AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Congressional Presentation
Fiscal Year 1984

ANNEX V

Centrally Funded Programs

ANNEX V

Annex V presents to the Congress all centrally funded programs for which A.I.D. is requesting development assistance funds for FY 1984.

The annex begins with an overview which explains the purpose for and objectives of the centrally funded programs. This is followed by a summary table which provides a breakout of funding requirements for each program from FY 1981 to FY 1984.

The next section consists of a topical narrative for each of A.I.D.'s major functional accounts which describes what the Science and Technology Bureau (formerly the Development Support Bureau) is doing in each of these areas. Each narrative is followed by planned project summary sheets which outline requests for proposed new projects in FY 1984.

The functional account narratives are followed by additional topical narratives which describe the activities of the bureau for Private Enterprise, American Schools and Hospitals Abroad program, the Disaster Assistance program, the centrally funded Private and Voluntary Cooperation programs and the Science Advisor program. Planned project summary sheets for new programs in FY 1984 are also part of this section.

While the centrally funded portion of the Food for Peace program is briefly described within the Agriculture, Nutrition and Rural Development narrative, a detailed description of this program's activities can be found in the Main Volume. The Main Volume also includes a more detailed description of Agency-wide private sector programs and projects.

CENTRALLY-FUNDED PROGRAMS - TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Overview of Centrally-Funded Programs	1
Summary Table	7
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Nutrition	9
Population Planning	33
Health	45
Education and Human Resources	59
Energy, Private Voluntary Organizations and Selected Development Activities	69
Private Enterprise	83
International Disaster Assistance	97
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	109
Private and Voluntary Organizations	123
Science and Technology-Science Advisor	145

OVERVIEW OF CENTRALLY–FUNDED PROGRAMS

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars) CP 84-10 (8-82)		
FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimated	FY 1984 Program Request
380.1	381.7	388.0

CENTRALLY FUNDED PROGRAMS OVERVIEW

The centrally funded programs contribute both directly and indirectly to fulfilling the basic human needs of the rural and urban poor. Throughout the Third World they seek solutions to the constraints to equitable economic growth which cross national and regional boundaries. The central programs

-- Provide assistance to U.S. private and voluntary organizations and other development and population intermediaries;

-- Supply technical expertise to developing countries and A.I.D. regional bureaus and field missions worldwide in specialized fields like rural development, renewable energy and population planning;

-- Provide guidance and impetus to the Agency's private sector development initiative;

-- Support efforts to find new solutions to development problems by evaluating the success of past initiatives, financing experimental projects and pilot programs, and exploring new applications of science and technology;

-- Provide relief assistance to countries stricken by natural disasters and other emergencies; and

-- Support schools, libraries and hospitals abroad founded or sponsored by private U.S. non-profit organizations.

Finding Solutions to Development Problems

Centrally funded programs support the global development effort by financing activities designed to find solutions to the problems which impede economic growth and social progress. These activities fall into the following broad categories:

-- Evaluation programs to determine the impact on the poor of past and current development efforts, whose findings contribute to better policy planning and improved project design, methodology and implementation useful to donors and developing countries alike.

-- The transfer of existing scientific and technological knowledge to meet the special requirements of Third World development.

-- Basic and applied scientific research by cooperating institutions and individuals in the United States and developing countries into the causes and cures of economic and social problems afflicting the rural and urban poor.

Applying Expertise to Selected Global Problems

A.I.D.'s centrally funded activities also help to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of bilaterally funded field operations by providing support services in key technical areas to assist missions and regional bureaus to carry out their country programs. Central bureaus support field activities in a variety of ways:

-- By managing contracts and other arrangements with universities, private firms and U.S.

Government agencies to provide specialized technical assistance to missions and host governments in high priority development sectors, such as agriculture, health and family planning.

-- By initiating pilot projects which address key problems and which field missions can replicate in other countries and regions.

-- By maintaining a core staff of multidisciplinary specialists who can advise and assist missions in planning, designing and implementing their programs.

-- By providing logistical support services of a technical nature which can best be performed centrally, such as the administration of the Agency's participant training program, contraceptive procurement, and the collection and dissemination of development information and statistical data.

Development through Intermediary Organizations

Private assistance organizations such as Save the Children, CARE, Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT), the Credit Union National Association (CUNA) and the International Executive Corps (IESC) have become invaluable members of the foreign assistance community, both as channels for the effective use of U.S. contributions and as vehicles for bringing substantial private resources to the overall development effort. In particular they have demonstrated a capacity for mounting programs which effectively meet the basic human needs of the poor. A.I.D. provides centrally funded assistance to the following types of intermediary organizations:

-- Private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) and cooperatives have established reputations as concerned and effective contributors to the U.S. development effort. Support of these organizations permits A.I.D. to share with the private sector greater responsibility for implementing the nation's foreign assistance programs. A.I.D. proposed $103.9 million for its centrally funded PVO program for FY 1984, compared to $99.5 million in FY 1983. Of this amount, $37.6 million in FY 1984 is funded from the Office of Private Voluntary Cooperation. These programs are described in more detail in the Main Volume PVO narrative.

-- Population intermediaries, including the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), were among the first to understand the importance of family planning to economic development and to meeting the needs of the poor. They have extensive experience and expertise in this field and provide an important alternative to government-to-government programs. A.I.D. proposes a level of centrally funded support for these organizations of $69 million in FY 1984.

-- Institutions described in Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act (U.S. land and sea grant universities and other eligible institutions) support the application of more effective agricultural technology to the goal of increased world food production. A.I.D. proposes strengthening grants to these institutions of $5.3 million in FY 1984, as compared with $5 million in FY 1983.

Development through Private Enterprise

Centrally funded programs promote the establishment and expansion of private, for-profit business enterprises in developing countries as a

means of encouraging long term, self-sustaining economic growth and achieving basic human needs objectives. Private investment can make a vital contribution to economic and social development through job creation, the transfer of technology and management skills, and increased productivity to meet internal demand and to expand export earnings. In a period when foreign assistance resources worldwide are severely limited, the Agency's renewed emphasis on private initiative is designed to elicit additional business investment in development related activities.

Through the central Bureau for Private Enterprise (PRE) A.I.D. carries out the following activities in support of business initiatives and housing and urban development:

-- PRE serves as a laboratory for innovative and experimental programs which capitalize on available business expertise and utilize, to the maximum extent possible, private initiatives to achieve development objectives.

-- The Bureau works closely with A.I.D. missions to develop country strategies and bilateral projects designed to utilize private enterprise as an important mechanism for delivering foreign development assistance.

-- PRE focuses its efforts on removing impediments to private business development and growth and on promoting investment in sectors with a high potential for substantial development impact. The Bureau is concentrating its program on the investment environment, capital market institutions, management and vocational training technology transfer, and investment promotion.

-- The Housing Guaranty Program and related urban development activities respond to the enormous and rapidly mounting worldwide shortage of adequate shelter through the provision of sites and services, core housing, low cost units, community facilities, and the upgrading of slums and squatter settlements.

In FY 1984 A.I.D. is requesting a total of $388 million for the centrally funded programs -- about 20% of the proposed development assistance budget. Science and technology at $281 million, including $10 million for the Science Advisor, is the dominant activity, accounting for over two-thirds of the central programs. The budget also includes $38.6 million for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance programs, and $30 million for private enterprise initiatives. The request also contains $25 million for foreign disaster assistance, $7.5 million for American schools and hospitals abroad, and $5.9 million for policy development, evaluations and Women in Development activities.

Of the total request for centrally funded programs, approximately three-fourths directly benefits the poor in 138 developing countries, similar to the proportion in prior years. The activities not attributable by country or region include projects which provide support on a worldwide basis and those which principally assist U.S. institutions, like the university strengthening grants.

The following table summarizes the funding levels for centrally funded activities administered directly by A.I.D., as well as those carried out by PVOs:

SUMMARY OF FY 1984 CENTRALLY FUNDED PROGRAMS

	CENTRALLY FUNDED (except PVOs)	PVOs 1/	TOTAL CENTRALLY FUNDED
Agriculture, Rural Dev and Nutrition	121.0	13.0	134.0
Population	119.1	-	119.1
Health	23.2	3.2	26.4
Education and Human Resources	8.2	.6	8.8
Selected Development Activities	39.4	17.8	57.2
Science and Technology	10.0	-	10.0
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	7.5	-	7.5
Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance	25.0	-	25.0
Total	353.4	34.6	388.0

1/ Includes PVC only

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Summary Table

SUMMARY OF CENTRALLY-FUNDED PROGRAMS
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE
THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

CP-84-01

	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	OTHER PROGRAMS
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION							
1981	5,004	1,120	420	297	293	2,874	---
1982	5,987	877	398	310	1,090	3,312	---
1983	6,206	1,215	280	256	848	3,457	150
1984	5,900	1,300	125	135	550	3,790	---
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY							
1981	251,903	81,580	128,319	19,822	8,854	13,328	---
1982	276,619	108,992	122,613	26,919	6,648	10,947	500
1983	262,550	100,530	120,250	23,900	6,700	11,170	---
1984	271,000	109,935	119,000	20,300	7,665	14,100	---
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST							
1981	36,666	14,475	---	2,499	2,567	17,125	---
1982	38,025	15,195 1/	---	3,555	990	18,285	---
1983	37,028	17,158 1/	---	3,728	747	15,395	---
1984	38,600	17,015 1/	---	3,200	550	17,835	---
BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE							
1981	7,499	---	---	---	---	7,499	---
1982	16,664	5,348	---	---	---	11,316	---
1983	30,100	9,725	---	---	---	20,375	---
1984	30,000	5,750	---	2,750	---	21,500	---
OFFICE OF US FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE							
1981	11,844	---	---	---	---	---	11,844
1982	12,972	---	---	---	---	---	12,972 2/
1983	15,819	---	---	---	---	---	15,819 3/
1984	25,000	---	---	---	---	---	25,000
OFFICE OF THE SCIENCE ADVISOR							
1981	11,896	---	---	---	---	---	11,896
1982	9,784	---	---	---	---	---	9,784
1983	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	10,000
1984	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	10,000
AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD							
1981	21,000	---	---	---	---	---	21,000
1982	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	20,000
1983	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	20,000
1984	7,500	---	---	---	---	---	7,500
TOTAL							
1981	345,812	97,175	128,739	22,618	11,714	40,826	44,740
1982	380,051	130,412	123,011	30,784	8,728	43,860	43,256
1983	381,703	128,628	120,530	27,884	8,295	50,397	45,969
1984	388,000	134,000	119,125	26,385	8,765	57,225	42,500

1/ Includes $4.0 Million for the Food for Peace Program.
2/ Excludes $0.1 Million for Asia ,$3.8 Million for Latin America and Caribbean
3/ Excludes $10.0 Million for Italy and includes $0.8 Million in no year funds.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION

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PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars) CP 84-10 (9-82)		
FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimated	FY 1984 Program Request
113.8 *	105.7 *	115.2 *

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION

Overview

Food production and consumption prospects are seriously deteriorating in a number of low-income, food-deficit countries. The basic causes of continuing hunger and malnutrition in these countries are inadequate food availability and the inability of the malnourished to buy, or otherwise acquire, and consume the food they need.

Real progress has been made toward food and agricultural self-reliance in a number of Asian and Latin American countries, but millions of people in these regions are still impoverished and malnourished. A deepening food crisis is developing in sub-Saharan Africa where per capita food and agricultural production continues to decline in a majority of countries. Although significant gains in food production have been made by the less developed countries (LDCs) themselves, the gap between food production and food demand has been steadily widening due to population growth and rising urban incomes.

Food production statistics tell only part of the story. Pervasive unemployment, the lack of rural services and social infrastructure, and a rural income one-third to one-eighth of urban income can only increase large-scale migration from rural to urban areas. By the year 2000, furthermore, nearly half a billion more people will have entered the labor force in LDC rural areas, where unemployment rates already range seasonally from 25% to 60% and incomes seldom reach two dollars a day. In short, the lives of millions of people are now, and threaten to continue to be, circumscribed by a series of interlocking problems which characterize the rural areas of the LDCs--malnutrition, low agricultural production, low incomes, lack of jobs, large families, and depleted natural resources.

Program Strategy

The objectives of U.S. food and agricultural assistance are to enable countries to become self-reliant in food, assure an adequate diet and food security to their population, and contribute to broadly-based economic growth.

These objectives will be accomplished by emphasizing the following major elements in food and agricultural assistance: (1) improving country policies; (2) developing human resources and institutional capabilities with emphasis on the generation, adaptation, and application of improved science and technology and research; (3) expanding the role of both the LDC and U.S. private sector; and (4) employing all assistance instruments in an integrated manner.

The primary function of the centrally funded program is to assist LDC institutions to identify, design, implement and evaluate agricultural, rural development, and nutrition programs which are based upon these major elements. Activities included in this program are support of research, technology transfer and adaptation, training, and building institutional capacity. The research program, aimed largely at generating new technologies for agricultural production, but also involving related socio-economic policy analysis and nutrition, is carried out mostly by the International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs) and by Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs) with U.S. Title XII universities and cooperating LDC institutions. A major portion of the

* Excludes centrally funded Private and Voluntary Cooperation Program Activities totaling $11.5 million in FY 1982, $13 million in FY 1983, and $13 million in FY 1984.

funds requested here is intended for such research efforts. The information, materials, and trained people these projects produce have both short-term and long-term benefits for LDCs.

Molding technologies to specific country conditions is another major task, and A.I.D.'s country programs stress the development of capabilities to make such adaptations and applications at the national level. Central programs have an important role in the development of research methods and institutional models to assist this adaptation.

Programs of applied research, field testing, and technology adaptation which emphasize local needs and constraints help make available new technologies in usable form to farmers. Institution building projects strengthen countries' abilities--technical, administrative, and policy-related--to acquire, adapt and transfer the new and existing development technologies to rural agricultural producers. Particular attention is given to ways to stimulate commercialization and local initiative. These capacity-building and technology dissemination programs are carried out in fields where cost considerations and the need to provide for close relationships with the international research network dictate a centrally organized and funded approach. Programs are implemented through collaborative worldwide technical assistance and training, under contracts and other agreements with U.S. universities, private industry, and other U.S. government agencies.

Of the six Sector Councils established by A.I.D. to increase the effectiveness of programs drawing on science and technology, four are concerned with programs under this account: Food and Agriculture, Nutrition, Energy and Natural Resources, and Human Resources. As these Councils address issues of Agency technical and institutional capacity and develop strategies for work in their sectors, they will also seek better integration of central and regional bureau strategies and programs.

FY 84 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS
The central portion of the 103 Account is $115.2 million, or 16% of the total. It funds research, technology dissemination, and capacity building programs. ** Nearly half of the funds will provide core support to the International Agricultural Research Centers network. ** One third will fund research and technical assistance in agricultural and rural development. ** The remainder funds nutritional research and technical assistance, as well as other institutional grants.

The FY 1983 and FY 1984 programs will see relatively few new projects, with attention being devoted more to consolidation, and particularly to the concentration of resources by both central and regional bureaus in areas of mutually recognized high priority, such as water management and farming systems.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

For purposes of this presentation, this centrally funded portfolio is divided into five areas: International Agricultural Research and Institutional Grants; Science and Technology for Agricultural Production; Rural Development, Planning, and Policy Analysis; Nutrition; and Food for Peace Support.

I. INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND INSTITUTIONAL GRANTS

A. International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs)
(FY 1982-$45.91 million; FY 1983-$48.57 million; FY 1984-$54.0 million)

A.I.D. provides core support to 12 of the 13 international agricultural research centers sponsored by the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). Three other centers receive core support from A.I.D.--the Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center (AVRDC) in Taiwan, the International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC) in Alabama, and the International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management (ICLARM) in the Philippines. These centers are not financially supported through the CGIAR system but interact with it. (The CGIAR also sponsors research activities of the West Africa Rice Development Association, but at present A.I.D. does not provide core support to this center).

A.I.D. funds are provided annually to the IARCs on a continuing basis.

1. CGIAR Centers and Programs

Since its establishment in 1971, the number of research centers coordinated by the CGIAR has grown from five to thirteen, and total financial contributions have grown from $20 million in the first year to about $152 million in 1982. The United States, through A.I.D., has provided about 25 percent of the total contributions to these centers and has maintained a leadership role in the development of the center network to meet the specific needs of LDCs. During this period, the number of other donors has continued to grow; in 1980, Ireland, Mexico, the Philippines, Leverhulme Trust (U.K.), and OPEC Fund joined; in 1981, India and Spain joined; and in 1982 Brazil joined, bringing the total number of donors to 33.

The activities supported through the CGIAR are mainly research and training programs to increase the production and stability of yield of food crops cultivated throughout the developing world, to improve animal production systems, and to control livestock diseases. Technical assistance is made available to strengthen national agricultural research and extension development programs and to identify food policy issues and recommend policy alternatives. The majority of the CGIAR-supported programs are designed to meet the needs of poor and disadvantaged farmers and other rural residents. Some of these programs have already made major contributions toward increasing food production in developing countries. As a consequence, many farmers have received increased incomes, and consumers paid lower prices, than would otherwise have been the case.

The greatest initial impact of this combination of donor efforts has been on wheat and rice production in the developing nations. By 1976/77, when the last survey was made, high-yielding varieties (HYVs) occupied about 72.6 million acres of wheat and 62.5 million acres of rice in developing nations -- roughly 44% of the total rice area and nearly 28% of the wheat area.

Since that time, the area of HYVs of both crops has continued to expand. For example, the area of HYV bread wheat carrying International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) germplasm in 1981 is estimated at over 86.5 million acres. The wheat varieties, along with associated inputs such as fertilizer, increased annual production by 25 million tons, and were worth about $4 billion. The impact on rice has been similar. In South and Southeast Asia approximately 75 million acres, or 30% of the rice area, are now planted in varieties either developed by the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) or selected from IRRI-bred materials. One variety alone, IR-36, now covers more than 25 million acres. These rice varieties, along with the improved production practices, are estimated to have increased production by roughly 7 million metric tons and to be worth about $1.5 billion, yearly.

The IARCs facilitate the work of national research programs by developing improved technologies for third world agriculture sectors and enhance the effectiveness of local private industry by providing this information for product development. Public sector research and private sector production can thus, be highly complementary - as in the case of improved fertilizers and high yielding grain varieties. These programs develop human resources and institutional capabilities through training LDC

scientists, extension agents, and research administrators; adaptation and application of research results to local conditions; and release of new crop varieties and production techniques through national programs.

Crop production research is the major focus of seven centers, and plant breeding is their primary means of crop improvement. Most of the research seeks to develop increased resistance to pests and diseases, improved tolerance to poor soil and water conditions, or reduced growing time to favor higher and more stable production within a large range of LDC farm environments.

- IRRI has developed several rice varieties with wide resistance to serious pests and diseases, high yields, tolerance of high water levels, and excellent nutritional content. Variety IR-36 (released in 1976) has become a mainstay in Asia; IR-52 and IR-54 (1980) have marked tolerance for multiple soil stresses; IR-42 (1977) gives high yields with lower fertilizer requirements than other HYVs. Significant progress is being made in developing varieties which have a shorter growing period. Altogether, 14 varieties from nine IRRI lines were named and released in developing nations in 1981; this brings the number of named varieties from IRRI sources to nearly 100. IRRI is now developing hybrid varieties which hold the promise of increasing yields by another 20% to 25%.

- CIMMYT is developing wheat varieties which are earlier maturing, are better adapted for highland areas, have greater tolerance for aluminum toxicity, and have greater resistance to several diseases. Similar improvements are also being made in durum wheat, triticale, corn and barley. Over the past four years, CIMMYT has received reports that more than 100 new wheat, barley, and triticale varieties that carry CIMMYT-distributed germplasm have been released in national programs. One of the most remarkable expansions in wheat production and the use of CIMMYT-related HYVs has taken place in Bangladesh, which has raised production of bread wheat tenfold from 1975 to 1981.

  Similarly, some 70 new corn varieties have been released in 22 countries. Short-stalked corn populations are being selected which have greater drought tolerance, resistance to lodging, and earlier maturity. High-lysine corn varieties have been developed with yields equal to normal varieties, and some are now ready for commercial production.

- International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) and the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA) have produced high yielding crop varieties resistant to major diseases in beans, cassava, corn, cowpeas, and sweet potatoes for use in Latin America and Africa.

- International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) has developed similarly improved varieties of sorghum, pearl millet, groundnuts, chickpeas, and pigeon peas for use in South Asia. Research on these crops is being increased in Africa.

- International Potato Center (CIP) has produced potato lines for use in the lowland tropics where the potato usually is not successful, true potato seed rather than tuber cuttings which has the potential to reduce farmer problems related to seed cost and transportation, and many new varieties adapted to more conventional ecologies.

- International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR), located in Rome, collects and utilizes plant genetic resources and is providing technical advice and assistance to three regional programs and over 50 genetic resource centers.

Farming systems research, in some of the IARCs, has initiated new management practices that provide high, stable crop yields, while at the same time making better use of existing land and water resources.

- IITA has designed an improved intercropping system called "alley cropping" that allows annual food crops to be grown in strips between rows of shrubs or trees, such as leucaena, that can be used as a windbreak, as a green manure for the food crops, and for stakes and firewood.

- ICRISAT has developed a ridge and furrow system that provides excellent crop yields and improved soil and water conservation in the semi-arid tropics where heavy soil erosion is common.

Agricultural Policy and Research Planning is the major focus in two centers.

- International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) in Washington, D. C. identifies and analyzes alternative national and international strategies and policies for meeting food needs with particular emphasis on low-income countries and on the poorer groups within those countries.

- International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR) located in The Hague, Netherlands assists national agricultural research institutions in LDCs to plan, organize, manage and execute research more effectively using their own resources.

Livestock research is carried out at both the International Livestock Center for Africa (ILCA) and the International Laboratory for Research on Animal Disease (ILRAD) in Africa and at the CIAT in Colombia.

- ILCA is working on improving the use and productivity of livestock under a number of different cultural conditions, including small farms in the African highlands where cereals and grain legumes are main crops and oxen are used for draft purposes.

- ILRAD is now believed to be within a few years of developing an effective vaccine for East Coast Fever. ILRAD has also made remarkable scientific progress in its study of trypanosomiasis (African sleeping sickness), but the development of an effective control mechanism is still in the future.

- CIAT is developing improved pasture grasses; one variety has been released in Colombia and Brazil.

2. Other Centers

A.I.D., as noted earlier, provides support to three other international research centers, all of which are similar to the CGIAR centers in terms of purpose and organization:

- AVRDC seeks to increase the yield and nutritional value of selected vegetable crops (five at present) which can make significant contributions to improved staple diets and increased total food production per unit of area primarily in the lowland (humid) tropics. A.I.D. provides about 25% of total contributions to this effort.

- IFDC's main purpose is to find ways for farmers in developing countries to meet their crop/soil nutrient requirements as economically as possible. The focus is on chemical fertilizers. It is the only center to work solely on inputs to the production process. A.I.D. provides $4 million each year to IFDC, which is expanding its donor base.

- ICLARM is transferring technologies through training programs and dissemination of information to small scale fish farmers and fishermen on aquaculture, traditional fisheries and fisheries affairs.

B. Other Institutional Grants

1. Title XII Strengthening Grants (931-1282)
(FY 1982-$5.0 million; FY 1983-$5.0 million; FY 1984-$5.3 million)

This is a program designed, in response to Section 297(a)(1) of Title XII, to strengthen U.S. university capabilities to implement A.I.D. development assistance

programs in this account. Of the 78 U.S. universities eligible to be considered for these grants, 66 have submitted proposals and 55 have received grants. Of these, 46 are matching grants in which the grantee contributes an amount at least equal to the A.I.D. grant, plus all the overhead costs of both the A.I.D. and university contribution. After the first five years, the level of the A.I.D. grant is limited to 10% of the grantee's annual business with the Agency. The remaining nine grants are five-year, non-matching grants to qualified minority institutions. These grants are designed to increase the involvement of such institutions in the Agency's programs and to mobilize their unique resources, which focus on the small, subsistence-level farmer.

