT										
	ES G	87	91	13,100	13,100	500	---	3,400	151	3,300	2,250	3,300
		PROJECT TOTAL:		13,100	13,100	500	---	3,400	151	3,300	2,250	3,300
674-0304		SELF HELP SUPPORT										
	ES G	80	0	---	200	200	59	---	---	64	---	77
	SO G	80	0	---	150	150	4	---	---	60	---	86
	SS G	80	0	---	1,450	---	---	450	---	48	500	425
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	1,800	350	63	450	---	172	500	500

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

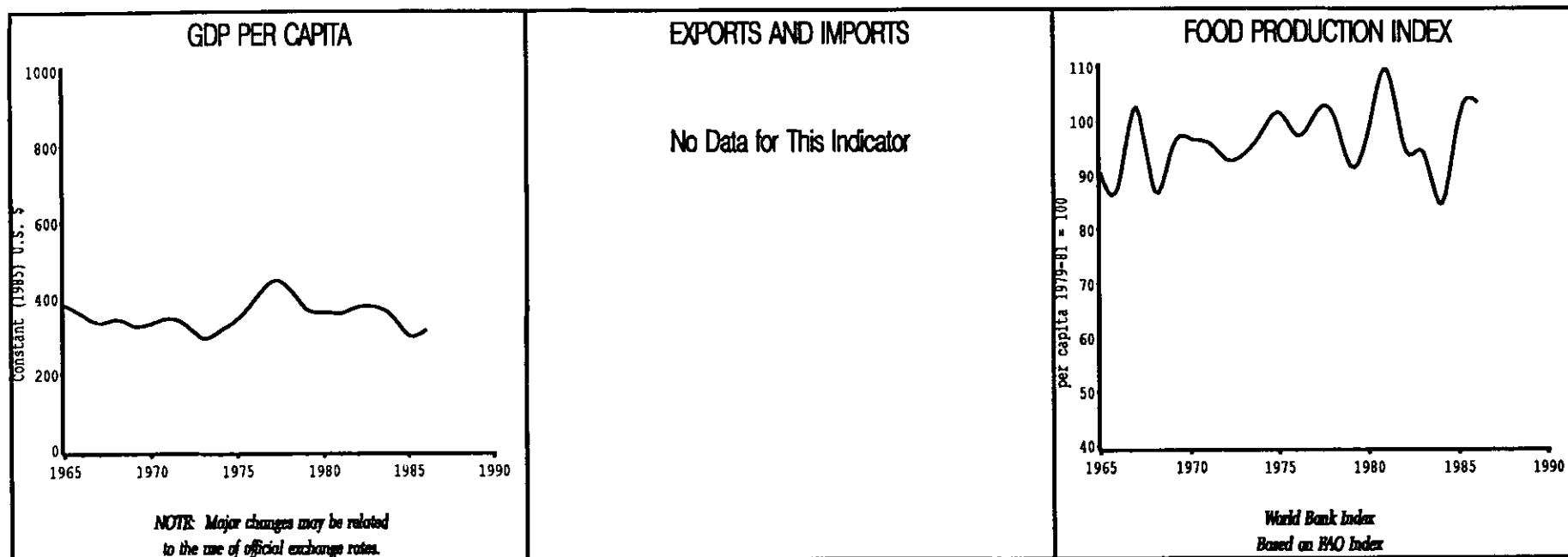
COUNTRY: SOUTH AFRICA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- ALTHO PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	
674-C305		HUMAN RIGHTS SUPPORT											
	ES G	80	C	---	1,500	1,500	64	---	537	---	699	---	200
	SS G	80	C	---	4,500	---	---	1,500	85	1,500	1,250	1,500	1,400
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	6,000	1,500	64	1,500	622	1,500	1,949	1,500	1,600
674-C306		BUILDING DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS											
	ES G	86	90	312	312	312	---	---	154	---	156	---	---
	SD C	86	90	505	505	505	---	---	---	---	305	---	200
	SS G	86	90	500	1,500	---	---	300	---	500	200	500	500
		PROJECT TOTAL:		1,317	2,317	317	---	500	154	500	663	500	700
674-C307		INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE/RED CROSS (ICRC)											
	ES G	86	88	1,000	1,000	500	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		1,000	1,000	500	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
		COUNTRY TOTALS:		84,286	127,086	15,427	2,996	25,000	3,946	34,900	18,497	24,900	19,944
		GRANTS:		84,286	127,086	15,427	2,996	25,000	3,946	34,900	18,497	24,900	19,944
		LOANS:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				2,050	2,050	2,050	309	---	4	---	1,437	---	250
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				5,701	5,851	5,951	4	---	1,612	---	3,591	---	644
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:				47,109	83,059	---	---	21,600	710	21,600	8,025	21,600	14,350
SADCC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				29,424	36,126	7,526	2,683	3,400	1,620	13,300	5,394	3,300	4,700
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUDAN -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 1,464 Million (1956-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 17.2% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 8.99 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1986)	320
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate. (1965-86)		-0.2%
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...	(1986)	16.0%
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):		
(.) . (.) . (.)		
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):		
(1984) -580 (1985) -617 (1986)		-811

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to 0.1 Months of Imports (1987)	
External Public Debt as % of GNP... (1986)	96.9%
Service Payments on External Public Debt, (\$ Millions, US)..... (1986)	1,214
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1986)	173%

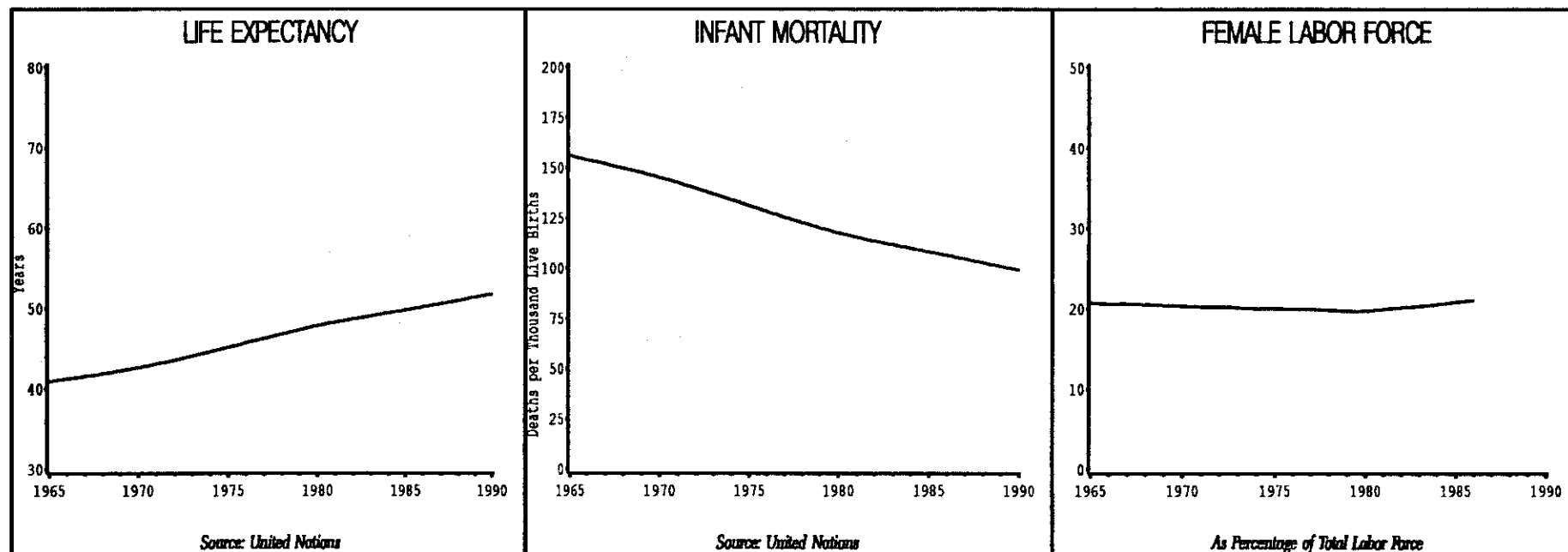
EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance (\$ Millions, US) (.) . (.) . (.)	
Total Imports (\$ Millions, US) (.) . (.) . (.)	
Of Which % From U.S. (1983)	10%
Major Imports (1986) PETROLEUM PRODS; MANUFACT. GDS; MACHINERY/EQUIP	
Total Exports (\$ Millions, US) (.) . (.) . (.)	
Of Which % to U.S. (1983)	2%
Major Exports (1986) COTTON; SESAME; GUM ARABIC	
Trading Partners: SAUDI ARABIA; UNITED KINGDOM; UNITED STATES	

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP... (1986)	33%
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: SORGHUM; PEANUTS; MILLET	51% (1987)
Cash: COTTON; SESAME SEED; .	10% (1987)
Ag. Exports: (1987) COTTON; SESAME SEED; .	
Ag. Imports: (1987) WHEAT; RAW SUGAR; .	

SUDAN -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988) 24,014

Population Growth Rate... (1970) 2.8% (1978) 3.4% (1988) 2.1%

Population (1988) By Age Group:
 (0-14yrs) 45.2% (15-64yrs) 51.7% (65+ yrs) 3.1%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... (1979) 4.5%

Total Fertility Rate... (1970) 6.5 (1988) 6.5

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. (.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
 (.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
 (1985) 32%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (1980) 71%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1985) 92%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
 (1988) Total 52.4 Male 50.4 Female 54.6
 (1970) Total 44.7 Male 43.2 Female 46.2

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 101

% of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
 Tuberculosis (BCG3) 46% (1987) Measles 22% (1987)
 Diphtheria (DPT) 29% (1987) Polio (3) 29% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
 (1984) 40%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982) Total 47.2	Male 55.4	Female 39.0
Secondary	(1982) Total 17.0	Male 18.8	Female 11.5
Post Secondary	(1981) Total 1.6	Male 2.0	Female 0.7

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%

SUDAN

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	13,220 <u>a/</u>	10,000	12,000
Economic Support Fund	-	26,350	10,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	26,350	10,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	13,220	36,350	22,000
P.L. 480	35,536	40,715	23,429
Title I	29,400	40,000	20,000
Title II <u>b/</u>	6,136	715	3,429
TOTALS	48,756	77,065 <u>c/</u>	45,429

a/ Excludes \$340,000 in FY 88 bilateral funding obligated through regional programs.
b/ See main volume for Title II program break-out and emergency allocations.
c/ Includes \$14,350,000 ESF carry over from FY 1988

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	24	21	16
Foreign National	16	18	18
TOTALS	40	39	34

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel.
Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	15	71	86	10	40	50	10	45	55
Regional ^e	2	12	14	4	18	22	5	10	15
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	0	16	16	9	10	19	5	10	15
Regional ^e	0	0	0	2	4	6	2	2	4
TOTALS	17	99	116	25	72	97	22	67	89

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.
^bAcademic: degree seeking.
^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.
^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.
^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

SUDAN

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Sudan's major development problems are a declining economy, food insecurity, a rapidly deteriorating natural resource base, high infant and child mortality, and an alarming population growth rate (3.1% per annum). The Government of Sudan's (GOS) expanding role in the economy prevents economic growth and distorts the economic structure. As a result, the GOS cannot generate the resources to address the country's many problems and to provide adequate services in health, education, and infrastructure.

Protracted civil war in the south has caused both fiscal disruption and endless human suffering. Peace in the south would do more for economic growth than any macroeconomic policy change: GOS spending would decrease and access to major oil deposits would once again be restored. Sudan is plagued by other crises: recurrent drought, a major flood in 1988, frequent insect and rat infestations, and desertification exacerbated by a rising demand for fuelwood.

For years, the GOS has exercised tight control over the economy. Measures taken to stimulate economic growth have had limited success. The exchange rate is fixed and, despite a recent partial devaluation, the Sudanese pound is still overvalued. Prices of most agricultural and consumer goods are controlled and large subsidies exist for basic items such as bread, sugar and fuel. As a result, the economy continues to decline, with real per capita gross domestic product (GDP) falling by 27% since 1970. Income distribution also has worsened, and many Sudanese have been forced to find employment abroad. Tight government control has led to the development of an active parallel economy, financed largely by considerable remittances from Sudanese nationals working abroad, which is of little benefit to official GOS coffers.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

Since 1981, A.I.D.'s strategy in Sudan has focused on promotion of economic reform through extensive policy dialogue and balance-of-payments assistance. However, meaningful reform has not been forthcoming. Thus, A.I.D.'s program emphasis has shifted to development areas less dependent for success on a suitable macroeconomic framework.

FY 1989 and FY 1990 A.I.D. programs will emphasize private sector and other non-governmental approaches to food security, natural resource preservation, disaster assistance, and family health. Food aid will be provided through P.L. 480 Titles I and II programs, including emergency food aid as appropriate. A.I.D. will continue to monitor economic reform, increase ties with the private sector, and facilitate private sector access to resources and markets.

SUDAN

Food Security and Natural Resources. A.I.D.'s highest priority is to support traditional rain-fed agriculture in western Sudan. This subsector, including livestock, is the major source of basic food commodities for Sudan, contributing 60% of total food production and providing 55% of net foreign exchange earnings, despite heavy GOS taxation. The Reforestation and Anti-Desertification project will reduce mismanagement of natural resources and help the Sudanese develop policies and practices to maintain the natural resource base. A.I.D. will begin a project in FY 1989 to institutionalize GOS efforts to combat recurrent locust plagues and to develop safe and effective ways to deal with pesticide disposal.

Through P.L. 480 Title I, A.I.D. will encourage the GOS to (a) reduce its bread subsidy, while ensuring access to bread for low-income consumers, and (b) allow private millers and bakers more discretion in product line and pricing decisions. Progress in these areas will reduce GOS expenditures, increase the role of the private sector, and help save foreign exchange.

A.I.D. will contribute to World Bank-led flood rehabilitation efforts by reprogramming existing project funds and using local currency generations. Most likely areas for flood-related activity will be agricultural inputs, urban water supply, health care, and locust control.

Family Health. Sudan's infant mortality (140 per 1000) and child mortality (21 per 1000) rates are among the highest in the world. Through FY 1989, A.I.D. has supported the United Nations Children's Fund's child survival activities, particularly in the areas of immunization, oral rehydration therapy, and nutrition surveillance. A.I.D. will begin a bilateral child survival project in FY 1989, emphasizing management improvement and cost recovery to increase program sustainability.

In FY 1989, A.I.D. also will initiate a new bilateral population project that will emphasize social marketing of contraceptives and the development and widespread adoption of an official national population policy. Social marketing channels developed through this project also will be used to market oral rehydration salts (ORS) for children. This private sector mechanism is viewed as the most effective means to expand the availability and use of both ORS and contraceptives.

Policy Analysis and Private Sector Growth. The ongoing Policy Analysis and Implementation project will strengthen the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning's economic analysis, research and monitoring capacity. The Agricultural Planning and Statistics project will strengthen the Ministry of Agriculture's capacity for policy analysis and formulation and project management. A.I.D. also is studying the possibility of a private sector commodity import program in FY 1989, which would not be channeled through a GOS agency, to stimulate economic growth and employment.

SUDAN

FY 1990 PROGRAM

A total of \$12.0 million is requested from the Development Fund for Africa to fund ongoing projects in western Sudan agriculture, reforestation and anti-desertification, child survival, population, locust control, and training. No new projects are proposed.

The proposed \$10.0 million in Economic Support Funds will be used to finance the second year of the private sector commodity import program planned to begin in FY 1989.

A.I.D. also requests a \$20 million P.L. 480 Title I program to finance wheat and wheat flour. As part of the self-help measures, further efforts will be made to reduce or remove the bread subsidy and to initiate composite sorghum-wheat bread production. A \$3.4 million P.L. 480 Title II program will continue to support maternal and child health programs implemented by private voluntary organizations.

Mission Director: John Koehring

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SUDAN

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF ALTHC	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXFEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
650-FRDA		HUMAN RESORCE DEV											
	SS G	88	88	---	500	---	---	---	---	250	250	250	250
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	500	---	---	---	---	250	250	250	250
650-K603		COMMODITY IMPCRT PROGRAM III											
	ES G	82	82	100,000	100,000	100,000	99,174	---	100	---	726	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		100,000	100,000	100,000	99,174	---	100	---	726	---	---
650-K604		COMMODITY IMPCRT PROGRAM IV											
	ES G	83	83	60,250	60,250	60,250	50,461	---	9,312	---	477	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		60,250	60,250	60,250	50,461	---	9,312	---	477	---	---
650-K606		COMMODITY IMPCRT PROGRAM V											
	ES G	84	84	102,000	102,000	102,000	88,481	---	---	---	2,091	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		102,000	102,000	102,000	88,481	---	---	---	2,091	---	---
650-K608		COMMODITY IMPCRT PROGRAM VI											
	ES G	85	85	111,000	111,000	111,000	41,417	---	32,753	---	12,016	---	25,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:		111,000	111,000	111,000	41,417	---	32,753	---	12,016	---	25,000
650-K609		COMMODITY IMPCRT PROGRAM VII											
	ES G	86	86	10,000	10,000	10,000	9,359	---	641	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		10,000	10,000	10,000	9,359	---	641	---	---	---	---
650-K610		COMMODITY IMPCRT PROGRAM VIII											
	ES G	87	87	---	14,350	---	---	---	---	14,350	7,000	---	6,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	14,350	---	---	---	---	14,350	7,000	---	6,000
650-K611		COMMODITY IMPCRT PROGRAM IX											
	ES G	89	90	---	22,000	---	---	---	---	12,000	6,000	10,000	6,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	22,000	---	---	---	---	12,000	6,000	10,000	6,000
650-CC11		NORTHERN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE											
	HE G	78	80	5,863	5,863	5,862	5,586	---	5	---	271	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		5,863	5,863	5,862	5,586	---	5	---	271	---	---
650-CC12		REGIONAL FINANCE/PLANNING											
	FN G	79	83	5,100	5,100	5,100	1,432	---	---	---	2,400	---	700

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SUDAN

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHC PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
	SD G	79	88	1,200	1,200	1,200	419	---	198	---	531	---
	SS G	79	88	2,000	2,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	1,185	785
	PROJECT TOTAL:			8,300	8,300	6,300	1,051	2,000	198	---	4,166	1,485
650-C020	WESTERN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH											
	FN G	78	82	26,000	25,377	25,377	18,717	---	---	---	6,660	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			26,000	25,377	25,377	18,717	---	---	---	6,660	---
650-C030	RURAL HEALTH SUPPORT											
	HE G	80	88	16,192	16,192	15,182	7,639	---	2,794	---	2,847	2,849
	PN G	80	88	1,881	1,881	1,881	986	---	66	---	429	400
	SS G	80	88	700	700	---	---	700	---	---	700	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			18,763	18,763	18,063	9,625	700	2,860	---	3,976	3,249
650-C041	RURAL RENEWABLE ENERGY											
	FN G	81	88	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---	441	---	359	200
	SD G	81	88	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,230	---	---	---	466	154
	SS G	81	88	700	700	---	---	700	---	---	500	200
	PROJECT TOTAL:			5,600	5,600	4,900	3,230	700	441	---	1,325	554
650-C043	SOUTHERN ROAD MAINTENANCE REHAB											
	FN G	83	86	10,737	10,737	10,737	3,556	---	3,398	---	1,000	1,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			10,737	10,737	10,737	3,556	---	3,398	---	1,000	1,000
650-C047	AGRICULTURAL PLANNING/STATISTICS											
	FN G	81	87	14,530	14,530	14,530	4,636	---	2,095	---	2,500	3,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			14,530	14,530	14,530	4,636	---	2,095	---	2,500	3,000
650-C054	KORDOFAN RAINFED AGRICULTURE (PVO)											
	FN G	85	90	10,652	10,652	10,652	1,060	---	4,445	---	5,147	---
	SS G	85	90	7,448	7,448	---	---	1,030	---	---	2,000	3,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			18,100	18,100	10,652	1,060	1,030	4,445	---	7,147	2,000
650-C059	ENERGY PLANNING/MANAGEMENT											
	SD G	82	88	7,858	7,858	7,858	5,837	---	1,744	---	227	---
	SS G	82	88	592	592	---	---	592	210	---	382	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			8,450	8,450	7,858	5,837	592	1,954	---	609	---
650-C064	EASTERN REFORESTATION CARE (OPG)											

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REPORT FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SUDAN

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / C	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
	FN G	87	87	500	500	500	---	470	---	30	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		500	500	500	---	470	---	30	---	---
650-0069	W SUDAN AG MARKETING ROAD											
	FN G	84	86	60,000	60,000	60,000	668	5,761	---	20,000	---	20,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:		60,000	60,000	60,000	668	5,761	---	20,000	---	20,000
650-0071	POLICY ANALYSIS AND IMPLEMENTATION											
	ES G	83	85	5,000	5,000	5,000	1,324	504	---	800	---	800
		PROJECT TOTAL:		5,000	5,000	5,000	1,324	504	---	800	---	800
650-0073	HEALTH CONSTRAINTS TO RURAL PRODUCTION											
	HE G	85	85	2,122	2,122	2,122	1,185	46	---	891	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		2,122	2,122	2,122	1,185	46	---	891	---	---
650-0082	REFORESTATION AND ANTIDESERTIFICATION											
	FN G	87	90	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	91	---	1,000	---	909
	SS G	87	90	6,000	6,000	---	---	3,053	2,000	1,050	900	2,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:		8,000	8,000	2,000	---	3,053	2,000	2,050	900	2,909
650-0084	CHILD SURVIVAL PROJECT											
	SS G	89	99	---	27,000	---	---	---	3,500	2,000	3,500	3,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	27,000	---	---	---	3,500	2,000	3,500	3,000
650-0085	POPULATION POLICY AND HEALTH SERVICES											
	SS G	89	91	---	6,000	---	---	---	1,200	800	3,000	2,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	6,000	---	---	---	1,200	800	3,000	2,000
650-0087	LCCUST CONTROL PROGRAM											
	SS G	89	90	3,000	3,000	---	---	---	2,000	1,500	1,000	1,250
		PROJECT TOTAL:		3,000	3,000	---	---	---	2,000	1,500	1,000	1,250
650-0510	PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT											
	FN G	85	C	---	811	811	523	263	---	28	---	---
	HE G	85	C	---	62	62	4	---	---	58	---	---
	SD G	85	C	---	236	236	217	19	---	---	---	---
	SS G	85	C	---	2,746	1	---	1,345	1,050	600	350	600

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SUDAN

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHC PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	3,855	1,110	744	1,345	524	1,050	686	350	600
650-0513		CHILD SURVIVAL PROJECT											
	CS G	87	88	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	---	
	SS G	87	88	3,000	3,000	---	---	3,000	---	---	1,000	1,000	
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,000	2,000	---	3,000	2,000	---	1,000	1,000	
COUNTRY TOTALS:				583,215	656,297	560,261	346,061	13,220	67,601	36,350	85,971	22,000	30,097
GRANTS:				583,215	656,297	560,261	346,061	13,220	67,601	36,350	85,971	22,000	30,097
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				130,519	130,707	130,707	30,642	---	16,964	---	39,124	---	25,809
POPULATION PLANNING:				1,881	1,831	1,881	936	---	65	---	429	---	400
HEALTH:				24,167	24,229	24,228	14,414	---	2,845	---	4,067	---	2,849
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	---	---
AICS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				12,958	13,194	13,194	9,803	---	1,961	---	1,274	---	154
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:				23,440	59,696	1	---	13,220	455	10,000	11,967	12,000	13,085
SADCC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				388,250	424,600	388,250	290,215	---	43,310	26,350	29,110	10,000	37,800
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

SWAZILAND -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 114 Million (1961-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 21.5% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 14.26 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1986)	600
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate. (1965-86)		2.8%
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP... (.)		. %
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):		
(1983)	183	(1984) 138 (1985) 127
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):		
(1983)	-16	(1984) -12 (1985) -8

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to 2.9 Months of Imports (1987)	
External Public Debt as % of GNP... (1986)	45.6%
Service Payments on External Public Debt, (\$ Millions, US)..... (1986)	25
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1986)	7.1%

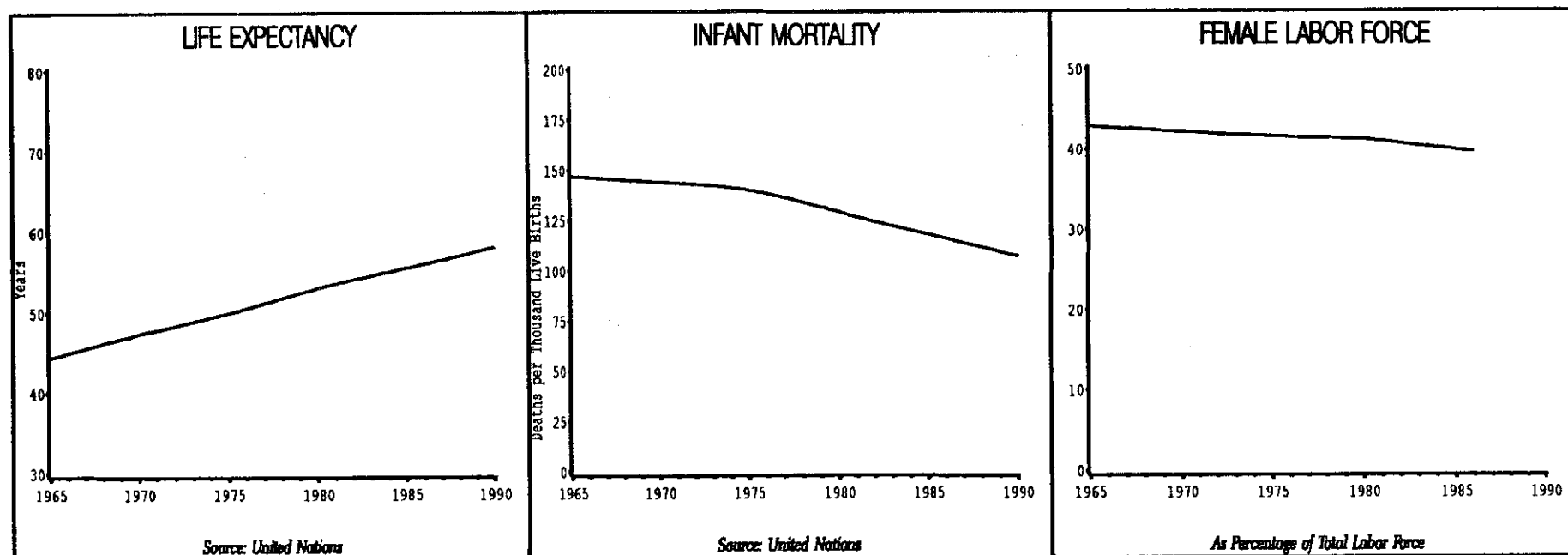
EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance (\$ Millions, US) (1981)	-130(82)	-145(83)	-193
Total Imports (\$ Millions, US) (1981)	558(82)	495(83)	567
Of Which % From U.S.	(.)	. %	
Major Imports (1986)	MOTOR VEHICLES; CHEMICALS; PETROLEUM PRODS		
Total Exports (\$ Millions, US) (1981)	429(82)	349(83)	374
Of Which % to U.S.	(.)	. %	
Major Exports (1986)	SUGAR; ASBESTOS; WOOD & PRODUCTS		
Trading Partners:	UNITED KINGDOM; UNITED STATES; SAUDI ARABIA		

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP... (.)	. %
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: CORN; VEGETABLES; RICE	37% (1987)
Cash: RAW SUGAR; CITRUS FRUIT; PINEAPPLES	19% (1987)
Ag. Exports: (1987)	SUGARCANE; ORANGES AND TAN; BEEF AND VEAL
Ag. Imports: (1987)	CORN; LIVESTOCK; PULSES

SWAZILAND -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988) 735

Population Growth Rate... (1970) 2.6% (1978) 2.9% (1988) 3.4%

Population (1988) By Age Group:
 (0-14yrs) 47.3% (15-64yrs) 50.4% (65+ yrs) 2.3%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... () . %

Total Fertility Rate... (1970) 6.9 (1988) 6.2

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. () . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
 (1980) Total . % Urban 45.0% Rural 50.0%

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
 (1985) 42%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (1983) 34%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1985) 110%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
 (1988) Total 50.4 Male 47.0 Female 54.0
 (1970) Total 44.3 Male 41.0 Female 47.6

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 130

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
 Tuberculosis (BCG3) 74% (1986) Measles 66% (1986)
 Diphtheria (DPT) 73% (1986) Polio(3) 72% (1986)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
 (1986) 57%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
 Primary (1984) Total 105.0 Male . Female .
 Secondary (1984) Total 64.0 Male 66.0 Female 62.0
 Post Secondary (1980) Total 3.3 Male 3.5 Female 3.0

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 70% (1985) Female 66%

SWAZILAND

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	349	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	349 <u>a/</u>	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	7,000	6,500	6,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	7,349	6,500	6,000
P.L. 480	745	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II <u>b/</u>	745	-	-
TOTALS	8,094	6,500	6,000

a/ Includes \$350,000 of deobligations reobligated in FY 1988.

b/ See Main Volume PL 480 Table for program breakout and emergency allocation.

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	16	18	18
Foreign National	4	7	7
TOTALS	20	25	25

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel.
Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	92	12	104	96	14	110	94	21	115
Regional ^e	9	-	9	15	7	22	12	10	22
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	12	-	12	9	10	19	14	-	14
Regional ^e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	113	12	125	120	31	151	120	31	151

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.
^bAcademic: degree seeking.
^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.
^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.
^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

SWAZILAND

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

The Kingdom of Swaziland is a small, market-oriented economy characterized since independence in 1968 by a remarkable degree of economic and political stability, steady growth and improved quality of life. The country is an example of the benefits that can accrue to a developing society by sustaining free market policies over a significant period of time. In Swaziland, this stable policy environment has created investor confidence and interest in the country's excellent resource base, and a steady increase in jobs and employment.

Swaziland's central development problem has two aspects. First, the country is seeking ways to move from slow, steady growth to an accelerated economic growth path while protecting itself from the negative effects of the continuing decline in the economy of neighboring South Africa. Second, Swaziland seeks to spread the benefits of growth to the majority of its population. Two-thirds of the country's 750,000 people remain tied to subsistence agriculture. This segment contributes less than 10% to Swaziland's gross domestic product and is characterized by low agricultural productivity, poor health status, a high population growth rate of 3.4 %, and relatively weak education.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s strategy aims at helping Swaziland accelerate its growth through private sector expansion, improving its human resource base, and assisting Swaziland overcome the negative factors which characterize life for its rural poor.

Agricultural Development. A.I.D.'s long-term program objective is to increase the productivity of Swaziland's small farming sector. Substantial A.I.D.-sponsored training of Ministry of Agriculture staff has paid off with the emergence of a Swazi-developed strategy to increase agricultural production by reliance on the private sector. The foundation for this strategy includes a sound Swazi agricultural research capacity, built with A.I.D. assistance and aimed at reaching the small farmer. Evaluation of this activity led A.I.D. to extend the Cropping Systems Research and Extension Training project to ensure that research results reach the small farmer through enhanced extension capability.

The Commercial Agricultural Production and Marketing project promotes the expansion of small-scale commercial farming in both the traditional and modern sectors. It will assist in the implementation of policy, program, and regulatory adjustments to stimulate and support small-scale commercial agricultural growth. The objective of this new phase of A.I.D. assistance is to maximize the contribution of Swaziland's agricultural sector to the nation's growth through realization of its full potential for export-led agro-industrial expansion that is environmentally and economically sustainable.

SWAZILAND

Health and Population. A.I.D.'s objective in the health sector is to eliminate major constraints in the delivery of rural maternal and child primary health care services. A combination of bilateral and regional assistance is expanding and improving the primary health care system, providing safe rural water and sanitation systems through the Government of Swaziland and local private and voluntary organizations, and reducing childhood diseases through a strengthened immunization, diarrheal disease, and malaria control program. A recent evaluation of the Primary Health Care project noted good progress both in improving service delivery at the clinic level and in decentralizing planning and management functions at the regional level.

