

Technical cooperation activities in Africa increased from \$74.2 million in fiscal year 1964 to \$80.7 million in fiscal year 1965 and accounted for half of the total AID program in the region during the latter period. Overall AID commitments in Africa, however, were considerably lower in fiscal year 1965 than in the preceding year because of a lower level of development lending.

Both absolutely and proportionately, this was the largest technical assistance investment in any of the four regions and it reflects the urgent need to develop human resources and basic institutions as a prerequisite for major capital investment. More than half the technical cooperation commitments were for technical assistance in education and in agriculture—training teachers, building elementary and secondary schools, establishing extension services, and teaching modern techniques of farming.

Supporting assistance to the region amounted to \$37 million, 23 percent of the total program, continuing the steady decline of this kind of assistance to Africa since fiscal year 1961 when over 60 percent of the total African program consisted of supporting assistance.

Some AID assistance was provided to 35 African countries during fiscal year 1965, but two-thirds of the total went to just seven countries—Nigeria, Tunisia, Congo (Léopoldville), Liberia, Guinea, Morocco, and Ethiopia.

The largest programs were in Nigeria and Tunisia, the two African countries where AID conducts major programs in support of general development. As in previous years, two-thirds of total free world assistance to African development was provided by countries other than the United States, principally the developed countries of Western Europe.

New elements in the fiscal year 1965 program for Africa included provision of operating personnel to meet African needs for specific kinds of skilled manpower; a new program to encourage joint ventures by African and United States small businessmen; and an increase in regional activities such as an Afro-American purchasing center in the United States to help with commodity procurement procedures.

Of the \$46.1 million in development lending to African countries during fiscal year 1965, \$21.4 million was for improvements in transportation—seven loans to six countries for projects to build roads into rich farm and forest areas and to improve air transport facilities. Other loans were for expansion of schools and colleges in Kenya and Liberia, and for expanded sewerage systems and a general training hospital in Liberia.

These were among the results by fiscal year 1965 of AID assistance programs in Africa:

- More than 2,000 new teachers graduated during the year from AID-assisted training institutions;

- Secondary school enrollment in east Africa increased threefold since 1961 to 75,000;

- Forty-one thousand students enrolled in AID-assisted vocational and technical schools;

- Eleven million cattle inoculated against rinderpest in four west African countries;

- Five hundred thousand acres in northern Nigeria cleared of tsetse flies and opened for beef-cattle production;

- Eight hundred thousand preschool children vaccinated against a measles epidemic in six west African countries;

- Expansion of a marketing co-op in Uganda to 400,000 members and an increase in the value of crops marketed from \$20 million in 1962 to over \$46 million fiscal year 1965;

- Demonstrations of successful farming techniques to over 300,000 Sudanese farmers.