2. A T International (ATI) (931-1071)
(FY 1982-$3.55 million; FY 1983-$6 million; FY 1984-$4.5 million)

ATI, a private, non-profit organization, was incorporated in December 1976 to respond to A.I.D.'s Proposal for a Program in Appropriate Technology submitted to Congress in June 1976. Funding under the current grant, which was signed in August 1978 and expires on December 31, 1982, has totaled $22,384,817.

The goal was to establish a private sector organization for technology development and transfer operating with flexibility, timely responses, and the ability to accept the risks of innovation. ATI has sought to institutionalize the use of capital saving technologies primarily by strengthening local organizations and the networks through which technologies are disseminated to local users. ATI has also emphasized the links between technology and the managerial, financial, marketing, information and policy systems which support technology use.

An in-depth evaluation of the ATI grant was completed in 1982. The evaluation concluded that ATI was very often successful in its efforts to develop and disseminate technology and strengthen client organizations..

The new grant to be negotiated will shift the emphasis of ATI's activities from institution building to the choice, transfer, adaptation, and dissemination of appropriate technologies to meet specific field needs. Also, ATI will concentrate its activities on two or three technical areas such as food preservation and processing. This change in emphasis builds on ATI's experience under the original grant and identifies important new directions.

II. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
(FY 1982-$38.2 million; FY 1983-$28.0 million; FY 1984-$32.6 million)

A. Food Production. These projects are divided between research and field service, i.e., technical assistance provided to LDCs through A.I.D.'s field missions, and training through workshops, graduate study, and specialized short courses. Representatives of LDC private sector organizations also participate in the various training and information transfer activities available under these projects.

Food production research is conducted through CRSPs under Title XII by consortia of U.S. universities which contribute 25% or more of project costs. Much of the research is conducted in LDCs by cooperating institutions. The purpose of these grants is to increase the production and utilization of selected crops, and to improve LDC research capability. These projects are usually funded on an annual basis. The CRSP program represents a fairly long-term research, training, and information dissemination effort.

CRSPs have been initiated recently (FY 79-82) in grain sorghum and pearl millet, peanuts, beans and cowpeas--small farmer crops that are basic food staples for the world's poor--and in sheep and goats, raised principally by smallholders in LDCs.

- Under the Sorghum/Millet CRSP (931-1254) outstanding yields of good quality grain are being produced in Guatemala under adverse physical conditions and the use of pearl millet hybrids have significantly

increased yields in other LDCs. New midge-resistant strains are being produced and breeding lines which are highly productive under extreme stress conditions are being developed.

- One variety of beans used widely in the Dominican Republic, Honduras and other national breeding programs has been provided by the Beans and Cowpeas CRSP (931-1310). Research projects and institution building efforts are being planned to increase availability of these low-cost, protein-rich legumes and to eliminate persistent constraints to production.

- The production efficiency of meat, milk and fiber is being increased under the Small Ruminants CRSP (931-1328) and research results are readily transferrable between locations with a similar environment. For example, countries in the Near East have the world's most prolific breeds of sheep; many have exhibited resistance to disease and parasites. These sheep are being used to increase production in North Africa.

- The Peanut CRSP (936-4048) plans to use genetic engineering and conventional plant breeding methods to produce high yielding, disease and drought tolerant breeding lines; to employ mycotoxin management to prevent toxin contamination; and to apply socioeconomics to understand land, labor management, capital, and the relationship of peanuts to other crops in the cropping system.

Funding for these food production CRSPs will total $5.8 million in FY 1983 and $11.9 million in FY 1984. Almost all food production research will be conducted through the CRSPs and the IARCs in FY 1984; only a few other individual research projects will continue in areas such as soybeans and tick control in cattle.

Field service projects, which assist LDCs through A.I.D. missions, provide technical assistance, training, and information in order to improve food production capabilities. These services are provided in seed industry development, nonchemical weed control, pesticide management, integrated pest management, postharvest grain storage and marketing, postharvest fruit and vegetable storage and marketing, and improved rodent and bird control measures.

Examples of some continuing projects are:

- Mississippi State University will continue to provide assistance in all phases of seed technology under the Seed Program and Industry Development project (931-0203). Over the past 13 years, there have been numerous consultative visits to LDCs and 34 in-country training courses conducted. As a result of these activities, 28 seed industries have been established and 25 others assisted in their development. Improved quality seed is now available to most farmers in countries such as Brazil, India, and Thailand.

- The Consortium for International Crop Protection (CICP) will conduct courses on integrated pest management systems for small farmers and prevention/diagnosis of pesticide poisonings and provide assistance on pest/pesticide problems through the Pest Management and Related Environmental Protection project (931-0930). Through the efforts of CICP, substantial reductions in the use of persistent pesticides have occured and highly toxic pesticides have been replaced with less toxic substitutes. Short-term assistance provided by CICP to the Philippines over 12 years contributed to the development of a comprehensive crop protection institutional base for that country.

- Assistance and training to reduce postharvest losses of basic food products continue under the Food Grain Storage and Marketing (931-0786) and Storage and Processing of Fruits and Vegetables (931-1323) projects. As a result of project 931-0786, experts from Kansas State University (KSU) have assisted Pakistan in the development

of a national food grain and oilseed storage program, recommended an improved grain drying system for Peru, and improved the national grain warehouse storage system for the Dominican Republic. KSU has developed a computer model to assist LDCs in optimizing pricing policies, and a free documentation service is available. The recently established Postharvest Institute for Perishables at the University of Idaho (931-1323) provides a similar program in roots, tubers, fruits, vegetables and spices.

A new FY 1983 project builds on past research accomplishments of the Denver Wildlife Research Center (DWRC) of the Department of the Interior.

- The Pre and Postharvest Rodent and Bird Control project (936-4120) will emphasize adaptation and transfer of improved rodent and bird control systems, in-country training and workshops, and information sharing. As a result of the previous project with DWRC, 13 of 18 countries plagued with vampire bats have their own control programs, rice losses to rats in the Philippines have been reduced from 5% to 1% on 1/2 million hectares, and wheat losses to birds in Tanzania were reduced experimentally with repellents from 80% to 5%.

B. Renewable Natural Resources These projects emphasize soil management, biological nitrogen fixation, water management in irrigated and dryland areas, forestry, efficient fertilizer use, and aquaculture and marine fisheries. Project activities include applied research and dissemination of technology through technical assistance and training in agricultural development. Projects also focus on the evaluation of existing LDC management practices and diagnosis of problem areas, upgrading of host country research programs, initiation of research on specific production problems, and then transmission to the host country, the private sector, and A.I.D. Mission of the results and conclusions of research findings so they may be used by other change agents.

Research includes the following collaborative agreements with U.S. and LDC institutions:

- The Soils Management CRSP (931-1311) is focused on finding economical ways for increasing tropical soils productivity while protecting them from degradation. This includes investigations on acid soils, use of indigenous materials in soil management, and uses of biological nitrogen fixation to increase food, fiber, and fuel production.

- Major gains have been made in selecting plants and bacteria for biological fixation of nitrogen (BNF) under tropical conditions. Continued work is planned to improve and test in LDCs a controlled process which will provide a dependable source of nitrogen for farmers of very limited means. This work is carried out under the N-Fixation, Symbiotic (931-0613) and N-Fixation Limiting Factors (931-0610) projects. The use of effective BNF in tropical agriculture has the potential of reducing the dependence on chemical fertilizer by 20%. The current program includes projects with 20 U.S. institutions to develop BNF technology, cooperative studies with 16 LDCs, and cooperative legume inoculation trials in 20 countries. This program provides training, supplies nodule bacteria of high quality for experimental use, and provides technical assistance for indigenous production of legume inoculants and in the proper use of legumes in cropping systems appropriate to the soils and economic situation.

- Plant cell culture research to develop varieties of wheat, rice, and millet tolerant to salt, aluminum toxicity and drought is also being funded in the Tissue Culture for Food Production (936-4055) project. A demonstration has been completed showing that stable salt-tolerant cell lines can be selected in cell cultures and that plants regenerated from these cultures retain tolerance and pass it on to subsequent generations. Over 200 plants have been regenerated from salt-tolerant cell lines of rice and oats. These plants are now undergoing greenhouse

testing to determine limits of salt tolerance and increase seed stock for field tests to follow.

- Two CRSP activities in fisheries have been initiated. Pond Dynamics (936-4023) began in FY 1982 and measures environmental interactions in intensive systems for pond culture of fish. Stock Assessment (936-4026) will develop and refine fishery management and harvest practices in coastal areas to increase sustained supplies of food fish and to employ more people in harvesting and marketing fish in the LDCs.

A.I.D. will initiate a central program in biotechnology in FY 1983 (936-4137), encompassing research using plant tissue culture to produce stress-tolerant crops and to develop greater pest resistance; to develop better controls for animal diseases and improve the use of embryo transplants to improve animal production; to improve the ability of crops to use dinitrogen from the air through improved Azolla, legumes and other nitrogen-fixing systems; and to develop monoclonal antibody techniques for use in diagnostic or preventive mechanisms for plant and animal diseases.

Field service projects will continue in soil management, in the critical area of on-farm water management, and in fisheries and aquaculture. Examples of projects which tap the expertise of other federal agencies and U.S. universities are:

- Soil Management Support Service (931-1229) provides technical assistance and training in land use planning, soil conservation, soil classification, and fertility management through the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture.

- International Benchmark Sites Network project (936-4054) under contract with the University of Hawaii offers a prototype network and technical assistance in agrotechnology transfer via standardizing procedures for crop response data and programming soil/crop/climate data banks for collecting, storage and dissemination of agricultural information to LDCs.

- Water Management Synthesis II (936-4127) builds on expertise developed under previous A.I.D. projects to offer comprehensive advisory services, training, and special studies to improve management of irrigation water for better crop production. The project provides services to improve the effectiveness of A.I.D. irrigation projects in various countries and synthesizes lessons learned for wider dissemination. Particular emphasis is placed on developing strategies for greater farmer participation in irrigation water management. The Asia Bureau and the Bureau for Science and Technology jointly fund this activity.

- Fishery Development Support Services (936-4024) provides technical assistance and training in fisheries through a cooperative agreement with the University of Rhode Island. An information service has been organized which responds to written inquiries and provides publications and microfilm.

Forestry receives special attention:

- Forest Resources Management project (936-5519) provides technical experts to assist the LDCs on forestry and forestry-related activities, and provides funding for joint Peace Corps-A.I.D. collaboration in agroforestry, reforestation, and forest resource planning.

- Forest Sector Development project (936-5546) will begin in FY 1983 to mobilize financial and human resources to insure sustained growth of the forestry sector, emphasizing forestry sector policy planning, reforestation, private sector involvement, and the creation of an international forestry research network.

- Agroforestry Research & Training project (936-5545) provides LDCs with a methodological tool for diag-

nosing land use problems and strengthens an international system of cooperating agroforestry research and development institutions, which will increase LDC capability to manage natural resources and increase forestry's contribution to the production of food, fodder, energy, water and shelter.

- Community Level Forestry (936-5427), a new project in FY 1984, will improve the management and organization of forestry activities through tree farming, agroforestry, local reforestation, community woodlots, local building materials, watershed management, and community energy efforts such as charcoal manufacture and wood-fed power plants.

C. Energy

The centrally funded energy program is described in detail under Selected Development Activities (Section 106). Continuing projects with Section 103 funding in FY 1984 are:

- Low Cost Energy Technology (936-5701)
- Bio-energy Systems and Technology (936-5709)
- Decentralized Hydropower (936-5715).

D. Information Transfer

The transfer of agricultural technology is multiplied many times over as better methods and research results are transmitted to LDC governments and institutions through A.I.D. technicians and information media. Most projects are designed with an information dissemination component. Two continuing projects provide more comprehensive information services.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture disseminates technical agriculture information and responds to specific inquiries from LDC research institutions under the Agricultural Information and Related Services (931-0064) project. The Field Support Publications (936-2254) project provides user-oriented technical publications to report on effective new technologies, products, and project experience.

III. RURAL DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING AND POLICY ANALYSIS
(FY 1982-$10.5 million; FY 1983-$6.9 million
FY 1984-$8.0 million)

This group of human and institutional resource development activities provides applied field research and technical assistance to:

- work with private organizations and host governments to analyze and improve their policies or operations in order to increase the productivity, incomes and employment of rural households.

- work with local producers to enable them to acquire and utilize appropriate technologies.

Six areas of activity include: promoting non-farm employment through encouragement of small-scale enterprises; encouraging and supporting local organizations and local governments as a means to ensure that rural households, particularly poor households, are able to participate in and benefit from the rural development process; developing new or improved technologies which are suited to the small-scale farmer's or entrepreneur's production environment; promoting access by rural householders to productive resources, particularly utilization of local natural resources; strengthening markets as a vital integrating institution in rural areas; and improving LDC planning and policy analysis capabilities.

A. Employment and Small Enterprise

The ultimate responsibility for development is with the LDC itself. Substantial impetus for development can be generated in the local private sector. The projects in this program aim to generate employment through small and medium enterprises, particularly agribusiness, focusing on activities generally not reached by other donor credit programs or technical assistance. These projects also are concerned with the role of women as entrepreneurs and wage earners. In FY 1984 project emphasis will shift from previous data gathering activities toward providing technical support to LDCs and

developing and testing methodologies to create actual employment.

- Enterprise Market and Technology Access (936-4053), which will begin in FY 1983, is designed to stimulate the flow of U.S. technology and promote production, marketing and subcontracting relationships, particularly in agribusiness, between small/medium LDC businesses and U.S. firms.

- Entrepreneurship and Small Enterprise Development (936-5314), a new project in FY 1983, will develop and test a methodology to identify new entrepreneurs with high success potential and to select existing enterprises which have high expansion and growth potential. Training approaches will be identified which directly improve entrepreneurial performance.

- Under the Commerical Seed Industry Development project (931-1121), U.S. private sector agribusinesses provide technical assistance and training to promote development of commercial seed enterprises and employment in LDCs. These services are frequently provided together with those from Mississippi State University in project 931-0203.

- Women's Socio-Economic Participation (936-5319) is a continuing project which provides applied research and technical assistance to stimulate the generation of employment and income and managerial and entrepreneurial opportunities for women.

- Within the Women in Development project (930-0100), a subproject will continue to provide small grants to LDC and international women's organizations for small enterprise initiatives including management training and technical skill development. Another subproject studies the impact of development interventions on women's agricultural productivity and develops policy recommendations for increasing their productivity both in agriculture and in small-scale enterprises.

B. Regional Development and Rural Management

These projects focus on regional analysis and development, local and community resource access, management and preservation, and improving community level development programs through more effective local participation. Regional programs work to improve the location and efficiency of a region's rural service centers, market towns and regional centers and the linkages between them. These small towns are centers for rural marketing, distribution, employment, and technology transfer and diffusion. Regional centers often have a significant socio-economic developmental role in a region.

- Area Development (931-1135) is an ongoing project which concentrates on regional and area planning to improve the efficiency of the regional spatial structure (small cities, towns, markets, roads), facilitates settlement programs, and increases the efficiency of local natural resource management and preservation.

- Access to Land, Water, Natural Resources (936-5301) is an ongoing project which addresses a number of land tenure issues including problems of: security of land holdings where title is uncertain; access to land in situations where the ownership structure is skewed; and adaptation of traditional or customary tenures to better meet production and development requirements.

C. Rural Institutions

These activities provide assistance to increase the capacity of rural institutions to develop appropriate policies and to implement programs of productivity and employment generation in order to improve conditions in rural households and in the small scale commercial agriculture sector.

Projects in this section address LDC government needs concerning the impact of rural support systems (research

and extension, credit institutions, and marketing systems) on rural incomes and access by the poor to productive assets.

- Farming Systems Support (936-4099) began in FY 1982 and will develop improvements in agricultural research and extension programs in LDCs to make them more responsive to the needs of small farmers.

- Small Farmer Marketing Access (936-5313) is an ongoing project which focuses on enhancing the design, implementation and evaluation of marketing programs serving the small farmer.

- The Rural Savings for Capital Mobilization (936-5315) project demonstrates how to increase the availability of private capital for private sector rural development efforts through rural savings programs and related financial sector reforms.

D. Planning and Policy Analysis

These projects support the Agency's development programs in agricultural and rural development by providing technical assistance, training, and field research to LDC governments and host country institutions in order to enhance policy analysis capacities and to develop human resources and institutional capabilities..

Two new projects in FY 1983 and a number of continuing projects provide a wide range of services.

- Agricultural Policy Analysis (931-4084), a new project in FY 1983, will provide technical assistance and training in sector planning and policy analysis to improve the knowledge and understanding of LDC decision makers about key policy issues and constraints affecting agricultural and rural development in their countries. Project activities and methodology will be directed toward demonstrating the implications of alternative policy formulations for income distribution, consumption patterns, export earnings, and so on.

- The Food Security Management project (936-5316) will help LDCs improve the management and utilization of food stocks and reserves. Technical assistance will be provided for better maintenance, logistics and planning of food stocks and reserves and for design and field testing of food distribution/storage information systems. This kind of assistance is complementary to the policy analysis activities.

- Field Services and Program Development (931-1096) Emphasizes social service delivery systems and management of development institutions providing technical assistance for rural development planning and program activities in economics, management, and other social sciences in LDCs.

- Agriculture Sector Planning and Support (931-0060) provides agricultural economists and other specialists through the USDA for project design activities, evaluations, special studies, country development strategy statements and sector analyses to LDCs.

- Socio-Economic Studies and Activities (930-0022) will continue to fund studies, workshops and conferences as an aid to project design and policy formulation.

IV. NUTRITION
(FY 1982-$6.3 million; FY 1983-$6.2 million; FY 1984-$6.5 million)

The long range goal of A.I.D.'s nutrition program is to help LDCs meet the demonstrated needs of poor people for increased consumption and improved nutrition on a sustained basis.

In pursuit of its goal, the A.I.D. centrally funded nutrition program provides support for international research-coordination organizations, studies related to food consumption, nutrition education and support programs, and surveys and surveillance. This program has increased awareness of nutrition-related goals and pro-

vided numerous services to the LDCs over the past several years. Technical assistance and training in nutrition planning and analysis have been provided to more than 35 countries and regional nutrition planning workshops have been held in the Philippines, Upper Volta, Liberia and Colombia. In addition, the preparations for, and implementation of country-level policy studies in Honduras, Senegal, Sudan, Cameroon, Jamaica, Tanzania and Egypt have emphasized to host governments the nutritional implications of policies not specifically or primarily directed towards solving nutritional problems.

Within this effort, one important objective is to promote incorporation of nutrition goals and program evaluation criteria as standard components of host country development planning and program management within all relevant sectors, including nutrition, agriculture, education, rural development, and health, as well as in direct nutrition programs.

A. Support for International Organizations

The A.I.D. centrally-funded nutrition effort works with the IARCs and other international organizations, as well as with host country institutions, to draw their resources into the long-term support of nutrition-related activities.

- The International Rice Research Institute supports clinical assessments of the nutritional quality of major foods (such as different rice varieties).

- The Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center has been provided with the services of a staff specialist, under the nutrition program, who helps demonstrate the potential applications which nutritional goals and criteria have in an active research and outreach program focused on local resources and needs.

The centrally-funded program also supports international nutritional research and technical assistance coordination organizations:

- Vitamin A Deficiency Program Support (931-0045): The International Vitamin A Consultative Group (IVACG) (established in 1976) anticipates significant breakthroughs in promoting low-cost interventions which could significantly cut the number of children stricken by nutritional blindness - presently 250,000 per year.

- Iron Deficiency Program Support (931-0227): The International Nutritional Anemia Consultative Group (INACG) has identified biologically significant iron compounds for diet fortification and has assessed the nutritional value of several commodities including blended foods provided through Title II of the Food For Peace Program.

In FY 1983 these two projects will be funded from the Section 104 (Health) account because of the health-related nature of these activities. Refer to the Health Account narrative.

B. Food Consumption Research

The key influences of national economic and agricultural policies on food consumption are being explored, documented, and communicated under three projects:

- Consumption Effects of Agricultural Policies (931-1274) is developing and implementing methodologies for relatively quick evaluations of specific agricultural policies, e.g., the displacement of export cash crops by domestic food crops, or the expansion of trade with neighboring countries. The program will provide widely useable procedures, guidelines, and technical assistance which can be adapted by any country.

- Subsidized Food Consumption (931-1275) project, carried out by the International Food Policy Research Institute, evaluates public food programs to determine their impact on the overall economy and on the employment, income, and food consumption patterns of various groups within a country. Studies will be

conducted in four countries to provide information on how to improve public food distribution programs.

- The Economic Analysis of Agricultural Policies (931-1171) project provides U.S.D.A. expertise on the nutritional significance of agricultural policy, analysis and design alternatives. For instance, the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic and the Central American Economic Integration Treaty Organization have been assisted in developing available data bases for improved food policy formulation.

A collaborative research support program is being carried out in nutrition:

- The Functional Implications of Malnutrition (931-1309) CRSP is conducting major studies in Kenya, Egypt, and Mexico on the effects of food intake as it reflects on physical performance, mental ability, reproductive capacity, and resistance to disease.

C. Technical Assistance

Several portions of the nutrition program provide technical assistance to LDC nutrition programs in a variety of areas, most significantly:

- Technical Assistance in Nutrition Education (931-1065) emphasizes mass media and local participation. Integrated nutrition education programs designed under this project have reached 27 developing countries.

- Improving Maternal and Infant Diet (931-1010) promotes nutrition education at the village level, emphasizing breast feeding, maternal nutrition, and appropriate weaning practices. The program also trains medical and paramedical personnel for support services. A set of Congressionally mandated studies is also being carried out under this program to assess infant feeding trends and commercial marketing practices in Colombia, Indonesia, Kenya, and Thailand. In 1983 & 1984 this will be funded from the Section 104 (Health) account because of the health-related nature of the activities. Refer to the Health Account narrative.

- Nutrition and Food Technical Services (931-0831) and Health Systems (931-1198) bring the expertise of the U.S.D.A. and The Department of Health and Human Services, respectively, to bear on the development of low-cost processed foods, and on the fundamentally important task of including nutrition in primary health care systems. USDA has assisted with field testing of extrusion cookers and with home and village-level processing of weaning foods using locally available commodities. A new program will be launched in FY 1983 to encourage U.S. private food-related industries to share their scientific and technological know-how with LDC counterparts.

- Scientific, Technical, and Planning Support (931-0262) provides expert technical assessments and technical assistance to host countries and to U.S. private voluntary organizations on nutritional issues. In addition, a wide range of other technical resources has been mobilized through consultancies, newsletters and other publications, and workshops and conferences. So far, technical assistance and training in nutrition planning and analysis have been furnished to about 35 countries, covering all of the Agency's regions. Regional planning workshops have also been held for some 230 participants in four countries.

- The Surveys and Surveillance (931-1064) project has developed methodologies to provide descriptions of the nutritional status of a population, provide for diagnosing the causes of malnutrition, and establish nutritional surveillance systems that cover several sectors at the same time. Dietary surveys of preschool children, one of the most significant population groups at risk, have already been conducted in approximately ten countries. Surveillance activities are also being supported in four countries, and consultancies have been provided to local authorities

in ten others.

An institutional development project will begin in FY 1983 to train LDC officials in multisectoral nutrition planning.

- In-Service Training (936-5104) will support regional nutrition planning workshops and skill building workshops. Training will focus on the need to plan and implement projects which will have a positive nutritional impact on the poor.