During the past year, there has been an important shift in the Government's policy with respect to population and family planning. Government and Parliament are now committed to seek ways to promote child spacing and to reduce the country's high population growth rate. In this more positive environment, A.I.D. has started the Family Health Services project to expand the availability and quality of family planning services. The project is helping both a U.S. and local PVO to expand their existing operations and to support family planning services in private sector industries.

Human Resources Development. Human resources development has been a critical component of all A.I.D. activities in Swaziland. In addition to training and technical assistance provided through all projects, the Swaziland Manpower Development project has provided broad academic training to expand the capacity of public and private sector organizations to manage the development process. To date, 52 Swazis have completed academic degrees, and 83 are currently in training, mostly in the United States. The project also has provided training for traditional leaders and women's organizations, improved the quality of personnel in development communications, provided in-service management training for the public and private sectors, and developed linkages between U.S. academic and Swazi development institutions.

A.I.D. also has continued its support for improving the basic education system. Building on the foundation of an improved primary school curriculum, recent efforts have focused on improving the skills of primary teachers. More than half of the nation's primary teachers have completed in-service training programs, and the capacity of teacher training institutions has been considerably improved with A.I.D. support. Beginning in FY 1989, the Education Policy, Management and Technology project will help the GOS better address the manpower needs of a rapidly growing and changing economy.

Private Sector Support. A.I.D. support for the private sector encompasses policy dialogue and reform, small enterprise development, and training.

The Commercial Agricultural Production and Marketing project supports policy and program analysis and development to strengthen private sector efforts to expand commercial agricultural production by small-scale farmers and

SWAZILAND

agribusinesses. The Manpower Development project is helping establish a public enterprise monitoring unit in the Ministry of Finance to introduce market-oriented incentives in the management of parastatal organizations and encourage privatization.

U.S. and local PVOs have been supported to provide training in small business development and to assess what approaches are effective in encouraging small enterprises. The major participant training activity is increasingly focused on attracting private sector participants. Support also is being provided to shift the orientation of the University of Swaziland's Faculty of Agriculture to ensure that it is better able to prepare its students for careers in the commercial agricultural sector.

FY 1990 PROGRAM

A.I.D. proposes \$6 million from the Development Fund for Africa. The major portion of the funds will support four ongoing projects: \$0.5 million for the Family Health Services project (645-0228); \$2.5 million for the Swaziland Manpower Development project (645-0218); \$1.1 million for the Education Policy, Management and Technology project (645-0230); \$0.1 million will be provided for Program Development and Support (645-0510; and \$1.3 million for the Commercial Agricultural Production and Marketing project (645-0229). In addition, \$0.5 million will be provided to begin the new Swaziland Manpower Development II project (645-0231). This project will continue to reduce Swaziland's constraints to economic growth and development by training people in policy analyses, policy making, management and administration in both public and private sector institutions.

Mission Director: Roger D. Carlson

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SWAZILAND

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE * G	L /	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHC PLANNED	-THROUGH CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 87 EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 88 EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 89 EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 90 EXPEN- DITURES	
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,250	1,250	1,250	1,083	---	76	---	91	---	---
645-C227	TRAINING FOR ENTREPRENEURS												
	EM G	86	87	400	400	400	200	---	200	---	---	---	---
	SD G	86	87	590	590	590	59	---	310	---	221	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				990	990	990	259	---	510	---	221	---	---
645-C228	FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES												
	SS G	88	91	2,400	2,400	---	---	1,400	20	---	456	500	505
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,400	2,400	---	---	1,400	20	---	456	500	505
645-C229	COMMERCIAL AG PROD AND MARKETING												
	SS G	88	91	6,000	6,000	---	---	1,900	---	1,074	1,264	1,300	1,923
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,000	6,000	---	---	1,900	---	1,074	1,264	1,300	1,923
645-C230	EDUCATIONAL POLICY, MANAGEMENT AND TECH												
	SS G	89	93	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	100	1,100	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	6,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	100	1,100	500
645-C231	*SWAZILAND MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II												
	SS G	90	97	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	50
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	50
645-C510	PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT												
	SS G	88	C	---	719	1	---	218	183	400	436	100	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	719	1	---	218	183	400	436	100	100
CCOUNTRY TOTALS:				77,903	97,985	57,433	34,883	7,349	9,389	6,500	13,262	6,000	6,853
GRANTS:				66,806	89,054	48,502	26,899	7,349	9,224	6,500	12,479	6,000	6,853
LCANS:				11,097	8,931	8,931	7,984	---	165	---	783	---	---

---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----

AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:	21,941	21,749	21,557	14,370	192	3,163	---	2,815	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:	35	35	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:	9,280	9,280	9,280	4,506	---	1,734	---	2,387	---	---	---	300
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:	18,859	18,858	18,701	9,149	157	3,810	---	3,364	---	---	---	1,200

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SWAZILAND

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHC	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				940	940	940	299	---	368	---	273	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:				17,694	40,169	1	---	7,000	314	6,500	4,412	6,000	5,353
SADCC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				9,154	6,954	6,954	6,559	---	---	---	11	---	---
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Title SWAZILAND MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II		Funding Source DFA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Number 645-0231		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	FY 1990	500	Life of Project Funding 15,000
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW				Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
					FY 1990	FY 1997	FY 1998

Purpose: Reduce constraints to economic growth and development caused by a lack of trained personnel in key areas and institutions of the private and public sectors.

Project Description: In Swaziland, lack of a trained work force is a major constraint to economic development. In the private sector, constraints center on indigenous middle and upper-level management, particularly financial management. In the public sector, the shortage of trained personnel causes costly inefficiencies, requires reliance on expensive expatriate staff, and hinders the government's ability to make and carry out sound policies. It also limits the country's ability to maximize donor assistance.

The predecessor Swaziland Manpower Development project (645-0218) has made considerable progress in addressing these problems through specific interventions designed to assist sectoral initiatives. There is evidence of an increased capacity and capability of local institutions to function, using primarily Swazi personnel. A.I.D., in collaboration with other donors and the GOS, has created a small cadre of well-trained personnel in various key public and private sector organizations. Despite these gains, however, the social and economic development of Swaziland continues to be constrained by the lack of skilled personnel in both the public and private sectors.

This project, more than its predecessor, will emphasize in-country training to make it more relevant to specific local needs and less costly. The project will: (1) continue to train key individuals at the middle and upper levels of the public and private sectors; (2) promote private and public sector cooperation in the production and efficient utilization of a trained workforce; and (3) promote the effective use of training resources in the public and private sectors to ensure appropriate, high-quality training outputs.

Sustainability: The predecessor project has helped the Swazi Government (GOS) reduce its dependence on expatriates and save large amounts of foreign exchange spent on their salaries. With the newly trained Swazi personnel, the country has been moving progressively

towards self-sufficiency, including developing and upgrading local institutions to meet future training needs without donor assistance. The proposed new project will further strengthen the "localisation" process.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The Country Development Strategy Statement for Swaziland emphasizes that a basic lack of skilled personnel and leadership affects every sector and every institution. Thus, the proposed project is fully consistent with the A.I.D. strategy and Swaziland's priority needs.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Canadians, the United Kingdom, West Germany and other donors have been supporting the GOS in various areas of personnel training.

Beneficiaries: The country, as a whole, will benefit through improved economic and social standards.

Major Outputs: Well trained personnel capable of supporting an expanding private sector.

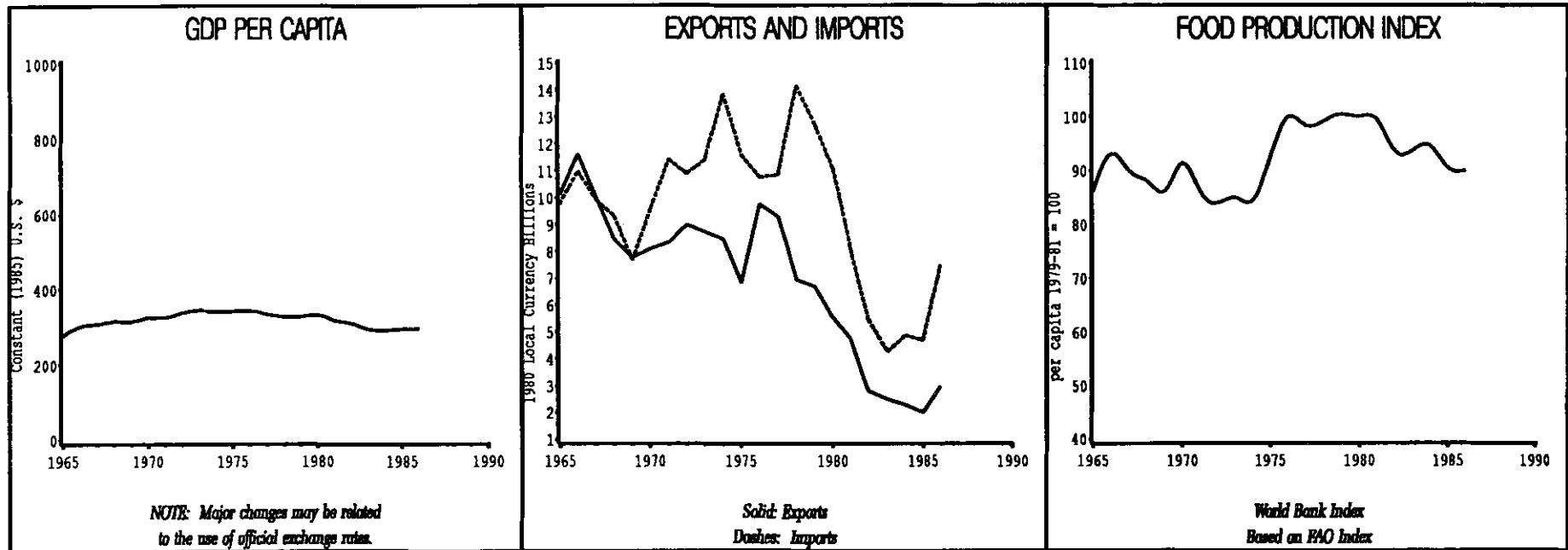
Improved economic growth which should contribute to the betterment of living conditions for the general Swazi population.

AID-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project (\$000)
- Technical Assistance (long and short-term), 30 person years	4,000
- Long-term U.S. participant training, 125 person years	5,000
- Short-term participant training, 66 person years	1,500
- In-country training	2,500
- Private Enterprise Development	<u>2,000</u>
	15,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	-	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	500	14,500	15,000	

TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 425 Million (1958-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 1.1% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 0.31 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1986)	240
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.	(1965-86)	-0.3%
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...	(1986)	21.7%
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):		
(1979)	1,553	(1980) 1,473 (1981) 1,640
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):		
(1979)	-654	(1980) -432 (1981) -395

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to		
0.6 Months of Imports (1986)		
External Public Debt as % of GNP...	(1986)	85.3%
Service Payments on External Public Debt,		
(\$ Millions, US).....	(1986)	69
As % of Total Export Earnings.....	(1986)	15.2%

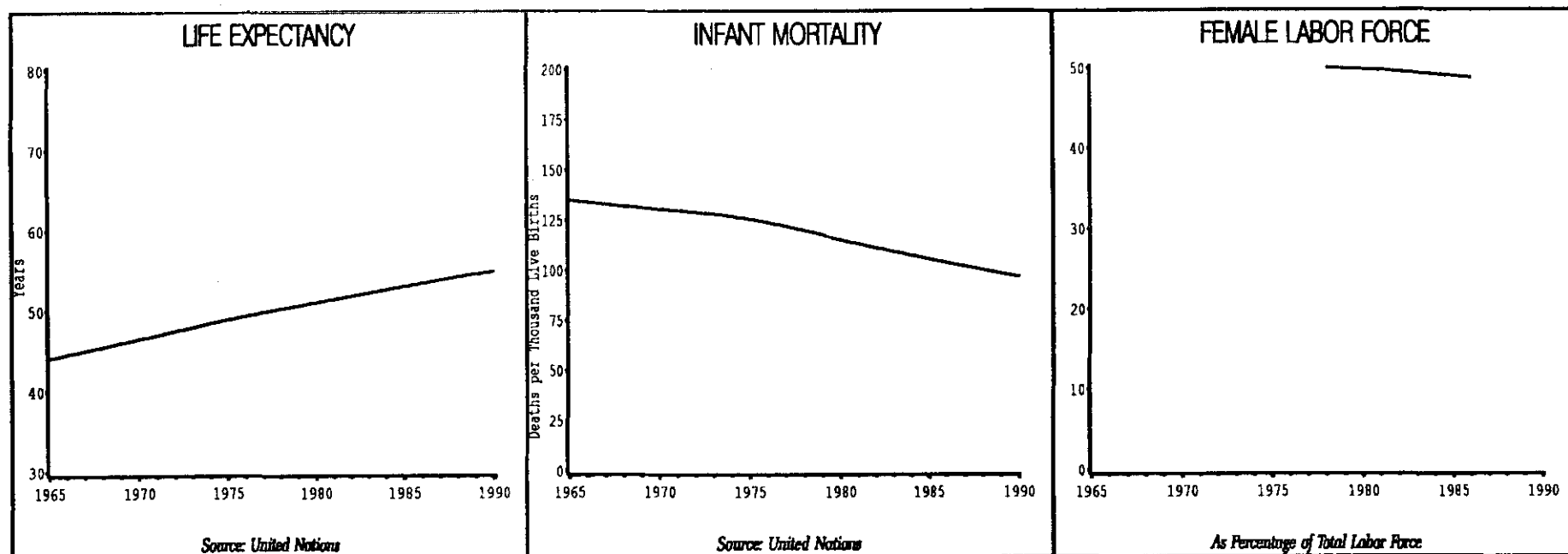
EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance (\$ Millions, US)	(1984)	-472 (85)	-574 (86)	-686
Total Imports (\$ Millions, US)	(1984)	886 (85)	1,000 (86)	1,132
Of Which % From U.S.	(1985)			4%
Major Imports (1987) MANUFACT. GDS; MACH & TRANS EQ; COTTON PIECE GD				
Total Exports (\$ Millions, US)	(1984)	413 (85)	427 (86)	446
Of Which % to U.S.	(1985)			2%
Major Exports (1987) COFFEE; COTTON; SISAL				
Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; GERMANY, FEDER; JAPAN				

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...	(1986)	51%
Major Crop(s)		As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: CORN; CASSAVA; MILLET		44% (1987)
Cash: COFFEE; COTTON; SISAL		14% (1987)
Ag. Exports: (1987) COFFEE; COTTON; TEA		
Ag. Imports: (1987) WHEAT; RICE, MILLED;		

TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988)	24,295
Population Growth Rate... (1970) 2.8% (1978) 3.0% (1988) 3.3%	
Population (1988) By Age Group:	
(0-14yrs) 48.2% (15-64yrs) 48.7% (65+ yrs) 3.0%	
Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... (1988)	7.0%
Total Fertility Rate... (1970) . (1988) 7.1	

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. (.) . %	
% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level (1978) Total . % Urban 10.0% Rural 60.0%	
Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population (.) .%	
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (.) .%	

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1985)	100%
Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)	
(1988) Total 50.6 Male 48.3 Female 53.0	
(1970) Total . Male . Female .	
Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988)	111
% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against	
Tuberculosis (BCG3) 84% (1985) Measles 68% (1985)	
Diphtheria (DPT) 65% (1985) Polio(3) 65% (1985)	
Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply (1984)	52%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:	
Primary (1982) Total 99.4 Male 104.0 Female 95.0	
Secondary (1981) Total 3.0 Male 4.4 Female 2.3	
Post Secondary (1979) Total 0.2 Male 0.4 Female 0.1	
Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%	

TANZANIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	7,610 <u>a/</u>	11,000	10,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	7,610	11,000	10,000
P.L. 480			
Title I	5,761	-	-
Title II <u>b/</u>	5,761	-	-
TOTALS	13,371	11,000	10,000

a/ Excludes \$390,000 of FY 1988 bilateral funding obligated through regional programs.

b/ See main volume for Title II program breakout and emergency allocations.

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	5	7	7
Foreign National	11	15	15
TOTALS	16	22	22

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional ^e	5	-	5	21	20	41	3	26	29
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	10	10
Regional ^e	-	-	-	3	76	79	3	74	77
TOTALS	5	-	5	24	106	130	6	110	116

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.

^bAcademic: degree seeking.

^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.

^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.

^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

TANZANIA

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Tanzania, unlike many African countries, is blessed with a favorable climate, a significant underutilized resource base, diversified agriculture, and spectacular game parks. The challenge today for Tanzania is to make the most productive use of these resources through a return to market principles and private sector growth and through rehabilitation of its infrastructure.

The Government of Tanzania's (GOT) emphasis on equity over efficiency has enabled Tanzania to realize significant gains in basic education and health in the 1970s and early 1980s. However, two decades of excessive government controls and intervention by inefficient parastatals have resulted in the virtual stagnation of the Tanzanian economy. The country's infrastructure is seriously eroded and the overall standard of living has yet to recover from its fall in the late 1970s. With an average gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate of only 0.5% per annum during the first half of the 1980s and an annual population growth rate of 3.6%, the GOT has been unable to sustain the high level of social services.

With a change of leadership and a recognition that Tanzania's economy had declined precipitously, the GOT embarked on an International Monetary Fund (IMF)/World Bank-supported Economic Recovery Program in 1986. The program entailed taking comprehensive monetary, fiscal, trade, and pricing measures to restore equilibrium to the economy. Some positive effects are already evident: a) GDP is estimated to have grown by about 4% during 1987 with a similar advance anticipated for 1988; b) export volumes and agricultural production increased significantly in 1987; and c) consumer price inflation on a 12-month basis has stabilized at 30%, despite large increases in administered prices resulting from currency depreciation and price decontrols. The end result is that real per capita income -- which had not risen for over a decade -- showed a 0.9% increase. A few of the over two hundred commercial parastatals have been divested. Donor coordination in support of the Economic Recovery Program is also slowly improving.

However, Tanzania's economic growth is still not assured. The GOT needs to convey a positive attitude towards the business community. An investment code has yet to be released. Talks with the IMF in the second half of 1988, on further devaluing the Tanzania shilling and on restructuring agricultural marketing, were difficult but an agreement was finally reached. Although Tanzania once again fell under the Brooke amendment restriction in October due to non-payment of scheduled U.S. debt, debt rescheduling is expected as a result of the IMF agreement on the exchange rate.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D. has identified the transport sector as the most critical constraint to Tanzania's economic growth. It is in this sector that centralized government control and intervention had some of the most deleterious

TANZANIA

effects. A.I.D.'s primary strategy is to assist the GOT to develop and sustainable capacity to rehabilitate and maintain the road and railway networks through the use of private contractors. A.I.D.'s secondary strategy is to promote the Economic Recovery Program by assisting the GOT in high-priority areas. A.I.D. is focusing on food policy adjustment and food security, family planning, AIDS control, and wildlife management.

Transport Sector Policy Reform and Rehabilitation. A.I.D. has concentrated its resources and staff time on the transport sector. Currently, A.I.D. is managing \$65.1 million in transportation grants that focus on improving the country's road and railway networks.

Through the African Economic Policy Reform Program in FY 1987 and the Development Fund for Africa in FYs 1988 and 1989, A.I.D. seeks to reverse the deterioration and sustain the recovery of the rural road network. These activities provide foreign exchange to importers of heavy equipment, spare parts, and raw materials required to maintain Tanzania's roads and trucks. In exchange, the GOT has increased by 25% its budgetary resources for the transportation sector, is expanding the role of private road maintenance contractors, and will use the local currency generated by this program to establish and operate a rural road maintenance and rehabilitation division. In FY 1988, technical assistance and training was included to institutionalize the use of private contractors for road rehabilitation and maintenance. Efforts also being made to integrate gender concerns into the transport programs, particularly in the area of training.

The Tanzania - Zambia Railroad (TAZARA) program is part of the southern Africa regional strategy to reduce the dependency of the frontline states on South Africa. A.I.D. believes that TAZARA will become an efficient route to the sea for landlocked countries in the region, and will contribute to growth in the southern regions of Tanzania. A.I.D., through the Southern Africa Regional Program, is funding the procurement of 17 new American locomotives, the rehabilitation of the main railway workshop and technical assistance.

Food Policy Adjustment and Improved Security. To support the Economic Recovery Program, A.I.D. provided approximately \$12 million of P.L. 480 Title II Section 206 food assistance in FY 1987 and FY 1988. The food assistance is intended to cushion the program's effects on urban consumers and to promote food security. The Title II program involves several innovations: (1) it begins an experiment in privatization of grain importing in Tanzania whereby not less than 60% of the program's commodities are to be offered to cooperatives and approved traders on a right-of-first-refusal basis; (2) it establishes a Food Program Coordination Committee composed of relevant GOT agencies and donors; and (3) it provides for an adjustment of producer prices of basic staples to encourage their production. A.I.D. continues to monitor the national food situation for communities at risk and stands ready to release local currency counterpart funds for food emergencies, as appropriate, and to make emergency food aid available, as needed.

TANZANIA

Population and Health Services Delivery. A.I.D. supports the GOT's new interest in making family planning services widely available to slow the 3.5% population growth rate. A.I.D. is assisting the GOT to develop a population policy and increase the GOT's understanding of the population pressures Tanzania faces. A.I.D. is supporting this effort through centrally funded family planning projects and a demographic and health survey.

With AIDS a growing menace in Tanzania, the Agency is continuing to support the National AIDS Control Program with technical assistance, contraceptive supplies, program support and training. A.I.D. assistance to Zanzibar's Malaria Control Program, begun in 1981, will be phased out in FY 1989.

Natural Resources Management. Through a cooperative agreement with the African Wildlife Fund and the World Wildlife Foundation, A.I.D. intends to launch wildlife management project in FY 1989 which will have a twofold purpose: (1) to assist Tanzania in making management of its wildlife conservation efforts more effective; and (2) to promote tourism to the country's game parks, which would increase Tanzania's foreign exchange earnings.

FY 1990 PROGRAM

The focus of the 1990 program will remain on transportation. A.I.D. is requesting \$10 million dollars from the Development Fund for Africa to support (a) further economic reform efforts through continued rehabilitation of the transportation sector and (b) population and health service delivery.

Mission Director: Joseph F. Stepanek

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: TANZANIA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHD	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
621-AFHI		FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVE											
	SS G	88	C	---	2,600	---	---	---	---	1,800	1,800	800	800
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	2,600	---	---	---	---	1,800	1,800	800	800
621-HAPA		HIV/AIDS PREVENTION											
	SS G	88	C	---	1,800	---	---	---	---	600	600	1,200	1,200
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	1,800	---	---	---	---	600	600	1,200	1,200
621-HRDA		HUMAN RESOURCE DEV											
	SS G	88	C	---	1,300	---	---	---	---	600	600	700	700
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	1,300	---	---	---	---	600	600	700	700
621-C149		TRAINING FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT I											
	EH G	79	80	6,000	5,813	5,813	5,335	---	390	---	88	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		6,000	5,813	5,813	5,335	---	390	---	88	---	---
621-C155		RESOURCES FOR VILLAGE PROD AND INCOME											
	FN G	80	82	10,175	10,154	10,154	9,716	---	---	---	438	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		10,175	10,154	10,154	9,716	---	---	---	438	---	---
621-C156		FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH											
	FN G	82	82	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,614	---	313	---	73	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		3,000	3,000	3,000	2,614	---	313	---	73	---	---
621-C161		TRAINING FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT II											
	EH G	81	84	5,455	5,175	5,175	4,748	---	---	---	427	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		5,455	5,175	5,175	4,748	---	---	---	427	---	---
621-C163		ZANZIBAR MALARIA											
	HE L	81	81	5,830	5,830	5,830	3,372	---	---	---	2,458	---	---
	PN L	81	81	1,630	1,630	1,630	676	---	---	---	805	---	149
		PROJECT TOTAL:		7,460	7,460	7,460	4,048	---	---	---	3,263	---	149
621-C165		ECON POLICY REFORM PROGRAM											
	ES G	87	88	12,000	12,000	12,000	---	---	6,000	---	6,000	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		12,000	12,000	12,000	---	---	6,000	---	6,000	---	---
621-C166		TRANSPORTATION SECTOR REHABILITATION											

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: TANZANIA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHC	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THRU LGH CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 87 EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 88 EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 89 EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 90 EXPEN- DITURES	
	SS G	88	90		7,210	20,210	---	---	7,210	---	6,000	3,000	7,000	4,210
PROJECT TOTAL:					7,210	20,210	---	---	7,210	---	6,000	3,000	7,000	4,210
621-C171		WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT												
	SS G	89	89		---	1,800	---	---	---	1,800	300	---	600	
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	1,800	---	---	---	1,800	300	---	600	
621-C510		PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT												
	SS G	88	C		---	900	---	---	400	---	200	150	300	250
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	900	---	---	400	---	200	150	300	250
COUNTRY TOTALS:					51,300	72,212	43,602	26,461	7,610	6,703	11,000	16,739	10,000	7,909
GRANTS:					43,840	64,752	36,142	22,413	7,610	6,703	11,000	13,476	10,000	7,760
LCANS:					7,460	7,460	7,460	4,048	---	---	---	3,263	---	149
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----														
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:					13,175	13,154	13,154	12,330	---	313	---	511	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:					1,630	1,630	1,630	676	---	---	---	805	---	149
HEALTH:					5,830	5,830	5,830	3,372	---	---	---	2,458	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:					11,455	10,988	10,988	10,083	---	390	---	515	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LAHEL DEVELOPMENT:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:					7,210	23,610	---	---	7,610	---	11,000	6,450	10,000	7,760
SADCC:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:					12,000	12,000	12,000	---	---	6,000	---	6,000	---	---
OTHER:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

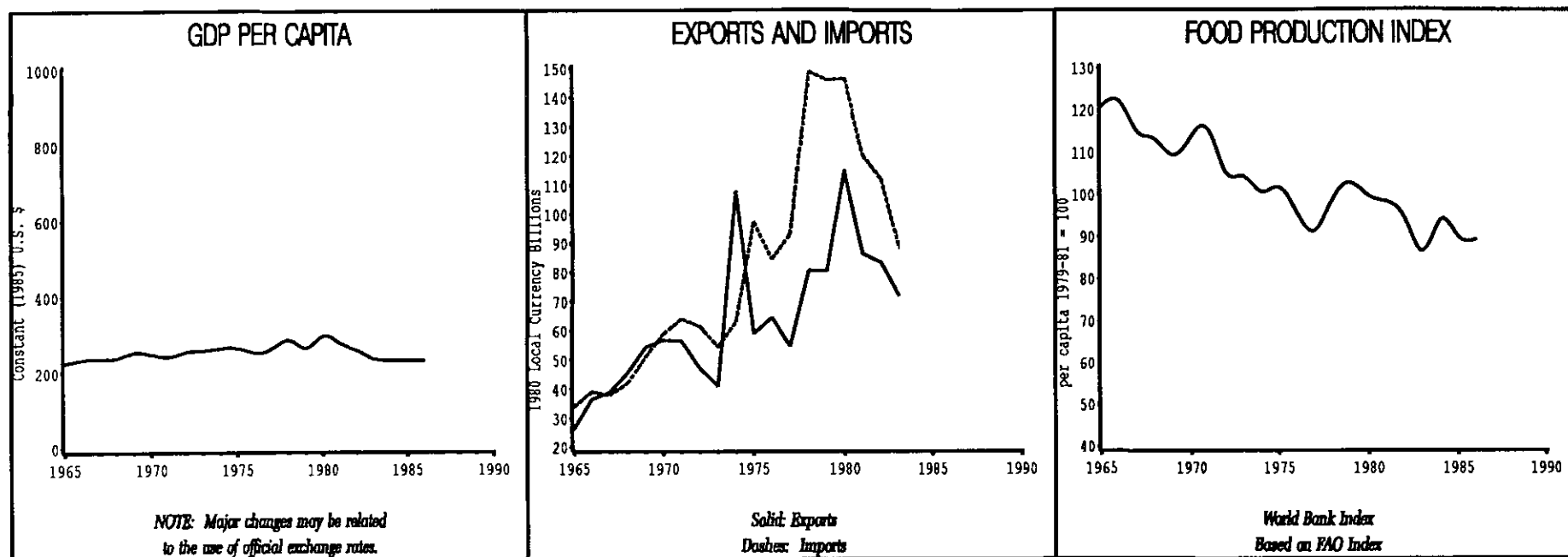
Togo

Previous Page Blank

393

TOGO -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 119 Million (1959-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 5.8% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 3.44 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1986)	250
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate. (1965-86)		0.2%
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...	(1985)	42.0%
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):		
(1984)	253	(1985) 273 (1986) 398
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):		
(1984)	-18	(1985) -14 (1986) -48

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to 8.7 Months of Imports (1987)	
External Public Debt as % of GNP...	(1986) 92.9%
Service Payments on External Public Debt, (\$ Millions, US).....	(1986) 128
As % of Total Export Earnings.....	(1986) 32.2%

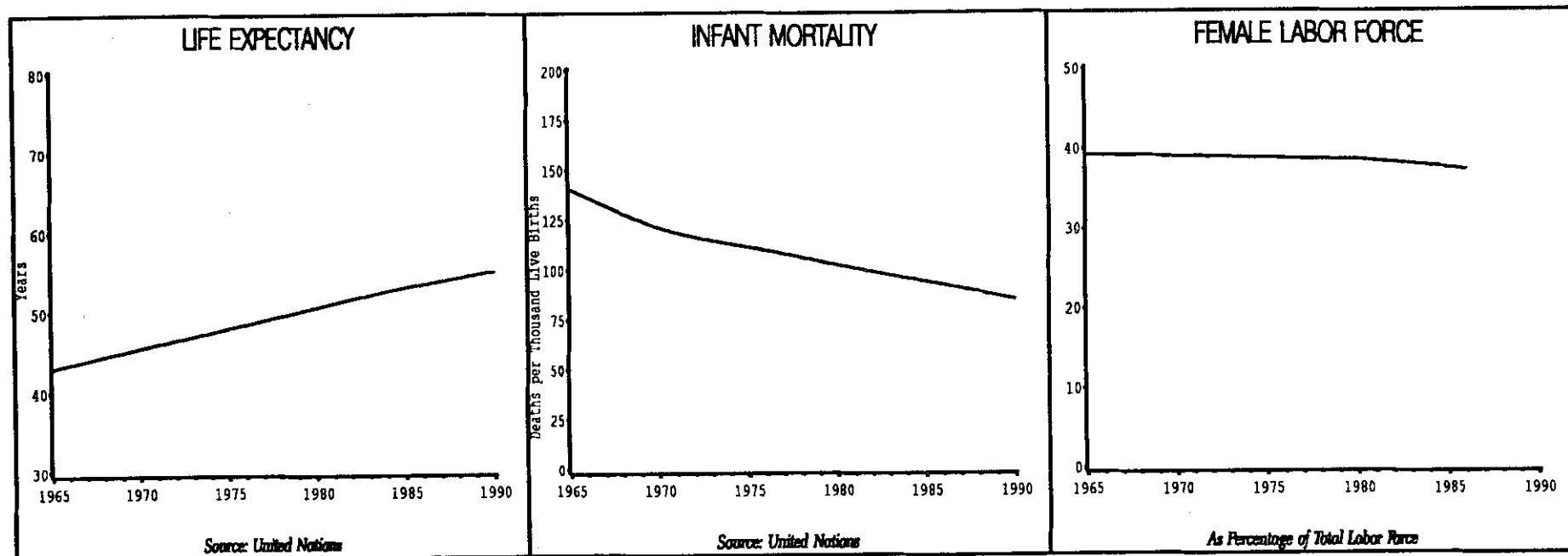
EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance (\$ Millions, US) (1981)	-149 (82)	-115 (83)	-63
Total Imports (\$ Millions, US) (1981)	529 (82)	452 (83)	338
Of Which % From U.S.	(1984)		4%
Major Imports (1986) CONSUMER GOODS; FUELS; MACHINERY			
Total Exports (\$ Millions, US) (1981)	381 (82)	337 (83)	274
Of Which % to U.S.	(1984)		1%
Major Exports (1986) PHOSPHATES; COCOA; COFFEE			
Trading Partners: FRANCE; NETHERLANDS; GERMANY, FEDER			

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP... (1986)	32%
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: YAMS; CASSAVA; CORN	17% (1987)
Cash: COCOA BEANS; COFFEE; .	5% (1987)
Ag. Exports: (1987) COCOA BEANS; COFFEE; PALM KERNELS	
Ag. Imports: (1987) RAW SUGAR; WHEAT; RICE	

TOGO -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988) 3,336
 Population Growth Rate... (1970) 7.1% (1978) 2.8% (1988) 3.3%
 Population (1988) By Age Group:
 (0-14yrs) 44.5% (15-64yrs) 52.9% (65+ yrs) 2.6%
 Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... (.) . %
 Total Fertility Rate... (1970) 6.6 (1988) 6.6

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. (.) . %
 % of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
 (1978) Total . % Urban 42.0% Rural . %
 Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
 (1985) 42%
 Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (1980) 73%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1985) 97%
 Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
 (1988) Total 54.4 Male 52.5 Female 56.1
 (1970) Total 46.0 Male 45.2 Female 46.9
 Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 115
 % of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
 Tuberculosis (BCG3) 95% (1988) Measles 74% (1988)
 Diphtheria (DPT) 62% (1988) Polio(3) 60% (1988)
 Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
 (1988) 50%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
 Primary (1982) Total 105.0 Male 131.1 Female 80.4
 Secondary (1982) Total 31.8 Male 58.6 Female 16.6
 Post Secondary (1981) Total 1.6 Male 3.1 Female 0.4
 Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 53% (1985) Female 28%

TOGO

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	396	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	396	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	3,177	3,750	4,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	3,573 <u>b/</u>	3,750	4,000
P.L. 480	3,246	3,803	2,951
Title I	-	-	-
Title II <u>a/</u>	3,246	3,803	2,951
TOTALS	6,819	7,553	6,951

a/ See Main Volume for Title II program break-out and emergency allocations.

b/ Above total includes \$395,000 in health funds that were deobligated and reobligated in FY 1988. Excludes \$573,000 of FY 1988 bilateral funding obligated through regional programs.

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	5	4	4
Foreign National	3	3	3
TOTALS	8	7	7

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	3	3	3	-	3	4	3	7
Regional ^e	14	11	25	16	10	26	16	10	26
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	3	-	2	2	4	2	7	9
Regional ^e	1	7	11	3	3	6	6	2	8
TOTALS	15	24	39	24	15	39	28	22	50

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.

^bAcademic: degree seeking.

^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.

^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.

^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

The major obstacle to economic growth in Togo remains the inability of the economy to generate adequate financial resources to service its heavy external debt while maintaining investment and imports. To overcome its economic problems, the Government in 1988 underwent a fifth debt rescheduling exercise under Paris Club auspices and a third Structural Adjustment Program. Other problems affecting the achievement of higher per capita income growth in the rural areas include agricultural marketing constraints, the lack of private sector incentives and government measures needed to stimulate the use of new technologies to raise productivity and rapid population growth.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D. is helping to alleviate the constraints on economic growth through an integrated strategy which combines policy dialogue with program and project assistance. A.I.D. is implementing its agriculture sector strategy mainly through the Togo Rural Institutions and Private Sector (TRIPS) project (693-0227). The TRIPS project, being implemented by the Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) and the World Council of Credit Unions, seeks to expand the participation of the private sector in technology transfer, input distribution and agricultural marketing and financial systems. A critical milestone could be reached in 1989 under the complementary African Economic Policy Reform Program (693-0229) when it is expected that the Togolese Government will issue cereals export licenses to private traders. This action would be an important step in the liberalization and privatization of the cereals export trade which is intended, in time, to increase and stabilize farmgate prices and increase both cereals production and export earnings.

Through the Health Sector Support for Child Survival (693-0228) project, we are assisting the Ministry of Health to improve its capability to plan, manage and coordinate the delivery of child survival services in a rational, cost-effective manner. This project is reinforced by the regional Combatting Communicable Childhood Disease (698-0421.02) and Family Health Initiatives (698-0462.93) projects. Under the Human Resources Development for Africa (HRDA) project (698-0463.93) a special effort is being made to train Togolese from the private sector and to increase the number of women participants.

A major accomplishment in 1988 was major input by A.I.D. into Togo's first national population policy document and our agreement with the Togolese government on a program of activities in support of this policy. A.I.D. plans to collaborate with other donors in assisting Togo to implement these measures which will help reduce over time the high population growth rate.

FY 1990 PROGRAM

The requested \$4,000,000 from the Development Fund for Africa will provide funding to continue support for the five-year TRIPS project (\$2.7 million) and to fully fund the Child Survival project (\$508,000). The balance of project funds will be used to "buy-in" to the Regional Combatting Communicable Childhood Diseases and HRDA projects. Food commodities, valued at about \$3.0 million under the P.L. 480 Title II program, will continue to support the Catholic Relief Services' maternal and child health and school feeding programs.

A.I.D. Representative: Mark G. Wentling

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: TOGO

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHC	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 87 EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 88 EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 89 EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 90 EXPEN- DITURES
693-AGRD		AFRGRAD III											
	SS G	88	C	---	160	---	---	---	---	80	80	80	80
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	160	---	---	---	---	80	80	80	80
693-CCCD		CHILD SURVIVAL											
	SS G	88	C	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	650	650	350	350
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	1,000	---	---	---	---	650	650	350	350
693-HRDA		HUMAN RESOURCE DEV											
	SS G	88	C	---	610	---	---	---	---	320	320	290	290
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	610	---	---	---	---	320	320	290	290
693-C210		RURAL WATER SUPPLIES/ENVR SANITATION											
	HE G	85	85	10,989	10,830	10,830	10,440	---	314	---	76	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		10,989	10,830	10,830	10,440	---	314	---	76	---	---
693-C218		ANIMAL TRACTION (PC)											
	FN G	83	88	4,625	4,625	4,625	2,713	---	1,301	---	611	---	---
	SS G	83	88	605	605	---	---	605	351	---	254	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		5,230	5,230	4,625	2,713	605	1,652	---	865	---	---
693-C224		CREDIT UNION DEVELOPMENT (PVO)											
	FN G	83	86	2,150	2,150	2,150	1,584	---	67	---	499	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		2,150	2,150	2,150	1,584	---	67	---	499	---	---
693-C226		SIC RIVER ECONOMIC DEV (PVO)											
	FN G	84	87	3,500	3,500	3,500	1,816	---	1,140	---	544	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		3,500	3,500	3,500	1,816	---	1,140	---	544	---	---
693-C227		RURAL INST & PRIVATE SECTOR											
	SS G	88	93	12,000	12,000	---	---	880	---	2,270	1,000	2,700	2,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:		12,000	12,000	---	---	880	---	2,270	1,000	2,700	2,000
693-C228		CHILD SURVIVAL											
	HE G	87	91	1,661	1,661	1,661	---	396	110	---	1,000	---	551
	SS G	87	91	2,839	2,839	---	---	1,535	---	400	---	508	1,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:		4,500	4,500	1,661	---	1,931	110	400	1,000	508	1,551

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

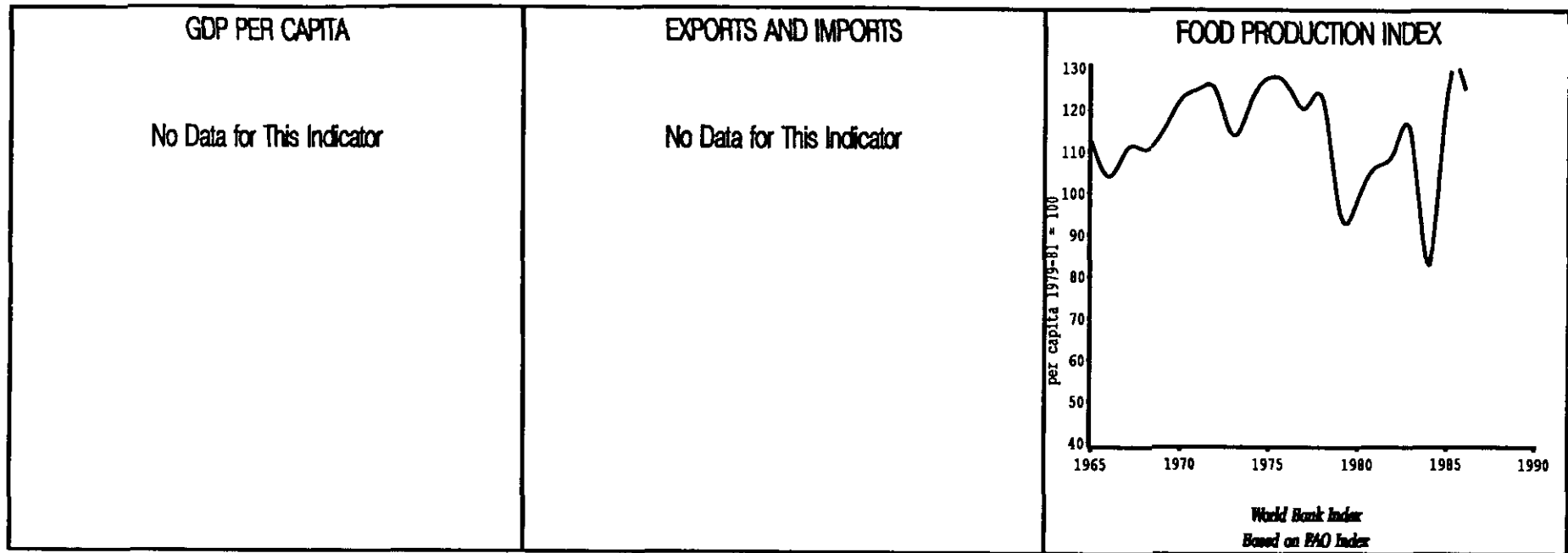
COUNTRY: TOGO

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / CBLIG	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	
693-C229	ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM												
	ES G	86	86	7,850	7,850	7,850	3,500	---	---	---	3,900	---	450
	PROJECT TOTAL:			7,850	7,850	7,850	3,500	---	---	---	3,900	---	450
693-C230	PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT												
	SS G	88	C	---	259	---	---	157	126	30	50	72	60
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	259	---	---	157	126	30	50	72	60
	COUNTRY TOTALS:			46,219	48,089	30,616	20,053	3,573	3,409	3,750	8,984	4,000	4,781
	GRANTS:			46,219	48,089	30,616	20,053	3,573	3,409	3,750	8,984	4,000	4,781
	LOANS:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
	AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:			10,275	10,275	10,275	6,113	---	2,508	---	1,654	---	---
	POPULATION PLANNING:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	HEALTH:			12,650	12,491	12,491	10,440	396	424	---	1,076	---	551
	CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	AIDS:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:			15,444	17,473	---	---	3,177	477	3,750	2,354	4,000	3,780
	SADCC:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:			7,850	7,850	7,850	3,500	---	---	---	3,900	---	450
	OTHER:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

UGANDA -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 134 Million (1954-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 4.2% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 0.71 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1984)	230
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate. (1965-86)		-2.6%
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP... (.) . %		
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):		
(1983) 191 (1984) 252 (1985) 341		
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):		
(1983) -60 (1984) -59 (1985) -101		

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to 0.8 Months of Imports (1986)	
External Public Debt as % of GNP... (.) . %	
Service Payments on External Public Debt, (\$ Millions, US)..... (1986) 29	
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1986) 6.5%	

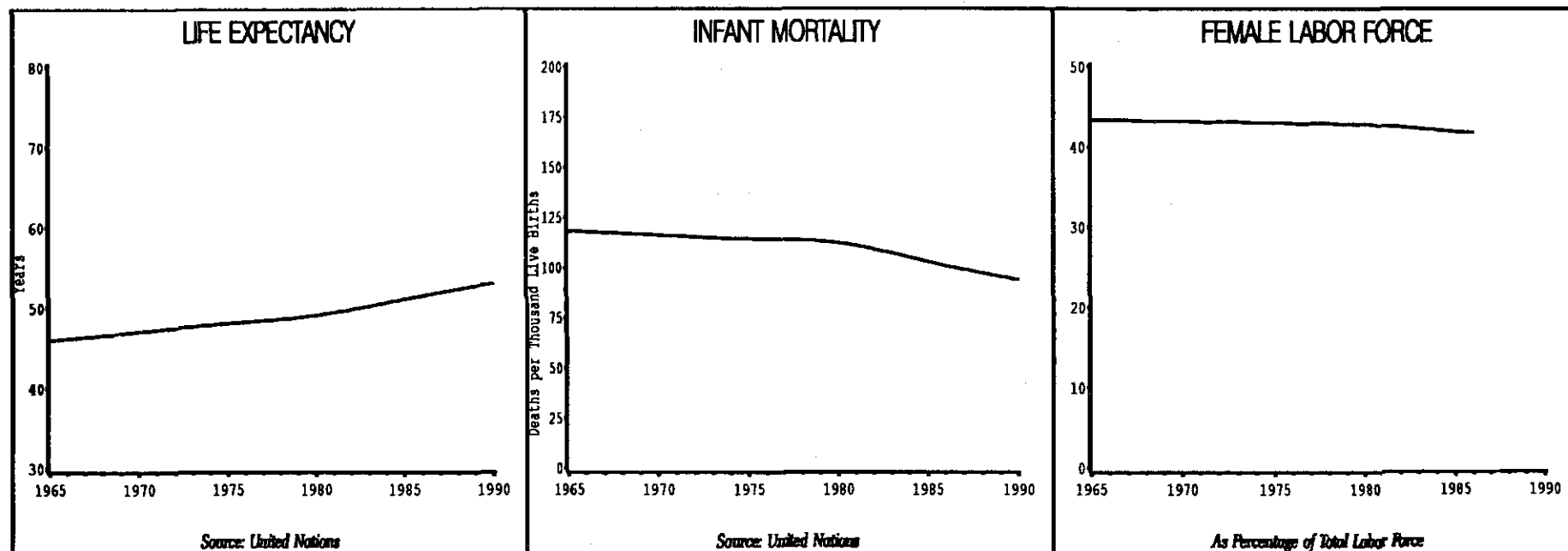
EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance (\$ Millions, US) (.) . (.) . (.) .	
Total Imports (\$ Millions, US) (.) . (.) . (.) .	
Of Which % From U.S. (1980) 3%	
Major Imports (1986) PETROLEUM PRODS; MACHINERY; COTTON PIECE GD	
Total Exports (\$ Millions, US) (.) . (.) . (.) .	
Of Which % to U.S. (1979) 21%	
Major Exports (1986) COFFEE; COTTON; TEA	
Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; UNITED STATES; KENYA	

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP... (1986) 72%	
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: CORN; CASSAVA; MILLET	18% (1987)
Cash: COFFEE; COTTON; TEA	10% (1987)
Ag. Exports: (1987) COFFEE; COTTON; TEA	
Ag. Imports: (1987) DAIRY PRODUCTS; WHEAT; RICE	

UGANDA -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988) 16,447

Population Growth Rate... (1970) 3.1% (1978) 3.0% (1988) 3.3%

Population (1988) By Age Group:
 (0-14yrs) 48.1% (15-64yrs) 49.6% (65+ yrs) 2.3%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... (.) . %

Total Fertility Rate... (1970) 7.0 (1988) 7.0

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. (.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
 (.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
 (1985) 46%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (1986) 90%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1985) 107%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
 (1988) Total 49.6 Male 48.7 Female 50.5
 (1970) Total 46.4 Male 45.8 Female 47.0

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 101

% of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
 Tuberculosis (BCG3) 51% (1986) Measles 27% (1986)
 Diphtheria (DPT) 21% (1986) Polio (3) 21% (1986)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
 (1983) 16%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Level	Year	Total	Male	Female
Primary	(1982)	68.1	79.0	57.4
Secondary	(1982)	7.8	.	.
Post Secondary	(1979)	0.5	0.7	0.2

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 70% (1985) Female 45%

UGANDA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	23,500	10,500	18,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	23,500	10,500	18,000
P.L. 480	5,307	26	6,000
Title I	4,000	-	6,000
Title II <u>a/</u>	1,307	26	-
TOTALS	28,807	10,526	24,000

a/ See Main Volume for Title II program breakout and emergency allocations.

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	8	10	10
Foreign National	4	4	4
TOTALS	12	14	14

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	20	6	26	36	6	42	39	6	45
Regional ^e	8	25	33	8	5	13	8	5	13
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional ^e	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	5	5
TOTALS	28	31	59	44	16	60	47	16	63

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.
^bAcademic: degree seeking.
^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.
^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.
^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

UGANDA

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Blessed with fertile soils, abundant rainfall, and an energetic people, Uganda once again could be one of the richest countries in Africa. When the present Government took power in January 1986, after years of chaos and brutality the economy was shattered, the physical infrastructure destroyed, and a talented work force scattered or decimated. By embarking on a program of national reconciliation and economic rehabilitation, the task of physical and work force reconstruction is well under way.

A structural adjustment program designed with assistance from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) was put in place in May 1987. While successful in some respects, fiscal and monetary management was weak and macroeconomic targets were not achieved. With coffee prices--and related export earnings--falling, and the lingering conflict in the north eating up vital resources, revised macroeconomic policies became necessary.

In collaboration with the IMF/IBRD, a new policy framework was put into effect in July 1988. The key elements included: 1) a second major devaluation, to be followed by periodic adjustments; 2) tight budgetary controls to reduce the fiscal deficit; 3) credit reform; 4) liberalization of imports; and 5) sectoral policy reforms designed to increase private incentives. Underlying the Government of Uganda (GOU) program is a pragmatism that encourages the private sector, major divestitures of government-held economic properties, and the elimination of economic controls. The immediate need is for increased foreign exchange to spur private sector production gains, to rehabilitate social services, and to continue rehabilitation of public and private institutions, including those responsible for physical infrastructure and human resource development.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

The A.I.D. strategy has evolved over the past year as the economic situation in Uganda has changed. In line with the GOU's reform program, the A.I.D. program is moving from a focus on relief and rehabilitation to expansion of agricultural production, improved input distribution and food crop processing and marketing. The program works with the private sector, including the cooperative movement, and is designed to promote sustainable agricultural growth. For example, by helping commercial agriculture and agro-industry become profitable, the Rehabilitation of Productive Enterprises project ensures their sustainability. A.I.D.'s Agricultural Non-traditional Export Promotion Program increases the availability of foreign exchange which allows increased imports of agriculture inputs and machinery by the private sector. An important part of this program is the Government's new policy of allowing the private sector to engage in the export of most agricultural products.

The health program concentrates on oral rehydration therapy, family planning and AIDS prevention. Oral rehydration has as its key component the production of salts by a Ugandan private firm followed by commercial sales.

UGANDA

P.L. 480 is used both to dampen inflationary pressures and to provide local currency which, when combined with A.I.D. dollars, greatly expands the impact of the total program.

Underlying the overall A.I.D. program are sectoral reforms which are essential to the success both of the A.I.D. program and the GOU's own strategy.

Agriculture. A.I.D.'s agricultural strategy consists of a package of complementary activities: research, work force development, input distribution, and production, processing and marketing, including exports. These activities focus on food crops and are being implemented by the private sector, except research and work force development.

The program has a dual purpose:

- to provide sustainable increases in crop yields at acceptable cost; and
- to demonstrate the superiority of the private sector in production, input distribution and marketing.

With Uganda following a structural adjustment program, including a dramatic shift from parastatals to the private sector in the supply of goods and services, other constraints to agricultural development become increasingly important. Examples include deteriorated seed stock, run-down production facilities, and the loss of foreign markets.

Under the Rehabilitation of Productive Enterprises project, local banks have made 152 loans with a dollar component of \$11,440,000 to rehabilitate or expand commercially viable poultry, dairy, and crop farms as well as agro-industries. The Cooperative Agriculture/Agribusiness project is enhancing the independent power of the cooperative movement by rehabilitating its physical facilities, expanding available services and increasing its competence through management training and development of auditing capabilities. About 70% of Uganda farmers are members of cooperatives.

A.I.D.'s export promotion program, funded under the African Economic Policy Reform Program, is spurring private sector exports of non-traditional crops through policy reform, improvements in export procedure, and provision of foreign exchange for import of key items. As an example of the GOU's shift toward the private sector A.I.D. has been asked to provide assistance in setting up a program to privatize 593 agricultural and agro-industry properties taken over in 1972 by the Amin Government.

Health. Uganda has a policy of making family planning services available to all who want them. A.I.D.'s Family Health Initiatives project, currently the only donor family planning activity, is helping the country achieve this objective. A.I.D. is supporting the national AIDS control program with central and regional funds, technical assistance and local currency. A.I.D.

UGANDA

also is helping finance the start-up of a program through which the Federation of Ugandan Employers will help member companies include AIDS education and prevention in their health and safety programs.

The other element in A.I.D.'s Child Survival program is oral rehydration therapy. Up to now Uganda's program has been dependent upon imported oral rehydration salts. A.I.D. recently forged an agreement with the Ministry of Health, UNICEF, and a 100% privately owned Ugandan pharmaceutical firm to manufacture the salts.

P.L. 480

P.L. 480 resources, both Title I and Title II, are an integral part of the A.I.D. program. They serve several critical purposes:

- dampening inflation;
- balance-of-payments support;
- provision of local currency for the development budget;
- policy reform; and
- support for private sector programs.

Natural Resources Management and Biological Diversity. Using regional funds, A.I.D. is exploring with the Government approaches to protect Uganda's diverse flora and fauna. An FY 1988 grant to the World Wildlife Fund will allow it and CARE to help protect the "Impenetrable Forest" in southwest Uganda, which harbors a number of species that are in danger of extinction, including 40% of the world's population of mountain gorillas. Also with regional funds, A.I.D. plans in FY 1989 to begin conservation activities in the remote Rwenzori Mountains, also known as the Mountains of the Moon.

FY 1990 PROGRAM

A.I.D. requests \$18 million from the Development Fund for Africa for the FY 1990 program, including one new activity. The new project is an expansion of the regional Family Health Initiatives project. Continuing activities in agriculture will provide the foreign exchange needed by farmers for inputs, strengthen the independence of the cooperative movement, and promote agricultural exports. A.I.D. also requests \$6.0 million to continue the importation of tallow under P.L. 480 Title I.

Mission Director: Richard Podol

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: UGANDA

CP 9C

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHC PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- EXPEN- TIONS DITLRES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- EXPEN- TIONS DITLRES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- EXPEN- TIONS DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- EXPEN- TIONS DITURES
617-C102		FOOD PRODUCTION SUPPORT						
	FN G	81	86	11,999	11,999	11,999	9,429	---
				PROJECT TOTAL:	11,999	11,999	11,999	9,429
617-C103		MANPOWER FOR AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT						
	FN G	83	91	9,900	9,900	9,900	7,230	---
	SS G	83	91	15,000	15,000	---	---	2,500
				PROJECT TOTAL:	24,900	24,900	9,900	7,230
617-C104		REHABILITATION OF PRODUCTIVE ENTERPRISES						
	FN G	84	90	11,350	11,350	11,350	280	---
	SS G	84	90	6,850	10,850	---	---	3,000
				PROJECT TOTAL:	18,200	22,200	11,350	280
617-C107		ORAL REHYDRATION (PVO)						
	HE G	84	86	3,600	3,600	3,600	429	---
				PROJECT TOTAL:	3,600	3,600	3,600	429
617-C108		RURAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY						
	FN G	86	86	5,482	5,482	5,482	1,401	---
				PROJECT TOTAL:	5,482	5,482	5,482	1,401
617-C110		CHILD SURVIVAL PROJECT						
	CS G	87	87	200	200	200	---	---
				PROJECT TOTAL:	200	200	200	---
617-C111		COOPERATIVE AGRI & AGRIBUSINESS						
	SS G	88	91	20,000	20,000	---	---	4,000
				PROJECT TOTAL:	20,000	20,000	---	---
617-C113		NON TRADITIONAL EXPORT						
	SS G	88	90	14,000	18,000	---	---	14,000
				PROJECT TOTAL:	14,000	18,000	---	---
617-C115		*CHILD SPACING						
	SS G	90	92	---	6,500	---	---	---
				PROJECT TOTAL:	---	6,500	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: UGANDA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE * E	L /	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHC PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXFEN- DITRES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CELIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	
COUNTRY TOTALS:				98,381	112,881	42,531	18,769	23,500	16,369	10,500	34,184	18,000	18,768
GRANTS:				98,381	112,881	42,531	18,769	23,500	16,369	10,500	34,184	18,000	18,768
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				38,731	38,731	38,731	18,340	---	12,867	---	7,524	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				3,600	3,600	3,600	429	---	1,743	---	960	---	468
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				200	200	200	---	---	200	---	---	---	---
AICS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:				55,850	70,350	---	---	23,500	1,559	10,500	25,700	18,000	18,300
SADCC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Title Child Spacing		Funding Source DFA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (in thousands of dollars)		
Number 617-0115		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	SeI. Act.	FY 1990 2,300	Life of Project Funding 6,500
<input type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING						Initial Obligation FY 1990	Estimated Final Obligation FY1992
							Estimated Completion Date of Project FY1995

Purpose: To strengthen the capabilities of the Government of Uganda (GOU) and nongovernmental organizations to formulate and implement sound, rational family planning policies and programs.

Project Description: Uganda has had a modest family planning program since the establishment of the Family Planning Association of Uganda (FPAU) in 1957. The program has remained quite small due to years of political chaos and inadequate funding. The present government, which came to power in 1986, has demonstrated concern for the effects of overpopulation on the environment and the positive health benefits of child spacing. The GOU has established a Population Directorate in the Ministry of Planning.

The project will expand on five activities begun under the regional Family Health Initiatives project: (1) population policy development; (2) research and analysis; (3) commodity supply and logistics; (4) training; (5) information, education and communication. The project will extend family planning services to maternal/child health units as requested by the GOU, establish a community based distribution system, establish a commercial sales program for contraceptives, and expand the information and education capabilities of the FPAU and other voluntary agencies, and churches involved in family planning. The project will also provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Planning for research and analysis and to develop population policies.

Sustainability: The GOU is concerned with costs involved in rehabilitating and expanding health services and has asked donors to design activities which minimize the Government's recurrent cost burden. The private sector and churches have

traditionally provided about half of Uganda's health care. The Government has demonstrated an interest in involving the private sector in health care. The GOU recently gave approval for A.I.D. and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to enter into an agreement with a private pharmaceutical firm for the manufacture of oral rehydration salts.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D.'s primary focus in Uganda is on the rehabilitation of the agriculture sector with modest activities in child survival, AIDS control, natural resources management, and family planning. Presently, A.I.D. is the only donor agency supporting the GOU's family planning program. The project is complementary to the oral rehydration project and child survival activities being supported by A.I.D. and UNICEF.

Host Country and Other Donors: This activity will be implemented in conjunction with the Ministry of Health and several nongovernmental organizations. The project will complement proposed assistance by the United Nations Fund for Population.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries will be Ugandan couples who wish to space their children.

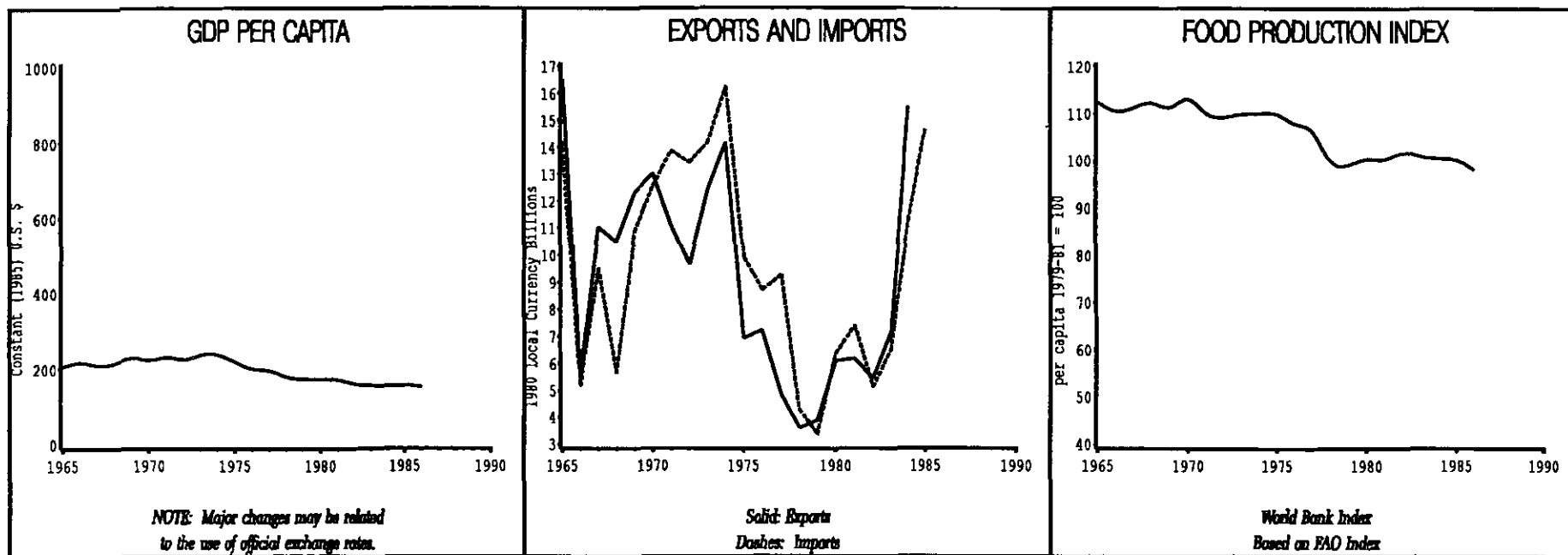
Major Output: Increased contraceptive prevalence from the current 3 percent to 9 %.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project (\$000)
Commodities	\$2,000
Technical assistance	3,000
Training	1,500
Total	\$6,500

▲ U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies To Be Selected.
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	-	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1989	2,300	4,200	6,500	

ZAIRE -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 963 Million (1952-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 12.2% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 1.74 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1986)	160
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate. (1965-86)		-2.2%
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...	(1984)	42.2%
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):		
(1981)	1,839	(1982) 1,855 (1983) 1,205
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):		
(1981)	-492	(1982) -606 (1983) -128

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to		
2.9 Months of Imports (1986)		
External Public Debt as % of GNP...	(1986)	96.8%
Service Payments on External Public Debt,		
(\$ Millions, US).....	(1986)	370
As % of Total Export Earnings.....	(1986)	18.2%

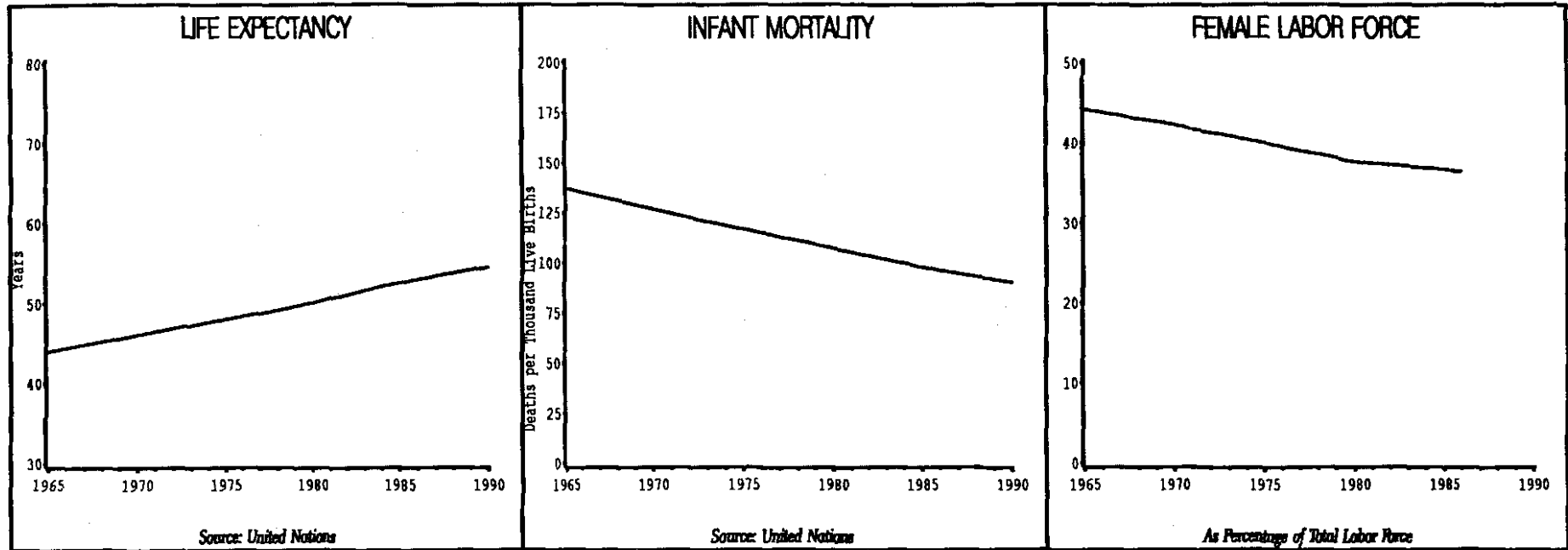
EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance (\$ Millions, US) (1982)	100(83)	169(84)	578
Total Imports (\$ Millions, US) (1983)	1,646(84)	1,547(85)	1,803
Of Which % From U.S.	(1982)	14%	
Major Imports (1986)	CONSUMER GOODS; FOODSTUFFS; MINING & MACHNR		
Total Exports (\$ Millions, US) (1982)	1,741(83)	1,814(84)	2,125
Of Which % to U.S.	(1982)	4%	
Major Exports (1986)	COPPER; COBALT; DIAMONDS		
Trading Partners:	BELGIUM-LUXEMB; UNITED STATES; GERMANY, FEDER		

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP... (1986)	29%
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: CASSAVA; CORN; BANANAS	26% (1987)
Cash: COFFEE; PALM OIL; COTTON	10% (1987)
Ag. Exports: (1987)	COFFEE; RUBBER; PALM OIL
Ag. Imports: (1987)	WHEAT; RICE; CORN

ZAIRE -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988) 33,294

Population Growth Rate... (1970) 2.7% (1978) 2.6% (1988) 2.9%

Population (1988) By Age Group:
 (0-14yrs) 45.7% (15-64yrs) 51.6% (65+ yrs) 2.8%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... (.) . %

Total Fertility Rate... (1970) 6.2 (1988) 6.2

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. (.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
 (.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
 (1985) 39%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (1980) 72%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1985) 97%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
 (1988) Total 52.2 Male 50.5 Female 53.8
 (1970) Total 45.0 Male 43.4 Female 46.6

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 109

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
 Tuberculosis (BCG3) 57% (1986) Measles 40% (1986)
 Diphtheria (DPT) 37% (1986) Polio (3) 17% (1986)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
 (1982) 18%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
 Primary (1980) Total . Male . Female 20.3
 Secondary (.) Total . Male . Female .
 Post Secondary (1979) Total 0.9 Male . Female .