V. FOOD FOR PEACE SUPPORT
(FY 1982-$4.0 million; FY 1983-$4.0 million; FY 1984-$4.1 million)

Although food supply on a worldwide basis is adequate, food deficits in many developing countries are large and projected to get larger. Mechanisms for the distribution of food and alleviation of hunger are simply inadequate in many poor countries. Thus, direct feeding programs are sometimes necessary until food production and distribution imbalances can be reduced. To assure these programs do not lead to dependency, P.L. 480 resources are increasingly focused on uses that enhance the recipient country's capacity to accelerate food production and equitable development. It is essential to integrate food aid activities into A.I.D. country-specific and host country strategies and programs and to increase their overall developmental impact.

A.I.D.'s Development Assistance-financed Food for Peace support program is an essential element in enhancing the effective use of food aid. The ongoing P.L. 480 Title II Outreach and Food for Peace Program Support projects provide the means to improve P.L. 480 programs in all regions of the developing world. About 20 grants have been provided to help voluntary agencies improve the targeting and development impact of Title II food programs by helping them meet transportation, storage, distribution, and related administrative costs of these programs. The P.L. 480 Title II Outreach Project also provides limited non-logistic items necessary to enrich the voluntary agency Title II programs, such as scales, health service equipment, short-term training, small tools and equipment. This added non-logistic support is designed to further enhance the developmental impact of the program. The Food for Peace Program Support project is aimed at improving the management, increasing the effectiveness, and solving problems of food aid programs. The primary mechanisms utilized continue to be local regional food storage seminars, regional workshops, technical advisory services, "one-time" studies which require special expertise, and evaluations of Food for Peace programs to identify problem areas, facilitate future planning, improve management, and increase the development impact of the Food for Peace Program.

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

CP 84

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY82- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY82- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY83- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY83- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY84- EXPENDITURES
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION												
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES	G	930-0022	80	C	---	---	632	375	765	660	775	605
WID STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES	G	930-0100	80	C	---	---	1,776	846	450	749	525	665
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	---	2,408	1,224	1,215	1,409	1,300	1,270
GRANTS					---	---	2,408	1,224	1,215	1,409	1,300	1,270
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					---	---	2,408	1,224	1,215	1,409	1,300	1,270
GRANTS					---	---	2,408	1,224	1,215	1,409	1,300	1,270
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY												
OFFICE OF AGRICULTURE												
INTL FERTILIZER DEVELOPMENT CENTER	G	931-0054	75	C	---	---	36,700	32,800	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND SUPPORT	G	931-0060	74	C	---	---	3,553	3,067	485	485	400	400
WORLD RHIZOBIUM COLLECTION CENTER	G	931-0095	76	85	1,275	1,575	825	675	---	150	---	---
SEED PROGRAM AND INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT	G	931-0203	58	84	3,545	4,935	3,534	3,088	200	400	400	400
WEED CONTROL UTILIZATION	G	931-0206	76	83	2,840	3,800	2,822	2,373	510	430	360	360
EXPANDED PROGRAM OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS	G	931-0236	70	86	7,225	7,601	6,215	6,092	200	149	---	180
NOAA ADVISORY SERVICES	G	931-0242	76	C	---	---	1,547	1,347	100	200	150	150
CONTROL OF VERTEBRATE PESTS	G	931-0473	67	82	7,318	7,317	7,317	7,211	---	105	---	---
DEV OF IMPROVED VARIETIES OF SOYBEANS	G	931-0560	73	83	7,011	7,010	6,085	5,749	925	875	---	386
SOIL FAMILIES - HAWAII	G	931-0582	74	83	7,565	7,565	6,624	5,956	500	852	---	416

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1982 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1982 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION CP 34

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY82- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY83- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY83- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY84- EXPENDI TURES
MINERAL STUDIES WITH RUMINANT ANIMALS	G	931-0600	75	82	1,800	1,799	1,799	1,388	---	411	---	---
FIXATION PROBLEMS AND LIMITING FACTORS	G	931-0610	76	88	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,150	425	400	450	450
N-FIXATION - SYMBIOTIC TROPICAL LEGUMES	G	931-0613	75	88	11,300	11,380	5,530	4,204	300	1,075	1,050	1,050
PEST MGT - ROOTKNOT NEMATODE	G	931-0614	75	83	2,900	2,908	2,453	2,303	455	705	---	---
SPRING WINTER WHEAT	G	931-0621	76	83	3,007	4,125	2,913	2,140	---	550	---	223
FOOD GRAIN STORAGE AND MARKETING	G	931-0786	67	85	10,404	9,940	7,167	6,609	650	700	600	600
PLANT AND SEED MATERIALS	G	931-0829	55	84	2,942	3,627	840	689	---	151	---	---
FERTILIZER TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	G	931-0832	65	C	---	---	4,352	4,202	---	150	---	---
PEST MGT AND RELATED ENV PROTECTION	G	931-0930	71	84	7,603	13,182	5,665	5,304	1,100	950	850	850
N-FIXATION NONSYMBIOTIC ASSOCIATIVE	G	931-1004	77	82	1,180	1,176	1,176	992	---	183	---	---
PHYSIOLOGY AND ECOLOGY OF TICKS	G	931-1038	78	82	704	704	704	509	---	195	---	---
ICLARM - FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT	G	931-1050	79	C	---	---	1,120	851	320	269	---	320
AFLATOXIN REDUCTION IN MAIZE	G	931-1181	77	83	514	514	414	414	100	100	---	---
SOIL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICE	G	931-1229	79	C	---	---	2,857	2,127	900	850	1,260	1,260
CRSP: SORGHUM/MILLET	G	931-1254	79	C	---	---	13,158	8,430	600	3,500	3,400	3,500
CRSP: BEANS AND COWPEAS	G	931-1310	80	C	---	---	9,815	5,015	---	3,200	3,100	3,400
CRSP-PROGRAM: SOILS	G	931-1311	81	C	---	---	3,450	2,190	2,000	2,400	2,250	2,350
AQUACULTURE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	G	931-1314	78	86	3,759	3,759	1,798	1,673	400	300	350	350
CONTROL OF BARLEY DISEASES FOR LDCS	G	931-1318	78	83	1,681	1,681	1,220	1,074	100	247	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[C] Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1982 are based on the authorized date For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1982 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION CP 84

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY82- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY83- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY83- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY84- EXPENDI TURES
STORAGE AND PROCSSG OF FRUITS AND VEGS	G	931-1323	80	85	2,250	2,960	800	500	560	360	400	400
CRSP-PROGRAM: SMALL RUMINANTS	G	931-1328	78	C	---	---	13,587	10,437	3,700	4,000	3,500	3,900
DRYLAND AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT SERVICES	G	936-4021	81	83	500	3,640	500	350	---	150	---	---
CRSP - POND DYNAMICS	G	936-4023	82	C	---	---	650	72	600	750	700	700
FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	G	936-4024	82	87	4,000	1,358	225	71	300	250	300	300
CRSP - PLANNING STOCK ASSESSMENTS	G	936-4026	82	83	350	350	350	58	---	200	500	500
CRSP - PEANUTS	G	936-4048	82	C	---	---	900	70	1,500	1,500	1,900	2,000
INTL BENCHMARK SITES NETWORK	G	936-4054	82	87	9,930	5,400	600	55	900	850	1,000	1,000
TISSUE CULTURES FOR FOOD PRODUCTION	G	936-4055	80	85	500	1,250	500	410	200	160	230	230
PEST MANAGEMENT CAPABILITY (RSSA)	G	936-4071	79	C	---	---	340	184	---	156	---	---
TICK RESISTANCE IN RUMINANTS	G	936-4083	83	88	---	1,200	---	---	250	80	300	300
AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND POLICY ANALYSI	G	936-4084	83	87	9,200	5,000	---	---	890	350	900	900
FARMING SYSTEMS SUPPORT	G	936-4099	82	86	9,953	679	1,892	---	400	2,042	1,050	1,050
AG PRODUCTION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	G	936-4109	81	C	---	---	950	350	900	500	800	800
INT AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTERS	G	936-4111	68	C	---	---	212,067	201,669	44,250	46,725	50,000	50,000
POST HARVEST RODENT AND BIRD CONTROL	G	936-4120	83	83	12,805	600	---	---	600	377	600	600
WATER MGT SYNTHESIS II	G	936-4127	82	86	20,000	7,000	2,599	75	860	1,300	1,300	1,300
DRYLAND MGT SYNTHESIS	G	936-4135	83	C	---	---	---	---	1,000	250	---	750
BIOTECHNOLOGY & DEV.	G	936-4137	83	83	---	15,000	---	---	2,250	2,250	---	---

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

CP 84

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY82- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY82- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY83- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY83- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY84- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					157,461	142,485	381,073	335,823	73,430	86,232	82,100	85,375
GRANTS					157,461	142,485	381,073	335,823	73,430	86,232	82,100	85,375
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF NUTRITION												
NUTRITION: VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY PRG SPPT	G	931-0045	75	87	8,132	8,132	3,577	3,527	---	55	400	225
NUTRITION: CLINICAL ASSAY OF NEW FOODS	G	931-0077	76	82	1,194	1,194	1,193	1,020	---	173	---	---
NUTRITION: IRON DEFICIENCY PRG SUPPORT	G	931-0227	76	85	3,933	3,933	1,818	1,626	---	23	300	194
NUTRITION: SCIENTIFIC/TECH/PLNG SUPPORT	G	931-0262	76	C	---	---	2,460	2,162	450	400	500	700
NUTRITION AND FOOD TECHNICAL SERVICES	G	931-0831	69	C	---	---	7,411	7,410	975	875	700	801
NUTRITION: IMPRV OF MATERNAL/INFANT DIET	G	931-1010	79	83	2,941	2,941	2,935	1,877	---	468	---	596
NUTRITION: SURVEYS AND SURVEILLANCE	G	931-1064	77	87	6,385	6,855	2,468	2,179	300	421	440	500
TECH ASST IN NUTRITION EDUCATION	G	931-1065	79	84	1,980	1,831	1,244	1,006	300	350	250	400
NUTRITION: ECON ANALYSIS OF AG POLICIES	G	931-1171	77	C	---	---	1,646	1,487	350	325	360	350
NUTRITION HEALTH SYSTEMS RSSA	G	931-1198	77	C	---	---	769	569	---	100	---	100
NUTRITION: CONSUMPTION EFFECTS OF AG POL	G	931-1274	80	85	2,800	2,800	1,480	1,275	600	350	360	325
NUTRITION: SUBSIDIZED FOOD CONSUMPTION	G	931-1275	80	86	1,700	1,700	545	345	250	244	300	400
FUNCTIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF MALNUTRITION	G	931-1309	81	86	11,800	11,800	2,150	1,650	2,900	2,500	2,650	3,000
NUTRITION: IN-SERVICE TRAINING	G	936-5104	83	87	---	2,260	---	---	100	---	240	300

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

CP 84

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY82- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY82- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY83- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY83- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY84- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					41,365	43,476	29,696	26,133	6,225	6,284	6,500	7,891
GRANTS					41,365	43,476	29,696	26,133	6,225	6,284	6,500	7,891
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
MULTISECTOR DEVELOPMENT OFFICE												
A T INTERNATIONAL	G	931-1071	77	83	17,957	28,457	17,458	17,457	6,000	6,000	4,500	4,500
FIELD SERVICES AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT	G	931-1096	77	C	---	---	3,331	2,089	875	800	565	800
COMMERCIAL SEED INDUSTRY	G	931-1121	79	85	825	825	625	460	---	200	200	200
AREA DEVELOPMENT	G	931-1135	78	83	2,344	4,594	2,344	1,949	400	500	400	450
ALTERNATIVE RURAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES	G	931-1190	77	82	1,952	1,850	1,652	1,195	---	240	---	217
OFF-FARM EMPLOYMENT	G	931-1191	77	82	1,904	1,875	1,869	1,801	---	68	---	---
ENTERPRISE MKT AND TECH ACCESS	G	936-4053	83	87	---	2,900	---	---	500	250	250	500
FARMING SYSTEMS SUPPORT	G	936-4099	82	86	7,887	6,200	500	5	---	495	---	---
WATER MGT SYNTHESIS II	G	936-4127	82	86	2,600	2,600	300	---	300	400	600	400
ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZAITON OF IRD	G	936-5300	78	82	2,587	2,764	2,250	2,036	---	119	---	95
ACCESS TO PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES	G	936-5301	79	83	2,800	5,240	2,225	2,225	400	535	500	500
LOCAL REVENUE ADMINISTRATION	G	936-5303	79	84	3,415	4,265	2,135	1,580	500	550	400	450
SMALL FARMER MARKETING ACCESS	G	936-5313	81	86	2,560	2,560	1,084	120	400	770	500	525
ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SMALL ENT DEV	G	936-5314	83	84	---	950	---	---	650	300	300	350
RURAL SAVINGS AND CREDIT	G	936-5315	82	85	1,618	1,350	350	---	400	600	400	500
FOOD SECURITY MANAGEMENT	G	936-5316	80	87	2,100	2,100	100	8	---	90	600	550
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT	G	936-5317	82	88	2,850	2,850	350	---	---	200	---	100

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION — CP 84

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY82- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY82- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY83- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY83- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY84- EXPENDITURES
WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC PARTICIPATION	G	936-5319	80	84	842	842	150	---	---	150	150	150
COMMUNITY LEVEL FORESTRY	* G	936-5427	84	88	---	2,600	---	---	---	---	600	150
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					54,241	74,822	36,723	30,925	10,425	12,267	9,985	10,437
GRANTS					54,241	74,822	36,723	30,925	10,425	12,267	9,985	10,437
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF ENERGY												
LOW COST TECHNOLOGY FOR RURAL POOR	G	936-5701	79	86	4,325	8,075	2,125	2,041	1,000	1,050	400	608
BIO ENERGY SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY	G	936-5709	79	85	4,000	8,710	3,100	2,203	900	970	900	980
DECENTRALIZED HYDROPOWER	G	936-5715	80	84	3,024	5,500	3,024	2,323	800	780	800	985
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY TRAINING	G	936-5716	79	85	3,900	8,445	1,248	725	---	690	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					15,249	30,730	9,497	7,292	2,700	3,490	2,100	2,573
GRANTS					15,249	30,730	9,497	7,292	2,700	3,490	2,100	2,573
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF FORESTRY AND ENVR NAT RES												
COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	G	936-5518	83	87	---	3,050	---	---	250	200	200	200
FOREST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	G	936-5519	80	83	2,430	6,730	1,926	846	650	1,000	1,350	1,150
AGRO FORESTRY	G	936-5545	82	82	1,000	1,000	1,000	10	---	500	---	400
FORESTRY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	G	936-5546	83	88	---	3,700	---	---	300	200	850	900
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					3,430	14,480	2,926	856	1,200	1,900	2,400	2,650
GRANTS					3,430	14,480	2,926	856	1,200	1,900	2,400	2,650
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TECHNICAL REVIEW AND INFORMATION OFFICE												
AGR INFORMATION AND RELATED SERVICES	G	931-0064	74	C	---	---	2,009	2,009	525	525	550	550
STRENGTHENING US UNIV FOR TITLE XII	G	931-1282	79	C	---	---	19,994	13,944	5,000	5,000	5,300	5,000

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

CP 84

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY82- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY82- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY83- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY83- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY84- EXPENDITURES
FIELD SUPPORT PUBLICATIONS	G	936-2254	81	86	1,200	3,062	425	350	425	500	600	600
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					1,200	3,062	22,428	16,303	5,950	6,025	6,450	6,150
GRANTS					1,200	3,062	22,428	16,303	5,950	6,025	6,450	6,150
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SMALL ACTIVITY												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	936-1406	72	C	---	---	731	450	600	600	400	400
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	---	731	450	600	600	400	400
GRANTS					---	---	731	450	600	600	400	400
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					272,946	309,055	483,074	417,782	100,530	116,798	109,935	115,476
GRANTS					272,946	309,055	483,074	417,782	100,530	116,798	109,935	115,476
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST												
FOOD FOR PEACE												
TITLE II OUTREACH	G	904-0006	78	C	---	---	12,713	7,911	3,700	5,500	3,700	5,500
FOOD FOR PEACE PROGRAM MGMT	G	938-0700	80	C	---	---	1,414	1,069	300	500	300	500
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	---	14,127	8,980	4,000	6,000	4,000	6,000
GRANTS					---	---	14,127	8,980	4,000	6,000	4,000	6,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					---	---	14,127	8,980	4,000	6,000	4,000	6,000
GRANTS					---	---	14,127	8,980	4,000	6,000	4,000	6,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					272,946	309,055	499,609	427,986	105,745	124,207	115,235	122,746
GRANTS					272,946	309,055	499,609	427,986	105,745	124,207	115,235	122,746
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED **PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET** CP 84-05 (8-82)

TITLE	FUNDING SOURCE:	AG, RD & N:	HEALTH:	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Community Forestry		600		FY 84 600		LIFE OF PROJECT FUNDING: 2600
NUMBER 936-5427 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☒ CONTINUING ☐	POPULATION:	ED. & HR:	SEL. ACT.:	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 88	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 88

Purpose: To assist less developed countries design and implement programs that help rural households, enterprises, and communities produce and distribute forestry products for use at the local level.

Project Description: Community level forestry is the ecologically sound management of resources at the local level for the production of forest products. In the past, forestry assistance has focussed on the protection of forests and the creation of forest plantations for export. The world energy crisis and growing populations have put intense pressure on rural forests for local use for cooking, fodder, and fertilizer. Meeting these growing local needs requires new kinds of forestry programs. Examples are: tree farming, agro-forestry, local re-forestation, community woodlots, local building materials industries, local watershed management, and community energy efforts such as charcoal manufacture and dendro thermal plants.

Community forestry activities are small in scale and require local control and management. This project will provide technical assistance to design, carry out, and evaluate local programs for forestry management. It will provide short and long term consulting and analysis of regional, country and community forestry programs. This project will mainly provide expertise on organization and management and will be coordinated with other A.I.D. forestry programs to insure that a full range of technical concerns are dealt with. The long term consulting will test and evaluate different approaches to local forestry management, and the results will be used to start or to strengthen such activities.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Strategy: A.I.D.'s rural development strategy identifies the management of local resources as a critical element in the efficient use of resources. This project responds to that strategy with a program which will develop different approaches to the local management of forestry resources.

Host Country and Other Donors: A.I.D. will consult with other donors which have community level forestry programs. These include the FAO and the World Bank.

POPULATION PLANNING

Responsible Officer:

NYLE C. BRADY
Senior Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Science and Technology

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars) CP 84-10 (8-82)		
FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimated	FY 1984 Program Request
123.0	120.5	119.1

POPULATION

OVERVIEW

The 1982 world population was 4.6 billion and is increasing by about 78 million annually. Ninety percent of this growth is occurring in less developed countries (LDCs). The developing world's population of about 3.4 billion is growing at 2.1 percent annually and, at this rate, will double in 33 years. In contrast, the population of the developed countries will double in 116 years at its present rate of increase.

Rapid population growth diverts resources from potentially productive investments to maintain the growing dependent population. This results in a stagnant economy in which basic services such as education, health, and housing do not expand rapidly enough to meet the needs of the people. Many individual and national goals cannot be achieved as long as the population is increasing at a rate close to or faster than gains in gross national product.

Rapid population growth is now widely recognized as an important factor which impedes social and economic progress in LDCs. Twenty-five years ago only a handful of developing countries explicitly recognized this problem; now more than 60 developing countries with three-fourths of the developing world's population have adopted population policies. The United States has taken a lead role in calling attention to the negative impact of rapid population growth and through A.I.D. has provided almost half of all population donor assistance over the past two decades.

Considerable reduction in LDC population growth rates has occurred over the past decade--particularly in countries which received substantial A.I.D. assistance such as Indonesia, Thailand, Colombia, and the Philippines. LDC crude birth rates have fallen from about 37 per 1,000 in 1970 to 33 per 1,000 in 1982.

The most significant success stories in family planning have occurred in countries with strong national commitment to reducing population growth and with widely available family planning services. A.I.D.'s experience demonstrates that a balanced program, which provides family planning services and information, combined with strong community support for family planning, is the most effective way of helping couples achieve the smaller families they desire.

Since 1966, with the active support and encouragement of Congress, the Agency for International Development has provided major support to developing countries' efforts to address population problems. As developing countries have realized the importance of population planning, the level of program activity has grown and individual countries have increased their own support for population activities.

STRATEGY

The achievements of A.I.D.'s program of population assistance over the last two decades confirm the soundness of A.I.D.'s basic strategy, which is to provide individual couples with the information and means to freely and voluntarily decide their desired family size. The Agency's population program provides a broad and

flexible set of functional activities which are readily adapted to the needs and desires of individual LDCs. It includes assistance in collection and analysis of demographic data; population policy formation; the provision of safe, effective, and affordable contraceptives; research and technical assistance in planning and designing programs; and information and training activities. In all instances, the Agency's program is based on the principle of voluntarism, informed choice, and the receptivity of the host country's people and government. U.S. assistance is not conditioned on the host government adopting a particular population policy.

The Agency's program reflects experience in working with the developing countries on the design and implementation of improved population policy and programs since the mid-1960s. This experience has underscored the need for a variety of technical and institutional resources to assist in a developing country's transition from the initial stages of population program development to national program self-reliance. Thus, the population assistance program draws heavily upon U.S. academic, business and private voluntary organizations' skills and expertise for assistance in the transfer of scientific, technical and management techniques.

A.I.D. assistance is provided directly to governments through bilateral agreements and through international and private organizations. Over the past five years, the proportion of population assistance channelled through bilateral agreements compared with centrally-funded projects has risen from 26% to 40% as more LDC governments have begun to request bilateral assistance for national family planning programs. There remains an important need for centrally-funded projects which play a key role in the application of science and technology to developing world problems and the marshalling of private sector techniques and resources for family planning product and service delivery. Centrally-funded programs are critical, especially in Latin America, Africa and other areas where U.S. bilateral population programs have not been established or where the bilateral program has been phased out.

FY 84 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

* $82.0 million to support family planning service delivery through private, national and international agencies.
* $25.1 million for development and transfer of technology to improve family planning technology, service delivery, policy development, and program design and evaluation.
* $12.2 million to support training and information dissemination.

CENTRALLY-FUNDED PROGRAMS

To support this basic strategy of population program assistance, the centrally-funded program presented for fiscal year 1984 proposes to: strengthen support for private voluntary and other nongovernmental organizations; strengthen the process of population policy examination and adoption; accelerate the transfer of technology; strengthen institutions needed for self-sufficiency in population work; ensure as broad as possible a range of choices of family planning methods, including natural family planning; and increase biomedical research to improve methods of fertility regulation.

The program is based on the premise that the most effective way the Agency can fulfill its mandate in population assistance is not through a simple transfer of resources, but by improving and expanding services through the transfer of the latest service delivery technologies and the strengthening of LDC institutions needed for successful population programs. A.I.D. has been the leader

in the development and provision of the latest fertility regulation techniques and has pioneered such cost-effective delivery systems as community-based distribution and commercial retail sales. More recently, A.I.D. has formulated and tested innovative and effective ways to integrate family planning with other health interventions. Because of A.I.D.'s support of integrated approaches to health and population, $3 million from the Health account is included in the FY 1984 budget request.

Centrally-funded projects serve as the focal point within the Agency for the coordination of research and the transfer of U.S. scientific and technological knowledge to LDCs implementing family planning programs. The United States has played an important leadership role in the development of new and improved contraceptive technology for use in the LDCs; appropriate, cost-effective family planning service delivery systems; and data collection and analysis technologies. Research, training and information dissemination are designed to increase the involvement of LDC public and private sector institutions so that an institutional base will be created for eventual national program self reliance. Centrally-funded population projects can be divided into six major categories: demography, policy development, research, family planning services delivery, information, and training.

DEMOGRAPHY

Demographic data collection and analysis projects contribute to understanding of LDC population status and trends and the development and implementation of appropriate policies and programs. FY 1983 obligations are expected to total $4.6 million. The fiscal year 1984 request for support in this area totals $3.4 million and will be concentrated in two projects. Demographic Data for Development (936-3000) strengthens the capacity of developing countries to process, evaluate and analyze demographic and family planning data as well as other socio-economic data to promote greater understanding of population and development relationships. A new FY 1984 project, Family Planning and Demographic Surveys (936-3023), will focus on demographic data collection and analyses to assist in the planning, management and evaluation of population programs. The project will support fertility and contraceptive prevalence surveys which build on the successful survey and data analysis technology developed in the World Fertility Survey (932-0547) and Contraceptive Prevalence Studies (932-0624).

POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Policy studies and analysis activities are designed to assist LDC leaders in population policy formulation. A.I.D. intends to obligate $4.3 million in this area in FY 1983 and is requesting $3.6 million for FY 1984.

Population policy development projects assist leaders understand the determinants and consequences of rapid population growth and to formulate appropriate national population policies. An important development in the past decade has been the increase in LDC policy dialogue at the national level.

Fifteen years ago, only a handful of developing countries had population policies, today more than 60 LDCs have such policies. RAPID II (936-3017), a new FY 1983 project, uses computer simulation techniques and country-based policy studies to increase understanding of the implications of population growth for development. It builds upon the successes of the earlier RAPID (932-0637) and Population Policy Analysis (932-0635) projects which were found to be very effective in population policy development in the LDCs. The Population Implications for Development Planning project (932-0655) seeks to increase LDC commitment to population policy development by enhancing institutional capacity within national development planning agencies to use demographic data and analytic techniques to explore population and development relationships.

Two population policy research projects--Population Policy Research (932-0643) and Fertility Impact of

Development (930-0068), seek to increase understanding of the policy implications of determinants of fertility and to identify government actions in addition to the provision of family planning services which will encourage lower fertility. The Population Policy Research program draws upon the findings of a National Academy of Sciences' state of the art study on fertility determinants. Research in the LDCs on key policy issues is identified and supported through an international research competiton backstopped by the Population Council. The Fertility Impact of Development project supports small studies in key policy areas. FY 1983 studies seek to evaluate the following two population policy issues: (1) A.I.D.'s experience in implementing Section 104 (d) of the Foreign Assistance Act—i.e., the interaction between socio-economic change and fertility decline and (2) changes in the demand for family planning services associated with changes in the fees for services. In FY 1984, a policy study on the relative merits of providing population assistance through private and international agencies and through direct bilateral and regional program support will be carried out.

APPLIED RESEARCH

In addition to the policy and demographic research already described, centrally-funded projects support applied research in the U.S. and in the developing countries in two other areas: biomedical research to develop more effective and more appropriate contraceptives for LDC use and operations research to improve the management and delivery of family planning services. A.I.D. intends to obligate $11.3 million for these centrally-funded research activities in 1983 and is requesting $15.3 million for FY 1984.

Prior A.I.D. support of biomedical research has led to safer and more effective sterilization procedures, the use of the low-dose oral contraceptives and new and improved IUDs for LDC family planning programs. Biomedical research is carried out under three projects: the International Fertility Research Program (932-0537), the Program for Applied Research on Fertility Regulation (932-0546), and the Population Council Program (936-3005). In FY 1984, funding is being increased for these projects in order to accelerate the development of contraceptive technology which is believed to be almost ready for use such as the post-partum IUDs, implants, and other long-acting contraceptives, progestin-only oral contraceptives and several barrier methods. The biomedical research program also supports clinical testing to assess the acceptability, safety and effectiveness of contraceptive technology in developing country settings and the transfer of new and improved fertility technologies to the LDCs. IFRP studies on the use of natural family planning methods will help to answer important questions about the conditions under which natural family planning may be most appropriate and effective. A number of large-scale epidemiological studies have been initiated. These will measure and analyze among other things the mortality and morbidity of contraceptive users and non-users. No A.I.D. funds are used for research on or advocacy of abortion as a method of family planning.

Improved contraceptive technologies cannot be effective if not readily available and acceptable to prospective users. The operations research project, Fertility Impact of Different Types of Family Planning Programs (932-0632), assists LDC policy makers and program administrators in the design, implementation and evaluation of cost-effective delivery systems which can make family planning and basic health services more widely available, at a reasonable cost, to rural and urban poor populations. Since the research program began in 1973, a total of 48 projects has been developed in 24 countries covering a population of over 33 million. Of the many lessons learned to date, the most important has been that the delivery of community-based family planning and health services by locally recruited and specially trained non-professionals is acceptable, feasible, safe and cost-effective in a wide variety of cultural settings. Moreover, contraceptive prevalence rates in project areas

have doubled, on the average, in only one to two years. Many of these projects have been responsible for significant changes in the organization and management of family planning and primary health care programs in such countries as Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, Mexico, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia. Important new operations research activities are being implemented to test cost-effective approaches to family planning service delivery in African countries such as Burundi, Kenya, Nigeria, Zaire and Zimbabwe. Several studies of natural family planning are also planned.

FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

Family planning services continues to be the area of greatest emphasis in the centrally-funded program. Included here are the U.S. contributions to international and private voluntary organizations, general technical assistance activities and the bulk procurement of safe, effective, modern contraceptives. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) is the largest single recipient of funds. A.I.D. will provide $33.8 million for UNFPA in FY 1983 and is requesting $25 million for FY 1984. The proposed funding for UNFPA reflects the overall Agency trends of directing a greater proportion of population assistance into bilateral program support. A.I.D. support for other family planning service delivery projects is expected to total $57.6 million in FY 1983 and $59.5 million is requested for FY 1984.

Private population organizations remain critical to A.I.D.'s strategy for delivering family planning services, particularly in countries without a bilateral development assistance program. These organizations support family planning service projects in more than 60 developing countries. Funding for these organizations will total approximately $42.4 million in FY 1984. Among the private organizations to which A.I.D. provides support for population activities are the International Planned Parenthood Federation (932-0838), Family Planning International Assistance (932-0955), the Association for Voluntary Sterilization (932-0968), the Pathfinder Fund (932-0807), and the Population Council (936-3005). In many countries where these organizations work, the private sector essentially substitutes for government programs. In other countries, these organizations complement public sector programs by tapping into the local volunteer community to provide family planning services for hard-to-reach groups.

The proposed budget level for private organizations will provide the means to support expanded family planning activities in Africa where private organizations play a critical role and where family planning services usually must be integrated closely with health activities. A.I.D.'s contribution to UNFPA is important because of that organization's ability to work in countries which prefer multilateral donor assistance and because of the additional resources it provides to countries where A.I.D. has bilateral programs.

The contraceptive procurement program is also centrally managed. The provision of an adequate supply of contraceptives is an essential element of A.I.D.'s support to family planning service programs. Centrally-purchased U.S.-manufactured contraceptives were supplied to programs in more than 70 countries in FY 1982. Through central procurement the cost of contraceptives to A.I.D. has actually declined over the years. Looking to the future, A.I.D. has initiated dialogues with private pharmaceutical companies in order to encourage the local production of contraceptives in settings where this is economically and technically feasible.

More than other components of the population program, Family Planning Services projects support the private sector. Through these programs, A.I.D. purchases high quality U.S.-manufactured family planning commodities and uses private organizations to transfer resources and know-how to developing world counterparts. Additionally, the Commercial Retail Sales (CRS) (932-0611) project utilizes commercial infrastructures in the developing world for the delivery of family planning information

and services.

INFORMATION

A.I.D. plans to obligate $3.1 million in this area in FY 1983 and is requesting $4.0 million for FY 1984. Centrally-funded information projects are designed to support three important population program objectives: providing family planning service providers and program managers with current information on fertility regulation technology and modern procedures for family planning program management, promoting institutional and human resource development, and providing individual LDC couples with the information they need to make and implement decisions on family size and child spacing.

Information, education and communication (IEC) activities will receive greater emphasis in FY 1984. A new FY 1982 project, Family Planning IEC Field Support (936-3004) creates a technical resource base, Population Communication Services, for country-specific assistance in the development and testing of family planning IEC programs. The project emphasizes the use of both public and private sector organizations in LDCs to improve the quality of information available to individual couples and to create an indigenous institutional base. The Population Information Program (932-0659) provides LDC family planning administrators, service providers and other concerned professionals with up-to-date scientific, technical and general information on family planning technology, service delivery modes and other population issues and concerns. The chief publication supported by the project is Population Reports, which has an estimated readership of 200,000. An external program evaluation in FY 1982 found that Population Reports was one of the most widely read and respected population publications.

TRAINING

A.I.D. plans fiscal year 1983 obligations of $5.7 million and is requesting $8.2 million for FY 1984. There are three ongoing centrally-funded training projects. Training in Reproductive Health (932-0604) draws upon the specialized resources of the Johns Hopkins Program for International Education in Gynecology and Obstetrics to enable LDC physicians and family planning administrators to upgrade their knowledge of human reproduction and learn the latest techniques in fertility regulation. This project provides an important avenue not only for the transfer of technology but also for the development of an LDC human resource base for improved quality of family planning and health services. Since 1972, more than 8,500 LDC physicians, nurses, anaesthetists, and family planning administrators have been trained under this project. The Paramedical and Auxiliary Family Planning Training project (PAC, 932-0644) both increases the number of LDC personnel available to provide basic family planning and health care services and creates in-country resources for such training. Since 1979, more than 1,840 workshops, conferences, seminars, and other training activities have been held in 50 countries. It is estimated that 61,490 health and family planning workers have received PAC training. The Family Planning Program Worldwide Training Fund (932-0651) enables key LDC population and family planning personnel to receive U.S. training. Some 250 family planning leaders have received participant training through this project in the past four years.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - POPULATION PLANNING

CP 84

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY82- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY82- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY83- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY83- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY84- EXPENDITURES
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION											
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES	G 930-0022	80	C	---	---	3,031	2,572	130	376	125	248
WID STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES	G 930-0100	80	C	---	---	235	143	150	168	---	60
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				---	---	3,266	2,715	280	544	125	308
GRANTS				---	---	3,266	2,715	280	544	125	308
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				---	---	3,266	2,715	280	544	125	308
GRANTS				---	---	3,266	2,715	280	544	125	308
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY											
OFFICE OF POPULATION											
POPULATION PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT/SUPPORT	G 932-0502	68	C	---	---	9,627	9,482	1,600	1,490	1,700	1,550
INTERNATIONAL FERTILITY RESEARCH PROGRAM	G 932-0537	71	83	45,138	92,867	37,888	31,960	5,250	4,000	6,300	6,000
APPLIED RESEARCH ON FERTILITY REGULATION	G 932-0546	72	85	27,378	37,285	12,497	10,295	1,700	1,828	2,500	2,075
WORLD FERTILITY SURVEY	G 932-0547	72	83	30,731	30,731	24,836	22,073	1,290	3,250	---	803
SIMPLIFIED TECHNIQUES-FERTILITY CONTROL	G 932-0548	72	82	6,037	5,444	5,444	5,235	---	209	---	---
TRAINING IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	G 932-0604	73	83	48,519	61,891	45,735	37,212	2,500	3,000	4,350	3,500
CONTRACEPTIVE RETAIL SALES	G 932-0611	71	83	56,640	50,000	26,062	24,568	1,500	2,000	2,000	2,000
MEASUREMENT OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE	G 932-0621	76	83	4,995	3,028	3,078	3,018	---	40	---	20
1980 ROUND OF CENSUSES	G 932-0622	78	82	6,996	6,115	5,915	5,541	---	374	---	---
BIRTH AND DEATH DATA COLLECTION SYSTEMS	G 932-0623	78	82	5,600	5,530	3,784	3,222	---	390	---	159

• Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1982 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1982 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - POPULATION PLANNING

CP 84

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY82- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY83- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY83- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY84- EXPENDI TURES
CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE STUDIES	G	932-0624	77	83	12,850	11,946	8,646	6,876	1,800	1,900	---	1,670
FERTILITY IMPACT-DIFFERENT FP PROGRAMS	G	932-0632	76	84	39,747	80,000	24,050	20,692	3,500	5,500	5,000	6,500
POPULATION POLICY ANALYSIS	G	932-0635	77	83	7,200	7,137	6,337	5,635	800	900	---	602
AWARENESS OF POP IMPACT ON DEV (I)	G	932-0637	77	82	3,975	3,957	3,957	3,425	---	532	---	---
POPULATION POLICY RESEARCH	G	932-0643	79	85	8,665	12,500	3,879	1,865	850	1,260	850	1,500
PARAMEDS AND AUXILLIARIES FP TRAINING	G	932-0644	78	88	35,535	67,923	23,835	19,045	2,900	5,200	3,450	5,400
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA COLLECTION - ASIA/PAC	G	932-0648	78	83	6,900	4,318	4,100	3,451	218	867	---	---
FP PROGRAM WORLDWIDE TRAINING FUND	G	932-0651	72	C	---	---	3,976	3,945	300	300	400	400
POPULATION/DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	G	932-0655	79	84	5,400	5,900	3,654	2,906	800	800	900	748
POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM (PIPI)	G	932-0659	78	84	11,831	21,296	7,798	6,846	1,700	2,500	2,000	2,150
UN FUND FOR POP ACTIVITIES (UNFPA)	G	932-0662	68	C	---	---	305,331	273,331	33,760	33,760	25,000	33,760
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES-PATHFINDER	G	932-0807	68	82	76,533	109,894	63,344	54,566	7,000	6,000	7,000	7,500
INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FED	G	932-0938	68	85	213,450	301,353	153,167	150,167	11,000	11,500	11,000	10,600
FP INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	G	932-0955	71	82	121,955	192,000	119,311	105,754	12,250	15,550	12,800	14,500
PROGRAM FOR VOLUNTARY STERILIZATION-AVS	G	932-0968	72	86	133,006	216,826	59,298	49,389	9,500	10,175	9,700	11,000
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT	G	936-3000	82	86	7,500	7,500	354	30	1,332	1,000	1,550	1,500
FAMILY PLANNING IE FIELD SUPPORT	G	936-3004	82	87	9,995	9,995	607	---	1,400	1,000	2,000	1,500

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[C] Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1982 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1982 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - POPULATION PLANNING

CP 84

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY82- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY82- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY83- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY83- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY84- EXPENDITURES
POPULATION COUNCIL PROGRAM	G	936-3005	78	87	17,200	20,573	9,136	5,988	3,200	2,000	3,500	2,500
AWARENESS OF POP IMPACT ON DEV (II)	G	936-3017	83	87	9,800	9,800	---	---	1,600	1,000	1,700	1,500
CONTRACEPTIVES PROCUREMENT	G	936-3018	81	C	---	---	19,345	9,690	11,700	8,806	12,600	9,000
FAMILY PLANNING AND DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEYS	* G	936-3023	84	89	---	13,000	---	---	---	---	1,900	900
ACCELERATED DELIVERY SYSTEMS SUPPORT	G	936-5900	79	84	10,500	10,500	3,101	2,276	800	800	800	850
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					964,076	1,399,309	998,092	878,483	120,250	127,931	119,000	130,187
GRANTS					964,076	1,399,309	998,092	878,483	120,250	127,931	119,000	130,187
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					964,076	1,399,309	998,092	878,483	120,250	127,931	119,000	130,187
GRANTS					964,076	1,399,309	998,092	878,483	120,250	127,931	119,000	130,187
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					964,076	1,399,309	001,358*	881,198	120,530	128,475	119,125	130,495
GRANTS					964,076	1,399,309	001,358*	881,198	120,530	128,475	119,125	130,495
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1982 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1982 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED **PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET** CP 84-05 (8-82)

TITLE Family Planning and Demographic Surveys	FUNDING SOURCE:	AG, RD & N:	HEALTH:	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
				FY 84 1,900		LIFE OF PROJECT FUNDING: 13,000
NUMBER 936-3023 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	POPULATION: 1,900	ED. & HR:	SEL. ACT.:	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 89	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 90

Purpose: To strengthen less developed countries (LDC) population program planning, management and evaluation.

Project Description: Demographic data collection and analyses are essential to understanding population levels and trends, determining priority needs and identifying program progress. During the past decade A.I.D., through its support of the World Fertility Survey, Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys, and Birth and Death Collection projects, has provided assistance to developing countries in improving the information on which population policy and program decisions are based.

The Family Planning and Demographic Surveys project will continue to (a) assist developing countries in conducting family planning and/or demographic surveys, (b) disseminate survey results quickly to policymakers and family planning program administrators, and (c) strengthen institutional capability in host countries for undertaking future surveys of this type. The project activity will also develop and refine innovative survey methodologies such as husband surveys, contraceptive histories, in-depth interviews, improved measures of fertility and family planning intentions, etc.

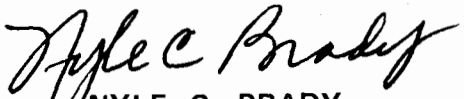
Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Strategy: A.I.D.'s basic population strategy is to provide individual couples in developing countries with the information and means to freely and voluntarily decide upon and achieve their desired family size. This strategy has included the development and provision of safe and effective contraceptives, population policy support, community education, training of individuals involved in family planning services activities, and technical assistance in the planning, management, and evaluation of population and family planning programs.

This project will play an important role in helping LDC governments and other service providers to develop population policies and programs which are responsive to their populations' wishes and needs. It also will make an important contribution to the effective management and evaluation of population and health programs through the development of information on births, deaths, and contraceptive knowledge, availability, and use.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries will provide a significant portion of local survey costs and will assume the primary responsibility for survey implementation.

HEALTH

Responsible Officer:



NYLE C. BRADY
Senior Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Science and Technology

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CP 84-10 (8-82) PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimated	FY 1984 Program Request
27.2 *	24.2 *	2 0.4 *

HEALTH

Overview

The majority of people living in developing countries suffer from acute, recurrent, debilitating disease. Without access to an adequate diet, safe drinking water, and basic health care, the consequences of such persistent and widespread infectious disease is death for many, especially the very young. For the survivors, the capacity to participate in and benefit from development is diminished. In some less developed countries (LDCs) as many as half of the children die before reaching the age of five. Hundreds of millions more, adults and children, are weakened by recurrent diarrheas, respiratory infections, and tropical diseases such as malaria, snail fever (schistosomiasis), river blindness (onchocerciasis), sleeping sickness (trypanosomiasis) and cholera. Such widespread death and illness affect all aspects of human life. High infant mortality may make a couple reluctant to practice family planning. Recurrent infections and parasitic disease may limit a child's ability to absorb vital nutrients, prosper, and grow; prevent a student from attending school regularly; and constrain a community from planting and harvesting its crops in a timely fashion. Potentially productive agricultural lands lie fallow because of existing disease problems or disease problems which accompany irrigation systems and new settlements. Recognizing the important linkages between health status and development gains, the developing countries have committed themselves to a long range goal of "health for all by the year 2000," and an intermediate goal of making safe water and sanitation services available to all in the 1980s. LDC resources to achieve these goals are very limited. Annual expenditures for health in LDCs average $3 to $5 per capita as opposed to $800 per capita in the United States. Current health delivery systems often reach less than 25% of the population.

A.I.D. continues to be committed to a strong health program which concentrates on improvements in primary health care (PHC) delivery and increased research in support of such programs. This commitment flows from A.I.D. experience in the 1970s which established that community-based primary health care programs could substantially diminish illness and death in the LDCs and from the conviction that real improvements in health are necessary for sustained economic development. Investments in health are therefore justifiable on economic as well as humanitarian grounds. The basic objective of A.I.D's health program is to help developing countries become self sufficient in providing broad access to cost-effective preventive and curative services. These services are critical not only to lowering mortality, especially among infants, young children and childbearing women, but also to reducing the toll of serious communicable diseases which decrease the productivity of large numbers of people.

*Excludes centrally-funded Private and Voluntary Cooperation Program activities totalling $3.6 million in FY 1982, $3.7 million in FY 1983 and $3.2 million in FY 1984.

A.I.D. Program Strategy

A.I.D.'s health strategy is based on the premise that improving the quality and efficiency of PHC programs in the LDCs offers the best chance for maximizing the impact of donor and host country health investments. This approach also offers the best opportunity for helping LDCs build a health system which includes a strong role for the private sector and is likely to be self sustaining in the absence of external donor assistance. Improvement in the design and management of PHC programs is seen as the critical next step in assisting LDCs to develop viable health systems. Other important elements of A.I.D.'s health assistance strategy are the emphasis on selected interventions in primary health care delivery; research directed at improving health delivery and financing systems and the technology available for the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of endemic diseases; and the determination of both need and effective demand prior to support of domestic water supply and sanitation programs.

This strategy reflects A.I.D.'s experience of the past decade in working with developing countries to improve health care systems. This experience has demonstrated that community-based primary health care can lower mortality and morbidity through the improvement of water and sanitation systems; the application of known health technologies such as immunization, oral rehydration therapy and nutritional improvements; and the use of community health workers to provide basic health, nutrition and family planning services. Success in providing these benefits to increased numbers is dependent on identifying additional resources in the private sector and ensuring the most effective use of current resources through targeting, improved management and technology adaptation and transfer.

FY 84 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

* **Centrally-funded programs account for $20.4 million or 19% of the total health request.**
* **41% ($8.3 million) for biomedical research on tropical & diarrheal diseases.**
* **20% ($4.0 million) for the health components of nutrition & population programs.**
* **28% ($5.8 million) for improved design, management & delivery of health services.**
* **11% ($2.3 million) for support of water supply & sanitation programs.**

The Role of Centrally-Funded Programs

Centrally-funded health programs augment the assistance provided to LDC governments by regional bureaus and missions in three ways: by providing immediate expert technical services; sponsoring field research and demonstration projects; and fostering more fundamental, long range research to improve the technology available for the identification, prevention and treatment of illness. A.I.D. is requesting $20.4 million in health funds for FY 1984 for these activities.

In addition to the direct support provided by the health professionals in the Bureau for Science and Technology (S&T), specialized technical information and expert services are made available by S&T through a series of contracts and agreements with other government agencies, universities, private industry, and research institutions. Such arrangements make available to LDC governments the most current information and skills for the

resolution of health program design, implementation, or evaluation problems. Matching grants from A.I.D.'s Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance to Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs), which work in the health field, make additional private sector resources available to address LDC health problems. Centrally-funded field research and demonstration projects seek to benefit LDC programs in the near future by improving upon current knowledge of the development process and of the relative merits of alternative approaches to improving health in a variety of settings. While such projects are designed to produce knowledge which is applicable worldwide, there are often important intermediate benefits to the host country or region. One such example is the MEDEX project (931-1180), under which the University of Hawaii provided direct sustained assistance to Guyana, Lesotho and Pakistan and intermittent assistance to another 19 LDCs as part of the process of developing and testing a complete PHC delivery system. The resulting prototype materials, which include a 35 volume set of training modules for village health workers, intermediate health personnel and health managers, were printed and distributed in FY 1982 and FY 1983 for worldwide use.

Similarly, another project, Environmentally-Acceptable Alternatives to DDT, (931-0068), provided very considerable assistance to the Government of Indonesia and other Asian nations through the identification and determination of proper application of safer insecticides. In addition to the direct savings resulting from improved knowledge of how to use safe insecticides, the project contributed to awareness of the increasing problems of environmental pollution and insecticide resistance. These project lessons are being incorporated in a successor project, Comprehensive Methods of Vector Control, (931-1179), which seeks to test new techniques such as biological control along with combinations of proven methods for mosquito control.