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 79% (1985) Female 45%

ZAIRE

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	29,000 <u>a/</u>	33,000	33,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	29,000	33,000	33,000
P.L. 480	13,225	26,640	16,092
Title I	13,000	26,000	16,000
Title II <u>b/</u>	225	640	92
-	-	-	-
TOTALS	42,225	59,640	49,092

a/ Excludes \$1,499,000 of FY 1988 Bilateral Funding obligated through Regional Programs.

b/ See Main Volume for Title II program breakout and emergency allocations.

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	22	22	24
Foreign National	16	16	16
TOTALS	38	38	40

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	116	11	127	63	30	93	70	20	90
Regional ^e	9	15	24	40	30	70	80	27	107
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	2	14	16	1	20	21	-	21	21
Regional ^e	-	4	4	-	10	10	-	12	12
TOTALS	127	44	171	104	90	194	150	80	230

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.

^bAcademic: degree seeking.

^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.

^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.

^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

ZAIRE

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Zaire is the third largest country on the African continent and sub-Saharan Africa's second most populous. It has large, economically important mineral deposits (including petroleum), extensive forest reserves, large hydropower capacity, and potential for greatly increased agricultural production. Zaire, nevertheless, remains one of the world's poorest countries: a gross national product (GNP) of \$160 per capita and a 1% GNP growth rate during the 1980s. It faces formidable development obstacles resulting from: (1) very poor physical infrastructure and a weak institutional environment; (2) a critical lack of professional, technical, and managerial capability; (3) a shortage of domestic and external investment capital; (4) approximately \$5 billion in foreign debt; and (5) a 2.9% population growth rate. These structural problems are compounded by economic difficulties including stagnant export earnings, growing fiscal deficits, and high rates of inflation resulting in falling per capita income.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

In an effort to address Zaire's major development problems and to help the country create an economic environment conducive to overall growth, A.I.D.'s development strategy has several foci: public policy reform and private sector initiatives assisted by commodity import and P.L. 480 programs; agricultural development stressing sectoral policy adjustment and rehabilitation of rural transportation infrastructure, research and extension, seed production, and marketing; and rural health care delivery concentrating on the most prevalent health concerns including child survival, family planning, and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) control and prevention. This strategy operates through two important vehicles: voluntary organizations, private enterprise, and local government to provide service delivery especially to the rural populace; and selected Zairian institutions which are improving their policy analysis and internal management through A.I.D. work force development and training programs.

Policy Reform and Private Sector Initiatives. Zaire has had a series of International Monetary Fund (IMF) agreements. Key reform measures pursued since 1978 were floating the exchange rate, eliminating import licensing, decontrolling prices and interest rates, raising controlled fuel prices, reducing the budget deficit and inflation, increasing credit to the private sector, and encouraging private sector investment. These efforts succeeded in reducing the budget deficit and inflation in 1984 and 1985. However, declining external terms of trade and a worsening balance-of-payments situation created political pressures that pushed Zaire off its stabilization program in late 1986. Zaire is now pursuing a unilateral reform program and preparing to negotiate new agreements with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and IMF.

The United States has closely coordinated its role in supporting economic policy reforms with the efforts of multilateral and bilateral donors. As a central focus, in FY 1989 A.I.D. will concentrate on reforms affecting the private banking sector under the proposed Private Sector Support project (660-0120). This project is conditioned on Zaire's continuation of measures

ZAIRE

to improve the economic environment and on long-term policy dialogue on measures to increase banks' resource mobilization and credit to private enterprises. In the private sector arena, the Small Project Support project (660-0125) provides ongoing support for private and voluntary organization (PVO) activities in health, agriculture, and rural transport. This project, funded by the Development fund for Africa (DFA), also is extending A.I.D.'s very successful collaboration with the Peace Corps in agricultural extension and fish culture.

Agricultural Development. Agriculture is the major economic activity and the chief livelihood of three-fourths of the Zairian population. While per capita food production has remained stable since independence, overall agricultural production has decreased primarily because of neglected infrastructure and institutions. The effects of national economic liberalization policies have been positive where reforms have been effectively applied. Sector and macro constraints, particularly transportation and communications, render full implementation of price liberalization and use of the market economy very difficult. A.I.D.'s transport and policy reform program work to address these problems, while A.I.D.'s agriculture program emphasizes activities to increase output from small, family-owned farms. A.I.D. is providing institutional support for agricultural planning and policy development, applied food crops research and extension, and farm-to-market road rehabilitation. Direct assistance also is being provided to the Department of Agriculture by the ongoing Agricultural Policy and Planning project (660-0119). This project emphasizes institution building and policy development through increasing interdepartmental coordination of agricultural and transportation policies, and encouraging further liberalization of economic policies.

A.I.D. is geographically concentrating its agricultural production investments to increase family farmer productivity and income levels in Bandundu and Shaba regions. In Shaba, for example, A.I.D. interventions in pricing policies, extension, improved seeds, and rehabilitated roads have resulted in corn marketed from the project area increasing from 5,000 metric tons to 50,000 metric tons over five years. Farmers' income and the number of private businesses sharply increased.

Rural Health and Population Programs. Child morbidity and mortality rates remain very high in Zaire. In part, this reflects rapid population growth and close birth intervals which contribute to increased infant mortality. Increasing adult mortality due to AIDS has potentially serious implications for Zaire's economic future. Zaire's national health strategy in recent years has relied on PVOs and nongovernmental organizations to manage a significant portion of the country's rural health care delivery system. A.I.D.'s health, population, and nutrition program targets major problems: malaria, diarrhea and dehydration, vaccine-preventable diseases, malnutrition, closely spaced births, and AIDS.

The DFA-funded Basic Rural Health program (660-0086 and 660-0107), managed by a Zairian PVO, forms the core of A.I.D.'s health initiatives. Community-supported systems of primary health care have been established in 80 of the 100 zones being assisted. These systems provide preventive and basic curative treatment for the most prevalent health problems. Some 275 of the planned 720 curative centers have become full-service primary health care centers covering about 4.4 million people. The program also is reducing

ZAIRE

water-borne disease as shown by studies demonstrating that persons living closer to project water spigots have 35% less diarrhea.

The Family Planning Services project (660-0094) is playing the lead role in developing the national strategy for family-planning information, education, and communication services. The project, having established some 108 centers in 52 urban health zones, also supports a very successful contraceptive social marketing program implemented by a PVO. Contraceptive use is increasing rapidly (88% in the past six months in project areas).

AIDS is addressed through a variety of bilateral and centrally funded activities including research, education, and condom distribution. Assistance is carefully coordinated through the Government of Zaire National AIDS Committee as well as the World Health Organization and other donors.

Activities under the regional Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases project (698-0421.60) continue as a priority. A recent study indicated that 72% of children with diarrhea in the reporting facilities were now treated with oral rehydration salts compared with 42% in 1985. Nationwide, at least 400,000 measles cases annually also are prevented by the program. Polio cases too have dropped sharply in number.

FY 1990 PROGRAM

A.I.D. is requesting \$33 million from the DFA to support four bilateral and three regional projects, plus research, planning, and evaluation. Of this, \$7 million is for agricultural projects: \$6 million for the new Applied Agricultural Research and Outreach II project (660-0124), and \$1 million for the Area Food and Marketing Development project (660-0102). In health, \$3 million is planned for one bilateral and one regional activity: \$1 million for further strengthening of rural health delivery through the Basic Rural Health project (660-0107) and \$2 million for A.I.D.'s child survival initiative through the Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases project (698-0421.60).

The Private Sector Support project (660-0120) will receive \$20 million to expand A.I.D.'s major program to further economic liberalization through strengthening the private sector, especially small and medium enterprises. Human resource development will continue with \$1 million for the highly successful African Graduate Fellowship Program (698-0455.25) and \$1 million for the training program in Human Resources Development for Africa (698-0463). One million dollars is needed to fund Program Development and Support project (660-0510.60) costs for planning, research, and evaluation.

P.L. 480 Title I/III agricultural commodity assistance, totaling approximately \$16 million will meet needs for cotton, wheat, and rice, while also generating local currency financing for development activities in the agricultural and health sectors. Sector-level policy reforms involving agricultural pricing, marketing, and research, as well as roads maintenance, will be a key element of the Title I/III program.

Mission Director: Dennis M. Chandler

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: ZAIRE

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- ALTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
660-AFGA		AFGRAD III										
	SS G	88	C	---	1,580	---	---	---	580	580	1,000	1,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	1,580	---	---	---	580	580	1,000	1,000
660-CCCD		CHILD SURVIVAL										
	SS G	88	C	---	3,000	---	---	---	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	3,000	---	---	---	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000
660-FRDA		HUMAN RESOURCE DEV.										
	SS G	88	C	---	2,907	---	---	---	1,907	1,907	1,000	1,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	2,907	---	---	---	1,907	1,907	1,000	1,000
660-C026		AGRICULTURE MARKETING DEVELOPMENT LOAN										
	FN L	79	79	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,788	---	459	---	753	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		5,000	5,000	5,000	3,788	---	459	---	753	---
660-C028		AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEVELOPMENT										
	ES L	81	85	405	405	405	45	---	194	---	166	---
	FN G	81	85	300	300	300	219	---	65	---	16	---
	FN L	81	85	4,405	4,000	4,000	2,963	---	609	---	428	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		5,110	4,705	4,705	3,227	---	868	---	610	---
660-C059		NORTH SHABA RURAL DEVELOPMENT										
	FN G	76	85	15,125	14,473	14,473	14,380	---	93	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		15,125	14,473	14,473	14,380	---	93	---	---	---
660-C068		DEVELOPMENT MANPOWER TRAINING										
	EM G	80	83	2,543	1,635	1,635	1,504	---	131	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		2,543	1,635	1,635	1,504	---	131	---	---	---
660-C079		AREA NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT										
	FN G	82	85	4,300	4,300	4,300	2,840	---	763	---	697	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		4,300	4,300	4,300	2,840	---	763	---	697	---
660-C080		FISH CULTURE EXPANSION										
	ES G	78	85	464	464	464	447	---	5	---	12	---
	FN G	78	85	1,186	1,186	1,186	680	---	305	---	201	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: ZAIRE

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / C	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHC PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 87 EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 88 EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 89 EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 90 EXPEN- DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,650	1,650	1,650	1,127	---	310	---	213	---
660-C091		APPLIED RESEARCH AND EXTENSION										
	FN G	83	83	12,802	12,802	12,802	5,052	---	2,024	---	3,052	2,674
	SS G	83	83	2,198	2,198	---	---	2,198	---	---	2,000	198
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	15,000	12,802	5,052	2,198	2,024	---	5,052	2,872
660-C094		FAMILY PLANNING										
	PN G	82	89	4,940	4,940	4,940	2,486	---	456	---	1,200	798
	SS G	82	89	5,060	5,060	---	---	2,002	---	3,058	1,000	2,736
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,000	4,940	2,486	2,002	456	3,058	2,200	3,534
660-C097		ECONOMIC SUPPORT (PVO)										
	ES G	83	83	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,773	---	227	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,000	5,000	4,773	---	227	---	---	---
660-C098		AGRICULTURE MARKETING DEVELOPMENT										
	FN G	84	89	8,000	8,000	8,000	2,103	---	1,136	---	2,300	2,200
	SS G	84	89	---	5,000	---	---	---	5,000	---	100	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,000	13,000	8,000	2,103	---	1,136	5,000	2,400	4,200
660-C100		AGRICULTURAL INPUTS SUPPORT										
	ES G	84	84	10,000	9,996	9,996	7,860	---	1,205	---	931	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	9,996	9,996	7,860	---	1,205	---	931	---
660-C101		SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH										
	CS G	84	89	500	500	500	---	---	---	---	300	200
	HE G	84	89	6,235	6,235	6,235	1,767	---	1,704	---	1,380	1,200
	PN G	84	89	2,080	2,080	2,080	---	---	---	---	1,000	1,000
	SS G	84	89	---	6,000	---	---	---	6,000	---	200	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,315	14,315	8,315	1,767	---	1,704	6,000	2,880	3,400
660-C102		AREA FOOD AND MARKETING DEV										
	FN G	85	92	3,300	3,300	3,300	522	---	1,245	---	700	1,500
	SS G	85	92	6,700	6,700	---	---	2,000	---	---	1,000	600
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	15,000	3,300	522	2,000	1,245	---	700	2,100
660-C103		AGRICULTURAL INPUTS SUPPORT II										
	ES G	85	85	10,000	10,000	10,000	7,483	---	1,836	---	681	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: ZAIRE

OF 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHD PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,000	10,000	7,483	---	1,836	---	681	---	---
660-C105		CENTRAL SHABA AGRICULTURAL DEV											
	ES G	86	88	19,342	19,342	19,342	437	---	6,792	---	6,000	---	6,000
	FN G	86	88	5,700	5,700	5,700	303	---	307	---	2,600	---	2,400
	SS G	86	88	8,865	8,865	---	---	8,865	---	2,000	---	2,000	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				33,907	33,907	25,042	795	8,865	7,099	---	10,600	---	10,400
660-C107		BASIC RURAL HEALTH II											
	HE G	85	91	10,750	10,750	10,750	2,268	---	3,334	---	1,688	---	1,600
	SS G	85	91	21,800	21,800	---	---	4,000	---	2,500	1,000	1,200	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				32,550	32,550	10,750	2,268	4,000	3,334	2,500	2,188	1,000	2,800
660-C113		PVC MANAGEMENT SUPPORT											
	FN G	85	87	1,093	1,093	1,093	792	---	301	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,093	1,093	1,093	792	---	301	---	---	---	---
660-C114		SHABA REFUGEE HEALTH											
	HE G	85	85	2,500	2,500	2,500	1,726	---	---	---	774	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,500	2,500	2,500	1,726	---	---	---	774	---	---
660-C115		SHABA REFUGEE ROADS											
	SS G	88	88	2,140	2,140	---	---	2,140	---	---	800	---	1,100
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,140	2,140	---	---	2,140	---	---	800	---	1,100
660-C116		SHABA REFUGEE WATER SUPPLY											
	HE G	85	85	2,250	2,250	2,250	1,231	---	215	---	304	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,250	2,250	2,250	1,231	---	215	---	804	---	---
660-C119		AGRI POLICY & PLANNING											
	FN G	86	92	4,500	4,500	4,500	795	---	1,508	---	---	---	2,197
	SS G	86	92	10,000	10,000	---	---	2,400	---	---	---	---	800
PROJECT TOTAL:				14,500	14,500	4,500	795	2,400	1,508	---	---	---	2,997
660-C120		PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT											
	SS G	89	91	40,000	40,000	---	---	---	---	10,000	8,400	20,000	9,400
PROJECT TOTAL:				40,000	40,000	---	---	---	---	10,000	8,400	20,000	9,400

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: ZAIRE

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L /	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHC PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 87 EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 88 EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 89 EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 * OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 90 * EXPEN- DITURES
660-C121	ES G	85	86	15,000	15,000	15,000	674	---	8,853	---	5,473	---
				PROJECT TOTAL:	15,000	15,000	15,000	674	8,853	---	5,473	---
660-C122	HI G	85	85	750	750	750	55	---	524	---	171	---
				PROJECT TOTAL:	750	750	750	55	524	---	171	---
660-C124	SS G	90	95	---	18,000	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	---
				PROJECT TOTAL:	---	18,000	---	---	---	---	6,000	---
660-C125	SS G	88	90	6,000	6,000	---	---	4,395	---	1,605	1,000	1,500
				PROJECT TOTAL:	6,000	6,000	---	4,395	---	1,605	1,000	1,500
660-C510				PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT								
	EH G	85	C	---	114	114	72	---	---	---	42	---
	FN G	85	C	---	754	764	340	---	330	---	94	---
	HE G	85	C	---	312	312	179	---	66	---	67	---
	FW L	85	C	---	60	60	10	---	19	---	31	---
	SD G	85	C	---	170	170	33	---	38	---	99	---
	SS G	85	C	---	3,350	---	---	1,000	302	1,350	1,200	1,000
				PROJECT TOTAL:	---	4,770	1,420	634	1,000	755	1,350	1,533
				COUNTRY TOTALS:	266,233	305,521	162,921	67,882	29,000	35,096	33,000	52,347
				GRANTS:	236,423	296,116	153,516	61,086	29,000	33,834	33,000	51,000
				LOANS:	9,810	9,405	9,405	6,796	---	1,262	---	1,347
----- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY -----												
				AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:	70,711	70,418	70,418	34,782	---	9,195	---	10,841
				POPULATION PLANNING:	7,020	7,080	7,080	2,496	---	475	---	2,231
				HEALTH:	22,485	22,797	22,797	7,226	---	5,843	---	4,884
				CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:	500	500	500	---	---	---	---	300
				AIDS:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:	2,543	1,749	1,749	1,576	---	131	---	42
				SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:	---	170	170	33	---	38	---	99
				SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:	102,763	142,600	---	---	29,000	302	33,000	20,687
				SADCC:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: ZAIRE

C- 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE * G	L	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHC PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				60/211	60/207	60/207	21,759	---	19,112	---	13,263	---	5,000
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PROGRAM: ZAIRE

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title APPLIED AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH II		Funding Source DFA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Number 660-0124		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Health	FY 1990 6,000	Life of Project Funding 18,000
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING				Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1990	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1995	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 2000

Purpose: To establish a sustainable system for delivering improved genetic materials and information on improved agricultural practices to small farmers.

Project Description: This project is the successor to the Applied Agricultural Research and Outreach project, 660-0091. The project will build upon the experience gained under the previous project. It will continue to develop Zairian scientists' and research managers' capabilities to effectively develop appropriate small farmer-based research agendas and to efficiently carry them out. The project's research will be centered on several specific problems including: (1) genetic improvement for pest and disease resistance, yield, and cultural acceptability; (2) improved agronomic and cultural practices including rotation, intercropping, alley cropping, etc.; and (3) soil fertility research directed towards maintaining natural fertility level through cost-effective and efficient measures. The outreach component of the project will strengthen and expand the role played by private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) as the major source of research information for most small farmers.

The project will impact on four areas of special concern to A.I.D.: the environment, women in development, PVO activities, and the private sector. Research conducted by the project will continue the current work on economically and technically viable alternatives to slash-and-burn agriculture for small farmers. Such a development will have a major impact on environmental degradation in tropical agriculture such as is found in Zaire. Continual emphasis on farming systems research within the project will lead to more effective ways of addressing the farming needs of women who are the principal farmers of the country. Finally, the project will be working closely with the emerging private sector seed industry in providing basic genetic material for multiplication.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project will closely follow the country development strategy, emphasizing A.I.D.'s objective of building sustainable basic institutions related to increasing agricultural productivity in Zaire.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Zaire has encouraged the development-oriented agricultural recovery program of improving agricultural productivity through strengthening linkages among research institutions, extension services, and small farmers. This project is consistent with Zaire's stated development objectives and complements its economic recovery efforts. The World Bank is preparing a major export crop research project. Close collaboration with the Bank is planned during the design of this project to assure a coordinated agricultural research effort.

Beneficiaries: The primary target group of this project is the small-scale farmer.

Major Outputs and A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

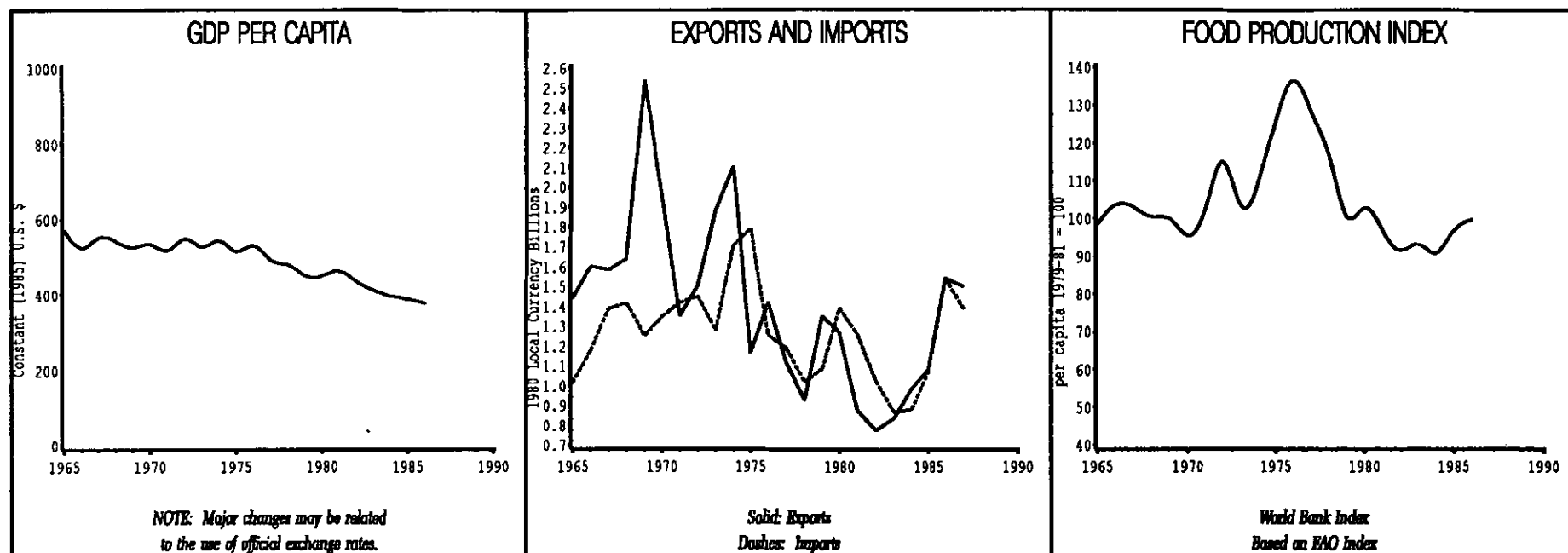
1. A fully established outreach program to link project agricultural research activities to local organizations and programs for dissemination to the farm population.
2. A client-oriented research agenda related to current and projected small-scale farmer and national economic needs.
3. A technical, sustainable agricultural research and outreach system developed.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life of Project	(\$000)
Technical Assistance	\$ 8,300	
Training	4,100	
Construction	3,300	
Commodities	2,300	
Total	\$18,000	

	U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-	To Be Selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	-	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	6,000	12,000	18,000	

ZAMBIA -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 412 Million (1953-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 9.7% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 5.50 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1986)	300
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate. (1965-86)		-1.7%
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP... ()		%
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):		
(1980)	1,722	(1981) 1,475 (1982) 1,647
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):		
(1980)	-720	(1981) -518 (1982) -720

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to 1.1 Months of Imports (1986)	
External Public Debt as % of GNP... (1986)	240%
Service Payments on External Public Debt, (\$ Millions, US)..... (1986)	124
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1986)	7.6%

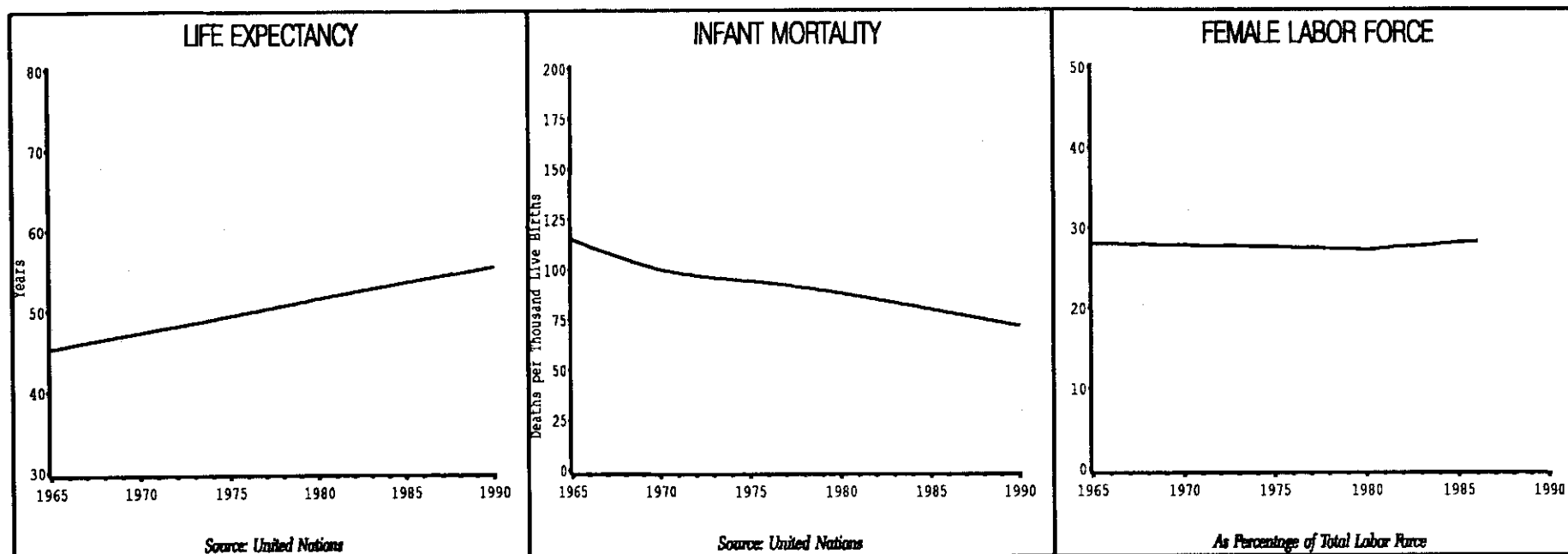
EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance (\$ Millions, US) (1985)	12 (86)	-1 (87)	64
Total Imports (\$ Millions, US) (1985)	861 (86)	760 (87)	799
Of Which % From U.S. (1985)			10%
Major Imports (1986) MACHINERY; TRANSPORT EQUIP; FOODSTUFFS			
Total Exports (\$ Millions, US) (1985)	873 (86)	759 (87)	863
Of Which % to U.S. (1985)			3%
Major Exports (1986) COPPER; ZINC; COBALT			
Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; JAPAN; UNITED STATES			

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP... (1986)	11%	
Major Crop(s)		As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: CORN; CASSAVA; MILLET		14% (1987)
Cash: COTTON; PEANUTS; SUGARCANE		2% (1987)
Ag. Exports: (1987) COTTON; TOBACCO; RAW SUGAR		
Ag. Imports: (1987) WHEAT; VEGETABLE OILS; CORN		

ZAMBIA -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988) 7,546

Population Growth Rate... (1970) 3.0% (1978) 2.8% (1988) 3.6%

Population (1988) By Age Group:
 (0-14yrs) 48.6% (15-64yrs) 49.0% (65+ yrs) 2.4%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... () . %

Total Fertility Rate... (1970) 6.9 (1988) 7.0

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. () . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
 (1978) Total . % Urban 25.0% Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
 (1985) 34%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (1980) 73%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1985) 92%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
 (1988) Total 55.1 Male 53.7 Female 56.6
 (1970) Total 46.4 Male 44.8 Female 47.9

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 85

% of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
 Tuberculosis (BCG3) 71% (1984) Measles 49% (1984)
 Diphtheria (DPT) 66% (1986) Polio (3) 50% (1984)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
 (1984) 48%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
 Primary (1982) Total 101.0 Male . Female .
 Secondary (1980) Total 12.8 Male 16.5 Female 8.8
 Post Secondary (1979) Total 1.2 Male 2.0 Female 0.6

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 84% (1985) Female 67%

ZAMBIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	10,000	7,000	5,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	10,000	7,000	5,000
P.L. 480	10,000	10,000	5,000
Title I	10,000	10,000	5,000
Title II *	-	-	-
TOTALS	20,000	17,000	10,000

* See Main Volume for Title II program break-out and emergency allocations.

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	9	8	8
Foreign National	6	6	6
TOTALS	15	14	14

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	53	13	66	47	16	63	34	18	52
Regional ^e	15	9	24	14	5	19	14	8	22
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	7	7	-	17	17	-	18	18
Regional ^e	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3
TOTALS	68	29	97	61	41	102	48	47	95

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.
^bAcademic: degree seeking.
^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.
^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.
^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

The fundamental development problems for the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) are its almost total dependence on copper export earnings and its reluctance to implement economic policies that would provide the impetus for growth in the vastly underdeveloped agricultural sector. Traditionally, the copper industry has accounted for almost half of the gross domestic product (GDP), from one-third to one-half of government revenues, and more than 90% of Zambia's foreign-exchange earnings. Due, in large part, to a steep decline in world copper prices that began in 1975, Zambia's economy has been in severe recession for more than a decade, with declining imports, rising unemployment, and growing foreign debt. The recent recovery of copper prices has increased Zambia's foreign exchange earnings, but has not solved the country's financial problems. Copper production has fallen to less than 500,000 metric tons per year from a high of 720,000 in 1976. At current rates of production, known copper reserves will be exhausted by the end of the century.

Agriculture is the main livelihood of 50% of Zambia's population, but accounts for less than 15% of GDP and roughly 1% of total export earnings. Only about one-fifth of an estimated 60 million hectares of arable land is cultivated. Hence, there is considerable untapped potential for significant increases in agricultural production, which becomes increasingly important due to the high population growth rate of 3.7%. The existing Zambian population of 7.2 million is expected to double by the year 1994.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

The primary objective of the A.I.D. program in Zambia is to build on the strengths and potential of the country's agricultural sector and to assist the GRZ in alleviating major policy and institutional constraints that have limited achievements in this sector. The A.I.D. strategy in Zambia is to support the promotion of increased agricultural production and rural incomes through agricultural policy reform dialogue and an agricultural research and management program, the cornerstones of the A.I.D. program. A.I.D. provides technical assistance and support to research in order to expand agricultural production and incomes as well as to improve agricultural marketing efficiency.

Through the Zambia Agribusiness and Management Support project, the A.I.D. program is providing financing for the importation of critical production inputs needed for the agricultural sector. This program is also providing extensive training in agricultural research and management through the Zambia Agricultural Training, Planning, and Institutional Development project. This activity has led to development of new seed varieties and laid the foundation for more rational agricultural policy implementation.

FY 1990 PROGRAM

The FY 1990 request for \$5.0 million from the Development Fund for Africa will be used to continue support for our ongoing agricultural policy reform and agriculture sector support activities. The requested funds will also support efforts in the fields of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) and population activities. In addition, A.I.D.'s program will continue to explore new avenues for involving greater private sector participation in economic development. Our ongoing local currency program will continue to finance activities that support the main thrust of our development strategy. A total of \$5.0 million of P.L. 480 Title I resources are requested to help bridge the gap in agricultural products not yet produced locally.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: ZAMBIA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- ALTHC PLANNED	-THROUGH CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 87 EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 88 EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 89 EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 90 EXPEN- DITURES	
611-AFHI		FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES											
	SS G	88	C	---	400	---	---	---	---	400	400	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	400	---	---	---	---	400	400	---	---
611-PAPA		HIV/AIDS PREVENTION											
	SS G	88	C	---	400	---	---	---	---	400	400	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	400	---	---	---	---	400	400	---	---
611-K603		MULTI-CHANNEL AG MKTNG-EPRP											
	ES G	85	25	25,000	25,000	6,403	---	---	---	18,597	---	---	
		PROJECT TOTAL:		25,000	25,000	6,403	---	---	---	18,597	---	---	
611-C070		COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM											
	ES L	77	85	134,974	134,974	134,974	134,137	---	---	---	837	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		134,974	134,974	134,974	134,137	---	---	---	837	---	---
611-CC75		AG TRNG/PLANNING/INSTITUTIONAL DEV											
	ES G	80	86	6,634	6,634	6,634	6,290	---	102	---	242	---	---
	FN G	80	86	2,970	1,100	1,100	1,000	---	100	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		9,604	7,734	7,734	7,290	---	202	---	242	---	---
611-C201		AGRICULTURAL DEV RESEARCH AND EXTENSION											
	ES G	80	84	12,515	12,515	12,515	10,339	---	408	---	1,302	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		12,515	12,515	12,515	10,339	---	408	---	1,302	---	---
611-C205		WESTERN PROVINCE SMALL FARMER PROJ (PVO)											
	ES G	83	83	433	315	315	210	---	---	---	108	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		433	315	315	210	---	---	---	108	---	---
611-C206		HUMAN AND INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCES DEV											
	ES G	84	90	5,390	5,390	5,390	1,605	---	706	---	1,500	---	1,579
	SS G	84	90	7,638	1,650	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,650	421
		PROJECT TOTAL:		13,028	7,040	5,390	1,605	---	706	---	1,500	1,650	2,000
611-C207		AGRI TRNG/PLANNING/INSTIT DEV II											
	FN G	87	91	4,149	4,149	4,149	230	---	2,142	---	1,300	---	476
	SS G	87	91	6,964	6,964	---	---	2,000	26	2,000	200	2,000	2,024

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

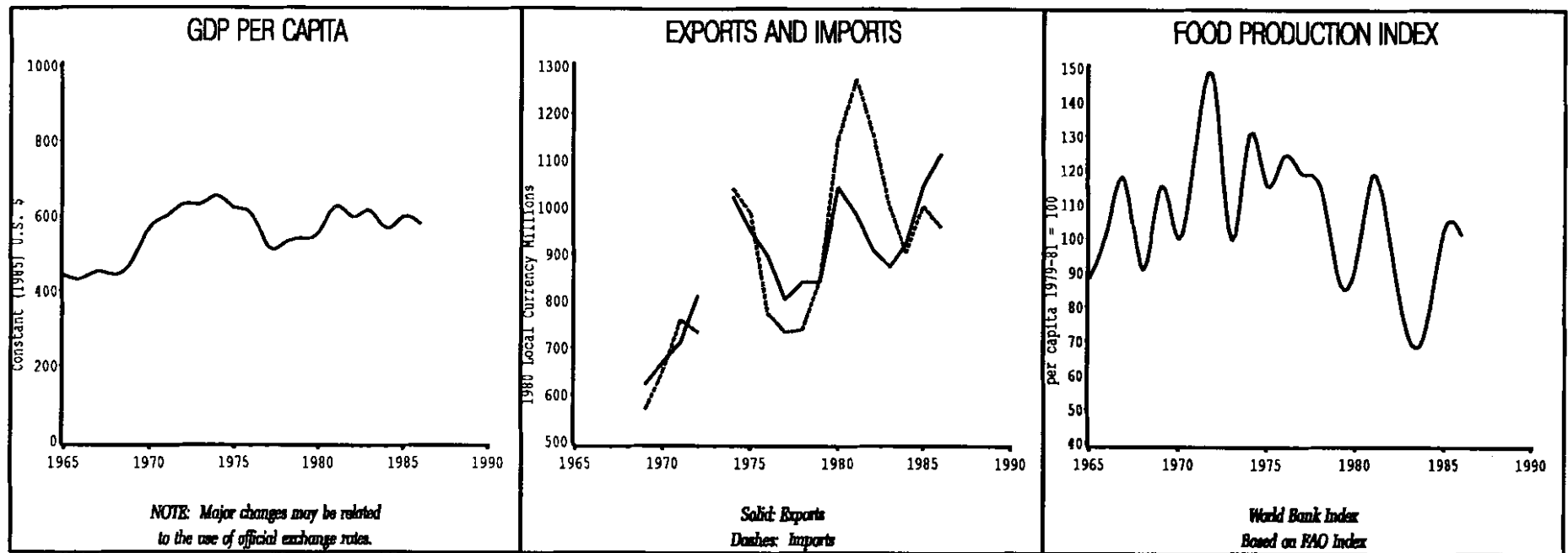
COUNTRY: ZAMBIA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE * G	L / CBLIG	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF ALTHC	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES
PROJECT TOTAL:				11,113	11,113	4,149	230	2,000	2,168	2,000	1,500	2,000	2,500
611-C214	MARKETING ASSISTANCE SS G	88	91	15,000	15,000	---	---	2,000	---	4,100	3,100	1,200	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	15,000	---	---	2,000	---	4,100	3,100	1,200	1,000
611-C215	PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT SS G	88	C	---	250	---	---	---	---	100	50	150	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	250	---	---	---	---	100	50	150	100
COUNTRY TOTALS:				221,717	214,744	190,080	150,214	10,000	3,484	7,000	28,036	5,000	5,600
GRANTS:				86,743	79,770	55,106	26,077	10,000	3,484	7,000	27,199	5,000	5,600
LOANS:				134,974	134,974	134,974	134,137	---	---	---	837	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				7,119	5,249	5,249	1,230	---	2,242	---	1,300	---	476
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:				29,602	24,664	---	---	10,000	26	7,000	4,150	5,000	3,545
SADCC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				184,996	184,831	184,831	158,984	---	1,216	---	22,586	---	1,579
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ZIMBABWE -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 313 Million (1954-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 17.0% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 5.11 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1986)	620
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate. (1965-86)	1.2%	
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...	(1986)	36.4%
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):		
(1984)	2,193	(1985) 1,795 (1986) 1,959
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):		
(1984)	-515	(1985) -373 (1986) -368

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to 1.8 Months of Imports (1986)	
External Public Debt as % of GNP... (1986)	32.4%
Service Payments on External Public Debt, (\$ Millions, US)..... (1986)	339
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1986)	19.9%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance (\$ Millions, US) (1984)	28 (85)	53 (86)	214
Total Imports (\$ Millions, US) (1984)	1,330 (85)	1,249 (86)	1,321
Of Which % From U.S. (1986)			10%
Major Imports (1986)	MACHINERY; PETROLEUM PRODS; WHEAT		
Total Exports (\$ Millions, US) (1984)	1,358 (85)	1,302 (86)	1,535
Of Which % to U.S. (1986)			7%

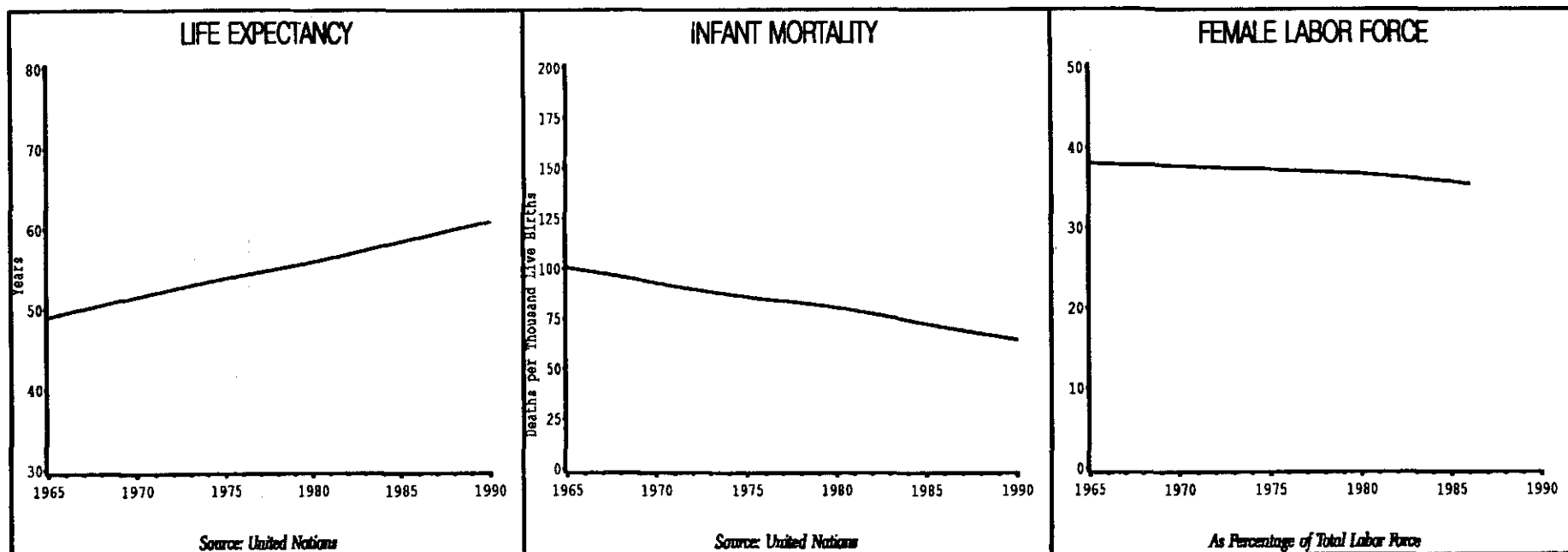
Major Exports (1986) GOLD; TOBACCO; ASBESTOS

Trading Partners: SOUTH AFRICA; UNITED KINGDOM; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP... (1986)	10%
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: CORN; MILLET; SORGHUM	56% (1987)
Cash: COTTON; TOBACCO; SUGARCANE	13% (1987)
Ag. Exports: (1987) TOBACCO; COTTON; RAW SUGAR	
Ag. Imports: (1987) WHEAT; RICE; .	

ZIMBABWE -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988)	9,729
Population Growth Rate... (1970) 3.0% (1978) 2.0% (1988) 3.7%	
Population (1988) By Age Group:	
(0-14yrs) 49.5% (15-64yrs) 47.8% (65+ yrs) 2.8%	
Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... (1984)	38.4%
Total Fertility Rate... (1970) 7.3 (1988) 6.5	

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. (.) . %	
% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level	
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %	
Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population (1985)	39%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (1981)	60%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1985)	90%
Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)	
(1988) Total 60.1 Male 58.3 Female 62.1	
(1970) Total 51.3 Male 49.6 Female 53.0	
Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988)	70
% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against	
Tuberculosis (BCG3) 94% (1986) Measles 77% (1986)	
Diphtheria (DPT) 79% (1986) Polio(3) 81% (1986)	
Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply (1984)	52%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:	
Primary (1982) Total 133.5 Male . Female .	
Secondary (1982) Total 21.6 Male . Female .	
Post Secondary (1980) Total 0.2 Male . Female .	
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 81% (1985) Female 67%	

ZIMBABWE

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	5,000	5,000	5,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	5,000	5,000	5,000
P.L. 480			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	5,000	5,000	5,000

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	14.8	14.8	14.8
Foreign National	5.0	5.0	5.0
TOTALS	19.8	19.8	19.8

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	76	40	116	51	60	111	56	40	96
Regional ^e	7	-	7	9	4	13	20	4	24
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	10	10	2	20	22	4	20	24
Regional ^e	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	4	4
TOTALS	83	50	133	62	88	150	80	68	148

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.
^bAcademic: degree seeking.
^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.
^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.
^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

ZIMBABWE

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Zimbabwe has the largest, most diversified economy among the majority ruled nations of southern Africa. However, gross domestic product growth rates over the 1980-1986 time period have averaged only 2.6% per annum. External factors contributing to this slow growth include two periods of drought and the worldwide recession that has contributed to the deterioration of export prices for key agricultural and mining commodities. Internal factors include macro-economic constraints related to the structure of the economy, fiscal and monetary policy, investment policy, and micro-economic policies that have constrained household level production and income. Zimbabwe's economy continues to be plagued by low investment and declining foreign exchange availability stifling growth and constraining its ability to create jobs. Historic inequities in the agriculture sector, in the past, have constrained the productivity of the small-holder sector, compounding the effects of the drought on this population group. To sustain major advances in reducing disparities in health services, education and training, and dualism in the agricultural sector, the economy must grow in real terms and at a faster pace. To sustain real economic growth, more progress in policy reform is essential.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

U.S. development objectives in Zimbabwe are: 1) to promote growth in the productive sectors of the economy; 2) to encourage Zimbabwe to adopt an economic strategy which stimulates private sector growth and investment, and 3) to assist Zimbabwe to become a strong, positive economic force within the region. Since 1985, the A.I.D. strategy has focused on employment generation in the modern sector, increased productivity and incomes among small-holder farmers, and a reduction in the population growth rate. A.I.D. will continue this strategy through existing programs and projects. The Zimbabwe Agricultural Sector Assistance Program provides foreign exchange to Zimbabwe's productive, private sector for the importation of equipment, raw materials and spare parts to stimulate new investment and better use of industrial capacity. It simultaneously supports small-holder agriculture through local currency generations which address the major constraints impeding productivity in the sector. The Zimbabwe Manpower Development Program will continue to upgrade the human resource base to increase efficiency in existing productive activity and to create the additional capacity essential for policy reform and employment generation. Also, selected interventions in family planning support the impressive service and supply infrastructure that A.I.D. was instrumental in developing and, over time will assist the Government of Zimbabwe to reduce the economic burden of rapid population growth.

FY 1990 PROGRAM

A.I.D. requests \$4 million for the Zimbabwe Agriculture Sector Support Program; \$.5 million for contraceptive procurement; and \$.5 million for Project Development and Support.

Mission Director: Allison B. Herrick

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROFCSEC PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: ZIMBABWE

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHC PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	
613-AFHI		FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVE											
	SS G	88	C	---	500	---	---	---	---	---	500	500	
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	500	---	---	---	---	---	500	500	
613-C208		BASIC EDUCATION & SKILLS TRAINING											
	ES G	83	86	45,000	44,941	44,941	34,780	---	264	---	5,942	---	3,021
		PROJECT TOTAL:		45,000	44,941	44,941	34,780	---	264	---	5,942	---	3,021
613-C209		ZIMBABWE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR ASSISTANCE											
	ES G	82	91	45,000	44,784	44,784	39,009	---	471	---	4,971	---	333
	SS G	82	91	17,000	17,000	---	---	5,000	---	5,000	7,500	4,000	3,500
		PROJECT TOTAL:		62,000	61,784	44,784	39,009	5,000	471	5,000	12,471	4,000	3,833
613-C215		ZIMBABWE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT											
	ES G	82	84	13,139	13,139	13,139	7,238	---	3,339	---	2,562	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		13,139	13,139	13,139	7,238	---	3,339	---	2,562	---	---
613-C216		COMMUNITY IMPCRT PROGRAM											
	ES G	92	84	97,000	97,000	97,000	96,448	---	---	---	552	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		97,000	97,000	97,000	96,448	---	---	---	552	---	---
613-C229		MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II											
	EM G	86	86	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---	188	---	500	---	812
		PROJECT TOTAL:		2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---	188	---	500	---	812
613-C510		PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT											
	SS G	88	C	---	500	---	---	---	---	---	500	500	
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	500	---	---	---	---	---	500	500	
		COUNTRY TOTALS:		219,139	219,854	201,864	177,475	5,000	4,262	5,000	22,027	5,000	8,666
		GRANTS:		219,139	219,854	201,864	177,475	5,000	4,262	5,000	22,027	5,000	8,666
		LCANS:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
		AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		POPULATION PLANNING:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		HEALTH:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: ZIMBABWE

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE * G	L /	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
			AIDS:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
			EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	188	---	500	---	812
			SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
			SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
			DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:	17,000	18,000	---	---	---	5,000	7,500	5,000	4,500
			SADCC:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
			ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:	200,139	199,864	199,864	177,475	---	---	14,027	---	3,354
			OTHER:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa/SADCC*	49,996 (SADCC)	50,000 (SADCC)	50,000 (DFA)
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	49,996	50,000	50,000
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	49,996	50,000	50,000

* Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE*			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	-	-	-
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-

**Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

* See USAID Zimbabwe

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA*									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	41	-	41	47	9	56	24	-	24
Regional ^e	6	-	6	9	2	11	10	4	14
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional ^e	-	-	-	5	5	10	-	35	35
TOTALS	47	-	47	61	16	77	34	39	73

**In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
^bAcademic: degree seeking.
^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.
^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.
^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

Development Problem

The Southern Africa Regional Program supports the programs of the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) which is comprised of the nine majority-ruled member states: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The region's total population is approximately 70 million and the combined gross national product (GNP) equals \$3 billion per year. Per capita income in 1986 ranged from \$160 in Malawi to \$840 in Botswana, whose economy posted the only positive per capita growth rate in the region.

Aggregated, the nine countries possess significant amounts of untapped mineral deposits, including strategic metals (copper, ferrochrome, nickel, and gold). In addition to foreign exchange earnings derived from exports of unprocessed minerals, the preponderance of export earnings for most of the region's economies continues to be generated by agricultural commodities such as tobacco, tea, coffee and sugar. The majority of people in the region live in rural areas where they engage in small-scale farming. Agriculture represents, on the whole, 35% of gross domestic product and accounts for 26% of export earnings. For Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, and Botswana, remittances from substantial numbers of workers in mining and other sectors of South Africa represent an important share of GNP.

Economic growth in the region has been constrained by a variety of external and internal factors. The region continues to depend heavily on South Africa's rail, road and port systems for the shipment of internationally traded goods, particularly imports of capital equipment, consumer goods, raw materials and production inputs.

An average 3% population growth rate continues to outstrip food production in southern Africa. The region will need to double food output over the next 15 to 20 years in order to feed its people. Unemployment is a major problem in the region and job creation is negatively affected by low private investment, foreign exchange shortages, and scarce entrepreneurial skills.

The export performance of the countries has been lethargic and intra-regional trade volumes are low. Less than 5% of total SADCC trade is within the region and half of that is with Zimbabwe. For many SADCC countries, South Africa remains the major trading partner.

Confronted with these issues, and with serious political and security problems in the region, nine states of southern Africa formed SADCC in 1980 with the twin goals of coordinating regional development and reducing their economic dependence on South Africa. A decentralized system of regional planning and coordination was established wherein each SADCC member assumed responsibility for specific sectors of development. To date, donors have committed or are negotiating programs totalling \$2.4 billion which represents about 38% of SADCC's program budget.

SADCC's top priority is the establishment of viable transport outlets independent of the longer and costlier South African routes. The Southern Africa Transport and Communications Commission (SATCC) has identified several

transport corridors as crucial to achieving SADCC's goal. Among these are: (1) the Beira Corridor, which connects Zimbabwe with the port of Beira by rail and road; (2) the Northern Corridor, which links the land-locked countries of southern Africa with Dar es Salaam via the Tanzania-Zambia (TAZARA) Railway, the Tanzania-Zambia (TANZAM) Highway, and the Zambian railway system; (3) the rail corridor from Malawi to the northern Mozambique port of Nacala; and (4) the rail lines serving the port of Maputo. Rehabilitation of the Limpopo line from Zimbabwe to Maputo (projected completion in 1991) will permit a significant level of Zimbabwean trade to move on this route. Lines to Maputo from Swaziland and the northern Transvaal, along with the Limpopo line, could significantly increase trade through Maputo, assuming security can be assured. As of December 1987, donors had committed more than \$2 billion toward the rehabilitation of these major corridors and to transport and communications projects in the region as a whole. Principal donors in this sector are the Netherlands, Canada, the United Kingdom, the European Economic Community, the Nordic countries, the World Bank and the United States.

A sector of increasing importance to SADCC and its member countries is trade. It is becoming more apparent that external markets continue to offer the best prospects for generating critically needed foreign exchange revenues and must be a major target of trade promotion activities.

Of equal importance to SADCC and its member countries is food production and security. The SADCC countries are all well aware of the increasing amount of food grain that is being imported, due primarily to periodic droughts that have plagued the region. Cereal imports are growing at the rate of 6.94% annually, and food aid to the region doubled between 1981 and 1987. Accordingly, SADCC has established an overall goal of increasing per capita food production and food security. SADCC has established two units to coordinate regional agricultural research based in Botswana and food security located in Zimbabwe. Importantly, agricultural policy issues are being addressed and research is being undertaken to review the impact of market liberalization on food supplies, and a food grain reserve program is being proposed to enable the region to respond quickly to food grain shortages.

The United States strongly supports SADCC's economic development goals. Southern Africa is a critical source of essential minerals for U.S. industrial production and offers a largely untapped market for U.S. goods and services. Currently, total U.S. investment in the majority-ruled countries of southern Africa is \$400 million, compared with \$1.6 billion in South Africa and \$5.5 billion in sub-Saharan Africa as a whole. Long-term U.S. policy toward SADCC is based on the belief that economically strong states in the region will encourage the peaceful development of a post-apartheid South Africa and be mutually beneficial to both the SADCC members and South Africa.

A.I.D. Strategy

The U.S. development strategy in southern Africa supports SADCC efforts to: (1) strengthen rail, road, and port facilities that provide more efficient and cost-effective alternatives to South African routes; (2) promote increased exports to regional and overseas markets; (3) increase agricultural productivity and provide regional food security; and (4) expand investment in production.

In transport, A.I.D. has provided \$119 million (through FY 1988) and is committing an additional \$21 million in FY 1989. Six A.I.D.-funded transportation projects are currently being implemented and the prospects for improving the capacity and operational efficiency on major transport corridors are promising. In FY 1990, the Regional Transport Improvement project will begin implementation. It will provide assistance to railway operations in Malawi, Mozambique, and Swaziland, including components to improve management of the railways, a major component to improve repair and maintenance of the Mozambican railways, and some capital equipment. This project will work to reestablish the viability of the regional network and provide outlets for the landlocked SADC countries of Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Malawi.

In agriculture, A.I.D. is supporting research aimed at developing improved varieties and increasing production of two crops grown by smallholders - sorghum and millet. Over 7,000 varieties of sorghum and 3,000 varieties of millet have been collected from around the world and are being tested and cross-bred.

A.I.D. is also involved in a multi-donor program which is helping the Southern Africa Center for Cooperation on Agricultural Research (SACCAR) to increase the capacity of the region's agricultural training facilities to provide a better trained work force.

A.I.D.-funded technical assistance has played a pivotal role in the development of a regional food security strategy which provides a strategic framework for the development of all new projects in SADC's seven agricultural sub-sectors.

FY 1990 Program

A.I.D. requests \$32.2 million in FY 1990 to continue its support of SADC's number one priority, the transportation sector. In addition to ongoing transport activities, as discussed above, the new Regional Transport Improvement project (690-0248) will improve the region's rail and road carrying capacity.

Funds are also requested: (1) to initiate the Trade Promotion project (690-0245), \$8 million, which will improve export performance of countries in the region; (2) for Promotion of Entrepreneurship (690-0249), \$2 million, which will assist African entrepreneurs to increase their participation in productive activity; (3) to continue the Regional Agricultural Faculty Development project (690-0242), \$7.3 million; and (4) is requested for Project Development and Support, \$.5 million.

Mission Director: Allison B. Herrick

7939V

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SOUTHERN AFR REG

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHC PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
690-AERL		AFRICA EMERGENCY RESERVE(LOCUST)										
	SU G	89	C	---	5,000	---	---	---	5,000	5,000	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	5,000	---	---	---	5,000	5,000	---	---
690-T601		POLICY REFORM - LESOTHO										
	SU G	88	88	5,000	5,000	---	5,000	---	---	900	---	1,700
		PROJECT TOTAL:		5,000	5,000	---	5,000	---	---	900	---	1,700
690-C206		PLANNING/MANAGEMENT/RESEARCH										
	ES G	80	87	9,604	9,429	9,429	7,646	---	907	---	958	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		9,604	9,429	9,429	7,646	---	907	---	958	---
690-C207		AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT										
	ES G	82	89	1,175	1,175	1,175	601	---	223	---	119	---
	SU G	82	89	---	2,000	---	---	---	2,000	---	---	700
		PROJECT TOTAL:		1,175	3,175	1,175	601	---	223	2,000	119	700
690-C209		TRANSPORT AND STORAGE DEVELOPMENT										
	ES G	81	92	2,936	1,946	956	955	---	---	---	1	---
	ES L	81	92	17,249	17,249	17,249	10,736	---	3,759	---	2,754	---
	SU G	81	92	---	13,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:		20,185	32,195	18,205	11,691	---	3,759	---	2,755	8,000
690-C213		TRAINING OF THE DISADVANTAGED										
	EH G	82	87	15,050	15,050	15,050	12,089	---	461	---	1,000	---
	ES G	82	87	11,231	11,231	11,231	6,315	---	2,440	---	2,000	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		26,281	26,281	26,281	18,404	---	2,901	---	3,000	---
690-C215		SADCC TECHNICAL SUPPORT										
	ES G	80	80	3,124	3,124	3,124	1,216	---	685	---	484	47
	SU G	80	83	1,500	1,500	---	---	1,500	103	---	484	913
		PROJECT TOTAL:		4,624	4,624	3,124	1,216	1,500	788	---	968	960
690-C220		ENTREPRENEURIAL TRNG/DISADVANTAGED										
	ES G	83	85	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,815	---	185	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		3,000	3,000	3,000	2,815	---	185	---	---	---
690-C224		REGIONAL SORGHUM/MILLET RESEARCH										
	ES G	83	89	14,800	14,800	14,800	8,329	---	3,633	---	1,438	1,400

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SOUTHERN AFR REG

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHC PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	
	SU G	83	89	15,150	15,150	---	---	7,000	---	8,150	2,800	---	3,100
		PROJECT TOTAL:		29,950	29,950	14,800	8,329	7,000	3,633	8,150	4,238	---	4,500
690-C225		REGIONAL AGRICULTURE RESEARCH COORDINATION											
	ES G	84	84	1,500	1,464	1,464	490	---	229	---	745	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		1,500	1,464	1,464	490	---	229	---	745	---	---
690-C230		SOUTH AFRICA BURSARIES PROGRAM											
	ES G	84	86	10,860	10,860	10,860	2,114	---	---	---	2,000	---	2,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:		10,860	10,860	10,860	2,114	---	---	---	2,000	---	2,000
690-C231		REGIONAL TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT											
	ES G	85	87	15,540	15,540	15,540	8,062	---	3,173	---	4,305	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		15,540	15,540	15,540	8,062	---	3,173	---	4,305	---	---
690-C235		AFRICA PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FUND											
	ES G	85	87	518	518	518	156	---	298	---	64	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		518	518	518	156	---	298	---	64	---	---
690-C237		REG TRANSPORT II (MALAWI NO CORRIDOR)											
	ES G	86	88	10,500	10,500	10,500	---	---	1,077	---	7,205	---	2,267
	SU G	86	88	8,628	8,628	---	---	8,628	682	---	2,895	---	3,933
		PROJECT TOTAL:		19,128	19,128	10,500	---	8,628	1,759	---	10,100	---	6,250
690-C238		REGIONAL TRANSPORT DEV II (TA)											
	ES G	86	86	1,500	1,500	1,500	200	---	144	---	572	---	230
		PROJECT TOTAL:		1,500	1,500	1,500	200	---	144	---	572	---	230
690-C240		REGIONAL TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT IV											
	ES G	87	87	8,450	8,450	8,450	---	---	---	---	1,307	---	1,899
	SD G	87	87	37,500	37,500	37,500	---	---	1	---	5,798	---	8,427
		PROJECT TOTAL:		45,950	45,950	45,950	---	---	1	---	7,105	---	10,326
690-C242		AGRICULTURE FACULTY DEVELOPMENT											
	SU G	89	90	---	20,173	---	---	---	---	12,873	---	7,300	5,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	20,173	---	---	---	---	12,873	---	7,300	5,000
690-C245		*PROMOTION OF TRADE											

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SOUTHERN AFR REG

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / C	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 87 EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 88 EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 89 EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 90 EXPEN- DITURES	
	SU G	90	95	---	48,000	---	---	---	---	---	8,000	6,500	
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	48,000	---	---	---	---	---	8,000	6,500	
690-C247		REGIONAL RAIL SYSTEMS SUPPORT											
	SU G	88	89	48,832	48,832	---	---	27,530	---	21,302	6,400	---	11,500
		PROJECT TOTAL:		48,832	48,832	---	---	27,530	---	21,302	6,400	---	11,500
690-C248		*REGIONAL TRANSPORT IMPROVEMENT											
	SU G	90	92	---	42,900	---	---	---	---	---	24,200	---	
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	42,900	---	---	---	---	---	24,200	---	
690-C249		*PROMOTION OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP											
	SU G	93	95	---	8,000	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	500	
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	8,000	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	500	
690-C303		BLACK PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEV											
	ES G	87	87	1,400	1,400	1,400	---	---	354	---	600	---	
		PROJECT TOTAL:		1,400	1,400	1,400	---	---	354	---	600	---	
690-C510		PROJECT DEV AND SUPPORT											
	SU G	80	C	---	1,513	---	---	338	164	675	675	500	500
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	1,513	---	---	338	164	675	675	500	500
690-5801		HUMAN RIGHTS FUND-AFRICA											
	ES G	80	C	---	3,500	3,500	2,474	---	373	---	478	---	
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	3,500	3,500	2,474	---	373	---	478	---	
690-5901		SPECIAL SELF-HELP DEV ESF											
	ES G	80	C	---	4,222	4,222	3,641	---	336	---	245	---	
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	4,222	4,222	3,641	---	336	---	245	---	

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SOUTHERN AFR REG

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE * G	L /	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	
COUNTRY TOTALS:				245,047	392,154	171,468	67,839	49,996	19,227	50,000	51,227	50,000	50,666
GRANTS:				227,798	374,905	154,219	57,103	49,996	15,468	50,000	48,473	50,000	50,666
LOANS:				17,249	17,249	17,249	10,736	---	3,759	---	2,754	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				15,050	15,050	15,050	12,089	---	461	---	1,000	---	---
SELECTED DEVELCP. ACTIVITIES:				37,500	37,500	37,500	---	---	1	---	5,798	---	8,427
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	50,000	---
SADCC:				79,110	219,696	---	---	49,996	949	50,000	19,154	50,000	(34,396)
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				113,387	119,908	118,918	55,750	---	17,816	---	25,275	---	7,843
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Title		Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Regional Transport Improvement		DFA			FY 1990	24,200	Life of Project Funding 42,900
Number 690-0248	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING					FY 1990	FY 1992	FY 1995

Purpose: To increase the carrying capacity, operational efficiency and maintenance capability of the railway system in the southern Africa region.