Centrally-funded projects also support health research whose ultimate benefits, while less immediate, are potentially immense. An important example of this is the network of U.S. research centers developed by A.I.D. to work on malaria vaccine. Since malaria now infects more that 200 million individuals, the impact of a successful vaccine would be profound.

In addition to these centrally-funded programs, A.I.D.'s central bureaus also coordinate the Agency health program with other donors to ensure the exchange of information, the sharing of technical expertise, and the design of complementary programs. One example of such a collaborative approach is A.I.D.'s work with the World Bank in water and sanitation, where A.I.D.'s experience and expertise in training and low cost technology complements the Bank's resources.

Central funding from the health account supports both health programs and selected health activities in population and nutrition programs. These latter activities are also described in the Population and Nutrition sections of this volume.

The centrally-funded health program can be divided into three substantive areas: Disease Control; Health Services; and, Community Water Supply and Sanitation. The projects in each area are mutually supportive and designed to contribute to the overall Agency goal of assisting LDC governments to improve the health of their populations.

I. Disease Control

A.I.D. plans to obligate $8.3 million in this area in FY 1983 and is requesting $8.3 million for FY 1984. Included here are those projects whose primary purpose is the support of biomedical research directed at the most significant diseases of the LDCs. Projects whose

primary purpose is the transfer of the findings of this research through information dissemination, professional training, institutional development and local testing and adaptation are discussed in the next section, Health Services. Research directed at improving the design and management of health services is also included in that section.

A.I.D.'s research is carefully coordinated with the research efforts of U.S., LDC and multinational institutions, other donors and the private sector to promote scientific and technological cooperation and to draw upon the combined strength of the international research community to improve the diagnosis, prevention, treatment and cure of the endemic diseases which plague the developing world. Research is directed both at longer-term solutions such as the development of new drugs and vaccines and at improve applications of presently available methods for disease control and treatment.

A major A.I.D. priority is the development of improved techniques for the control or prevention of malaria which affects more than 200 million developing world citizens. A.I.D. is supporting a network of research institutions which are working on the development of a malaria vaccine, (Malaria Immunity and Vaccine Research, 931-0453). There have been a number of important scientific breakthroughs in this program in the last few years. The most dramatic of these has been the successful immunization of monkeys against the most lethal human malaria, Plasmodium falciparum. Other accomplishments include the development of improved procedures for the culture and production of parasites from which a vaccine will be derived and improved techniques for the purification and characterization of the malaria antigen, the material which promotes the immunity. These and other breakthroughs in the development of malaria immunagens will enable A.I.D. to begin the pre-clinical testing required by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Drawing upon research findings from the mosquito stage component of the vaccine program, A.I.D. hopes to accelerate work on human blood stages of the parasite to develop a polyvalent vaccine against human malaria. Even with these important gains, it will be years before a safe vaccine is available for general use. Therefore, A.I.D. continues to support shorter range research directed at control of the mosquitos which carry the disease and the identification of emerging problems in insecticide and drug resistance which must be addressed in bilateral and multilateral malaria control policies and programs. The Comprehensive Methods of Vector Control project, (931-1179), plays an important role in coordinating this research and making its findings available to LDC policy makers and program managers.

A.I.D. joins with other developed and developing country donors in supporting the major international disease research programs; the Special Program for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases (TDR), (931-1126), sponsored by the World Health Organization (WHO); the International Center for Diarrheal Disease Research in Bangladesh (ICDDR/B), (931-1012 and 936-5928); and the WHO Diarrheal Disease Program (DDP), (936-5928). A.I.D. is one of 21 donors who support the TDR program to improve the technology for the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of six important tropical diseases: onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, malaria, trypanosomiasis, leprosy, and leishmaniasis. Through its support of a global network of research institutions in both developed and developing countries, TDR has contributed to the identification of a new effective antimalaria compound derived from a Chinese herb remedy; discovery of new agents for biological vector control; successful field testing of promising new drugs for the mass treatment of schistosomiasis; progress in the development of a new leprosy vaccine and the development of an international network of laboratories for the rapid screening for and pre-clinical testing of promising new drugs for

filariasis. A.I.D. intends to expand its support in FY 1984 for research on diarrheal diseases which are among the principal causes of death and illness to infants in the LDCs. The Diarrheal Disease Research Program, (936-5928), will provide support to the WHO Diarrheal Disease Program as well as the International Center for Diarrheal Disease Research in Bangladesh, (ICDDR/B), (931-1012). A.I.D. played an important role in the establishment of the ICDDR/B as an independent, international research institution. The ICDDR/B has made important contributions to understanding of the prevalence and consequences of diarrheal diseases; the reduction of mortality through early treatment with oral rehydration salts and appropriate feeding; and integration of diarrheal control and treatment technologies into primary health care.

Through the Office of Nutrition, A.I.D. also supports biomedical research on nutrition diseases in the developing world. Areas of particular concern are iron deficiency anemia, blindness resulting from Vitamin A deficiency and infant and maternal illness and mortality associated with inadequate diet. A.I.D.-supported research under project 931-0227, Nutrition Iron Deficiency Program Support, is examining the biological values of different iron compounds and the feasibility of adding iron to different foods to increase iron consumption. Research findings suggest that soy protein fed to humans partially inhibits the absorption of iron from diets. Through Vitamin A Deficiency Program Support, (931-0045), A.I.D. is helping a number of developing countries determine the extent of Vitamin A deficiency and develop national programs to prevent blindness in pre-school children. Under project 931-1010, Improvement of Maternal and Infant Diet, field research is being carried on to collect data on maternal and infant nutrition and dietary practices as the basis for the design of interventions to improve maternal nutrition, encourage breastfeeding and improve the diets of infants during transition from breastfeeding to adult foods.

II. Health Services

In FY 1983, A.I.D. plans to obligate $5.0 million for centrally-funded health services programs; $5.8 million is requested for FY 1984. An additional $8.5 million will be obligated in FY 1983 for the health component of integrated health, population, education and/or nutrition programs and $4.0 million is requested for these health components in FY 1984. Health services projects are directed at improving the quality and efficiency of primary health care programs in developing countries. Key activities are technology transfer, field research, the development of LDC human resources and institutional capability, improved design and management of health programs and greater involvement of the private sector.

A new FY 1983 project, Technology for Primary Health Care (936-5927), assists developing countries to identify and make key interventions in primary health care where the application of known, cost effective health technologies such as immunizations and oral rehydration, when combined with nutritional improvements, can save lives and lessen the impact of disease. The Health and Human Services (HHS) Resource Support project (936-5929), supplements the technical assistance provided by private sector experts under Technology for Primary Health Care by giving LDCs access to short term assistance from experts in HHS and particularly from the Centers for Disease Control and National Institutes of Health. Another important technology transfer activity is the training of medical and paramedical personnel in improved health service delivery techniques. This is carried out under joint health-population and joint health-nutrition projects such as Training in Reproductive Health, (932-0604), Paramedical and Auxiliary Family Planning Training, (932-0644), Nutrition: Vitamin A Deficiency

Program Support, (931-0045), and Nutrition: Improvement of Maternal and Infant Diet, Phase II, (931-1010). Such training often plays a key role in accelerating the application of research findings.

Four on-going projects, Operations Research for Health (PRICOR), (936-5920), Health Development Management, (936-5901), the Fertility Impact of Different Types of Family Planning Programs, (932-0632), and Socio-Economic Studies and Activities, (930-0022), seek to improve the design and management of health service delivery programs through field research and development of LDC human and institutional resources. The Operations Research for Health project, administered by a U.S. research management firm, provides funds through a competitive and commissioned research program to examine health services delivery issues at the community level. The involvement of LDC institutions and private sector groups in the design and implementation of the research is an important element of this program. The Health Development Management project provides a collaborative arrangement for training health professionals in Indonesia with the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health and in the Caribbean with assistance from the American Public Health Association and the University of Pittsburgh. The Fertility Impact of Different Types of Family Planning Programs examines the cost effectiveness of alternative approaches to delivering integrated health and family planning services. The Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination's project, Socio-Economic Studies and Activities, supports health policy studies. The project focuses on health demand, costs, and financing.

A new FY 1984 project, Market Technology for Community Health (MATCH), (936-5930), will concentrate on health financing issues and the application of private sector revenue generation methods to primary health care programs.

III. Community Water Supply and Sanitation

A.I.D. plans to obligate $2.4 million in this area in FY 1983 and is requesting $2.3 million for FY 1984. Central funds are used primarily to make U.S. expertise available to LDC governments for the design and management of water and sanitation systems, the development of training programs for personnel to maintain these systems and the development and improvement of appropriate water and sanitation equipment. Most of the funding for the U.S. participation in the U.N. Decade for Water and Sanitation is provided through A.I.D.'s country programs. Previous centrally-funded activities have developed appropriate technologies such as the A.I.D. handpump, the robovalves, and robo well screens, suitable for low-cost local manufacture in LDCs. These devices are now being locally manufactured, installed, and used in water supply and sanitation projects. As activities of the Water Decade accelerate, there will be an increased need for technical assistance in project design and management, for acceptable, tested technologies, and for programs to train local manpower to plan, install, manage, and maintain water and sanitation systems. The Water and Sanitation for Health project, (931-1176), which began in FY 1980 and will continue through FY 1985 mobilizes the large amount of technical resources available in the U.S. private sector and the international community to provide technical assistance in support of water and sanitation initiatives of the LDCs. It also provides a focus for collection, analysis, and dissemination of the water supply and sanitation information needed by project designers and managers.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

CP 84

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY82- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY83- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY83- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY84- EXPENDI TURES
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION												
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES	G	930-0022	80	C	---	---	1,004	674	256	366	135	230
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	---	1,004	674	256	366	135	230
GRANTS					---	---	1,004	674	256	366	135	230
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					---	---	1,004	674	256	366	135	230
GRANTS					---	---	1,004	674	256	366	135	230
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY												
OFFICE OF NUTRITION												
NUTRITION: VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY PRG SPPT	G	931-0045	75	85	375	375	---	---	375	300	---	75
NUTRITION: IRON DEFICIENCY PRG SUPPORT	G	931-0227	76	85	275	275	---	---	275	250	---	25
NUTRITION: IMPRV OF MATERNAL/INFANT DIET	G	931-1010	79	83	4,350	11,000	2,931	1,484	1,200	1,100	800	600
NUTRITION: SURVEYS AND SURVEILLANCE	G	931-1064	77	87	---	150	---	---	150	130	---	20
NUTRITION: HEALTH SYSTEMS RSSA	G	931-1198	77	C	---	---	200	125	---	150	200	175
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					5,000	11,800	3,181	1,609	2,000	1,930	1,000	895
GRANTS					5,000	11,800	3,181	1,609	2,000	1,930	1,000	895
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF HEALTH												
OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL HEALTH SUPPORT	G	931-0067	74	83	7,932	4,061	2,915	2,770	200	275	---	100
DEV AN ENVR ACCEPTABLE SUBST FOR DDT	G	931-0068	76	81	1,085	854	254	788	---	66	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1982 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1982 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

CP 84

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY82- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY82- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY83- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY83- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY84- EXPENDITURES
MALARIA IMMUNITY & VACCINATION RESEARCH	G	931-0453	75	87	23,258	36,716	23,212	18,121	3,000	3,500	3,900	4,100
INT'L CENTER FOR DIARRHEAL DISEASE RES.	G	931-1012	79	83	10,000	9,500	6,360	5,885	1,900	1,900	---	475
TROPICAL DISEASE RESEARCH	G	931-1126	78	87	20,300	20,300	15,300	15,300	3,100	3,100	2,000	2,000
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION FOR HEALTH	G	931-1176	80	85	17,000	16,000	8,332	5,905	2,400	2,500	2,300	2,400
COMPREHENSIVE METHODS OF VECTOR CONTROL	G	931-1179	82	82	257	4,000	257	43	300	400	500	550
MEDEX PRIMARY HEALTH CARE PHASE III	G	931-1180	78	82	5,831	5,566	5,566	4,735	---	831	---	---
ACCELERATED DELIVERY SYSTEMS SUPPORT	G	936-5900	79	82	5,208	6,600	5,208	4,208	---	1,000	---	---
HEALTH DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	G	936-5901	81	85	5,241	5,216	2,000	999	1,000	1,000	900	1,000
OPERATIONS RESEARCH-HEALTH	G	936-5920	81	85	9,200	9,200	3,850	2,453	1,100	1,700	2,000	2,000
TECHNOLOGY FOR PRIMARY HEALTH CARE (PHC)	G	936-5927	83	87	12,400	12,400	---	---	2,400	1,900	2,200	2,200
DIARRHEAL DISEASE RESEARCH	• G	936-5928	84	88	---	10,500	---	---	---	---	1,900	1,900
HHS RESOURCE SUPPORT	• G	936-5929	84	88	---	700	---	---	---	---	100	70
MARKET TECHNOLOGY FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH	• G	936-5930	84	88	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	500	200
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					117,712	144,113	73,854	61,207	15,400	18,172	16,300	16,995
GRANTS					117,712	144,113	73,854	61,207	15,400	18,172	16,300	16,995
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF POPULATION												
PRJTITLE932060402***	G	932-0604	73	83	5,372	12,000	---	---	3,000	1,500	1,350	1,500
FERTILITY IMPACT-DIFFERENT FP PROGRAMS	G	932-0632	76	84	10,640	20,000	---	---	1,900	1,000	1,100	1,500
FERTILITY IMPACT-DIFFERENT FP PRGS (HEA)	G	932-0632	72	84	869	869	2,769	917	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1982 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1982 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

CP 84

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY82- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY83- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY83- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY84- EXPENDI TURES
PRJTITLE932064402***	G	932-0644	78	83	4,000	10,000	---	---	1,100	800	550	1,000
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					21,381	42,869	2,769	917	6,000	3,300	3,000	4,000
GRANTS					21,381	42,869	2,769	917	6,000	3,300	3,000	4,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF EDUCATION												
MASS MEDIA/HEALTH PRACTICES	G	931-1018	78	82	2,561	3,261	2,325	1,367	500	772	---	432
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					2,561	3,261	2,325	1,367	500	772	---	432
GRANTS					2,561	3,261	2,325	1,367	500	772	---	432
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					146,654	202,043	82,129	65,100	23,900	24,174	20,300	22,322
GRANTS					146,654	202,043	82,129	65,100	23,900	24,174	20,300	22,322
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					146,654	202,043	83,133	65,774	24,156	24,540	20,435	22,552
GRANTS					146,654	202,043	83,133	65,774	24,156	24,540	20,435	22,552
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[C]Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1982 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1982 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED **PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET** CP 84-05 (8-82)

TITLE Diarrheal Disease Research Program		FUNDING SOURCE:	AG, RD & N:	HEALTH: 1,900	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 84 1,900		LIFE OF PROJECT FUNDING: 10,500
NUMBER 936-5928 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐	NEW ☒ CONTINUING ☐	POPULATION:	ED. & HR:	SEL. ACT.:	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 88	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 89

Purpose: To support research and training on diarrheal diseases and improve disease control in the less developed countries (LDCs).

Project Description: Diarrheal diseases have been recognized as the principal causes of infant mortality and morbidity in the LDCs. This project will support two major multi-donor programs which conduct diarrheal disease research and help LDCs use research findings for improved disease control and treatment.

The first program is the International Center for Diarrheal Disease Research, Bangladesh (ICDDR/B). In 1979, this became the successor organization to the Cholera Research Laboratory which operated in Bangladesh for 18 years. The ICDDR/B is chartered as an independent, international, non-profit institution under the laws of Bangladesh. It is governed by an international board of trustees which has a majority of members from the LDCs, and represents a high level of scientific expertise. The Center has established scientific working groups to guide the program in each of six areas. Three groups work on diarrheal disease problem areas: disease transmission, host resistance, pathogenesis and therapy. The other three groups focus on population, nutrition, and training, communication and extension in support of these programs. The objectives of the Center are to undertake and promote study, research, training, and the dissemination of knowledge about diarrheal diseases, and the directly related subjects of nutrition and fertility. A comprehensive scientific review of the ICDDR/B program is scheduled for 1983.

The second major research program is the World Health Organization's (WHO) Diarrheal Disease Program (DDP). This program was started in 1978 as part of WHO's commitment to primary health care. It has two major components: health services and research. The former emphasizes the development of national diarrheal disease programs as an integral part of primary health care. The latter is concerned with clinical and epidemiologic research on diarrhea disease control and prevention. Scientific working groups have been established to promote rapid application of research findings in the field and to insure research coordination.

The objectives of DDP are the reduction of mortality through early treatment with oral rehydration salts and appropriate feeding of children, and improvements in maternal and child care, environmental health and early detection and control of epidemics. The three major research priorities are bacterial enteric infections, viral diarrheas, and drug development for acute diarrheas. A technical advisory group of international experts provides overall technical guidance for DDP. A management review committee, composed of representatives from developing countries, contributors and participating agencies, annually reviews general progress and plans.

Relationship of the Project to A.I.D. Strategy: The principal goals of A.I.D.'s health policy are to assist developing countries to reduce mortality among infants and children under five years of age and to reduce the incidence of debilitating disease in the adult population. A key component of the resulting health assistance strategy is the support of biomedical research directed at improving the technology available for the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of major LDC diseases. Increased research on diarrheal diseases and the application of the resulting research findings in LDC health programs are areas of particular A.I.D. emphasis because of the widespread prevalence of these diseases, their known impact on LDC mortality and morbidity, and the identification of cost-effective, appropriate technologies such as oral rehydration therapy.

Host Country and Other Donors: The U.S. now supports more than one third of the total ICDDR/B budget of about $4.5 million per year. The remainder is contributed by more than 15 other donors. The U.S. contribution to the WHO/DDP will represent about 6% to 7% of the annual budget, which is supported by 11 other donors.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

CP 84-05 (8-82)

TITLE	FUNDING SOURCE:	AG, RD & N:	HEALTH:	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
HHS Resource Support			100	FY 84 100		LIFE OF PROJECT FUNDING: 700
NUMBER 936-5929 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☒ CONTINUING ☐	POPULATION:	ED. & HR:	SEL. ACT.:	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 88	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 89

Purpose: To improve the design and implementation of primary health care (PHC) programs in the less developed countries (LDCs).

Project Description: This project will make available to LDC health officials and providers short-term technical services from health experts in the U.S. government through a support agreement with the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). It complements the Technology for Primary Health Care project which provides access to private sector expertise.

This project continues a 30 year collaborative arrangement between A.I.D. and HHS and their predecessor agencies to ensure the transfer of the most up-to-date technological knowledge and capability in health from the United States to LDCs. Of particular value to the LDCs has been the opportunity to draw upon the scientific and technical expertise of the Centers for Disease Control in areas such as epidemiology, health statistics, mass immunization and improved techniques for the diagnosis and treatment of endemic diseases.

Relationship of the Project to A.I.D. Strategy: A.I.D.'s health strategy encourages the transfer and utilization of U.S. science and technology to help LDCs meet their development objectives. Key elements of this strategy are the emphasis on selected interventions in primary health care delivery which use proven, cost-effective health technologies and the improvement of the technology available for the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of endemic diseases.

Host Country and Other Donors: Most of the services under this project are provided in conjunction with projects and programs in which there is a major input from the host country.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED **PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET** CP 84-05 (8-82)

TITLE Market Technology for Community Health (MATCH)	FUNDING SOURCE:	AG, RD & N:	HEALTH: 500	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 84 500	LIFE OF PROJECT FUNDING: 2,500
NUMBER 936-5930 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐	NEW ☒ CONTINUING ☐	POPULATION:	ED. & HR:	SEL. ACT.:	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 84 / ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 88 / ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 89

Purpose: To identify alternatives to public financing of primary health care in the less developed countries (LDCs).

Project Description: Experience with community-based primary health care projects in the 1970s has demonstrated that it is possible to lower infant and child mortality and improve the health of adults with existing health technologies. At present most primary health care in the LDCs is funded from the central governments' general revenues. LDCs lack the resources to provide free primary health care on a national basis, so alternative sources of funds must be identified.

This project will assist governments and other health care institutions in the LDCs to explore alternatives to total reliance on general revenues to support primary health care. An important early project activity will be to examine in detail how health care is now being provided and financed in the LDCs. For example, it is known that even the very poor frequently pay for curative health services. But little is known about the various forms of payment or the proportion of total health costs that they represent. It is thus necessary to examine all forms of payment for health services, public and private, to identify existing resources and determine the potential for more systematic and rational application of resources. The project will focus on alternative health financing systems such as cost-sharing, prepayment and health insurance plans. The project will also examine private sector techniques for distributing health goods and services, such as mass marketing and commercial distribution systems. The project will also develop guidelines for field research and feasibility studies and provide technical assistance and other support for pilot studies to test these alternative approaches.

Relationship of the Project to A.I.D. Strategy: The reduction of child and infant mortality and the reduction of morbidity among adults are major agency health sector goals. Existing primary health care technology can contribute to the realization of these goals if adequate financial resources are available to support and sustain such services. This project seeks to broaden the resource base for financing primary health care systems.

Host Country and Other Donors: Both public and private sector LDC institutions will participate in project activities, particularly the feasibility studies and pilot activities. Since other international donors are interested in the concepts to be explored by this project, their collaboration will be encouraged.

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Responsible Officer:

NYLE C. BRADY
Senior Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Science and Technology

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars) CP 84-10 (8-82)		
FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimated	FY 1984 Program Request
7.7 *	7.5 *	8.2 *

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

For FY 1984 A.I.D. requests $8.215 million for centrally funded programs in education and human resources. This amount compares to funding levels of $7.548 million in FY 1983 and $8.3 million in FY 1982.

In recognition of the value of education in the development process, most developing countries are making major investments in the education and training of their people. Even in the world's poorest 36 countries, first level education was available to 70% of the school-age population by 1977. As recently as 1960, that figure was only 48%. By the year 2000 nearly every child may well have a first-year place in a primary school.

Despite recent gains, however, the need for education and training programs continues to increase. Many developing countries find that:

1. Significant numbers of children and adults still lack access to any education or training. Educational opportunity is particularly limited for women and the poor.

2. The education and training which is provided is often inappropriate and fails to provide the skills and knowledge required for employment. Key technical and managerial personnel are scarce.

3. Education budgets are stretched to fund the ever increasing costs of expanding school systems. The present inefficiencies of these systems are clearly beyond what any country can afford.

4. Limited administrative and institutional capabilities remain one of the major roadblocks to effective and equitable development.

In response to these problems, A.I.D.'s education program supports several components. Under Basic Education we seek solutions to the problems facing schools in the developing countries. In addition, we are developing Nonformal Education institutions which work to improve the quality and outreach of skills training and vocational education programs in private enterprise and the public sector. The Development Communications component is involved in policy dialogue on ways mass media may be used to provide information and education in rural areas. The Women in Development coordinating program is expanding opportunities for women to participate more fully in learning and production activities. Technology transfer to improve management capability is the central focus of the Development Administration component. Labor Development concentrates primarily on upgrading the skills of workers in private enterprise. International Training strengthens all other components by overseeing arrangements for thousands of LDC participants to gain knowledge and skills for use in development programs.

*Excludes centrally-funded Private and Voluntary Cooperation Program activities totalling $1.0 million in FY 1982, $.7 million in FY 1983 and $.6 million in FY 1984.

BASIC EDUCATION

For FY 1984 A.I.D. requests $3.2 million for projects in basic education. This amount compares to funding levels of $2.45 million in FY 1983 and $1.4 million in FY 1982.