Project Description: Southern Africa is served by the most extensive, interconnected road, rail and port system in Africa. However, this once efficient and cost-effective system is operating well below design capacities due to: 1) civil war and insurgency; 2) the exodus of skilled managers and operating staff in some countries; 3) poorly performing, inefficient equipment; and 4) economic crises resulting in serious shortages of foreign exchange required to maintain, upgrade and replace physical infrastructure and equipment.

Two comprehensive regional transportation studies covering the northern and southern transport systems identified 32 individual projects which, when ranked based on their economic feasibility and projected regional impact, clearly pointed to rail projects as the highest priority group.

A.I.D. is currently supporting major railway systems improvements in Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zambia. The missing link in reestablishing the viability of the regional network is the rail system of Zimbabwe, which serves as the principal transit system from landlocked Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) countries to Mozambican ports.

This project will help expand the Zimbabwe railroad's locomotive power by: 1) procuring new diesel electric locomotives and financing the rehabilitation of some of the existing locomotive fleet; 2) providing spare parts; 3) improving workshops; and 4) improving managerial capacity through technical assistance and training.

Relationship to A.I.D. Regional Strategy: Transport is SADCC's highest priority and is an integral part of A.I.D.'s strategy to promote economic growth in the region.

Host Country and Other Donors: Every major multilateral and bilateral donor is involved in SADCC's transport sector program with commitments totalling nearly \$1.5 billion, which is by far the largest contribution to a single sector program.

Sustainability: A major effort is planned in the southern Africa region to assess the financial impact and recurrent cost implications of the recent efforts to reestablish the region's rail system. This effort supported by the World Bank and A.I.D., will help the region's rail authorities make informed decisions on tariffs in order to meet the costs of operations as well as capital replacement.

Beneficiaries: Benefits will accrue to private sector importers and exporters in the region. Lower transport costs and improved efficiency will help ease foreign exchange constraints in the region and should lead to increased economic activity as transport costs reductions are passed on to producers and consumers.

Major Outputs: Lower total shipping costs, faster turn-around times, long-run costs savings through improved maintenance and less dependence on the longer, costlier routes through South Africa.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life of Project (\$000)
New Locomotives	20,000
Technical Assistance	4,200
Locomotive Parts	17,700
Training	1,000
TOTAL	42,900

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	-	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	24,200	18,700	42,900	

Title		Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Promotion of Entrepreneurship		DFA			FY 1990	2,000	Life of Project Funding 8,000
Number 690-0249	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING					FY 1990	FY 1995	FY 1996

Purpose: To expand the participation of African entrepreneurs in productive activities.

Project Description: This project will expand the capacity of the African Project Development Facility (APDF), through the establishment of an APDF sub-regional office in Zimbabwe, to assist entrepreneurs in Southern Africa and create a seed-capital fund to provide bridging loans to APDF-supported projects.

Established in 1986 as a multi-donor initiative, the APDF provides technical assistance to African entrepreneurs in feasibility analysis, operations management and capital formation, as required to develop and implement viable, profit-making projects.

The Promotion of Entrepreneurship project will: 1) initially fund supplemental APDF staff and facilities specifically dedicated to program activities in Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) member countries; and 2) establish a seed-capital fund to provide bridging finance to APDF-supported entrepreneurs who require working capital to begin project activities while other sources of project financing are being secured. The seed-capital fund will also make loans on a longer-term basis to APDF-supported projects that, by virtue of their innovative nature, require a minimal track record before qualifying for institutional financing. These additional resources will allow the APDF to play a more active role in promoting entrepreneurship within the southern Africa region.

Relationship to A.I.D. Regional Strategy: This project supports the SADCC emphasis on investment in production, and it responds to the A.I.D. strategy of promoting industrial development and private sector initiative.

Host Country and Other Donors: The current APDF program was funded at \$14 million for the period July 1986 to June 1990 and operates primarily in East Africa. It is a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) project with International Finance Corporation (IFC) serving as the executing agency and African Development Bank (ADB) the regional sponsor, with both the initial multilateral donors, followed by 12 bilateral donors, including A.I.D. A.I.D. funds provided for this project will be use exclusively for APDF activities in SADCC member countries.

Sustainability: This project will increase entrepreneurship among African businessmen and provide them with the skills and knowhow through technical training and limited capital assistance to continue their productive activity.

Beneficiaries: African entrepreneurs who are assisted in developing viable, profit-making projects; and the southern Africa region from the economic growth and employment generating results of APDF-supported projects.

Major Outputs: The project will provide profit-making investments in SADCC member states generating employment and economic growth; and an improved capacity for the provision of appropriate technical assistance to aspiring entrepreneurs, drawing upon both expatriate and indigenous consultancy resources.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life-of-Project (\$000)
3 professional staff members, start-up	
administrative expenses and consultancies	2,000
Seed-capital fund	6,000
Total	8,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	-	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	2,000	6,000	8,000	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

African Project Development Facility

Title		Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
					FY 1990	Life of Project Funding	
Promotion of Trade		DFA			8,000	48,000	
Number 690-0245	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING					FY 1990	FY 1995	FY 1997

Purpose: To improve the export performance of Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) member countries in the southern Africa region.

Project Description: Through a series of comprehensive analyses, SADCC has identified the export sector as key to economic growth in the region. The southern Africa region offers the potential for significant increases in trade, both within the region and with the outside world. With 70 million people and existing production complementarities, there is some opportunity to increase intra-regional trade. More importantly, the economic foundation exists to significantly increase overseas markets. The region's potential productive capacity and physical infrastructure to support increased production and trade may be the best in sub-Saharan Africa.

Studies supported by A.I.D. and SADCC have pointed to several potential high-impact programs to promote trade, both within the region and to overseas markets. These include: 1) short-term export credit and insurance; 2) access to domestic working capital; 3) promotion of export-processing industries; 4) export revolving funds; 5) suppliers' credits; and 6) foreign exchange retention schemes. In addition, reform of policies inhibiting the growth of the export sector will be critical to achieving sustainable increases in trade.

The proposed project will establish a regional, umbrella mechanism under which bilateral A.I.D. missions in the southern Africa region will be able to design trade promotion activities that suit the economic conditions of specific countries.

Relationship to A.I.D. Regional Strategy: Improving external and intra-regional trade is one of the top priorities of SADCC and an important component of A.I.D.'s regional strategy.

Host Country and Other Donors: Several donors, including the World Bank, European Community and the Nordic donors are

supporting trade promotion programs in the southern Africa region. A.I.D.'s project will be complimentary to and build upon efforts already undertaken by these donors.

Sustainability: Measures to support export promotion will be directly linked to economic policy performance and will be designed to support various reform activities either underway or proposed in a specific country. The country's ability to sustain trade activities will, therefore, be a function of its overall success in adapting and implementing appropriate policies.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate beneficiaries of the project will be private sector exporters and importers throughout the southern Africa region, and as their productivity is enhanced and operations expand, employment opportunities will be created.

Major Outputs: The project will provide for foreign exchange revolving funds for exporters; export credit and insurance programs; foreign exchange retention schemes for exporters; export processing zones; and key policy reform activities that address constraints to increasing exports.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs: Funding will be provided for the technical assistance required to design and establish the type of financing schemes presented above, and to design and construct the infrastructure required to support trade activities. Specific A.I.D.-financed inputs will be identified based upon the submission by bilateral A.I.D. Missions in the southern Africa region of trade promotion activities. Participation in the project will depend upon trade promotion activities appropriate to the level of trade activity in and adherence to trade policy-related criteria and performance for the respective countries in the southern Africa region.

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	-	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	8,000	40,000	48,000	

AFRICA REGIONAL

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	8,361	4,500	3,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	8,361 a/	4,500 b/	3,000 c/
Development Fund for Africa	93,722	89,550	73,900
Economic Support Fund	200	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	200	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	102,283	94,050	76,900
P.L. 480	56,374	6,505	8,812
Title I	-	-	-
Title II d/ e/	56,374	6,505	8,812
TOTALS	158,657	100,555	85,712

a/ Includes \$1,000,000 in Health funds; \$3,580,000 in reobligated funds from the Sahel Development Program; \$267,000 in deobligations reobligated in the ARDN account and \$3,514,000 in AIDS funds.

b/ Includes \$2,500,000 in Health funds; and \$2,000,000 in AIDS funds.

c/ Includes \$3,000,000 in AIDS funds.

d/ See Main Volume for Title II program breakout and emergency allocations.

e/ Includes Title II programs for Angola, Benin and Ethiopia.

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	87	87	87
Foreign National	54	54	54
TOTALS	141	141	141

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel.
Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

AFRICA REGIONAL

INTRODUCTION

The Africa Regional Program serves 42 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, responding to high priority challenges and opportunities that cross borders, are shared by many countries, and require coordinated action on a broad scale. Regional projects provide management efficiencies by permitting A.I.D. field missions to reduce the formal documentation required for "buying-in" to regional activities. Also, regional programs in technical fields encourage institutional learning within A.I.D. and the ready transfer of experience across countries.

In FY 1988, 29 missions provided \$22.7 million to "buy-in" to regional programs in areas such as human resource development, child survival, disaster alleviation, infectious diseases (including Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome), agricultural research and marketing, health, family planning, and natural resources management. The FY 1990 regional program will further strengthen A.I.D.'s commitment to family planning, child survival, and natural resource management in Africa. Throughout the portfolio of regional programs, particular emphasis will be placed on sustainability and contributions to economic growth.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

Projects within the Africa Regional portfolio: (a) provide direct support to A.I.D. field missions where similar problems and economies of scale favor a regional approach; (b) render more efficient the use of human, land and financial resources by providing similar training and technical assistance for similar problems; (c) address problems requiring coordinated responses across national borders; and (d) maintain linkages and support to regional organizations, strengthen selected regional organizations, and promote coordination with other donors.

In agriculture, the Regional Program concentrates on ensuring that research findings are shared and applied in similar situations in different countries. Networking of agricultural researchers and institutions has led to the accelerated development and dissemination of new crop varieties. Research on agricultural markets also has been widely shared, providing both new insights and confirming evidence on their structure, function and performance in various countries.

Regional programs also provide resources for environmental protection to sustain the productive agricultural base. These complementary natural resource management efforts focus on soil erosion and fertility loss, tree and vegetative loss, and maintenance of biological diversity. In addition, the regional program in agriculture co-finances projects with the seven Western donors of the Cooperation for Development in Africa group and with the World Bank's Special Program for African Agricultural Research.

A.I.D.'s regional population and health strategies support the adoption of policies and implementation of programs to (1) reduce Africa's historically unprecedented population growth through voluntary family planning, and (2)

further reduce maternal and infant mortality. In family planning, the Regional Program prepares the groundwork for and complements the increasing number of bilateral programs. National surveys show that couples wish fewer children, are increasing their knowledge of the benefits of child-spacing, and are seeking access to and use of effective methods of contraception. Child survival activities continue in 17 countries and promote simple, low-cost technologies such as immunization, oral rehydration therapy, nutrition, and treatment of malaria. Population and health efforts also address pandemic health problems such as acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) and onchocerciasis (river blindness), usually in coordination with multi-lateral agencies such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank.

In education and human resource development, the Regional Program aims at addressing knowledge and skill requirements of pre- and in-service staff of public and private entities involved in priority development areas. Particular emphasis is placed on women and private sector individuals in order to promote their increased participation in socio-economic development. As a sub-objective, the Bureau encourages the use of, and provides strengthening support to, African regional institutions as part of a long-term strategy of building local capacity for human resources development through education, training and technical assistance services.

To expand the role of the private sector in Africa, A.I.D. provides aggressive private-sector management assistance to establish capacity in A.I.D. missions for stimulating private sector initiatives. Efforts include assessing local private sectors, diagnosing opportunities and constraints, dialoguing with key leaders in the sector and government, developing private sector strategies, and fostering both formal and informal sector initiatives. Country-specific initiatives aim to improve national business climates, expand market facilities, promote trade and investment, and initiate or expand small to medium enterprises. In addition, A.I.D. funds will be channeled through the private and voluntary community to provide private-sector training, design support and pilot project financing.

The following are examples of projects in the regional portfolio categorized by strategic attribution.

Regional Approaches Based on Economies of Scale

o The Agency's AIDS efforts in Africa are spearheaded by the \$20.5 million HIV/AIDS Prevention in Africa (HAPA) project (698-0474) initiated in 1988. The region-wide approach is designed to undertake preventive measures, conduct surveillance to document spread and to monitor the impact of interventions, and provide assistance in communications and technical services. These efforts are consistent with and complementary to the World Health Organization's Global Program on AIDS.

o The ongoing African Child Survival Initiative - Combatting Childhood communicable Diseases (ACSI-CCCD) project (698-0421) seeks to reduce infant and child mortality in Africa. The project supports comprehensive ACSI-CCCD programs in more than a dozen countries with selected assistance provided throughout Africa. Access to immunization has improved, with countries such

as Rwanda and Cote d'Ivoire reaching or exceeding the 80% target for infants receiving DPT1 (Diphtheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus 1). Coverage improved for ten countries from 1985 to 1987 from below 25% immunization of those under one year of age to 40% or more in the same age group. Sustainability is addressed through helping host countries focus their child survival priorities and objectives, identifying more cost-effective ways to deliver services through the private sector, and placing emphasis on co-financing and cost recovery.

- o The FY 1988 Natural Resource Management Support project (698-0467) promotes sustainable agriculture through environmentally sound natural resource management. Guided by the Bureau's Plan for Supporting Natural Resources Management in Africa, the project incorporates elements of biological diversity, tropical forest protection, drought preparedness, and environmentally sound control of locusts and grasshoppers.

Efficient Use of Human and Financial Resources

- o The Human Resource Development Assistance (HRDA) project (698-0463) assists 40 African countries to meet their human resource development requirements through in-country, third-country and U.S.-based academic and technical training. Of project beneficiaries, 5,000 will be from the private sector and 3,500 will be women. Field demand is demonstrated by a buy-in level that averages \$12 million annually.

- o The Family Health Initiatives II (FHI-II) project (698-0462) provides assistance for demographic studies, family planning services, and information and education programs. The first and second phases of the project have provided a bridge to development of A.I.D. mission-initiated population and family planning programs. As a result, mission programs have been initiated in Nigeria, Burkina, Ghana, Burundi and Niger, and are currently planned for Cameroon, Mali and Zimbabwe. Additionally, the project supports complementary activities outside the scope of bilateral project agreements, especially U.S. technical assistance. Recipient countries include Chad, Kenya, Burkina, Togo, Uganda and Zambia.

- o The African Private Enterprise Fund project (698-0438) is the centerpiece of our initiative to accelerate private sector development in Africa. The project provides management, business, and financial technical assistance and related services to stimulate and support private sector development. Since December 1984, 15 investment climate assessments and 20 technical studies have been completed throughout Africa. In late 1988, A.I.D. increased both project funding and scope to meet field demand for assessments and studies and to support discrete private sector activities.

- o The Sahel Regional Financial Management II project (625-0974) institutionalizes improved financial management practices in both the public and private sector in each Sahelian country.

Problems Which Transcend National Boundaries

- o The Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) project (698-0466), beginning its second phase in FY 1989, identifies conditions which might lead to famine

emergency, targets populations at risk at the sub-national level, and provides U.S. Government decision-makers with timely and credible information to guide their response. The first phase developed and demonstrated methodologies for detecting pre-famine conditions. The project raised the awareness of host governments and donors of the need for effective early warning systems and for their cooperation in establishing and maintaining those systems. The project was instrumental in planning relief efforts in Ethiopia in 1987, for example.

- o The African Emergency Locust/Grasshopper Assistance project (698-0517) provides technical assistance, air transport, supplies and financial support for insect and rodent control activities in African countries suffering from major infestations. Recently, locust populations have been minimized in Sudan, Chad, Niger, Mali, Senegal, The Gambia, Mauritania, Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia to substantially protect food and cash crops during the 1988 growing season.

- o A.I.D.'s longstanding efforts under the Onchocerciasis Control Program project (625-0966), in conjunction with WHO and local communities, to arrest river blindness in Africa continue to have remarkable results. The latest progress involves the drug ivermectin whose field trials have demonstrated a 95% level of protection from the onchocerciasis vector. A generalized ivermectin distribution program will be tested in FY 1989.

Linkages with Regional Organizations and Other Donors and Strengthening Selected Regional Organizations

- * The Strengthening African Agricultural Research and Faculties of Agriculture (SAARFA) project (698-0435) provides the link between the International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs) in Africa and the National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS) as well as among the various NARS themselves. In 1988, SAARFA underwent an in-depth peer review by a group of leading African agricultural experts with the aim of improving project focus, implementation and impact. SAARFA's networking has been demonstrated to be a cost-effective and efficient way to exchange technologies, research methodologies, germplasm and other materials within Africa and to connect African researchers into the global agricultural research system.

- o The Private Voluntary Organization Liaison and Support (PVO) project (698-0438) will strengthen ongoing A.I.D./PVO working relationships in programming and implementing development activities in Africa. Specifically, the project will increase the effectiveness of both U.S. and African PVO activities in Africa by facilitating more collaborative strategy and design activities, monitoring project reviews and evaluations for A.I.D. and PVO policy implications, helping to identify and meet training needs, supervising preparation of training manuals for management training, maintaining liaison with African PVO regional networks, and maintaining contact with other donor agencies.

- o The African Project Development Facility (698-0516) is a new effort financed by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and 13 other donors (including the United States), and managed by the International Finance Corporation. Promising African business possibilities are identified and supported through

feasibility studies, expertise, and assistance in finding partners and financing. Offices have been established in Abidjan and Nairobi, and several dozen African firms have already been assisted in preparing business plans and identifying sources of financing.

o The second phase of the Promoting Population Policy Development project (625-0978), initiated in FY 1988, continues to strengthen the regional Center for Applied Research on Population and Development (CERPOD) in Bamako, Mali. CERPOD works with national governments to develop national population policies. As a result of the project, CERPOD has an improved capacity to study and analyze population issues and problems in the Sahel, disseminate population information to leadership groups, and formulate options for resolving population-related problems.

FY 1990 PROGRAM

More than half of the \$59.8 million requested for the Africa Regional Program for FY 1990 will be channeled through mission programs to address child survival, family planning, AIDS control, natural resources management, and private sector promotion. One quarter is targeted to human resource development and the balance to famine early warning, locust control programs, and agricultural research and education.

In FY 1990, we will develop a project to undertake and monitor a series of financial sector research activities in Africa under the Financial Sector Research Program (698-0522). The project will provide A.I.D. and the development community with information and analysis on selected financial sector problems that must be solved if broad-based economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa is to be attained. The increased quality and output of this research will provide important input into A.I.D.'s ongoing policy reform efforts.

The African Graduate Fellowship Program (AFGRAD IV) project (698-0475), will build on the success of its predecessors. The FY 1990 start will benefit 1,900 men and women over a 15-year period. A committee of deans from participating graduate schools will make the decisions on awarding scholarships to qualified participants.

Africa Bureau Office Directors: Technical Resources, Keith W. Sherper; Development Planning, John Westley; Market Development and Investment, Warren Weinstein; and Sahel and West Africa Affairs, Phyllis Dichter.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHC PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITLRES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITLRES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITLRES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITLRES	
625-0517		AFRICAN EMERGENCY/LOCALST GRASSHOPPER											
	SH G	87	89	1,429	1,429	999	515	430	432	---	482	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		1,429	1,429	999	515	430	432	---	482	---	---
625-0621		OMVS PLANNING AND POLICY DEVELOPMENT											
	SH G	85	89	3,500	3,500	3,500	103	---	63	---	1,894	---	1,440
	SS G	85	89	2,500	2,500	---	---	2,000	---	---	1,000	---	1,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:		6,000	6,000	3,500	103	2,000	63	---	2,894	---	2,440
625-0958		OMVS GROUNDWATER MONITORING											
	SH G	83	88	6,501	6,151	6,151	3,491	350	964	---	1,010	---	1,036
		PROJECT TOTAL:		6,501	6,151	6,151	3,491	350	964	---	1,010	---	1,036
625-0966		ONCHOCERCIASIS CONTROL											
	HE G	86	91	1,000	3,500	---	---	1,000	---	2,500	1,000	---	1,500
	SH G	86	91	5,000	5,000	5,000	2,500	---	2,500	---	---	---	---
	SS G	85	91	8,700	8,700	---	---	2,500	---	2,500	2,500	---	2,500
		PROJECT TOTAL:		14,700	17,200	5,000	2,500	3,500	2,500	5,000	3,500	2,500	4,000
625-0970		POLICY PROJECT											
	SH G	85	88	8,000	4,014	4,014	1,383	---	1,383	---	1,126	---	267
	SS G	85	88	150	150	---	---	150	8	---	142	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		8,150	4,164	4,014	1,383	150	1,391	---	1,268	---	267
625-0972		AFRICAN GRAD STUDIES III											
	SH G	85	87	3,000	1,200	1,200	600	---	200	---	400	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		3,000	1,200	1,200	600	---	200	---	400	---	---
625-0973		SAHEL WATER DATA AND MGMT. III											
	SH G	87	91	3,050	3,050	3,050	---	---	61	---	1,000	---	1,989
	SS G	87	91	5,950	5,950	---	---	1,000	---	1,000	500	1,000	1,500
		PROJECT TOTAL:		9,000	9,000	3,050	---	1,000	61	1,000	1,500	1,000	3,489
625-0974		SAHEL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT II											
	SH G	86	92	5,300	5,300	5,300	1,581	---	2,624	---	1,095	---	---
	SS G	86	92	6,700	6,700	---	---	1,500	100	2,000	1,000	---	1,500
		PROJECT TOTAL:		12,000	12,000	5,300	1,581	1,500	2,724	2,000	2,095	---	1,500
625-0975		SAHEL REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS											

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / # G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHC	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITRES
	SH G	87	91	1,000	1,000	1,000	186	---	322	---	300	---	192
	SS G	87	91	4,000	4,000	---	---	1,000	---	1,000	500	1,000	1,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			5,000	5,000	1,000	186	1,000	322	1,000	800	1,000	1,192
625-C977	HUMAN RESOURCE DEV III												
	SH G	86	87	19,000	8,365	8,365	1,228	---	2,012	---	2,000	---	2,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			19,000	8,365	8,365	1,228	---	2,012	---	2,000	---	2,000
625-C978	PROMOTING POPULATION POLICY DEV.												
	SS G	89	92	8,000	8,000	---	---	1,000	---	1,000	900	2,000	1,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			8,000	8,000	---	---	1,000	---	1,000	900	2,000	1,000
698-ADAR	AFRICA DISASTER ASST RESERVE												
	SS G	88	C	---	28,000	---	---	---	---	13,000	13,000	15,000	15,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	28,000	---	---	---	---	13,000	13,000	15,000	15,000
698-C384	AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT												
	EM G	76	81	46,794	22,050	22,050	21,935	---	---	---	65	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			46,794	22,050	22,050	21,935	---	---	---	65	---	---
698-C398	STRENGTHENING HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEMS II												
	HE G	77	86	27,176	26,968	26,968	26,319	---	593	---	56	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			27,176	26,968	26,968	26,319	---	593	---	56	---	---
698-C410	ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM												
	FN G	77	82	4,565	4,565	4,565	4,425	---	---	---	140	---	---
	HE G	77	82	3,308	3,308	3,308	3,306	---	---	---	2	---	---
	SD G	77	82	4,061	4,061	4,061	4,023	---	---	---	38	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			11,934	11,934	11,934	11,754	---	---	---	180	---	---
698-C413	SUPPORT TO REGIONAL ORGANIZATION I												
	SD G	79	86	10,193	9,348	9,348	8,123	---	1,086	---	139	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			10,193	9,348	9,348	8,123	---	1,086	---	139	---	---
698-C420	REGIONAL REMOTE SENSING (WESTERN AFRICA)												
	FN G	77	87	3,625	3,586	3,586	3,453	---	133	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			3,625	3,586	3,586	3,453	---	133	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L *	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHC PLANNED	-THROUGH CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 87 EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 88 EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 89 EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 90 EXPEN- DITURES	
693-C421		AFR CHILD SURVIVAL INITIATIVE											
CS G	85	92	11,695	11,695	11,695	1,097	---	7,026	---	3,572	---	---	
FE G	85	92	48,897	50,097	48,374	30,248	---	10,640	---	7,986	---	---	
SS G	95	92	52,408	52,408	---	---	17,687	2,074	10,000	20,500	10,000	12,453	
PROJECT TOTAL:				113,000	114,200	60,569	31,345	17,687	19,740	10,000	32,058	10,000	12,453
698-C424		ENERGY INITIATIVE FOR AFRICA											
SD G	82	87	7,466	7,323	7,323	6,128	---	966	---	229	---	---	
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,466	7,323	7,323	6,128	---	966	---	229	---	---
698-C433		AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II											
EH G	82	87	38,987	37,543	37,543	28,486	---	4,016	---	4,000	---	1,041	
ES G	82	87	500	375	375	263	---	---	---	112	---	---	
FN G	82	87	8,067	8,067	8,067	2,591	---	1,616	---	1,500	---	2,360	
HE G	82	87	1,690	880	880	141	---	187	---	439	---	113	
SD G	82	87	253	250	250	38	---	65	---	144	---	---	
PROJECT TOTAL:				49,484	47,115	47,115	31,519	---	5,884	---	6,195	---	3,514
698-C435		STRENGTHENING AFRICAN AGRI RESEARCH											
FN G	82	91	24,141	24,141	24,141	7,537	---	4,005	---	5,820	---	4,566	
SS G	82	91	16,859	16,859	---	---	3,506	152	3,800	1,100	3,200	3,300	
PROJECT TOTAL:				41,000	41,000	24,141	7,537	3,506	4,157	3,800	6,920	3,200	7,866
698-C438		AFRICAN PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FUND											
FN G	85	92	1,873	1,873	1,873	1,588	---	209	---	76	---	---	
SD G	85	92	980	980	980	759	---	167	---	54	---	---	
SS G	85	92	6,120	24,647	---	---	3,267	191	3,500	500	2,500	1,000	
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,973	27,500	2,853	2,247	3,267	567	3,500	630	2,500	1,000
698-C442		AFRICAN LABOR DEVELOPMENT II											
EH G	85	90	11,696	11,696	11,696	7,436	---	1,966	---	1,260	---	1,034	
SS G	85	90	7,304	9,000	---	---	3,000	500	3,000	2,000	3,000	1,500	
PROJECT TOTAL:				19,000	20,696	11,696	7,436	3,000	2,466	3,000	3,260	3,000	2,534
698-C452		SEMI-ARID GRAIN RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT II											
FN G	86	89	3,553	3,553	3,553	2,041	---	2,315	---	4,197	---	---	
SS G	86	89	1,247	2,247	---	---	1,247	---	1,000	750	---	497	
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,800	10,800	3,553	2,041	1,247	2,315	1,000	4,947	---	497
693-C454		CECAF											

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	
	FN G	85	85	960	960	960	713	---	242	---	---	---	
		PROJECT TOTAL:		960	960	960	713	---	242	---	---	---	
698-C455		AFRICAN GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP PRGG III											
	EH G	85	93	7,798	7,798	7,798	4,003	---	1,592	---	1,000	---	1,203
	FN G	85	93	6,200	6,200	6,200	1,150	---	1,932	---	1,200	---	1,918
	SS G	85	93	20,102	20,102	---	---	8,215	21	5,000	2,305	3,200	8,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:		34,100	34,100	13,998	5,153	8,215	3,545	5,000	4,505	3,200	11,121
698-C456		EAST AFRICA REMOTE SENSING II											
	FN G	86	87	2,500	2,500	2,500	305	---	353	---	1,000	---	842
		PROJECT TOTAL:		2,500	2,500	2,500	305	---	353	---	1,000	---	842
698-C458		SUPPORT TO REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS II											
	EH G	85	87	1,500	1,187	1,187	459	---	727	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		1,500	1,187	1,187	459	---	727	---	---	---	---
698-C461		NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR NEGRO WOMEN											
	FN G	86	89	368	368	368	101	---	267	---	---	---	---
	SS G	86	89	1,132	1,132	---	---	612	290	520	322	---	520
		PROJECT TOTAL:		1,500	1,500	368	101	612	557	520	322	---	520
698-C462		FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES II											
	PN G	86	94	5,748	5,748	5,748	143	---	838	---	2,000	---	2,450
	SS G	86	94	14,252	18,907	---	---	5,607	150	3,500	2,900	3,300	3,500
		PROJECT TOTAL:		20,000	24,655	5,748	143	5,607	988	3,500	4,900	3,300	5,950
698-C463		HUMAN RESOURCES DEV FOR AFRICA											
	ES G	88	96	2,000	2,000	---	---	200	---	---	100	---	100
	SS G	88	96	68,000	68,000	---	---	13,211	462	2,600	6,200	2,000	6,800
		PROJECT TOTAL:		70,000	70,000	---	---	13,411	462	2,600	6,300	2,000	6,900
698-C464		AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT (TR)											
	SS G	89	94	---	14,000	---	---	---	---	2,500	800	1,800	2,650
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	14,000	---	---	---	---	2,500	800	1,800	2,650
698-C465		ISRAELI AFRICAN SUPPORT											
	FN G	86	86	1,120	1,120	1,120	678	---	442	---	---	---	---
	HE G	86	86	380	380	380	150	---	66	---	164	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / C	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87		-ACTUAL FY 88		-ESTIMATED FY 89		-PROPOSED FY 90			
					CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES		
				PROJECT TOTAL:	1,300	1,500	1,500	828	---	508	---	164	---	---
698-C466				FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS										
	SS G	89	90	6,600	6,600	---	---	---	---	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,800	
				PROJECT TOTAL:	6,600	6,600	---	---	---	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,800	
698-C467				NATURAL RESOURCES/MGT SUPPORT										
	FN G	87	90	310	310	---	---	---	---	---	207	---	---	
	SS G	87	90	7,700	8,736	---	---	3,286	134	3,300	3,190	2,200	4,595	
				PROJECT TOTAL:	8,010	9,046	310	---	3,286	737	3,300	3,397	2,200	4,595
698-C468				AIDS CONTROL PROGRAM (WHO/AFRO)										
	HE G	86	86	1,000	1,000	1,000	128	---	---	---	323	---	---	
				PROJECT TOTAL:	1,000	1,000	1,000	128	---	---	---	323	---	---
698-C471				OPERATIONS LEVEL MANAGEMENT DEV (MEDEX)										
	HE G	87	90	657	657	657	---	---	---	---	352	---	---	
	SS G	87	90	5,443	5,443	---	---	1,500	100	1,500	2,225	1,500	2,000	
				PROJECT TOTAL:	6,100	6,100	657	---	1,500	405	1,500	2,577	1,500	2,000
698-C474				HIV/AIDS PREVENTION IN AFRICA										
	DG G	88	91	10,500	10,500	---	---	3,514	---	2,000	3,500	3,000	1,514	
	SS G	88	91	10,000	10,000	---	---	1,567	---	---	1,400	---	167	
				PROJECT TOTAL:	20,500	20,500	---	---	5,081	---	2,000	4,900	3,000	1,681
698-C475				*AFRICAN GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP PROG IV										
	SS G	90	90	---	26,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,800	375	
				PROJECT TOTAL:	---	26,000	---	---	---	---	---	2,800	375	
698-C505				SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE/PEACE CORPS										
	FN G	83	80	---	1,937	1,937	1,273	---	---	---	300	---	147	
	SS G	83	80	---	1,380	---	---	380	15	600	200	400	350	
				PROJECT TOTAL:	---	3,317	1,937	1,273	380	232	600	500	400	497
698-C507				AFRICAN STRATEGIC STUDIES										
	FN G	84	90	379	379	379	361	---	---	---	36	---	---	
	SD G	84	90	209	209	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	SS G	84	90	422	1,500	---	---	790	26	620	200	120	520	