Strategy

To address the problem of limited access to basic schooling, A.I.D. is working with selected LDCs to test the use of radio to deliver high quality instruction quickly to large audiences over vast areas. The first such effort was a radio math project carried out in Nicaragua from 1973 to 1978. Results showed student achievement in classes taught by radio superior to that in regular classrooms. Encouraged by that early success, A.I.D. is now involved in an extensive test of radio's ability to provide basic education where there are no schools (936-5807, Radio-Assisted Community Basic Education). In the remote southwestern region of the Dominican Republic, radio lessons will reach thousands of children who have never been to school.

To improve the quality and usefulness of basic education, A.I.D. is also testing radio as a means of overcoming the traditionally poor-quality instruction offered in rural areas. Radio-mediated curriculum is being developed for language arts in Kenya under the Extension of Rural Primary Schools project (931-1017) and for science under the Teaching Science project (936-5818), which will start in FY 1983. Results of these projects will be combined into a complete radio-based primary school core curriculum. Meanwhile, the radio math approach is already making an impact in Thailand, the Philippines, Nepal and Colombia. Early results show gains in student performance which at times exceed those obtained in the earlier experiment in Nicaragua.

To improve the efficiency of basic education, A.I.D. is helping LDCs improve planning, resource allocation and management. In recognition that small projects rarely affect entire systems, a major new effort, the Improving Efficiency of Education Systems project (931-1233), was started in FY 1982. This project works to effect nationwide reforms in three African countries.

FY 84 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS	
48%	to devise innovative delivery systems for basic schooling nonformal, vocational & skills training.
19%	to develop practical ways of using communications media & satellites in rural development programs.
16%	to promote participation in development through Women in Development & Labor programs.
10%	to support international training.
7%	to strengthen development administration capability in public management systems and local entrepreneurial initiatives.

Attention is given to changes in such factors as teacher preparation, school finance, and student dropout rates. Large-scale, long-term projects work for basic and sustained improvement in the entire education system. The salient implementation issue is to maintain the level of host country political commitment essential for achieving significant changes in established institutions. Regional bureaus and A.I.D. missions strongly support this initiative, which involves close collaboration over several years.

The ongoing Education Policy Implications Project (930-0089) funds social and economic research to support policy formulation, policy dialogue, and project design.

NONFORMAL EDUCATION

For FY 1984 A.I.D. requests $700,000 to support the central program in nonformal education, herein defined as any structured educational program outside the formal schooling system. This amount compares to funding levels of $600,000 in FY 1983 and $1.1 million in FY 1982.

Strategy

To improve access to educational opportunity for those unable to obtain schooling, A.I.D. is helping to improve the organization, quality and coverage of nonformal vocational education, technical training and community-based education programs. This effort builds on an earlier emphasis to develop and test approaches to teaching and training, community organization and evaluation. Our current focus is on developing national training service agencies to meet the common needs of nonformal programs which operate with a wide variety of public and private support. A "service agency" is a designated central organization designed primarily to provide training for field workers, help programs improve their training materials, exchange information and gain access to credit.

Central projects in Lesotho and Ecuador (931-1054, Structuring Nonformal Education Resources) are fully integrated into A.I.D. Mission programs; Botswana, Guatemala and Zimbabwe are also incorporating the service agency approach into their human resource development plans. Host country governments are providing intersectoral support for the institution building effort required to sustain a national service agency.

Evaluations show that:

-- teaching materials have been substantially improved by service agency technical assistance;
-- community groups have combined learning with production activities such as raising small animals for profit; and
-- the service agencies appear able to resolve what was seen as a major implementation issue, cooperation between ministries and public and private organizations.

A.I.D. is ahead of other donors in this field. Our program is attracting considerable attention, and we expect to be involved in sharing our experience through workshops and conferences in the coming year.

DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATIONS

For FY 1984, A.I.D. requests $1 million for development communications. This amount compares to funding levels of $1 million in FY 1983 and $2.4 million in FY 1982.

This program develops practical and affordable ways to use communications media to provide rural populations with information and education.

A.I.D. experience with the ongoing Mass Media and Health Practices project (931-1018) in Honduras and The Gambia has shown that rural populations will both learn and apply information heard on the radio to improve health and nutritional practices. The Communications Studies and Applications project (931-1109) has created a local radio station in central Jamaica to provide direct, daily information on agricultural practices. These projects have developed better methods for presenting information to rural people, and they have presented local radio-programming relevant to the changing daily needs of rural families.

For many countries, the development of affordable rural information systems will depend on the use of technological advances such as communication satellites.

A.I.D.'s Rural Satellite Program (936-5811) which began in FY 1979, assists developing countries in creating the institutional and human resources to use these systems for development purposes. A.I.D. also works with the International Satellite Telecommunications Consortium (INTELSAT), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and other satellite service organizations to accelerate the development of appropriate low-cost technology such as solar-powered small earth stations.

Satellite communications can make possible a wider sharing of scarce expertise within emerging institutions in the developing world. A pilot project illustrating such usage is underway in Indonesia. The project provides satellite linkages among eleven scattered universities to strengthen training, to develop and disseminate agricultural technology, and to support research and administration. The system will also be made available to agricultural extension and health workers and to education agencies for instruction and professional conferences. Indonesia's PALAPA satellite will be utilized, marking its first serious use for education. A pilot project with the University of the West Indies supports six of the University's island campuses, permitting students to obtain training on their own islands.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

For FY 1984 A.I.D. will request $450,000 for its central women in development (WID) coordinating program. This funding compares to an estimated level of $698,000 in FY 1983 and $970,000 in FY 1982. In FY 1984 A.I.D. will continue to support Women in Development programs through four sub-projects (930-0100).

Under the Technical Assistance and WID Centers sub-project, technical assistance will be drawn from previously established university WID centers and provided to LDCs for projects in agriculture and small enterprise development.

Under the Strategies and Resources sub-project A.I.D. will continue to commission, publish and distribute studies and materials; hold special seminars and briefings on Women in Development topics; sponsor action-oriented research; collect and analyze data; and exchange information with other national and international agencies, organizations and donors involved in the Women in Development effort. The Women's Organizations and Participation sub-project will focus on areas which have been neglected in previous efforts, such as the particular problems affecting LDC girls in both rural and urban areas.

Funding in the fourth sub-project will be used for institutional development and for skills building and training. It will also be used to expand women's opportunities and ability to participate in indigenous institutions.

The Office of Women in Development will hold a conference for statisticians and planners in 1983 to disseminate the findings of its National Statistics on Women sub-project, and to outline followup measures.

DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

A.I.D. requests $595,000 for the FY 1984 central program in development administration to (1) build institutional capabilities in LDCs to manage services and investments that benefit broad groups of people; (2) improve management of programs to stimulate local initiative and self help; (3) strengthen third world resources for management training, consulting and research; and (4) support LDC economic and public administration reform. This request compares with a funding level of $1.2 million in FY 1983 and $750,000 in FY 1982.

The central program supports country and region field projects by supporting research and development (R&D);

supplying technical consultants; and disseminating R&D findings. The central program is involved in the areas of local revenue and finance, project and program management, management training, and consulting. In the period 1981-83, this program improved the organization, management, and financial development of programs in 35 countries.

The FY 1984 program will continue these emphases and increase work in business management, methods for timely program implementation, and institutional development.

The Performance Management project (936-5317), originally entitled Management Training and Development, began in FY 1982. Under this project U.S. consultants have helped Portugal strengthen its agricultural management and Morocco to improve the skills of its local government officials. The project enabled the combined resources of the Pan African Institute for Development and the University of Pittsburgh to offer management training to Francophone officials in Africa.

Project personnel have helped Philippine agencies achieve bureaucratic changes important to improving rural services through local initiatives. The project has developed technical resources for the African Bureau Sahel Regional Financial and Program Management project which provide financial management training and development of improved accounting systems.

Services provided under the Field Service project (931-1096) are used to formulate approaches to applied research, develop projects, conduct field evaluations, and serve LDC programs which are supported by A.I.D. This project strengthens LDC analysis and design work in rural development, development administration, and small enterprise development and responds to specific LDC requests for which no program is established.

LABOR DEVELOPMENT

The Labor Force Planning, Development and Utilization project (938-0600) provides assistance, prepares and evaluates employment-oriented projects and analyzes technical training, small enterprises, employment strategies, and labor markets. The FY 1984 request is $270,000. In particular, the project focuses on questions of improving administration, efficiency and finance for skill and management training systems, enhancing the employment impact of small enterprise development projects, and upgrading employment strategy analyses.

INTERNATIONAL TRAINING

A.I.D. provides more than $100 million each year from all funding accounts to train 7,000 participants in the United States and approximately 1,000 participants in other developing countries. To provide policy direction and central oversight to this worldwide training effort, the Office of International Training:

- formulates the Agency's development training policies, standards, and procedures;
- serves as the central point for technical expertise and information on all Agency-sponsored development training programs and individual participants;
- develops, manages, and evaluates selected training programs;
- provides various support services to LDC participants in the United States, such as English language training, orientation, health and accident insurance coverage, and visa requirements; and
- administers the Reimbursable Training Program which provides training to Third World countries on a cost reimbursable basis.

Most of the costs of carrying out participant training are borne by Mission funded training projects. Some

participant training and support services, however, are centrally funded. A.I.D. is requesting $800,000 in FY 1984 under the continuing Training Evaluation and Support Services project (926-0071) to fund port-of-entry, community and on-campus services, evaluation studies, and field support activities. These activities cost an estimated $800,000 in FY 1983 and $700,000 in FY 1982.

For FY 1984, A.I.D. requests $600,000 for a labor development training program to improve the economic status and welfare of workers in developing countries. This Labor Organizations Development Project (936-0601) will fund special short-term motivational training for 115 high and mid-level trade union leaders from approximately 40 developing countries. This project cost approximately $600,000 in FY 1983 and $575,000 in FY 1982.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

CP 84

PROJECT TITLE	+ | PROJECT	FY OF	FY OF	TOTAL	-THROUGH FY82-	-ESTIMATED FY83-	-PROPOSED FY84-

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES CP 84

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY82- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY83- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY83- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY84- EXPENDI TURES
WORLD EDUCATION GRANT	G	936-5821	82	82	129	115	115	---	---	92	---	23
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					44,026	52,007	21,577	17,068	3,900	5,934	5,400	6,010
GRANTS					44,026	52,007	21,577	17,068	3,900	5,934	5,400	6,010
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
MULTISECTOR DEVELOPMENT OFFICE												
FIELD SERVICES AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT	G	931-1096	77	C	---	---	381	219	400	375	120	250
ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZAITON OF IRD	G	936-5300	78	82	177	2,252	177	166	200	106	---	105
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT	G	936-5317	82	88	2,850	2,850	300	---	600	595	475	706
LABOR FORCE PLANNING, DEV UTIL	G	938-0600	81	85	1,025	1,025	254	74	200	305	270	285
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					4,052	6,127	1,112	459	1,400	1,381	865	1,346
GRANTS					4,052	6,127	1,112	459	1,400	1,381	865	1,346
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRAINING												
TRAINING EVAL AND SUPPORT SERVICES	G	926-0071	77	C	---	---	3,168	2,884	800	800	800	800
LABOR ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT	G	938-0601	82	85	3,605	3,605	578	578	600	600	600	600
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					3,605	3,605	3,746	3,462	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
GRANTS					3,605	3,605	3,746	3,462	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					51,653	61,739	26,435	20,989	6,700	8,715	7,665	8,756
GRANTS					51,683	61,739	26,435	20,989	6,700	8,715	7,665	8,756
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					51,683	62,239	28,047	21,405	7,548	10,007	8,215	9,658
GRANTS					51,633	62,239	28,047	21,405	7,548	10,007	8,215	9,658
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1982 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1982 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Responsible Officers:

Dr. NYLE C. BRADY
Senior Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Science and Technology

JULIA CHANG BLOCH
Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Food for Peace
and Voluntary Assistance

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars) CP 84-10 (8-82)		
FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimated	FY 1984 Program Request
14.3 *	14.6 *	17.9 *

ENERGY, PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS, AND SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Overview

Certain critical development subjects and activities do not fit solely into one of the functional accounts of food and agriculture, health, population, and education because they cut across subject areas or bureau lines and are relevant to all areas of the world. The Energy, Private Voluntary Organizations, and Selected Development Activities (SDA) Account (Section 106) lets A.I.D. deal with the following development areas which cut across the functional categories: energy, environmental management, employment and private enterprise development, urban affairs, development information transfer, and special development studies.

The Agency's centrally funded Section 106 programs provide technical support for A.I.D.'s bilateral activities, and they introduce new kinds of programs as forerunners to larger A.I.D.--or other donor--bilateral programs. These programs provide expertise in new specialties, apply and test new technologies in field demonstrations, and support special training programs for developing country personnel.

Centrally funded Section 106 programs were funded at $14.34 million in FY 1982, are estimated at $14.38 million in FY 1983, and are proposed at $17.55 million in FY 1984.

A. Energy

The Energy Problem: The glut on the world oil market in 1982 and lower OPEC oil prices have not reduced the effects on developing countries of the oil price rises of the past ten years. The oil-importing LDCs, many of them in the lowest-income group, must still divert scarce capital and foreign currency from investment to pay for oil. Furthermore, the terms under which they have purchased petroleum have deteriorated; more and more frequently, they have had to turn to commercial lenders whose terms are expensive and difficult to meet. While energy growth in industrialized countries has slowed markedly, consumption in developing economies can be expected to grow faster than GNP and to more than double current levels by the year 2000. Presently, LDCs account for almost 14% of world energy consumption, and this is expected to grow to 18% by 1990. This is due to population growth, to the increased energy use in economic activity, and to the shift from traditional, non-commercial fuels to petroleum and electricity as incomes rise, urbanization increases, and modernization progresses. According to the United Nations, 100 developing countries now depend on imported oil for at least 60% of their commercial energy needs. Some countries, like Turkey and Liberia, spend more to buy oil than they earn from total exports. The impact of the energy crisis threatens the ability of many LDCs to carry out development programs of any kind.

In addition, the development of energy sources in the LDCs--including small potential oil reserves that only attract investors at times of high oil prices, as well

* Excludes centrally funded Private and Voluntary Cooperation Program activities totalling $18.3 million in FY 1982, $15.4 million in FY 1983, and $17.8 million in FY 1984.

as new and expensive alternative energy sources such as geothermal, oil shale, solar, wind, and biomass-based fuels--have been threatened by their high cost relative to currently-available oil. Most LDCs are also faced with a parallel energy crisis in the traditional energy sector--a decline in supplies of woodfuel vital to rural areas where 70% of the people in developing countries live. As forests are degraded, rural populations are forced to buy from commercial vendors or to substitute agricultural residues or biomass fuels of lower quality.

A.I.D.'s Energy Strategy: A.I.D.'s energy assistance objectives are designed to help developing countries achieve two major goals: the gradual reduction of oil imports, and the assurance of an adequate supply of energy--both non-renewable and renewable--to meet domestic needs. A.I.D.'s energy programs include efforts to develop indigenous conventional energy resources, to improve energy efficiency in modern as well as traditional economic sectors, to provide technical assistance for national energy planning in the context of economic development planning, and in general to seek solutions to national energy problems that can result in pay-offs in the short term as well as the long term.

The Centrally Funded Energy Program: The central energy program focuses on critical areas where A.I.D. can promote more programs to meet the energy challenge. In the oil-importing developing countries, according to the World Bank, oil and gas production could increase from a current level of 2.6 million barrels a day to 5.9 million barrels a day or more by 1990. It is estimated that coal can substitute for about 2.1 million barrels of oil a day by 1990. Replanting 125 million acres with trees can stablize the fuelwood situation by the year 2000. Demand for fuelwood can also be reduced by use of more efficient technologies. There are good prospects for expanded applications of new renewable energy technologies of many kinds, especially in rural areas. The potential for increased hydropower is great; only 10% of

FY 84 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

* **The Science and Technology Bureau part of this account is $17.55 million.**
* **Energy assistance activities comprise the largest portion of this centrally-funded program: $8.3 million or 47% of the total.**
* **Centrally-funded Selected Development Activities also support programs in environmental management (4%), employment (12%), urban affairs (2%), information transfer (17%) and special development studies (18%).**

the feasible potential has been exploited. Finally, extensive gains in energy efficiency are possible, perhaps equal to 2.3 million barrels per day of oil. Thus, the centrally funded energy program gives equal attention to conventional energy and to alternative energy sources, especially fuelwood. Coordination with the World Bank on energy matters is stressed.

The centrally funded program has in place a wide range of projects to help developing countries increase energy supplies and to manage their energy resources. The central program is organized by three categories of project activities. These are:

1) development and strengthening of individual and institutional capabilities in the energy sector through training and technical and advisory assistance;

2) energy planning, policy development and conservation to maximize the productive, efficient use of energy, especially of indigenous resources, while mini-

mizing exposure to supply shortages, disruptions and economic dislocations; and

3) transfer of technology so that both new and existing technologies are introduced to permit the development of new energy supplies and the substitution of indigenous resources for imported fuels.

Some of the centrally funded projects are in areas new to A.I.D.--from small hydropower to fossil energy identification. They require special program management which has required recruiting persons with skills not normally available in A.I.D. and contracting with other U.S. government agencies or private firms possessing scientific or technical capacity not found in A.I.D. The technical support these projects provide aims at mobilizing more private and public sector investment in energy.

The centrally funded Section 106 energy portion was $5.95 million in FY 1982 and $6.45 million in FY 1983, and is projected to increase to a proposed $8.3 million in FY 1984. (The total A.I.D. energy program for FY 1984 is $38.3 million, of which $23.6 million is Section 106 funds. The balance is funded under Section 103, including $2.1 million in the central program.)

1. Individual and Institutional Development:

Training is a significant part of the centrally funded program. The lack of personnel to plan, carry out and manage energy activities is a major limitation to effective energy programs. The design and introduction of special energy training programs on a worldwide basis is an activity especially suited for the central program. Participants for training come from both private and public institutions. In FY 1984, evaluations of the long-term effects of training programs will continue. Those evaluations to date have shown that personnel who have received training have returned to their organizations and have, in a significant number of cases, been advanced to key positions in their institutions. Proposed funding for training activities in FY 1984 is $3.9 million.

Since 1977, the Training in Energy Management project (931-1160) has provided short-term training for 235 senior officials from 49 developing countries in energy analysis, policy formulation and planning, and management of the energy sector. Since 1980, the Training in Alternative Energy Technologies project (936-5716) has offered a unique short-term program for 210 participants from 47 countries in the design, adaptation, manufacture, and introduction of solar energy systems. The newer Conventional Energy Training project (936-9997) already has funded 35 graduate level scientific and engineering students and 90 short-term technical trainees. This project aims specifically at providing the technical and scientific skills necessary to increase conventional energy production, especially fossil fuels.

U.S. training opportunities in the new energy technologies are still limited. New programs--in bioresources, hydropower, coal utilization and wind--will be offered in FY 1984. Under the Conventional Energy Training (936-9997), Alternative Energy Training (936-5716) and Decentralized Hydropower (936-5715) projects, short-term training programs in these technologies will be available to 100 participants.

2. Energy Policy Development, Planning, and Conservation:

Energy Analysis: Although the importance of energy to development is clear, there is a lack of knowledge on energy resources, needs, and uses. A growing number of LDCs have begun to analyze their energy requirements comprehensively, to form national energy policies, and

to create energy planning institutions. For most countries, the indigenous energy analytical capacity is limited or non-existent.

Energy survey and planning methodologies particularly suited to developing nations are needed. The centrally funded Energy Policy Development and Conservation project (936-5728), which began in FY 1982, develops and applies these methodologies. Funding is proposed at $2 million for FY 1984. It supports long-term, in-country national energy surveys in Tunisia, Morocco, Togo, Liberia, and the Sudan and provides short-term technical assistance in energy planning and policy development to a number of other countries. Given the policy dialogue orientation of this project, its activities are directed mainly to host-country government energy agencies, but it does affect private-sector activities in a major way. For example, in Morocco technical assistance is being provided to manage demand and encourage conservation in order to promote the efficient use of electricity and oil in the industrial and transportation sectors. Similarly in Tunisia, conservation and efficient energy use are being urged in the largely private agricultural sector to assure self-sufficiency in wheat and enhance export earnings from truck crops. Included in this project is special short-term assistance to encourage more efficient industrial use of energy, as well as research of interest to LDCs in the energy policy and conservation area. Improving the efficiency of operations, retrofitting existing equipment, and choosing future equipment are stressed in the private sector.

3. Technology Transfer:

Higher prices for conventional fuels, the uncertainty of oil supplies, and the growing demand for energy all show the importance of developing new energy resources. Within the central energy program, efforts are underway to test renewable energy technologies and to adapt them to the needs of developing countries, as well as to expand the supply of conventional fuels. Funding for technology transfer is proposed at $2.4 million for FY 1984.

a. Renewables: The Decentralized Hydropower project (936-5715) provides a substantial U.S. technical capability in small-scale, decentralized hydropower. Special emphasis is placed on introduction of hydro technologies at the village level to supply either electric or mechanical power. Short-term technical assistance has been provided in Peru, Liberia, Ghana, Ecuador, Morocco, Tunisia, the Sudan, Indonesia, Pakistan, Thailand, Bangladesh, Togo, Zaire, Sierra Leone, and the Dominican Republic. In Indonesia, for example, technical assistance was provided for a regional assessment of small hydropower potential which examined eight sites at the pre-feasibility and feasibility stages and which recommended, in part, the local design and manufacture of equipment, including electronic load controllers. A technical assistance team sent to Pakistan worked with Pakistani counterparts to investigate the social and economic benefits of mini-hydro installations at a number of sites and to make recommendations on village-level management and the feasibility of private ownership of such future installations. The Tennessee Valley Authority is undertaking a program for A.I.D. to demonstrate the suitability of bioenergy systems as sources for fuel in the Bioenergy Systems and Technology project (936-5709). Under an earlier agreement with U.S.D.A., 15 "state-of-the-art" biomass conversion technologies have been appraised for technical and cost suitability for LDCs, and the results are being distributed to LDCs. Short-term technical assistance has been provided to 12 countries. A worldwide seminar on charcoal technology was held in March 1982 in Brazil to take advantage of Brazilian expertise.

The need for energy at the community level is acute. Substitutes for firewood and more efficient technologies for the use of firewood are urgently needed. Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA) is introducing renewable energy technologies at the community level. Under the project, Low Cost Energy Technology (936-5701), which began in FY 1979, VITA is promoting LDC use of very small-scale, low-cost energy technologies by demonstrating new technologies, such as stoves, hydraulic power and wind systems, and by advising on their production. In Honduras, VITA has placed solar and wind-powered water pumps in three separate small communities on Roatan Island. Other donors financed the materials and equipment, and VITA supplied the technical assistance. In Thailand a prototype windmill is being tested by a local farmer. Built with local materials, the windmill pumps water for irrigation and recoups its cost in two years. With A.I.D. central program support, VITA is also expanding its renewable energy information network.

b. Fossil fuels: Deposits of oil, gas and coal offer important energy prospects for many LDCs. The Conventional Energy Technical Assistance project (936-5724), which began in FY 1980, assists countries to identify and assess potential fossil fuel resources and to strengthen geological and geophysical institutions involved with this work. It also facilitates LDC access to fossil energy production technologies and capital financing from multilateral and private sources. Technical assistance is planned for Morocco, Bangladesh, the South Pacific, the Sudan, Pakistan, Costa Rica, and the Economic Community of West African States. Activities in Morocco, as an example, focus on technical assistance to ONAREP, the organization responsible for exploration and production in the petroleum and natual gas sector. The emphasis is on building and strengthening managerial capacity in this agency which is critical to Morocco's future exploration of its own fossil fuel resources. A parallel effort now underway in Bangladesh focuses on the exploitation of natural gas and oil. A bilateral project is being planned for follow-on activities in the conventional energy sector. Programs in the Philippines and Thailand are planned for FY 1984. The U.S. Geological Survey has underway a complementary, comprehensive analytical effort to identify areas where A.I.D. financed technical assistance might best stimulate a flow of external capital for conventional energy exploration and production.