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / C	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 87 EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 88 EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 89 EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 90 EXPEN- DITURES		
PROJECT TOTAL:					1,510	2,618	375	561	790	257	620	286	120	520
698-C510	PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II													
EH G	84	C	---	2,731	2,731	2,546	---	50	---	135	---	---		
FN G	84	C	---	14,037	14,037	10,213	---	2,135	---	1,639	---	---		
HE G	84	C	---	3,950	3,830	2,969	---	377	---	484	---	---		
PN G	84	C	---	2,462	2,462	1,546	---	425	---	491	---	---		
SD G	84	C	---	2,577	2,577	2,115	---	361	---	101	---	---		
SS G	84	C	---	19,403	---	---	4,708	1,435	9,365	5,000	4,830	5,000		
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	45,040	25,637	19,389	4,708	4,783	9,365	7,900	4,830	5,000
698-C513	AFRICAN CHILD SURVIVAL (UNDP)													
CS G	85	87	4,000	4,000	4,000	---	---	160	---	2,000	---	1,840		
PROJECT TOTAL:					4,000	4,000	4,000	---	---	160	---	2,000	---	1,840
698-C516	AFRICAN PROJECT DEVELOPMENT FACILITY													
SD G	87	92	700	700	700	---	---	19	---	400	---	281		
SS G	87	92	1,400	3,500	---	---	700	19	700	381	700	600		
PROJECT TOTAL:					2,100	4,200	700	---	700	38	700	781	700	881
698-C517	AFRICAN EMERGENCY/LOCUST GRASSHOPPER													
ES G	87	91	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
FN G	87	91	3,491	3,491	3,491	453	---	2,638	---	461	---	66		
SH G	87	91	5,000	5,000	---	---	2,800	18	---	1,782	---	1,000		
SS G	87	91	16,079	16,079	---	---	8,083	2,380	2,000	5,500	2,000	3,800		
PROJECT TOTAL:					25,570	25,570	3,491	458	10,883	5,036	2,000	7,743	2,000	4,866
698-C518	AFRICAN MGT SERVICES CG													
SS G	88	92	2,500	2,500	---	---	500	25	500	200	500	500		
PROJECT TOTAL:					2,500	2,500	---	---	500	25	500	200	500	500
698-C519	POLICY REFORM & POVERTY													
SS G	88	90	3,100	3,100	---	---	2,000	40	650	1,000	450	960		
PROJECT TOTAL:					3,100	3,100	---	---	2,000	40	650	1,000	450	960
698-C520	IMPROVING AFR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS													
SS G	89	92	---	1,500	---	---	---	---	600	300	400	500		
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	1,500	---	---	---	---	600	300	400	500

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF ALTHD PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 87 EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 88 EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 89 EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED CBLIGA- TIONS	FY 90 EXPEN- DITURES	
698-C521		SUPPORT TO UN PAARD											
	SS G	88	89	100	145	---	---	100	15	45	85	---	44
		PROJECT TOTAL:		100	145	---	---	100	15	45	85	---	44
698-C522		*FINANCIAL SECTOR RESEARCH PROGRAM											
	SS G	90	94	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	175
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	175
698-C523		AFRICA GROWTH FUND											
	SS G	86	92	2,900	3,700	---	---	800	800	700	700	700	700
		PROJECT TOTAL:		2,900	3,700	---	---	800	800	700	700	700	700
698-C524		AFRICA VENTURE CAPITAL FUND											
	SS G	89	94	---	1,900	---	---	---	---	1,500	500	400	1,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	1,900	---	---	---	---	1,500	500	400	1,000
698-C526		PRIVATE VCL ORGNS SUPPORT											
	SS G	89	94	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	1,000	100	300	500
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	2,500	---	---	---	---	1,000	100	300	500
698-C528		FOREIGN INVESTMENT ADV.											
	SS G	89	89	700	700	---	---	---	---	700	150	---	600
		PROJECT TOTAL:		700	700	---	---	---	---	700	150	---	600
698-C662		FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES I											
	PN G	80	86	22,000	20,555	20,555	14,377	---	3,084	---	2,094	---	1,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:		22,000	20,555	20,555	14,377	---	3,084	---	2,094	---	1,000
698-9801		HUMAN RIGHTS FUND FOR AFRICA											
	SD G	79	C	---	2,437	2,437	2,048	---	148	---	241	---	---
	SS G	79	C	---	137	---	---	477	89	450	250	450	300
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	2,574	2,437	2,048	477	237	450	491	450	300
698-9901		SPECIAL SELF-HELP DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
	SD G	77	C	---	12,977	12,977	12,137	---	597	---	243	---	---
	SS G	77	C	---	8,700	2	---	2,900	1,389	2,900	1,500	2,900	2,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	21,677	12,979	12,137	2,900	1,986	2,900	1,743	2,900	2,000

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE * C	L / INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHD	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 87 EXPEN- DITLRES	-ACTUAL OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 88 EXPEN- DITLRES	-ESTIMATED OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 89 EXPEN- DITLRES	-PROPOSED OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 90 EXPEN- DITLRES
COUNTRY TOTALS:			680,475	889,823	376,058	229,652	101,587	74,342	91,050	142,289	76,650	122,105
GRANTS:			680,475	889,823	376,058	229,652	101,587	74,342	91,050	142,289	76,650	122,105
LOANS:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----												
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:			67,152	83,087	83,087	37,087	---	17,338	---	16,676	---	9,899
POPULATION PLANNING:			27,748	28,765	28,765	16,066	---	4,347	---	4,585	---	3,450
HEALTH:			64,058	90,620	55,897	63,261	1,000	12,717	2,500	10,806	---	1,613
CHILD SURVIVAL FUNC:			15,695	15,695	15,695	1,097	---	7,186	---	5,572	---	1,840
AIDS:			10,500	10,500	---	---	3,514	---	2,000	3,500	3,000	1,514
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:			106,775	83,005	83,005	64,915	---	8,351	---	6,460	---	3,278
SELECTED DEVELCP. ACTIVITIES:			23,859	40,862	40,862	35,371	---	3,409	---	1,589	---	281
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:			60,780	44,009	38,579	11,592	3,580	10,579	---	11,089	---	7,924
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:			280,368	489,905	2	---	93,293	10,415	86,550	81,800	73,650	92,206
SADCC:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:			3,500	3,375	375	263	200	---	---	212	---	100
OTHER:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: REDSO/EA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
623-CD02		IGAAD - REDSO/E											
	SS G	22	89	200	200	---	---	200	---	---	100	---	100
		PROJECT TOTAL:		200	200	---	---	200	---	---	100	---	100
623-CD03		*IGAAD II											
	SS G	90	92	---	750	---	---	---	---	---	---	250	250
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	750	---	---	---	---	---	---	250	250
		COUNTRY TOTALS:		200	950	---	---	200	---	---	100	250	350
		GRANTS:		200	950	---	---	200	---	---	100	250	350
		LOANS:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
----- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY -----													
		AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		POPULATION PLANNING:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		HEALTH:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		AIDS:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:		200	950	---	---	200	---	---	100	250	350
		SADCC:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		OTHER:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: REDSC-WEST AFR

CP 93

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHC PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES		
624-C434		AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK II												
	FN G	85	91	3,167	3,167	2,900	75	267	199	---	2,000	---	978	
	SD G	85	91	6,932	6,932	6,932	2,031	---	2,231	---	1,670	---	1,000	
	SS G	85	91	4,901	5,565	---	---	229	---	3,000	750	---	1,500	
		PROJECT TOTAL:		15,000	15,664	9,832	2,106	496	2,420	3,000	4,420	---	3,478	
		COUNTRY TOTALS:		15,000	15,664	9,832	2,106	496	2,420	3,000	4,420	---	3,478	
		GRANTS:		15,000	15,664	9,832	2,106	496	2,420	3,000	4,420	---	3,478	
		LCANS:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----														
				AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:	3,167	3,167	2,900	75	267	199	---	2,000	---	978
				POPULATION PLANNING:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				HEALTH:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				AIDS:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:	6,932	6,932	6,932	2,031	---	2,231	---	1,670	---	1,000
				SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:	4,901	5,565	---	---	229	---	3,000	750	---	1,500
				SADCC:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				OTHER:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

PROGRAM:					PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Title African Graduate Fellowship Program, Phase IV (AFGRAD IV)		Funding Source DFA	AG, RD & N	Health	FY 1990 2,800		Life of Project Funding 96,000
Number 698-0475	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING					FY 1990	FY 2002	FY 2005

Purpose: To enhance development in Africa by providing qualified men and women to staff public and private sector entities, universities, research centers and other key development institutions in 42 African countries.

Background: The AFGRAD scholarship program series has been supported by A.I.D. since 1963. AFGRAD-I and II, which admitted students to U.S. universities between 1963 and 1984, trained 2,000 participants. The current project, AFGRAD-III (698-0455), will admit 700 participants for training during the period 1985 through 1989. AFGRAD-IV continues this successful program by financing 1,900 students for U.S. training.

Project Description: AFGRAD is a long-range, regional human resources development program which receives strong support from U.S. universities. All students admitted to U.S. graduate schools are provided tuition-free scholarships. AFGRAD responds to evolving human resources requirements in each participating country. Fields and levels of study are determined by the country and A.I.D. mission. Undergraduate training is authorized for 11 small countries which have no, or very limited, post-secondary training institutions. The project has an objective of 30% participation by women and training for private sector participants is strongly encouraged.

Sustainability: AFGRAD participants return to pre-designated salaried positions in host country governments or private sector organizations, often replacing costly expatriate personnel. About half the participants are assigned to in-country educational institutions where they help to develop and sustain Africa's own training capacities.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Regional Strategy: Training provided by the AFGRAD program supports A.I.D.'s commitment to increasing Africa's self-sufficiency, to improving the

effectiveness of development policies, programs and institutions and to increasing the participation of women in development.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host country contributions include continuation of participants' salaries and benefits while they are in training and payment of some pre-departure and international travel costs. U.S. universities waive the cost of tuition for about 4,000 student-years of training.

Beneficiaries: The 1,900 men and women who are the beneficiaries of U.S. training under this project will be furnished technical, scientific, managerial and policy-making skills that will help strengthen African development institutions and improve the effectiveness of public and private sector development programs for populations in 42 African countries.

Major Outputs:

- 250 participants obtain U.S. undergraduate degrees
- 1,400 participants obtain U.S. graduate degrees
- 250 high-level personnel complete U.S. postgraduate refresher training in their professional areas

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs**Life-of Project**
(\$000)

Participant Training	
Undergraduate level	25,000
Graduate level	68,000
Postgraduate level	1,700
Evaluation and studies	300
TOTAL	96,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	-	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	2,800	93,200	96,000	

Title Financial Sector Research Program		Funding Source DFA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
					FY 1990	500	Life of Project Funding 5,000
Number 698-0522	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING					FY 1990	FY 1994	FY 1995

Purpose: To substantially increase the quality and output of financial sector research needed to more efficiently and equitably integrate that sector in the policy reform process.

Project Description: Financial sector research and analysis in sub-Saharan Africa is a relatively new area to A.I.D. and to others dealing with economic development problems. Major interest in this subject has been generated by the policy reform process and substantive questions as to how this sector fits into the overall reform design and implementation. The current level of research under way is minimal and needs to be considerably expanded. Some of the major issues and problems that need addressing include:

1. monetary policy and budget deficit financing,
2. the effectiveness of currency unions,
3. sequencing in policy reform,
4. implications of an imperfect market structure in the financial sector, and
5. interest rate policy and policy reform.

A.I.D. will develop an umbrella grant or cooperative agreement with an academic institution or research institute to undertake a series of financial sector research activities.

Sustainability: One of the key factors in selecting research topics will be the operational usefulness of the results to host governments involved in policy reform programs. This should substantially increase the probability that the emphasis and intensity of financial research will be continued by the host government at the conclusion of A.I.D.'s involvement in this program. Planned local institutional collaboration in this activity should also increase the probability that major elements of this proposed research program will be fully integrated into the host country's research activities.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The results of the research program will be one important element in the design and implementation of country policy reform programs in Africa. The results of the research should significantly improve the probability of policy reform success.

Host Countries and Other Donors: We anticipate that host country agencies, public and private, will cooperate and/or collaborate in this research program and that revision or restructuring of financial sector organizations and policies will be adopted, as appropriate, by host countries.

Beneficiaries: The project will broaden the impact and accessibility of financial intermediation to the general public in sub-Saharan Africa. It also should increase the probability that the policy reform process will be less subject to the uneven rate of implementation that currently characterizes these efforts.

Major Outputs: A series of research studies in the financial sector that will increase the beneficial impact of the policy reform program and the equity and sustainability of economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa.

<u>A.I.D. Financial Inputs</u>	<u>Life-of-Project</u>
	(\$000)
Grant assistance to undertake selected research	5,000

Total	5,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-	To be determined
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	-	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	500	4,500	5,000	

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

PROGRAM: Africa Regional		PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET						
Title IGADD Regional Food Security II		Funding Source DFA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)			
					FY 1990	250	Life of Project Funding 750	
Number 623-0003	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sci. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING					FY 1990	FY 1992	FY 1994	

Purpose: To provide technical support aimed at increasing food self-reliance in the Horn of Africa area.

Project Background: The Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) was established in January 1986 by Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda. Its purpose is to foster regional cooperation and develop shared solutions to regional problems. The IGADD plan of action has the following goals: (1) immediately, alleviate the current drought emergency; (2) in the medium term, lay the foundation for recovery from the drought and further development; and (3) over the long term, implement ecologically balanced development programs. An element of the action plan is establishment and improvement of food security and famine early warning systems in the Horn of Africa. In FY 1988 A.I.D. began activities for the benefit of IGADD, consisting of (1) development of a fertilizer policy for the sub-region, to foster increased production, and (2) strengthening of the use of remote sensing technologies for improved food needs prediction and monitoring.

Project Description: Project funds will support consultancies by U.S. and regional African institutions; seminars and workshops; and the publication of instructional materials and manuals on the use of new technologies. Technologies which will increase food production and efficiently predict supply shortages will be emphasized.

Sustainability: Training and publications will enable local personnel to carry on the effort to increase food self-reliance after the end of the project. No recurrent costs will be encountered after the project is completed.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Strategy: A.I.D. strategy in agriculture throughout Africa is to alleviate the impact of adverse natural conditions, and secure self-reliance in food by increasing sustainable production. U.S. Government strategy

also includes promotion of international cooperation and coordination for development. IGADD serves as a clearinghouse for the dissemination of new food technologies and also provides a forum for achievement of consensus on sub-regional policies as well as coordination of national-level actions related to food security. Thus support to this regional body contributes to both the indicated aspects of U.S. strategy.

Host Organization and Other Donors: A.I.D. assistance will complement the resident technical assistance at IGADD headquarters funded by the Italian government, the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization, and the World Bank. The Canadian and French governments are also planning projects which will support implementation of IGADD's overall plan of action.

Beneficiaries: The proposed assistance will impact directly on the technical resources available to the member governments of IGADD and, through their Agriculture Ministries, will benefit the farming population of the entire Horn of Africa region.

Major Outputs: Over a three-year period the project will provide for technical assistance, training, and publications aimed at increasing food self-reliance, including studies on regional food reserves, trilateral food crop sales, and improvements in regional food distribution and marketing.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project (\$000)
Consultancies	198
Training	306
Instructional publications	246
TOTAL	750

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1988	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	
Estimated Through September 30, 1989	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	250	500	750	

AFRICA ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM (AEPRP)

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund	- a/	50,000	55,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	50,000	-
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	50,000	55,000

a/ AEPRP funds of \$55.0 were made available to the following countries: Lesotho, (\$10.0 million), Madagascar (\$10.0 million), Malawi (\$5.5 million) Mali (\$6.5 million), Niger (\$12.0 million) and Uganda (\$11.0 million).

PERSONNEL DATA - MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	-	-	-
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d									
Regional ^e									
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d									
Regional ^e									
TOTALS									

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.
^bAcademic: degree seeking.
^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.
^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.
^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

THE AFRICAN ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM

Between 1985 and 1988 A.I.D. funded African Economic Policy Reform Programs (AEPRP) in 16 countries, at a cost of approximately \$205 million. These programs were the vanguard of A.I.D.'s strategy to help African governments reform their economic policies. The objectives of the programs are to rationalize economic activity, to promote economic growth and employment, and to help reduce the political and economic costs of economic reform. By and large these programs have a number of common characteristics:

- All are additional to normal operational year budgets [OYBs], so they represent a substantial increment to normal program levels.
- All are intended to assist countries to implement reforms by combining technical assistance, studies, dollars, and local currency resources in a cohesive package.
- All disburse dollar resources in several tranches following the meeting of a specified set of conditions.

Most AEPRP programs have dealt with aspects of agricultural liberalization: fertilizer distribution and subsidies (Guinea, Malawi I and Cameroon); credit (The Gambia); and marketing (Zambia, Togo, Uganda and Madagascar). One has been aimed at improving industrial sector performance (Rwanda), one at the transport sector (Tanzania), one at export performance (Malawi II) and four at public administration and taxation (Mali, Senegal, Zaire and Mauritius).

The AEPRP has experienced its share of successes and failures. It seems clear that the two completed programs (Zaire and Mauritius) have had an important impact on the structure of tariff policy and, consequently, on industrial incentives. The growth of Mauritian non-traditional exports is one of Africa's major success stories, while in Zaire, there is already evidence of the closing down of inefficient firms. The program in Cameroon, while yet at an early stage, has been so successful that the European Community is providing additional financing to broaden the program. Similarly, the World Bank is so taken by the recently approved program in Uganda that it is considering adding additional resources to that program. The Mali program has already experienced success in restructuring the Mali budget and reforming taxes, as has the program in Senegal.

Other programs have had more mixed results. The programs in Guinea and Togo have been proceeding more slowly than we had anticipated, and are approaching some key decision points. This is also true in the case of Rwanda. The Malawi story is very interesting because it exhibits some major successes and some major difficulties. Key aspects of the program have been implemented, while in other areas the Government of Malawi felt obliged to rescind earlier reforms, leading to A.I.D.'s deobligation of the final tranche of the program. Finally, in Zambia, we are at a standstill. If the Zambian Government is unable to undertake meaningful reforms in agricultural marketing, then we will shift those resources into AEPRP programs in other countries.

The program continues to evolve. We are reviewing the question of conditionality to determine whether these programs could be designed more as a collaborative process of resolving policy problems. In the past recipients had to implement certain reforms before a portion of funds could be disbursed. An evolving, more collaborative approach is to agree with the recipient on an overall economic policy framework by which implementation could be judged. Performance on specific policy actions and benchmarks would not be used to hold up current disbursements but would affect programs in subsequent years.

We are entering new areas more boldly. In FY 1988, we started an important new effort in Lesotho which looked at policy reform in the area of grazing and natural resource management. Two of the new activities planned in 1989 will include reform programs in the health and education sectors. We see these as forerunners of a broad attack on inefficiency and inequity in social service delivery.

Finally, we will be looking to broaden the combining of AEPRP and regular Development Fund for Africa (DFA) resources into multi-year reform programs to make the best use of the flexibility of the DFA. In FY 1988, programs funded by both the AEPRP and the regular bilateral programs were started in Madagascar, Malawi and Lesotho.

For FY 1990 A.I.D. requests \$55.0 million from the Development Fund for Africa for the African Economic Policy Reform Program, the specifics of which will be developed later in 1989.

Africa Bureau Director, John R. Westley
Office of Development Planning

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

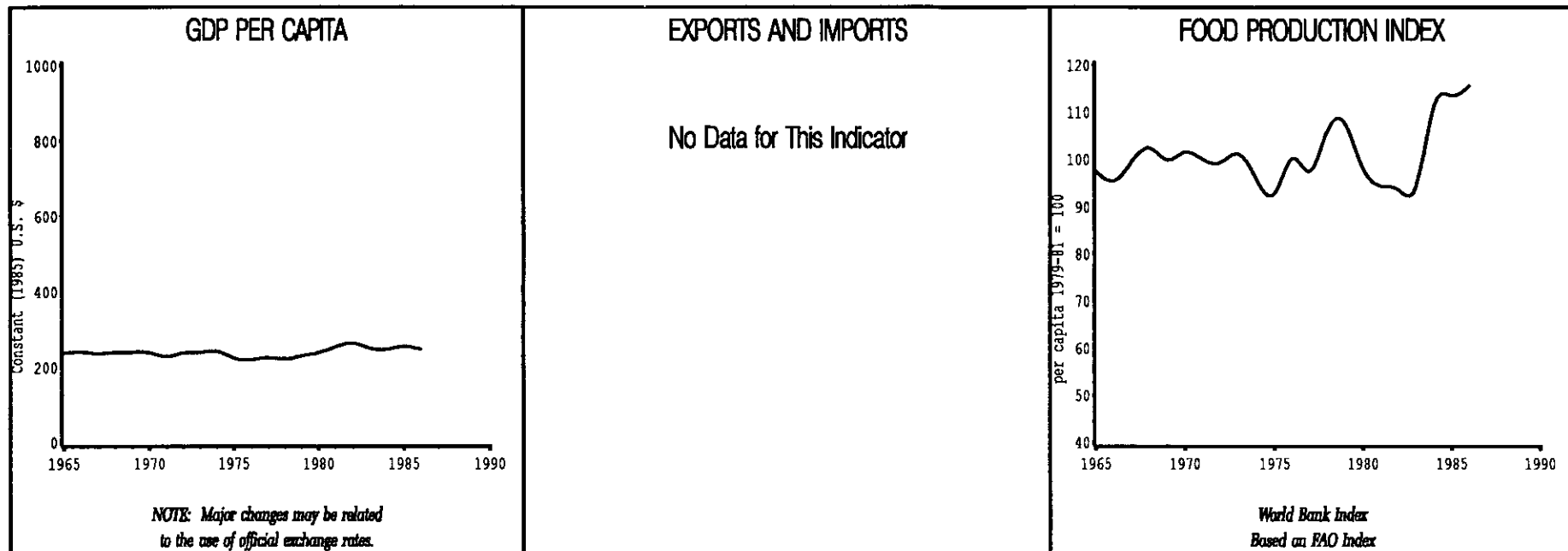
COUNTRY: AFRICA ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM

CP 90

PROJECT NO.	L / PROJECT TITLE * G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
693-C511	AFRICAN ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM	87	C	---	---	---	---	---	50,000	50,000	55,000	55,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	---	---	---	---	50,000	50,000	55,000	55,000
	COUNTRY TOTALS:			---	---	---	---	---	50,000	50,000	55,000	55,000
	GRANTS:			---	---	---	---	---	50,000	50,000	55,000	55,000
	LOANS:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----												
	AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	POPULATION PLANNING:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	HEALTH:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	AIDS:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:			---	---	---	---	---	50,000	50,000	55,000	55,000
	SADCC:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	OTHER:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

BENIN -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid \$ 75 Million (1959-87)
 Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 2.3% (1983-86)
 Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita \$ 0.65 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP	(1986)	270
Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-86)		0.2%
Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.)		. %
Total Expenditures and Net Lending (\$ Millions, US):		
(.) . (1978)	158	(1979) 221
Budgetary Deficit or Surplus (\$ Millions, US):		
(.) . (1978)	22	(1979) -5

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to 0.2 Months of Imports (1984)	
External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1986)	54.2%
Service Payments on External Public Debt, (\$ Millions, US).....	(1986) 58
As % of Total Export Earnings.....	(1985) 9.2%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance(\$ Millions, US) (1983)	-173(84)	-60(85)	-50
Total Imports(\$ Millions, US) (1983)	344(84)	271(85)	288
Of Which % From U.S.		(1982)	6%

Major Imports(1986) THREAD;CLOTH;CONSUMER GOODS

Total Exports(\$ Millions, US) (1983)	171(84)	210(85)	238
Of Which % to U.S.		(1981)	1%

Major Exports(1986) PALM PRODUCTS;COTTON;OTHER AG. PRODS

Trading Partners: FRANCE; NETHERLANDS; UNITED KINGDOM

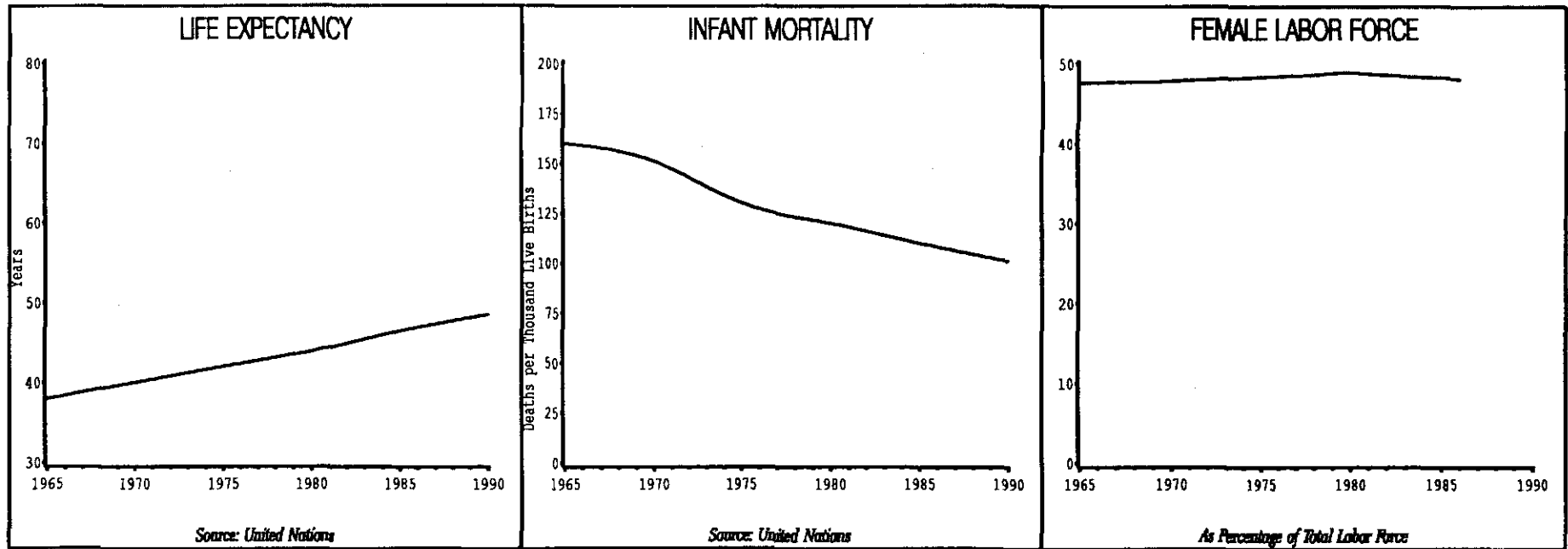
AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1986) 47%

Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: CASSAVA; YAMS; CORN	31% (1987)
Cash: COTTON; PALM OIL; PALM KERNELS	41% (1987)

Ag. Exports:(1987) COTTON; PALM OIL; .
 Ag. Imports:(1987) WHEAT; RICE; TOBACCO

BENIN -- Social Indicators



POPULATION

Total Population... (Thousands, Mid 1988) 4,497

Population Growth Rate... (1970) 2.5% (1978) 2.8% (1988) 3.6%

Population (1988) By Age Group:
 (0-14yrs) 51.4% (15-64yrs) 45.8% (65+ yrs) 2.7%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception... (1982) 26.8%

Total Fertility Rate... (1970) . (1988) 7.9

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population.. (.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
 (1979) Total . % Urban . % Rural 65.0%

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
 (1985) 49%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture... (1980) 70%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements... (1985) 98%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
 (1988) Total 49.1 Male 47.5 Female 50.7
 (1970) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 126

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
 Tuberculosis (BCG3) 27% (1985) Measles 23% (1985)
 Diphtheria (DPT) 21% (1986) Polio (3) 16% (1985)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
 (1983) 14%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
 Primary (1982) Total 67.9 Male 94.5 Female 42.9
 Secondary (1980) Total 3.8 Male . Female 7.5
 Post Secondary (1979) Total 0.8 Male 1.5 Female 0.3

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 37% (1985) Female 16%

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: BENIN

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHC PLANNED	-THRUFGH FY 87 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	
680-C201		BENIN RURAL WATER SUPPLY											
	HE G	80	81	6,707	6,707	6,707	785	---	2,387	---	1,000	---	2,300
		PROJECT TOTAL:		6,707	6,707	6,707	785	---	2,387	---	1,000	---	2,300
		COUNTRY TOTALS:		6,707	6,707	6,707	785	---	2,387	---	1,000	---	2,300
		GRANTS:		6,707	6,707	6,707	785	---	2,387	---	1,000	---	2,300
		LOANS:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
		AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		POPULATION PLANNING:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		HEALTH:		6,707	6,707	6,707	785	---	2,387	---	1,000	---	2,300
		CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		AIDS:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		SAOCC:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		OTHER:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SAHEL REG PROGRAM

CP 93

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD PLANNED	-THRUUGH OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 87 EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 88 EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 89 EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 90 EXPEN- DITURES	
625-C012		GAMBIA RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT											
	SH G	81	87	15,865	15,865	15,865	14,118	---	769	---	754	---	224
		PROJECT TOTAL:		15,865	15,865	15,865	14,118	---	769	---	754	---	224
625-C911		REG AID COORDINATION AND PLANNING											
	FN G	78	86	7	7	7	7	---	---	---	---	---	
	SD G	78	86	1,790	1,790	1,790	1,790	---	---	---	---	---	
	SH G	78	86	12,450	12,450	12,450	12,062	---	316	---	72	---	
		PROJECT TOTAL:		14,247	14,247	14,247	13,859	---	316	---	72	---	
625-C915		NIGER RIVER BASIN DEV AND PLANNING											
	SD G	76	81	1,411	141	1,411	1,241	---	7	---	203	---	
	SH G	76	81	942	894	442	442	---	---	---	---	---	
		PROJECT TOTAL:		2,353	1,025	1,853	1,683	---	7	---	203	---	
625-C927		DEMOGRAPHIC DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS											
	SH G	77	87	7,732	7,732	7,732	6,160	---	748	---	272	---	552
		PROJECT TOTAL:		7,732	7,732	7,732	6,160	---	748	---	272	---	552
625-C928		REG FOOD CROP PROTECTION-IPM											
	SH G	78	85	33,347	32,078	32,078	31,466	---	226	---	386	---	
		PROJECT TOTAL:		33,347	32,078	32,078	31,466	---	226	---	386	---	
625-C929		PLANNING, MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH											
	ES G	78	C	678	667	667	650	---	14	---	3	---	
	SH G	73	C	37,105	36,781	36,721	32,762	---	2,586	---	1,419	---	
		PROJECT TOTAL:		37,783	37,448	37,448	33,412	---	2,600	---	1,422	---	
625-C936		MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT											
	SH G	79	81	9,621	9,383	9,383	8,980	---	147	---	256	---	
		PROJECT TOTAL:		9,621	9,383	9,383	8,980	---	147	---	256	---	
625-C940		WATER DATA AND MGMT II											
	SH G	82	86	7,700	7,700	7,700	6,194	---	1,179	---	327	---	
		PROJECT TOTAL:		7,700	7,700	7,700	6,194	---	1,179	---	327	---	
625-C944		NIGER RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT II											
	SH G	82	85	6,714	5,214	5,214	1,227	---	30	---	1,000	---	1,957

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SAHEL REG PROGRAM

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 87 EXPEN- DITRES	-ACTUAL OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 88 EXPEN- DITRES	-ESTIMATED OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 89 EXPEN- DITRES	-PROPOSED OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 90 EXPEN- DITRES	
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,714	5,214	5,214	1,227	---	30	---	1,000	---	1,957
625-C955		MANANTALI RESETTLEMENT											
	SH G	84	85	18,335	18,335	18,335	14,192	---	3,337	---	816	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				18,335	18,335	18,335	14,192	---	3,337	---	816	---	---
625-C957		OMVS AGRIC RESEARCH											
	SH G	84	84	1,057	1,057	1,057	345	---	190	---	218	---	304
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,057	1,057	1,057	345	---	190	---	218	---	304
625-C960		MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II											
	SH G	83	85	12,650	12,598	12,598	10,055	---	1,583	---	544	---	416
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,650	12,598	12,598	10,055	---	1,583	---	544	---	416
625-C969		POPULATION INITIATIVES											
	SH G	84	87	4,677	3,878	3,878	1,150	---	1,150	---	1,000	---	578
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,677	3,878	3,878	1,150	---	1,150	---	1,000	---	578
625-C971		AFRICA PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FUND											
	SH G	86	91	500	500	500	127	---	176	---	197	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				500	500	500	127	---	176	---	197	---	---
625-9901		SPECIAL SELF-HELP DEV											
	SH G	79	87	10,456	10,416	5,200	4,899	---	175	---	134	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,456	10,416	5,200	4,899	---	175	---	134	---	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				183,037	177,476	173,096	147,857	---	12,633	---	7,601	---	4,031
GRANTS:				183,037	177,476	173,096	147,857	---	12,633	---	7,601	---	4,031
LCANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				7	7	7	7	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				3,201	1,931	3,201	3,031	---	7	---	203	---	

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SAHEL REG PROGRAM

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE * G	L /	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF ALTD	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87		-ACTUAL FY 88		-ESTIMATED FY 89		-PROPOSED FY 90	
						CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				179,151	174,871	169,221	144,169	---	12,612	---	7,395	---	4,001
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SADCC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				673	667	667	650	---	14	---	3	---	---
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

The Agency for International Development's mandate and the basic human needs strategy have directed increased attention to the world's poor. It is thus important that A.I.D. assemble social and economic data on recipient countries--especially in the key sectors of population, agriculture, rural development and nutrition, health, education, and human resources.