B. Environment and Natural Resources Management

The Problem: A serious problem in many developing countries is the degradation of the environment and the depletion of natural resources, particularly the loss of forest and plant cover. The centrally funded program to manage the environment is funded primarily under the Section 103 account, Agriculture, Rural Development, and Nutrition.

However, a continuing project funded under Section 106 is the Environmental Planning and Management project (936-5517) which began in FY 1982. This project is funded at a proposed $.75 million in FY 1984. It assists developing countries to develop their institutional capabilities to manage natural resources and to develop environmental protection measures necessary for sustained economic development through short-to-medium-term advisory services. Specific activities include natural resource surveys and assessments, project design, and advice related to legislation and national planning. A longer-term pilot activity will enhance the LDC's economic development planning process by including environmental and natural resource management concerns. These experiences will be shared with LDCs.

C. Multisector Development Activities

These activities include projects in employment and private enterprise development, urban affairs, development information transfer, women in development, and special development studies. These Section 106 projects, which are linked to other central program activities funded from Section 103 and 105 programs and discussed under the appropriate accounts, are funded at $7.44 million in FY 1982, $8.5 million in FY 1983, and a proposed $6.88 million in FY 1984.

Multisector Development Problems, A.I.D. Strategy and Program

1. Employment and Private Enterprise Development: The developing world labor force is expected to grow to 1.4 billion by the year 2000--an increase of 95% from 1975. The World Bank estimates that by then 500 million people could be without work. Some suggest that the number of new jobs that must be created over the next 20 years equals the number that already exist today. A.I.D. is exploring more efficient means to increase the number of employment opportunities and to make the underemployed more productive, particularly through the promotion of commercial, self-sustaining, private enterprise.

Achieving these goals requires changes in the policy environment in which the demand for labor is to be increased and new enterprises promoted. It also means increased attention to labor's ability to contribute to improved production techniques and the inclusion of employment and private enterprise as explicit goals in development. Employment and private enterprise projects are funded at a proposed $2.125 million for FY 1984.

The continuing Small Enterprise Approach to Employment project (931-1090) assists very small, small and medium-scale private enterprises to improve their productivity and income and to expand employment opportunities. The project has developed and is testing low-cost techniques to assist the smallest individual private enterprises. These include group lending, technical assistance, and low-level business skill training. It also provides research and technical assistance services in support of small enterprise projects and develops methodologies for evaluating the impacts of this and other enterprise assistance projects. Assistance has been provided to nearly 30 developing countries. The continuing Women in Development project (930-0100) fosters greater participation of women in the development process with special attention to women's labor market and entrepreneurial opportunities.

The Employment and Enterprise Policy Analysis project (936-5426) is scheduled to start in FY 1984. In order to foster policy dialogue and policy reform, it will make technical resources available to LDCs to analyze the policy and regulation issues which pertain to employment generation and small scale private enterprises and to apply the results to employment programs. It will also assist in setting up host country policy analysis units.

2. Urban and Regional Development: More than 50% of the world's population will reside in urban areas by the early 1990s. In Latin America and the Caribbean, 60% of the population are already urban dwellers, as are 40% in the Near East. Asia now has more cities of greater than one million population than any other developing region. Africa has the lowest level of urban population, but it is the most rapidly urbanizing region in the world, with an annual increase rate of more than 7%. Millions of poor urban dwellers live in crowded, unsanitary conditions. Insecure land tenure, inadequate shelter and basic services, municipal government limitations, and high rates of unemployment cause social and political deterioration. These problems have been sharpened by

the high cost of energy and other scarce resources and the general global economic recession.

Although it is A.I.D. policy to concentrate resources in rural areas, some assistance is provided to the urban poor. The largest single Agency resource for addressing urban poverty is the Housing Investment Guarantee program (see Main Volume); it concentrates on low cost, self-help shelter solutions for the urban poor. A.I.D. complements that program by providing assistance to promote efficient and equitable access to essential services by the urban poor and to improve municipal financial management. In regional development, A.I.D. concentrates on regional analysis to strengthen sectoral and rural development programs designed to have an impact on a specific region, local resource conservation and management, the improvement of rural agricultural and non-farm employment programs, and the design of settlement and resettlement programs.

The Resources and Energy Efficient Cities project (936-5402) which began in FY 1982 helps small and intermediate-sized cities achieve greater efficiency in the use of scarce physical resources--water, energy, food, space and construction material. This project is funded at a proposed $.4 million in FY 1984. The project provides local leaders with technical assistance to formulate strategies for multisectoral conservation. It also finances low cost community-based demonstration and pilot projects. A program is underway in the Philippines, and other programs are planned for Indonesia and Egypt.

3. Other Central Bureau Selected Development Activities:

a. Development Information Transfer: The priority thrust of A.I.D.'s information effort is the continuing project Information as a Tool in Development (931-0232). Using computerized information storage and retrieval and micropublishing, this project processes A.I.D. technical reports and program documents and disseminates them to a worldwide audience of development professionals and institutions. The other major project in development information transfer is the Surveys and Evaluation project (936-2256) with the U.S. Bureau of the Census. It provides technical assistance to developing countries for data collection and analyses, institutional capability development, methodology development, training, and related support services. The Science and Technology Information Transfer project (931-1114), which ends in FY 1983, supplies U.S. government technical reports to Africa, Asia and the Near East. Development information transfer activities are proposed at $2.9 million for FY 1984 funding.

b. Special Development Studies: The Program Development and Support project (936-1406) funds small, exploratory research activities and special studies in all subject areas. Also included under this heading are the Integrated Studies and Systems project (930-0085) which supports evaluations of the impact of A.I.D.'s development efforts and assists countries to develop their evaluation activities; the Title IX Program (930-0023) which promotes broader, more equitable participation in development; and the Socio-Economic Studies and Activities project (930-0022) which researches information on development issues and tests new approaches in order to improve policy making and program selection. These special development studies are funded at a proposed $3.015 million in FY 1984.

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 84

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY82- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY82- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY83- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY83- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY84- EXPENDITURES
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION												
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES	G	930-0022	80	C	---	---	3,943	2,757	1,020	1,347	1,265	1,405
TITLE IX PROGRAM	G	930-0023	80	C	---	---	889	711	445	585	400	275
INTEGRATED STUDIES AND SYSTEMS	G	930-0085	80	C	---	---	2,059	1,718	840	840	850	940
WID STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES	G	930-0100	80	C	---	---	3,113	1,476	1,152	1,532	1,275	1,615
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	---	10,004	6,662	3,457	4,304	3,790	4,235
GRANTS					---	---	10,004	6,662	3,457	4,304	3,790	4,235
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					---	---	10,004	6,662	3,457	4,304	3,790	4,235
GRANTS					---	---	10,004	6,662	3,457	4,304	3,790	4,235
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY												
MULTISECTOR DEVELOPMENT OFFICE												
SMALL ENTERPRISE APPROCHES TO EMPLOYMENT	G	931-1090	78	84	2,498	2,160	2,048	1,525	100	400	350	250
ENERGY/RESOURCE EFFICIENT CITIES	G	936-5402	82	87	1,530	2,300	550	50	500	500	400	350
EMPLOYMENT AND ENTERPRISE POLICY ANALYSI	* G	936-5426	84	87	---	1,200	---	---	---	---	500	300
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					4,028	5,660	2,598	1,575	600	900	1,250	900
GRANTS					4,028	5,660	2,598	1,575	600	900	1,250	900
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF ENERGY												
ENERGY MANAGEMENT TRAINING	G	931-1160	77	84	4,150	4,150	2,367	2,360	725	683	1,000	745
ENERGY TECHNICAL SERVICE SUPPORT	G	936-5702	75	C	---	---	1,041	890	245	195	300	248

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1982 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1982 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES CP 84

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY82- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY82- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY83- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY83- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY84- EXPENDITURES
ENERGY POLICY AND PLANNING ASSISTANCE	G	936-5703	79	81	3,823	3,823	3,811	3,665	---	158	---	---
PHOTOVALTAIC TECHNOLOGY	G	936-5710	79	81	3,421	3,421	3,421	3,100	---	200	---	121
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY TRAINING	G	936-5716	79	85	3,900	8,445	1,663	1,662	725	20	800	790
CONVENTIONAL ENERGY ASSISTANCE	G	936-5724	80	85	7,750	13,750	5,117	2,316	1,700	2,970	2,100	2,303
ENERGY POLICY DEV AND CONSERVATION	G	936-5728	82	85	8,000	5,000	862	---	1,355	1,140	2,000	1,570
CONVENTIONAL ENERGY TRAINING	G	936-9997	81	85	7,000	14,650	4,521	1,492	1,700	2,500	2,100	2,340
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					33,044	56,239	22,803	15,485	6,450	7,866	8,300	8,117
GRANTS					33,044	56,239	22,803	15,485	6,450	7,866	8,300	8,117
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF FORESTRY AND ENVR NAT RES												
ENVR NATURAL RESOURCES EXP INFO BASE	G	931-1209	79	82	2,490	2,490	2,490	1,934	---	356	---	200
ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT	G	936-5517	82	85	1,850	1,850	250	20	850	612	750	1,000
FOREST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	G	936-5519	80	83	1,270	1,670	1,270	1,117	200	100	---	253
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					5,610	6,010	4,010	3,071	1,050	1,068	750	1,453
GRANTS					5,610	6,010	4,010	3,071	1,050	1,068	750	1,453
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TECHNICAL REVIEW AND INFORMATION OFFICE												
INFO AS A TOOL IN DEVELOPMENT	G	931-0232	76	84	9,961	13,762	6,455	6,279	1,700	1,235	2,100	2,100
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION TRANS	G	931-1114	77	83	9,961	1,645	1,420	1,419	225	225	---	---
BUREAU OF CENSUS (RSSA)	G	936-2256	81	C	---	---	1,029	1,029	395	395	500	500
NSF PROJECT REVIEW	* G	936-5052	84	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1982 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1982 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 84

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY82- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY82- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY83- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY83- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY84- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					19,922	15,407	8,904	8,727	2,320	1,855	2,900	2,600
GRANTS					19,922	15,407	8,904	8,727	2,320	1,855	2,900	2,600
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SMALL ACTIVITY												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	936-1406	72	C	---	---	1,506	1,020	750	750	900	900
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	---	1,506	1,020	750	750	900	900
GRANTS					---	---	1,506	1,020	750	750	900	900
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					67,604	83,316	39,821	29,378	11,170	12,439	14,100	13,970
GRANTS					67,604	83,316	39,821	29,378	11,170	12,439	14,100	13,970
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					67,604	83,316	49,825	36,540	14,627	16,743	17,890	18,205
GRANTS					67,604	83,316	49,825	36,540	14,627	16,743	17,890	18,205
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[C] Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1982 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1982 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

CP 84

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY82- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY83- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY83- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY84- EXPENDI TURES
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION												
SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRACY	G	930-0098	33	83	150	150	---	---	150	150	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					150	150	---	---	150	150	---	---
GRANTS					150	150	---	---	150	150	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					150	150	---	---	150	150	---	---
GRANTS					150	150	---	---	150	150	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY												
OFFICE OF ENERGY												
CONVENTIONAL ENERGY ASSISTANCE	G	936-5724	80	85	500	500	500	380	---	120	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					500	500	500	380	---	120	---	---
GRANTS					500	500	500	380	---	120	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					500	500	500	380	---	120	---	---
GRANTS					500	500	500	380	---	120	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					650	650	500	380	150	270	---	---
GRANTS					650	650	500	380	150	270	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1982 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1982 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED **PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET** CP 84-05 (8-82)

TITLE Employment and Small Enterprise Policy Analysis		FUNDING SOURCE:	AG, RD & N:	HEALTH:	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)* FY 84 500		LIFE OF PROJECT FUNDING: 1,200
NUMBER 936-5426 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐	NEW ☒ CONTINUING ☐	POPULATION:	ED. & HR:	SEL. ACT.: 500	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 87	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 89

Purpose: To foster the reform of employment and industrial policies in less developed countries in order to achieve improved use of labor and other resources.

Project Description: Most developing nations have policies which are biased against small-scale enterprise and against labor-intensive production. These same policies have an urban bias which discourages non-agricultural activities in rural areas.

This project will provide assistance to host governments in analyzing employment and small-scale enterprise policies. Assistance will be provided either in cases where a specific host country program is unlikely to achieve its goals unless the policy environment is modified or where studies, seminars, or assistance in establishing policy analysis units are needed to foster basic policy reform.

The project will provide analyses of the impact on employment and small-scale enterprise of: price policies, interest and exchange rate policies, industrial policy generally, trade restrictions, government regulations that burden large and small enterprises unequally, wage legislation, and labor market organization.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Strategy: A.I.D. sectoral strategies in rural development, development administration, and education stress the need to promote the creation of non-agricultural employment opportunities. This project's focus on policies relating to employment generation and small-scale enterprise supports the achievement of this goal.

Host Countries and Other Donors: No other donors.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

PLANNED PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

CP 83-05 (8-81)

TITLE National Science Foundation (NSF) Project Review	FUNDING SOURCE:	AG, RD & N:	HEALTH:	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY84 300	LIFE OF PROJECT FUNDING: Continuing

NUMBER 936-5052 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐	NEW ☒ CONTINUING ☐	POPULATION:	ED. & HR:	SEL. ACT.: 300	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY84 300	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To provide advice on the scientific and methodological soundness of science and technology projects.

Project Description: Science and technology development projects are often complex interdisciplinary undertakings that require special care in design. If such projects are to be fully effective in solving the problems of developing countries, their fundamental scientific and methodological foundations must be carefully laid at the conceptualization and project proposal stage and not be violated at the implementation stage. To have some assurance of this, a large number of scientific specialists must be available for advice and guidance in the development of projects.

The National Science Foundation (NSF), which is collaborating in this project, has access to most scientists in the United States and also has interests of its own in promoting sound science and technology in developing countries. Under this project, multidisciplinary panels of specialists will be organized through the NSF, when needed, to review science and technology project documents, at any level of project development, and to recommend changes in proposals and projects for the purpose of enhancing their effectiveness or assuring their methodological soundness.

Such panels will be organized from time to time to review completed project proposals, to advise on the development of Requests for Proposals or to objectively evaluate on-going and completed projects. Where the program requires continuous guidance and assistance, continuing panels may be established to provide that assistance. In addition, special ad hoc panels will be formed, whenever required, to review the science and technology aspects of projects and recommend changes in the way in which the projects are designed.

The National Science Foundation will recommend panel members and provide administrative support to the panel meetings. In addition, NSF will contribute to the project by paying the overhead costs of the project at NSF headquarters and providing some technical reviewers from its own staff.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Strategy: One goal in A.I.D.'s current strategy is to make more effective use of this nation's vast science and technology resources in development programs. This project allows LDC development programs to benefit from the influence of the U.S. scientific community. This involvement in the problems of developing countries should also result in higher quality research and science and technology projects in LDC programs, and provide assurance of technical and scientific soundness to host country officials before project funding commitments are made.

Host Country and Other Donors: None

BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Responsible Officer:

Elise R. W. du Pont

ELISE R. W. du PONT
Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Private Enterprise

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars) CP 84-10 (8-82)		
FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimated	FY 1984 Program Request
16.664*	30.100*	30.000*

OVERVIEW

The premises upon which the Bureau for Private Enterprise (PRE) and its program were established and have developed remain as stated in our FY 1983 CP: the U.S. Government should assist those less developed countries (LDCs) that want to support a private sector, market-oriented, developmental strategy; U.S. and LDC private business resources can be an important supplement and complement to existing bilateral and multilateral aid programs; and private investment can make a vital contribution to LDC development through job creation, increased productivity, transfer of technology and management know-how, and the generation of additional and diversified products to meet internal demand and expand export earnings. However, host country policies must be supportive of this process to make it happen.

The Bureau for Private Enterprise continues to provide a focal point for A.I.D.'s attention on new private enterprise development opportunties. The Bureau helps to ensure that new programs and policies are activated and that ongoing programs reflect and complement the concept of private initiative as another mechanism for delivering economic assistance and achieving basic human needs objectives. This program is designed to reinforce the Congressional mandate to help improve the lives of the poor majority in A.I.D. assisted countries.

*Included within the functional development assistance accounts.

The Bureau has worked with other central and regional bureaus to assure that private enterprise not be treated as a "sector"; such as agriculture, education and health, but rather as an alternative or additional intermediary for identifying and implementing programs for achieving development oriented objectives. In this regard, the Bureau has worked to insure that all projects and programs proposed throughout the Agency are examined to determine the opportunity for and appropriateness of a private enterprise alternative to traditional public/parastatal delivery mechanisms.

During its short period of existence, the Bureau has concluded that there are six principal subject areas, within the context of the overall environment for private business investment and operations, to which A.I.D. with its limited resources and rather unique capabilities and organization, may substantially contribute. They include the development of and recommendations on:

(1) Local laws, regulations and policies which constitute the overall business and investment environment;

(2) Various capital market institutions which must exist and function effectively to mobilize and invest capital;

(3) Training to meet employer requirements in vocational and hands-on management skills;

(4) Agribusiness investment opportunities accessing, where appropriate and feasible, U.S. technology and management expertise;

(5) Skills needed in starting new businesses including business planning, sources of financing, and market development; and

(6) Development of non-traditional exports and the required marketing skills.

To contribute to the Agency's strategic planning process, the Bureau has provided to the regional bureaus and country missions suggestions on some of the questions

that might be raised and issues that should be addressed as those plans are prepared. Some of those questions and issues include:

(1) The respective private/public sector roles in the provision of goods and services throughout the economy;

(2) The most important aspects of the public policy mix which limit or constrain private business participation in the production, processing and distribution of goods and services in each sector of the economy;

(3) The most appropriate actions for A.I.D. in trying to improve private enterprise participation in and contribution to economic growth and development, including, but not limited to:

-- Policy dialogue and business environment assessments designed to provide recommendations on policy, regulatory and legislative changes to improve the climate for private business development and growth;

-- Market expansion, particularly for non-traditional exports, with appropriate government action to encourage trade;

-- Technology transfer, especially through relationships established with U.S. businesses and cooperatives;

-- Institution building, including capital markets;

-- Management/vocational training which focuses on meeting indigenous business needs;

-- Private enterprise project financing for activities having high potential development impact; and

-- Assistance in the development and implementation of divestiture strategies for parastatal enterprises.

FY 84 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS
*15 million investment in new financial institutions and other businesses in selected countries. *Capital market system and institution development support in several countries. *Divestiture strategy of parastatal enterprises in selected countries. *Authorization of $150 million in Housing Guaranties in 11 countries. *Technology transfer in the agribusiness and health/medical services sectors.

The program/project activities of the Bureau for Private Enterprise follow very closely these and the six principal areas, previously articulated, in which A.I.D. can make a substantial contribution to enhancing private business participation in host country economic growth and development.

ORGANIZATION

The Bureau for Private Enterprise consists of four separate activities. Two of them--the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business (SDB) and the Office of Housing--have been operating units within A.I.D. for some time and were transferred to PRE from other parts of the Agency when the Bureau was established.* Private enterprise related activities, new to the Agency under

* Separate detailed narrative descriptions of these two programs may be found in the main volume.

this Administration, are developed and managed by two additional offices--the Office of Investment and the Office of Policy and Program Review.

1. Offices of Investment, and Policy and Program Review

The charter of these two offices is to encourage locally owned and operated private business enterprises as mechanisms for achieving economic growth and development objectives.

These two offices' budget request of $26.4 million for FY 1984 is broken out as follows:

Program Activity	($000s) Funding
Investment Packaging	$ 15,000 (L)
Investment Packaging	3,400 (G)
Program Development and Services	2,000 (G)
International Executive Service Corps (IESC)	6,000 (G)
TOTAL	$26,400

Specific program activities are outlined in more detail below.

2. Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business

Handling day-to-day relationships with certain elements of the U.S. business community is the responsibility of the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business. The office consists of two divisions: the Small Business Division (SBD) and the Minority Resource Center (MRC).

The Small Business Division represents the interests of small business, while the Minority Resource Center serves the minority business community. Both give particular attention, as required by law, to the problems that small and small disadvantaged businesses encounter in contracting for and supplying A.I.D. technical assistance services and commodities requirements. These two divisions assist both the public and private sectors of A.I.D. recipient countries in their procurement of equipment, materials and professional services from the United States.

Their program budget request of $700,000 is broken out as follows:

Program Activity	($000s) Funding
World Trade Institute	$500
Development Related Activities	150
International Management and Development Institute	50
TOTAL	$700

Specific program activities are outlined in more detail below.

3. Office of Housing and Urban Programs

The Office of Housing and Urban Programs (PRE/H) administers the Housing Guaranty (HG) Program which was developed in the early 1960s as part of the U.S. Foreign Assistance Program to respond to the enormous and rapidly mounting worldwide shortage of adequate shelter. In July 1982, PRE/H was also designated as the Agency's lead technical office in matters dealing with urban issues and the problems of urbanism in the developing world.

The office has regional offices in cities in seven countries-- Nairobi, Kenya; Abidjan, Ivory Coast; Tunis, Tunisia; Panama City, Panama; Bangkok, Thailand; Kingston, Jamaica; and Tegucigalpa, Honduras

(sub-regional office). These regional offices continue to have the primary responsibility for providing assistance to A.I.D. missions in the planning, design, and implementation of shelter and urban programs.

The program budget request of $2.9 million for FY 1984 is broken out as follows:

Program Activity	($000s) Funding
Housing the Urban Poor	1,800 (G)
Urban Development Support Services	1,000 (G)
Project Development and Support	100 (G)
TOTAL	$2,900

Specific program activities are outlined in more detail below.

FY 1982 AND 1983 PROGRAMS*

FY 1982 was a start-up year for the Agency's renewed private enterprise focus as well as for the Bureau for Private Enterprise. Considerable effort was devoted to communicating this policy initiative effectively to regional bureaus and country missions, and to providing guidance and assistance to help them incorporate it into their country strategies and programs.

For PRE, FY 1982 was a year in which policy statements chartering the Bureau were developed; relationships were established with the U.S. and selected host country business communities; programs/projects in selected areas - e.g. management training, agribusiness lending, entrepreneurial development and technology transfer - were negotiated; and a core staff was assembled to carry out the Bureau's charter.

During this fiscal year, both the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business and the Office of Housing were transferred from other parts of the Agency to the Bureau for Private Enterprise. As previously mentioned, it was during this period that the Office of Housing was given responsibility for developing strategies and programs to address the problems of urbanism in AID assisted countries.

In FY 1983, the Bureau is building on its FY 1982 portfolio and continuing to experiment with new approaches designed to utilize better and more effectively incorporate private businesses into the development process.

For example, PRE is (1) providing assistance to develop venture capital firms, and merchant banking institutions in selected countries as a means of providing resources to small and medium sized businesses; (2) seeking participation financing opportunities with U.S., multilateral and local private financial institutions; and (3) developing innovative mechanisms for utilizing the guaranty authority under Section 222A of the FAA as amended. The Bureau is expanding its support of training activities to include both vocational and entrepreneurial problem solving programs and technology transfer which capitalizes on U.S. business knowledge and expertise. Experimentation with the "free zone" concept continues to be a priority. In addition, considerable assistance is being provided to selected host country governments to help them provide an environment (i.e., laws/policies/regulations) which is conducive to capital market development and private business growth.