The Agency also monitors information and carries out programs of special concern to the Congress, such as women in development, energy, and the environment. Over time, we expect to develop comparable statistics which will allow us not only to design projects more effectively but also to evaluate the progress of countries in meeting basic human needs.

The process of accumulating reliable statistics for the developing world, particularly in the social sectors, is far from complete. Many programs still suffer from a lack of current information. However A.I.D.'s own data collection efforts and those of national and international organizations are improving. The Agency is also expanding its data storage and retrieval facilities to meet this demand.

Before discussing economic and social indicators in the country narratives, several caveats are in order. In most cases, there is no attempt to disaggregate statistics by region or subpopulation (e.g., urban, rural or ethnic group) within the countries. Thus, interregional disparities and variations among important subgroups within a country do not appear on the Economic and Social Data sheets. To the extent that such information is available and relevant, it is incorporated in the country narrative.

Developing countries' statistics are subject to numerous qualifications. Their reliability is often questionable and thus, the values shown should be interpreted as being indicative rather than precise.

NOTES ON SOURCES. A.I.D. data are derived from a variety of sources, including international and U.S. government agencies. The major sources are the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) for key economic and social indicators; the U.S. Department of Agriculture for agricultural data; the International Monetary Fund for central government finances and foreign trade statistics; United Nations specialized agencies for some social indicators; World Health Organization for immunization data; and the U.S. Bureau of the Census for demographic data. These data are also reviewed by AID Missions and Bureaus and their revisions may supersede other sources.

ECONOMIC & SOCIAL DATA

INDICATOR DEFINITIONS

TOTAL U.S. AID is provided by A.I.D. and is equivalent to gross U.S. economic assistance obligations (total new obligations entered into during a given year) for the period 1946 through 1987. It is the sum of Development Assistance, Economic Support Fund, Peace Corps, Narcotics, PL480 and Other Economic Assistance.

RATIO OF US AID TO TOTAL ODA represents U.S. economic assistance obligated in the period 1983-1986 as a percentage of total commitments of official development assistance (ODA) from members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), multilateral organizations, members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA). The ODA data are published in OECD, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries, 1983-1986. The U.S. economic assistance data are provided by A.I.D.

YEARLY U.S. AID PER CAPITA is computed by dividing the sum of total U.S. economic assistance obligations for 1983-86, provided by A.I.D., by the sum of total population figures provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the same period. Total U.S. economic assistance is the sum of Development Assistance, Economic Support Fund, Peace Corps, Narcotics, PL480, and Other Economic Assistance.

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

PER CAPITA GNP FIGURES are estimates reported in the IBRD, WORLD TABLES database. Current GNP is a measure of the total domestic and foreign output claimed by the residents of a country at current purchaser values (calculations are completed without making deductions for depreciation). GNP data have been converted from current values of national currencies to U.S. dollars in order to facilitate international comparisons.* The conversion process utilizes a three year weighted average of exchange rates and makes adjustments for variations in the rates of inflation between the U.S. and the relevant country (see the World Bank Atlas for a complete technical description). Per capita GNP is calculated by the World Bank by dividing GNP by estimates of total mid-year population based on data from the U.N. Population Division or World Bank sources.

*There is a wide range in the reliability of data collection methods used to obtain information for international databases. It is important to recognize this caveat when engaged in analysis of such data, particularly when involved in cross-country analysis.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE is the annual growth rate in real terms that has been computed by fitting trend lines to the logarithmic values of GNP per capita at constant market prices for each year of the time period. With this method, all available observations within the relevant time period are considered, and the growth rates obtained reflect general trends rather than cyclical factors or irregular variations in any particular year. The source of data is the IBRD, World Development Report, 1988.

GOVERNMENT BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP is taken from the IMF's INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. It is calculated by dividing total government expenditures by GNP. Total expenditures include all nonrepayable payments by the government, whether requited or unrequited, or for current or capital purposes. GNP is calculated as gross national expenditures by the IMF (for a complete technical description see IMF, International Financial Statistics, Introduction Section, National Accounts and Population).

TOTAL EXPENDITURES & NET LENDING in millions of U.S. dollars are calculated using the IMF's GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS database and refer to central government finances only. Data in local currency are converted into U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate) for each year found in the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. Expenditures include all nonrepayable payments by the government, whether requited or unrequited, or for current or capital purposes. Lending minus repayments includes both loans and equities.

BUDGETARY DEFICIT OR SURPLUS in millions of U.S. dollars is derived from the IMF's GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS database and is calculated by subtracting the total of expenditures and lending minus repayments from total revenue and grants. The data in local currency are then converted into U.S. dollars for each year by using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate) from the IMF's INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS. The data refer to central government finances only.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS AT END OF PERIOD in millions of U.S. dollars are taken from the IMF's INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. They are the total reserve of foreign currency in U.S. dollars plus the monetary gold holdings at national valuation. The variable "Equivalent to ___ Months Of Imports" is calculated by dividing one year of imports F.O.B., converted from SDR's to U.S. dollars (from the IMF's BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS database) by 12 and dividing that by the total reserves.

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP is drawn from the IBRD, WORLD DEBT TABLES database. External public debt, including debt disbursed and outstanding, is defined as the debt owed to non-residents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services that have an original or extended maturity of over one year. External public debt includes public debt which is an external obligation of a public debtor, and publicly guaranteed debt, which is an external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. These figures do not include data for: transactions with the IMF, debt repayable in local currency, direct investment, and short-term debt (debt with original maturity of a year or less). GNP figures from the WORLD DEBT TABLES are converted from local currency into U.S. dollars.

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO) is calculated from the IBRD, WORLD DEBT TABLES database. This ratio represents total debt service payments as a percentage of total exports of goods and non-factor services, converted into U.S. dollars from local currency.

EXTERNAL TRADE

TRADE BALANCE is drawn from IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. Trade balance represents the difference of total exports and imports (described below) converted from local currency into U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate).

TOTAL IMPORTS are taken from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database and comprise the current U.S. dollar value of imports of goods and non-factor services purchased from the rest of the world. Import data are those of the United Nations System of National Accounts and are, in general, as given in U.N. sources. In many cases current annual data are derived from national sources. Total imports are converted into U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate).

TOTAL EXPORTS are taken from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database and comprise the value of exports of goods and non-factor services sold to the rest of the world. Export data are those of the United Nations System of National Accounts and are, in general, as given in U.N. sources. In many cases current annual data are derived from national sources. Total exports are converted into U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate).

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS TO THE U.S. as a percentage of total exports and imports are taken from the IMF's DIRECTION OF TRADE STATISTICS database. Exports are valued f.o.b. (free on board) for all countries and imports are valued c.i.f. (cost, insurance and freight) for most countries and include goods only. Reliability and timing differences in reporting make the coverage less than complete.

MAJOR EXPORTS AND IMPORTS are taken from the C.I.A., World Factbook, 1988. Up to three exports and three imports - determined by value - are included.

MAIN TRADING PARTNERS are derived from the IMF, DIRECTION OF TRADE STATISTICS database on the value of imports plus exports (goods only) between the country in question and all of its trading partners. The three partners with the highest total for the latest ten years are reported.

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP is taken from the IBRD, WORLD TABLES database. The agricultural sector is broadly defined as agriculture and livestock, hunting, fishing, logging, and forestry. GDP is defined as the total final output of goods and services produced by an economy regardless of the allocation to domestic and foreign claims.

MAJOR CROPS, SUBSISTENCE AND CASH are provided by the USDA. Cash crops are defined by the USDA as those crops grown for export. Subsistence crops are defined as those consumed domestically for food - not limited to those crops grown and consumed by the same household (USDA includes those crops sold on the domestic market as food within the category of subsistence crops). Cash and subsistence crops as percentages of arable land are calculated by the USDA from FAO PRODUCTION YEARBOOK data. Arable land consists of land under temporary crops (i.e., maize), temporary meadows for mowing and pasture, land under market and kitchen gardens, land temporarily fallow, and land under permanent crops. Permanent crops are those crops which occupy the land for long periods and do not need to be replanted annually.

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS are provided by the USDA. Up to three major imports and exports - determined by value - are included. In most cases export values are F.O.B. and import values are C.I.F.

POPULATION

TOTAL POPULATION data are Bureau of the Census mid-year projections based on the most recent censuses and subsequent fertility and mortality trends prepared by agreement with S&T/POP. The total population figure sometimes differs from population estimates used by other sources in some of the data elements shown (eg. by the IBRD in computing per capita GNP).

POPULATION GROWTH RATE is the average annual growth rate from midyear of the previous year including net migration. The summary measures are computed using the exponential formula. These data are provided by the Bureau of the Census.

POPULATION IN A GIVEN AGE GROUP is taken from the Bureau of the Census. These data indicate the proportion of the population in a given age group and are helpful in analyzing the age structure of a population and calculating dependency ratios.

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YEARS OF AGE USING CONTRACEPTION is the percent of married women of reproductive age who are currently using contraception. These data are from a variety of AID-funded projects and are compiled by the Bureau of the Census.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE is from the Bureau of the Census. It is defined as the number of children born per woman, if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children at each age in accordance with prevailing age specific fertility rates. Most of the data come from surveys, civil registers and census data.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF THE POPULATION is reported in the IBRD, World Development Report, 1988. The data refer to the percentage distribution of disposable household income (both cash and in kind) accruing to the lowest quintile of households. Due to a frequent lack of systematic organization and consistency in the collection and collation of these data, income distribution figures should be interpreted with caution.

% OF POPULATION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING BELOW ABSOLUTE POVERTY LEVEL is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. It is the percentage of total, urban, and rural populations who live in "absolute poverty." Absolute poverty income level is defined as that below which a minimal nutritionally adequate diet plus essential nonfood requirements are not affordable.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION AS % OF WORKING AGE POPULATION is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. The labor force comprises economically active persons, including the armed forces and the unemployed, but excluding housewives, students, and other economically inactive groups. The working age population refers to the population aged 15-64. These estimates are from the International Labour Organization (ILO) and are based on U.N. population estimates.

PROPORTION OF THE LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE comes from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. It is the labor force in farming, fishing, forestry, and hunting as a percentage of the total labor force.

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS is from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database and is computed from the energy equivalent of net food supplies available in the country per capita per day. Available supplies comprise domestic production, imports minus exports, and changes in stock. Net supplies exclude animal feed, seeds, quantities used in processing, and losses in distribution. Requirements were estimated by the FAO based on physiological needs for normal activity and health considering environmental temperature, body weight, age and sex distribution of the population, and allowing 10 percent for waste at the household level.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH IN YEARS is from the Bureau of Census. It represents the estimated average number of years a newborn infant would be expected to live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of birth were to remain the same throughout its life.

INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (Infant Mortality Rate) figures are provided by the Bureau of the Census. The rate refers to the number of infants who die in their first year of life per thousand live births in that same year.

CHILDREN 12-23 MOS. IMMUNIZED AGAINST MAJOR CHILDHOOD DISEASES is taken from data provided by the International Science and Technology Institute (ISTI). These data are derived from the World Health Organization's report, Expanded Program on Immunization, July 1988, and earlier versions, and are based on the reported coverage rates applied to the estimated number of infants surviving the first year of life. Often, reported coverage rates are based on children who have health cards, resulting in higher levels of coverage than actually occur among the general child population. Estimates do not include the effects of child mortality. DPT3, Polio3, Measles and BCG immunization coverage rates refer to the proportion of children 12-23 months immunized, using children surviving to age one as the denominator.

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(%) is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. It is the percentage of the population with reasonable access to safe water supply (includes treated surface water or untreated but uncontaminated water such as that from protected boreholes, springs, and sanitary wells). In an urban area a public fountain or standpost located not more than 200 meters from a house may be considered as being within reasonable access of that house. In rural areas, reasonable access would imply that members of the household do not have to spend a disproportionate share of the day fetching the family's water.

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS % OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. It is the enrollment of all ages at a given level as percentages of respective level school-age populations normally including children aged 6-11 as primary, 12-17 as secondary, and 18-23 as post secondary. For countries with universal education, enrollment may exceed 100 percent since some pupils are below or above the official school age. The data are compiled by the U.N. Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

ADULT LITERACY RATES are taken from the Institute for Resource Development/Westinghouse, Child Survival Report, 1987. The data represent the percent of persons aged 15 and older who can read and write. The original source of the data is the UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, 1985. Definitions of ability can differ greatly from country to country.

Indicator Definition for Graphs

PER CAPITA GDP figures are estimates by the IBRD and are based mainly on national sources. GDP is a measure of the total domestic output, regardless of its allocation to foreign or domestic claimants. It represents the sum of value added by factors of production measured at their factor cost. For use in the graphs, GDP data have been converted from constant values of national currencies to U.S. dollars in order to facilitate international comparisons.* The conversion process utilizes a three year weighted average of exchange rates and makes adjustments for variations in the rates of inflation between the U.S. and the relevant country (see The World Bank Atlas for a complete technical description). Per capita GDP is calculated by dividing GDP, at constant market prices in U.S. 1985 dollars, by estimates of total mid-year population based on data from the U.N. Population Division or World Bank sources. These data cover the period from 1965 through the most recent year with available data. NOTE: Major changes may be related to the use of official exchange rates.

*There is a wide range in the reliability of data collection methods used to obtain information for international databases. It is important to recognize this caveat when engaged in analysis of such data, particularly when involved in cross-country analysis.

TOTAL EXPORTS are taken from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database, and represent the constant 1980 local currency value of exports of goods and non-factor services sold to the rest of the world. Export data are those of the United Nations System of National Accounts and are, in general, as given in U.N. sources. In many cases current annual data are derived from national sources. Total export figures are deflated using the consumer price index (1980=100). The data cover the period from 1965 through the most recent year with available data.

TOTAL IMPORTS are taken from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database, and represent the constant 1980 local currency value of imports of goods and non-factor services purchased from the rest of the world. Import data are those of the United Nations System of National Accounts and are, in general, as given in U.N. sources. In many cases current annual data are derived from national sources. Total import figures are deflated using the consumer price index (1980=100). The data cover the period from 1965 through the most recent year with available data.

FOOD PRODUCTION INDEX figures are drawn from the IBRD, WORLD TABLES database. This index represents the average annual quantity of food produced per capita. Food is defined as comprised of the following commodities: cereals, starchy roots, sugar cane, sugar beet, pulses, edible oils, nuts, fruits, vegetables, livestock and livestock products. Excluded is the production of animal feed, seed for agriculture, and food lost in processing and distribution. The "base year" of the index is

a three year production average (1979-1981 = 100). The data cover the period from 1965 to the most recent year with available data.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH IN YEARS is drawn from the 1988 U.N., WORLD POPULATION ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS database. It is equivalent to the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to remain the same throughout its life. Figures for the total population are reported. The data cover all years from 1965 through the most recent year with available data.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE is taken from the 1988 U.N., WORLD POPULATION ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS database. It represents the number of infants (aged 0-1) per thousand live births, in a given year, who die before reaching one year of age. The data cover all years from 1965 through the most recent year with available data.

FEMALE LABOR FORCE is drawn from the IBRD, WORLD TABLES database and represents female labor force as a percent of total labor force. Total labor force is defined as being comprised of all economically active persons, including armed forces and unemployed but excluding housewives and students. The data cover the period from 1965 to the most recent year with available data.

NOTES

1. GDP Per Capita- The scale for countries in Latin America and the Caribbean is 0-3000; for countries in Africa 0-1000 and, in a few cases, 0-3000; for countries in Asia, the Near East and Europe 0-1000, 0-3000 or a floating scale, depending upon the minimum and maximum data values for each country.

Total Imports and Exports - Each scale is country specific and depends on its own minimum and maximum data values.

Food Production Index - The maximum value of the scale varies, depending upon the maximum data value for each country.

2. In the interest of presenting the most comprehensive time series data available, it is necessary to use sources other than those utilized in the tabular data presentation for the following indicators: Life Expectancy, Infant Mortality Rate.
3. The spline interpolation method was used for smoothing points in all graphs with the exception of "Exports and Imports."
4. The note, "NO DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR", indicates that data conforming to the above definitions were not available or did not cover a sufficient time period.

REGIONAL SUMMARY

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIAL INDICATORS

TOTAL POPULATION data are Bureau of the Census mid-year projections based on the most recent national censuses and subsequent fertility and mortality trends prepared by agreement with S&T/POP. The total population figure sometimes differs from population estimates used by other sources in some of the data elements shown (eg. by the IBRD in computing per capita GNP).

POPULATION GROWTH RATE is the average annual growth rate from midyear of the previous year including net migration. The summary measures are computed using the exponential formula. These data are provided by the Bureau of the Census.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH IN YEARS is from the Bureau of Census. It represents the estimated average number of years a newborn infant would be expected to live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of birth were to remain the same throughout its life.

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER PHYSICIAN is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database and represents total population divided by the number of practicing physicians qualified from a university level medical school.

% POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY is drawn from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. It represents the percentage of the total population with reasonable access to a safe water supply (includes treated surface water or untreated but uncontaminated water such as that from protected boreholes, springs, and sanitary wells). In an urban area, a public fountain or standpost located not more than 200 meters from a house may be considered as being within reasonable access of that house. In rural areas, reasonable access implies that members of the household do not have to spend a disproportionate share of the day fetching the family's water.

INFANTS DEATH PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (Infant Mortality Rate) figures are provided by the Bureau of the Census. The rate refers to the number of infants who die in their first year of life, per one thousand live births in that same year.

FEMALE LITERACY RATES are taken from the Institute for Resource Development/Westinghouse, Child Survival Report, 1987. The data represent the percentage of the total female population, aged 15 and older, who can read and write. The original source of the data is UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, 1985. An important caveat: definitions of ability can differ greatly from country to country.

MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE is drawn from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. It is the percentage of the total male population that is economically active (including armed forces and unemployed but excluding housewives and students).

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE KILOMETER OF AGRICULTURAL LAND is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. It is defined as IBRD estimated mid-year population, divided by the total agricultural land in a country. Agricultural land consists of arable land, land under permanent crops (tree crops), and permanent pastures and meadows.

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE KILOMETER is drawn from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. It is defined as the IBRD estimated mid-year population divided by the total land area.

DEFINITIONS OF ECONOMIC INDICATORS

PER CAPITA GNP figures are estimates reported in the IBRD, WORLD TABLES database. Current GNP is a measure of the total domestic and foreign output claimed by the residents of a country at current purchaser values (calculations are completed without making deductions for depreciation). GNP data have been converted from current values of national currencies to U.S. dollars in order to facilitate international comparisons.* The conversion process utilizes a three year weighted average of exchange rates and makes adjustments for variations in the rates of inflation between the U.S. and the relevant country (see The World Bank Atlas for a complete technical description). Per capita GNP is calculated by the World Bank by dividing GNP, at market prices in U.S. dollars, by estimates of total mid-year population based on data from the U.N. Population Division or World Bank sources.

*There is a wide range in the reliability of data collection methods used to obtain information for international databases. It is important to recognize this caveat when engaged in analysis of such data, particularly when involved in cross-country analysis.

GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING AS A % OF GNP is derived by dividing the value of total government debt outstanding - drawn from the IMF, GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS database - by GNP figures from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCE STATISTICS database. Government debt outstanding includes both domestic and foreign debt in the form of financial obligations of the government which are serviced through interest payments and/or redemption. GNP is calculated as gross national expenditures by the IMF (for a complete technical description see IMF, International Financial Statistics Yearbook, Introduction section, National Accounts and Population).

GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING AS A % OF EXPORTS is derived by dividing total government debt outstanding (see the above definition) - drawn from the IMF, GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS database - by total exports of goods listed in the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. Exports f.o.b. are merchandise transactions and are generally equivalent to customs statistics reported in accordance with the general trade system and based on recommendations of the U.N., International Trade Statistics: Concepts and Definitions, 1982. Exports are listed in local currency at current market prices.

DEBT SERVICE RATIO is derived from data in the IBRD, WORLD DEBT TABLES database. This ratio represents total debt service payments as a percentage of total exports of goods and non-factor services, converted into U.S. dollars from local currency.

TOTAL U.S. AID in millions of U.S. dollars includes total bilateral obligations from the United States. It is the sum of funds from Development Assistance, the Economic Support Fund, the Peace Corps, Narcotics, PL480, the Military Assistance Program, Foreign Military Sales, the International Military Education and Training Program, and other economic and military assistance. Data are provided by A.I.D.

U.S. AID AS A % OF GNP is calculated by dividing total U.S. bilateral obligations by GNP figures from IBRD, The World Bank Atlas, 1988.

TOTAL U.S. NET ECONOMIC DISBURSEMENTS AS A % OF GNP refers to net disbursements of Official Development Assistance (ODA) from the United States to recipient countries divided by their respective GNP figures for the same year. ODA data is from the OECD, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries, 1983/1986 and the GNP data is from the IBRD, WORLD TABLES database.

ALL SOURCE NET ECONOMIC DISBURSEMENTS AS A % OF GNP refers to net disbursements of Official Development Assistance (ODA), from all sources, including members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, multilateral organizations, members of the Organization of Oil Exporting Countries (OPEC), and members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA). The ODA figures are divided by the GNP for each country. The source of the data is IBRD, World Development Report, 1988.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE is the annual growth rate in real terms that has been computed by fitting trend lines to the logarithmic values of GNP per capita at constant market prices for each year of the time period. With this method, all available observations within the relevant time period are considered, and the growth rates obtained reflect general trends rather than cyclical factors of irregular variations in any particular year. The source of the data is the IBRD, World Development Report, 1988.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF GDP GROWTH is drawn from the IBRD, World Development Report, 1988, and represents a measure of the growth of total domestic output, regardless of its allocation to foreign or domestic claimants. It represents the sum of value added by factors of production, measured at their factor cost, and is calculated without making deductions for depreciation. The figures for GDP are dollar values converted from domestic currency by using the single-year official exchange rate. Growth rates are expressed as percentages and are calculated using constant price series over the time period covered. The least-squares growth rate method is then applied to compute the summary measure.

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION represents the annual growth rate of the GDP implicit deflator. The GDP deflator is defined as the ratio of the value of GDP at current values, to the value of GDP

at constant values, both in local currency. The least-squares growth rate method is then used to calculate the summary measure for the period. The source of the data is the IBRD, World Development Report, 1988.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP is the ratio of central government expenditures to GNP. Total expenditures include all nonrepayable payments by the government, whether required or unrequired, or for current or capital purposes. GNP is calculated as gross national expenditures by the IMF. Government expenditure data come from the IMF, GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS database and GNP figures are taken from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database.

TRADE BALANCE is drawn from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. Trade balance represents the difference of total exports and total imports converted from local currency into U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate). Total imports are defined as the current U.S. dollar value of imports of goods and non-factor services purchased from the rest of the world. Total exports are defined as the value of exports of goods and non-factor services sold to the rest of the world. Import and export data are those of the United Nations System of National Accounts and are, in general, as given in U.N. sources. In many cases current annual data are derived from national sources.

GOVERNMENT DEBT FINANCING AS A % OF GOVERNMENT EXPENSES is calculated from data in the IMF, GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS database. Government debt financing includes domestic financing and financing from abroad and is divided by total government expenditures to derive this ratio.

GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS A % OF GDP is the ratio of total defense expenditures - drawn from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database - to the GDP figures listed in the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. Defense expenditures include all expenditures for the maintenance of military and paramilitary forces and expenditures for foreign military aid. GDP is in local currency at current market prices.

CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE represents the portion of the balance of payments which includes exports and imports of goods and services, income on foreign assets, private unrequited transfers (including worker remittances), and official unrequited transfers. These figures are taken from the IMF, BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS database and are converted from SDRs to U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average) from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database.

ACRONYMS

AALC	-	African American Labor Center
ACS/CCCD	-	African Child Survival/Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases Project
ACSI-CCCD	-	Africa Child Survival Initiative - Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases Project
ADMARC	-	Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation
AEPRP	-	African Economic Policy Reform Program
AFGRAD	-	African Graduate Fellowship Program
AIDS	-	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
APDF	-	African Project Development Facility
ASDG	-	Agriculture Sector Development Grant
CAR	-	Central African Republic
CARE	-	Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere
CCA	-	Malian PVO Clearinghouse
CCCD	-	Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases Project
CDC	-	Centers for Disease Control
CERPOD	-	Center for Applied Research on Population and Development
CFA	-	Communaute Financiare Africaine (African Financial Community)
CICP	-	Consortium for International Crop Protection
CIP	-	Commodity Import Program
CRS	-	Catholic Relief Services
CRSP	-	Collaborative Research Support Programs
DFA	-	Development Fund for Africa
EFPA	-	Economic and Financial Policy Analyses Project
EFPR	-	Economic and Financial Policy Reform
EPRP	-	Economic Policy Reform Program
ERP	-	Economic Recovery Program
ERP	-	Economic Rehabilitation Program
ESF	-	Economic Support Fund
FEWS	-	Famine Early-Warning System
FHI	-	Family Health Initiatives Project
FP	-	Family Planning
GARD	-	Gambia Agricultural Research and Diversification Project
GATT	-	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GIRM	-	Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania
GNP	-	Gross National Product
GOB	-	Government of Botswana
GOC	-	Government of Chad
GOG	-	Government of Ghana
GOG	-	Government of Guinea
GOK	-	Government of Kenya
GOL	-	Government of Lesotho
GOL	-	Government of Liberia
GOM	-	Government of Mauritius

GOM - Government of Malawi
 GON - Government of Niger
 GOR - Government of Rwanda
 GOS - Government of Senegal
 GOS - Government of Seychelles
 GOS - Government of Sudan
 GOS - Government of Swaziland
 GOT - Government of Tanzania
 GOTG - Government of The Gambia
 GOU - Government of Uganda
 GPRM - Government of Mozambique
 GRB - Government of the Republic of Burundi
 GRC - Government of the Republic of Cameroon
 GRM - Government of Mali
 GROD - Government of Djibouti
 GRZ - Government of the Republic of Zambia
 GSDR - Government of the Somali Democratic Republic
 HAPA - HIV/AIDS Prevention in Africa Project
 HIV - Human Immunodeficiency Virus
 HRDA - Human Resources Development for Africa Project
 IARC - International Agricultural Research Centers
 IBRD - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
 ("World Bank")
 IEC - Information, Education and Communication
 IESC - International Executives Service Corps
 IFC - International Finance Corporation
 IGADD - Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development
 IMF - International Monetary Fund
 INRAN - Niger Agricultural Research Institute
 IPPF - International Planned Parenthood Federation
 MCH - Maternal and Child Health
 MOFT - Ministry of Finance and Treasury, Somalia Government
 MOH - Ministry of Public Health
 NARS - National Agricultural Research Systems
 NCBA - National Cooperative Business Association
 NCRE - National Cereals Research and Extension
 NED - National Endowment for Democracy
 NEPRP - Niger Economic Policy Reform Program
 NGO - Non-governmental Organization
 NRMS - Natural Resources Management Support Project
 ONAPO - National Office of Population, Rwanda
 ORS - Oral Rehydration Salts (or Solution)
 ORT - Oral Rehydration Therapy
 OYB - Operational Year Budget
 PAMSCAD - Program of Actions to Mitigate the Social Costs of
 Adjustments
 PHC - Primary Health Care
 PRMC - Cereals Marketing Reform Program
 PSC - Personal Service Contract

PVO - Private and Voluntary Organization
REDSO/ESA Regional Economic Development Services Office/East and Southern Africa
REDSO/WCA Regional Economic Development Service Office/West and Central Africa
RSA - Republic of South Africa
SAARFA - Strengthening African Agricultural Research and Faculties of Agriculture Project
SACCAR - Southern Africa Center for Cooperation on Agricultural Research
SADCC - Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference
SATCC - Southern Africa Transport and Communications Commission
SHARE - Services for Health, Agriculture and Rural Enterprises Project
SME - Small and Medium-scale Enterprise
SOE - State-owned Enterprise
SOMTAD - Somalia Management Training and Development Project
TANZAM - Tanzania-Zambia Highway
TAZARA - Tanzania-Zambia Railways Authority
TRIPS - Togo Rural Institutions and Private Sector Project
UNDP - United Nations Development Program
UNFPA - United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund
WHO - World Health Organization