FY 1984 PROGRAM

In FY 84, the Bureau for Private Enterprise requests $30.0 million for activities to be supported by the four offices outlined above. All these activities are fully consistent with and strongly support the Bureau's charter

*A detailed description of the FY 1982 and 1983 programs may be found in the Main Volume.

of promoting the establishment and growth of host country private enterprise initiatives to achieve A.I.D.'s basic human needs objectives.

1. Office of Investment

This office is primarily responsible for the development and supervision of the Bureau's investment portfolio. In addition, it provides assistance to host countries interested in developing a stronger capital market system and related institutions.

1.1 Investment Packaging ($15.0 million): During FY 84, these funds will be used to finance activities from the proposed Revolving Fund (RF). A.I.D. has requested legislation to establish the RF, to be managed by the Bureau for Private Enterprise. The RF, to be established initially with appropriated funds, will provide the Bureau the flexibility needed to carry out its private sector initiative on a businesslike basis and will be utilized consistent with the New Directions mandate of the Foreign Assistance Act. Financing will be provided for:

(1) The capitalization of private intermediate financial institutions to provide financing and advisory services to business start-ups and expansions, including lending firms, venture capital firms, full service merchant banking institutions, leasing firms and export trading companies -- which institutions will serve developmental objectives in AID-assisted countries;

(2) Financing, on a selective basis, of individual businesses in high priority development sectors, especially agribusiness and health/medical services delivery;

(3) Financing of enterprises which result in the development and transfer of technology appropriate for developing countries.

In all of these financing ventures, the Bureau will emphasize the leveraging aspect of its resources and always take a minority share of any financing package. Co-financing arrangements, in which the RF participates in a financing package arranged by a commercial institution, also will be emphasized. In addition, the RF may manage funds from other institutions, leveraging such resources in the financing of individual business enterprises.

1.2 Capital Market Development*: The Office of Investment will also respond to requests for assistance from LDC governments to promote capital market systems development. This may include assistance in (1) developing laws/policies/regulations which encourage capital market institution development and savings mobilization; (2) designing debt and equity financing instruments appropriate for the needs of a given developing country; and (3) stock and/or commodities exchange development, including the establishment of securities regulations.

2. Office of Policy and Program Review

The Office of Policy and Program Review is primarily responsible for developing programs and providing assistance to projects which (a) support host country management/vocational training activities, (b) transfer appropriate and needed technologies from U.S. to indigenous private businessses, especially in the agribusiness and health/medical services sectors, and (c) provide needed expertise to businesses and governments in such areas as investment identification and promotion, business problem solving, investment incentives, and divestiture strategies for parastatal enterprises.

*Funds will come from the grant PD&S project outlined in the following section on the Office of Policy and Program Review.

This office is also responsible for the Bureau's work in the "set-aside" project program.**

2.1 Management/Vocational Training ($2.0 million): Training and re-training of the workforce is a critical requirement worldwide. During FY 84, the Bureau will support projects which; (a) transfer U.S. training technolgies/methods, particularly through U.S. private businesses with expertise in this area, (b) offer new methods to deliver training to heretofore unreached populations, e.g., through the use of improved communications technology, and (c) incorporate existing LDC businesses in the design and delivery systems of needed training. In all projects supported by PRE, of primary importance will be the active participation of the LDC, and whenever appropriate, U.S. business communities in; (a) identifying training requirements, (b) helping design appropriate curriculum, (c) incorporating appropriate training and training technologies in their business operations, and (d) supporting the establishment of privately financed technical/management training institutions.

2.2 Technology Transfer ($1.4 million): The Bureau will participate in the financing of activities (e.g., applied R&D projects) which have high development potential for resulting business and investment, and workshops or seminars which address the problem of managing the transfer of needed technology to LDC businesses. Work done by the IESC is one example of how this technology transfer can take place. To reiterate, the Bureau's focus will be on the agribusiness and health/medical services sectors, and on technology related businesses appropriate for LDC environments.

2.3 Program Development and Services ($2.0 million): This activity will provide support to; (a) promote LDC private enterprises by financing technical/managerial assistance needed to develop business opportunities, (b) assist LDC governments in creating a conducive environment for business investment, development and growth, (c) identify private investment opportunities in high priority sectors, and (d) provide needed assistance in resolving business/technical problems.

In addition, the Bureau will become more involved in assisting countries to develop and implement divestiture strategies of state-owned enterprises. Already, preliminary requests have been submitted from several governments and PRE is beginning to identify expertise on this subject.

Some of the specific ways these funds will be utilized are:

(1) Promoting LDC Business Opportunities ($500,000): This will fund business specialists in key sectors, and financial experts to work with host country businesses and institutions in developing U.S./LDC business relationships with resulting exposure to U.S. technology, management and businesss expertise. Existing U.S. business organizations/institutions and their respective business networks will be utilized to build such relationships, with a focus on private cooperatives and small business associations/organizations.

(2) Creating Positive Environment for Business Investment and Development ($500,000): This will fund advisory services to LDC governments in identifying policy/legal/regulatory constraints to private business development and growth and recommending needed changes to create an environment which encourages positive private investment decisions. This will include advice to investment councils/boards to develop incentives which will encourage local and foreign private investment.

(3) Investment Identification ($500,000): Workshops, seminars and conferences, in addition to analyses by experts in key sectors, will be funded to identify potential private investment opportunities and to design strategies for their development. In this regard,

**Explained in more detail in the Main Volume.

emphasis will be given to selected high priority sectors (e.g., agribusiness, health/medical services, technology related business and those with potential for substantial local value added) and strategies for encouraging non-traditional export promotion.

(4) Resolving Business/Technical/Institution Problems ($500,000): Short-term assistance will be provided to private enterprises, financial institutions and other business organizations in resolving business management/technical problems and in other areas of critical importance to ensuring business success-e.g., entrepreneurial start-up and marketing.

2.4 International Executive Service Corps (IESC)($6.0 million): IESC provides assistance to LDCs in resolving management and technical problems of government agencies and private businesses and institutions. Instrumental in this technology transfer are executive level volunteer advisors with a wide range of backgrounds from diverse U.S. business enterprises. Since 1965, volunteers have assisted businesses/governments in over 65 countries on approximately 7,000 assignments. During FY 1984, increased emphasis will be given to PRE's high priority sectors (e.g. agribusiness, health/medical services) and in improving geographic coverage in A.I.D. assisted countries, especially Africa.

2.5 Productive Credit Guaranty Program (PCGP): Another responsibility of this office will be to continue developing new mechanisms for effectively implementing the Productive Credit Guaranty Programs under Section 222A of the FAA as amended. If the authority is extended beyond the current September 30, 1983 expiration date, the Bureau will develop additional programs through private financial institutions to encourage private financial flows into small agricultural related business enterprises. Such programs would guarantee loans up to a total amount of $20,000,000.

3. Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business

This office will fund these principal activities during FY 1984:

3.1 World Trade Institute (WTI)($500,000): WTI is the advisory service and training arm of the Port of New York and New Jersey Authority. A.I.D. supports specific WTI programs that assist LDCs in trade promotion and expansion of their exports and export earnings. This is done through identification of products suitable for export, packaging of projects, identification of markets, training in export techniques and documentation, identification of U.S. firms interested in specific trade and investment opportunities, establishment of free trade zones, drafting and adoption of appropriate Government policies. A.I.D.'s percentage share of the total cost of WTI services in these areas declines each year as LDCs themselves pick up more of the cost from their own earnings. About 70% of WTI's income is now derived from client payments. This allows an expansion of WTI activities at this funding level.

3.2 Development Related Activities ($150,000): To encourage small, disadvantaged and minority U.S. business involvement in the economic growth and development of A.I.D. assisted countries, this project will fund selected workshops, seminars, conferences and U.S./LDC entrepreneurial exchange programs. Such activities are designed to bring together small, disadvantaged and minority U.S. businesses with those in developing countries to transfer technology, encourage joint ventures, and provide training/educational assistance.

3.3 International Management and Development Institute (IMDI)($50,000): This project supports improvement in government-business cooperation in the conduct of international economic policy, an important and ongoing IMDI activity. A non-profit educational institute, IMDI, through its executive seminars, research, training and other goverment/industry cooperative programs strengthens

the public/private sector relationship in contributing to national and international economic policy dialogue.

4. Office of Housing and Urban Programs

4.1 Housing the Urban Poor ($1.8 million): PRE/H will continue the efforts of the Housing Guaranty Program to build host country institutional capacities, and to develop integrated approaches to resolve complex shelter problems. Experience to date shows that long term, sustained efforts are required to assist LDCs in shaping shelter policies which emphasize affordable, cost recoverable solutions. At the same time, if there is to be a meaningful impact on shelter problems, the skills of developing country shelter institutions must be substantially upgraded and programs must be designed to encourage the full participation of the private sector in the provision of low cost shelter. The funds will be used for three broad categories: (a) resident and short-term advisory services; (b) conferences and regional studies; and (c) new initiatives such as employment generation, and community development of shelter programs.

4.2 Urban Development Support Services ($1.0 million): PRE/H will initiate a program of assistance and backstopping to field missions which have or contemplate future programs related to urban development. The key to the success of the program is that it will be demand driven by Missions responding to host country leaders and technicians concerned about urban growth and its relation to LDC developmental priorities. It is anticipated that a prime area of interest will be to improve the technical, institutional and financial resources available to municipalities to provide services to their burgeoning populations. In addition, projects will focus on the elimination of urban constraints to private sector and economic growth. Among the areas to be addressed are; municipal management, finance, land tenure, taxation, infrastructure, and employment. The project will fund technical assistance, applied research, training, development of urban policy, organizational structure, systems and procedures, urban analyses and demonstration efforts. As Mission and host country interest in dealing with urban issues continues to grow, the need for such support increases since USAIDs rarely have professional staff with expert knowledge in urban disciplines.

4.3 Project Development and Support (PD&S) ($100,000): PRE/H will use PD&S funding to undertake both shelter and newer related urban development project design activities. PD&S funds will be used for shelter planning and project development in countries which express interest in the HG approach and for initial urban related efforts that have the potential for widespread applicability and might lead to more comprehensive urban development programs. An example of the type of activity to be funded under the PD&S category is the Shelter Sector Assessment which is an in-depth analysis of the present circumstances and the options available to a country in resolving its shelter problems.

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

CP 84

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY82- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY83- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY83- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY84- EXPENDI TURES
BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE												
INVESTMENT PACKAGING	G	940-0002	82	C	---	4,450	350	---	1,050	700	750	450
INVESTMENT PACKAGING	L	940-0002	82	C	---	35,750	4,500	---	8,575	8,000	5,000	1,000
INTERNATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS INVEST CORP	G	940-0005	82	83	500	600	498	7	100	350	---	241
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					500	40,800	5,348	7	9,725	9,050	5,750	1,691
GRANTS					500	5,050	848	7	1,150	1,050	750	691
LOANS					---	35,750	4,500	---	8,575	8,000	5,000	1,000
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					500	40,800	5,348	7	9,725	9,050	5,750	1,691
GRANTS					500	5,050	848	7	1,150	1,050	750	691
LOANS					---	35,750	4,500	---	8,575	8,000	5,000	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					500	40,800	5,348	7	9,725	9,050	5,750	1,691
GRANTS					500	5,050	848	7	1,150	1,050	750	691
LOANS					---	35,750	4,500	---	8,575	8,000	5,000	1,000

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1982 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1982 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

CP 84

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY82- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY82- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY83- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY83- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY84- EXPENDITURES
BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE												
INVESTMENT PACKAGING	G	940-0002	82	C	---	3,750	---	---	---	---	250	50
INVESTMENT PACKAGING	L	940-0002	82	C	---	35,750	---	---	---	---	2,500	500
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	39,500	---	---	---	---	2,750	550
GRANTS					---	3,750	---	---	---	---	250	50
LOANS					---	35,750	---	---	---	---	2,500	500
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					---	39,500	---	---	---	---	2,750	550
GRANTS					---	3,750	---	---	---	---	250	50
LOANS					---	35,750	---	---	---	---	2,500	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	39,500	---	---	---	---	2,750	550
GRANTS					---	3,750	---	---	---	---	250	50
LOANS					---	35,750	---	---	---	---	2,500	500

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1982 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1982 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 84

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY82- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY83- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY83- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY84- EXPENDI TURES
BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE												
INTEGRATD IMPROV PRG FOR THE POOR-IIPUP	G	912-0007	78	83	10,607	11,000	7,264	3,214	1,500	1,830	---	2,500
IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM FOR URBAN POOR-DS/UD	G	912-0007	78	82	---	---	1,843	843	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES	G	940-0001	82	C	---	---	1,446	309	1,700	1,700	2,000	1,500
INVESTMENT PACKAGING	G	940-0002	82	C	---	---	1,295	---	2,050	700	2,400	1,000
INVESTMENT PACKAGING	L	940-0002	82	C	---	---	150	---	8,425	8,000	7,500	7,000
WORLD TRADE INSTITUTE	G	940-0003	73	C	---	---	3,960	3,884	550	550	500	500
INTL EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPS (IESC)	G	940-0004	70	87	24,025	62,125	29,325	26,463	4,900	5,900	6,000	6,000
TRADE FINANCING FACILITY	G	940-0006	82	C	---	---	---	---	50	50	50	50
TRADE AND DEV-RELATED ACTIVITIES	G	940-0007	82	C	---	---	---	---	100	100	150	150
HOUSING THE URBAN POOR	* G	940-1003	84	88	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	1,800	800
URBAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	G	940-1002	83	87	---	7,500	---	---	100	20	1,000	400
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	940-1005	83	88	6,000	6,000	---	---	1,000	350	100	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					40,632	101,625	45,283	34,713	20,375	19,200	21,500	19,900
GRANTS					40,632	101,625	45,133	34,713	11,950	11,200	14,000	12,900
LOANS					---	---	150	---	8,425	8,000	7,500	7,000
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					40,632	101,625	45,283	34,713	20,375	19,200	21,500	19,900
GRANTS					40,632	101,625	45,133	34,713	11,950	11,200	14,000	12,900
LOANS					---	---	150	---	8,425	8,000	7,500	7,000

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[C]Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1982 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1982 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: **PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET** CP 84-05 (8-82)

TITLE	FUNDING SOURCE:	AG, RD & N:	HEALTH:	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Housing the Urban Poor	SDA			FY 84 1800	LIFE OF PROJECT FUNDING: 15,000

NUMBER 940 1003 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐	NEW ☒ CONTINUING ☐	POPULATION:	ED. & HR:	SEL. ACT.:	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 88	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 89

PURPOSE: To assist the host countries in building institutional capacity to develop design, implement and manage shelter programs for low income people. In addition create institutional mechanisms to provide access to credit, finance, public services and employment opportunities for low income people.

BACKGROUND AND PROGRESS TO DATE: A.I.D.'s Office of Housing and Urban Development administers a portfolio of 167 projects and $1.74 billion in authorized projects. Over the past couple of years A.I.D. has authorized approximately $150 million per year. Shelter projects have become increasingly complex and comprehensive requiring innovative approaches and technical expertise. These projects include provision of housing, water and sanitation, community facilities and services, employment opportunities for small entrepreneurs and access to sources of housing finance and credit.

Most LDCs need technical assistance to implement these complex programs to meet the basic human needs of low income people. While the beneficiaries pay for the shelter and community services they receive, A.I.D. must provide technical assistance in effective and efficient implementation of these complex programs. This project is designed to help low income families meet their shelter needs and assist them in providing access to the services of credit finance and community facilities, as well as providing A.I.D. with a better understanding of current shelter issues in the LDCs.

A.I.D. has already gained significant experience and expertise in this area and has provided considerable technical assistance to a number of countries such as Kenya, Honduras, Tunisia, Peru, Morocco, Guatemala, and Sri Lanka.

HOST COUNTRY AND OTHER DONORS: Specific contributions of the host country will vary with the local situations. However, in general it will consist of 25% of the total project cost.

RELATIONSHIP OF PROJECT TO A.I.D. STRATEGY: This project directly supports A.I.D.'s initiative to stimulate the participation of the private sector in LDC development activities and A.I.D.'s focus on strengthening the capacity of LDC institutions to carry out development programs after the termination of project activities. Technical assistance will be targeted to those countries where Housing Guaranty Programs have been authorized in FY 81 and 82; and the ones likely to be authorized in FY 83.

Likely countries to be assisted are Sri Lanka, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Morocco, Panama, Jamaica, Honduras, Guatemala, Tunisia and Thailand. These grant resources will be used to strengthen the institutional capabilities and shelter sector policy development, developing and implementing innovative approaches to service delivery and accessibility to credit and financing resources.

In addition some of the funds will be used to enhance our understanding of current shelter issues in LDCs and interaction with the officials of the LDCs by sponsoring and participating in shelter sector policy conferences and workshops.

PROGRAM: **PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET** CP 84-05 (8-82)

TITLE	FUNDING SOURCE:	AG, RD & N:	HEALTH:	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Program Support and Development	SDA			FY 84 100		LIFE OF PROJECT FUNDING: 6,000
NUMBER 940 1005 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	POPULATION:	ED. & HR:	SEL. ACT.:	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 88	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 89

Purpose: To design and develop shelter projects and new projects to address urban development issues and problems.

Background: While the Agency continues to focus its priority resources on rural development, field missions and host country and private sector leaders are increasingly concerned with the exacerbation of the population problem and its impact on the deteriorating urban physical and service delivery infrastructure of the major metropolitan centers and secondary cities of the LDCs. In an effort to address this problem using limited resources, PRE/HUD will employ the effective methodology, needs assessment, management and financing mechanisms of the HG program.

Project Description: This project will assist in the design of shelter and urban sector programs in the newly redesigned Office of Housing and Urban Development. The project will provide resources for examining and field testing a range of alternatives required to obtain basic project design information and data both in country and from other donors and secondary sources. Often the design phase requires specialized skills not available within A.I.D. field missions or host country institutions. For example, housing management consultants, municipal fiscal officers and operations research and systems analysts will provide much needed project assistance.

Relation of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategies: The project will respond to the growing number of requests from host country institutions, including Ministries of Interior (responsible for municipal government), Ministries of Planning, Housing and local governments agencies, who need U.S. techncial expertise to respond to growing shelter problems and the increasing complexity of urban management, finance and resource generation and allocation issues. Working with Missions and the Regional Housing and Urban Development Offices, A.I.D. will assist these governments to develop sound programs for the shelter and urban sector which are in conformance with A.I.D. Country Strategies.

Beneficiaries: The urban poor who obtain services under the project to be developed.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host country counterparts will be directly involved in this project contributing human resources, facilities, transportation and other support functions whenever feasible. Other donors will provide data and suggestions for planning and program design.

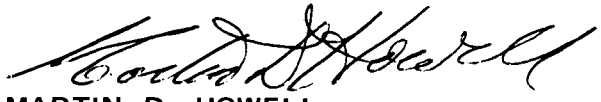
FY 1984 Program: During FY 1983, project activities will be initiated including the assessment and design elements. Studies will be undertaken and projects planned in countries where Missions and host country officials express priority concern for shelter and urban development programs.

Major Outputs: The major outputs will be (1) an expanded shelter and urban assessment methodology designed and tested in a variety of LDCs; (2) shelter projects designed and underway in every geographic bureau using technical assistance provided in this project; (3) select small applied research activities designed to test alternative sector approaches and to improve operational program design.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 1984
Personnel (100 person months)	80
Operations Research Design	10
Travel and Related Expenses	10
Total	100

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Responsible Officer:



MARTIN D. HOWELL
Director
Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars) CP 84-10 (8-82)		
FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimated	FY 1984 Program Request
16.9 a/	25.0 b/	25.0

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

OVERVIEW

Natural and man-made disasters are a constant threat to people throughout the world. Their highest toll is among the poor, who are the most vulnerable. Disasters mean death, suffering, and destruction of vital infrastructure. During the last 18 years, the United States Government has provided emergency relief assistance to victims of 691 foreign disasters. In these catastrophes:

2.5 million people died;
692 million people were seriously affected; and
$4.9 billion was provided in international relief, nearly one-half by the United States -- $2.1 billion by the Federal Government, $230 million by the private sector.

a/ In addition to the amount administered by A.I.D.'s Office of U. S. Foreign Disaster Assistance, the following amounts also were obligated by A.I.D. in FY 1982:

Italian Earthquake Reconstruction	-	$10.0 million
Lebanon Emergency Relief	-	$10.0 million
El Salvador Reconstruction	-	$ 3.0 million

b/ Of the $25.0 million shown for FY 1983, $10.0 million has been earmarked for earthquake reconstruction activities in Italy. In addition, $47.0 million of the $50.0 million transferred to the International Disaster Assistance appropriation account for Lebanon reconstruction will be obligated in FY 1983. Also, $23.0 million for African refugee assistance transferred to this account from the Migration and Refugee Assistance Program, will be obligated in FY 1983. These funds will be administered by the A.I.D. Near East and Africa Bureaus, respectively.

The American people extend their help and compassion to people abroad affected by disasters through the international disaster assistance program. Rapid provision of relief also advances the U.S. national interest by strengthening good will toward our country. A.I.D. responds to requests for emergency assistance in an average of 45 disasters a year; monitors another 40 situations which could become disasters; develops early warning systems; and provides technical assistance to strengthen disaster-related institutions in disaster-prone countries. The Administrator of A.I.D., as the President's Special Coordinator for International Disaster Assistance, maintains a 24-hour response capability to rush life support goods and services to disaster victims anywhere in the world.

Program Objective

The objective of this program is to help alleviate suffering in foreign countries resulting from disasters. The beneficiaries are mainly those in developing countries who are least able to survive without outside assistance. The principal focus is in strengthening the ability of countries to cope with disasters by increased reliance on their own resources. The major elements of the disaster assistance program correspond to the three program goals: i.e., Early Warning, Country Preparedness, Emergency Relief, and Rehabilitation.

Program Strategy

The Congress authorized assistance for relief and rehabilitation for natural and manmade disasters in

Chapter 9 of the FAA of 1961, as amended. Assistance relating to disaster preparedness, prediction and warning, and contingency planning is included for natural disasters.

The strategy to carry out Chapter 9 includes four goals:

A. To prevent suffering by providing sufficient warning of those natural events which cause disasters;

B. To prevent or alleviate suffering by helping countries achieve adequate preparedness for disasters; and

C. To alleviate suffering by providing efficient, rapid, and appropriate response to requests for emergency relief.

D. To enhance recovery through a rehabilitation program.

Program Composition

Since 1812, when the United States Congress appropriated $50,000 to help earthquake victims in Venezuela, most foreign disaster assistance has been emergency relief. This strategy began to change in 1969 when A.I.D. began helping "disaster-prone" countries become more self-reliant by developing their own capabilities to manage disasters and to render immediate assistance. In the past seven years, A.I.D. has increased resources for its early warning and preparedness programs, without diminishing the ever-important relief component.

Scope. The disaster assistance program is the only U.S. Government activity authorized and funded especially to provide emergency relief to victims of foreign disasters. The A.I.D. Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) coordinates U.S. Government disaster assistance with international agencies, other donor governments, and private and voluntary organizations. OFDA works with many other U.S. Government agencies to carry out specialized tasks; obtains goods and services from the U.S. private sector -- from airlines, tent manufacturers and pharmaceutical houses to seed suppliers -- and works with some 1,400 A.I.D. officials located in 70 countries and the thousands of voluntary agency professionals living and working in the developing countries. The Director of OFDA reports directly to the Administrator of A.I.D., who has been appointed by the President as the Special Coordinator for International Disaster Assistance.

Context. In providing assistance, the United States works in the context of the international disaster community. Close coordination with other donors and with international organizations is maintained to avoid duplication of relief effort. For example, the Pan-American Health Organization disaster unit provides emergency medical aid throughout the Americas, frequently through a resident representative in the disaster-stricken country. A.I.D. determines that resources like PAHO's are not overlooked before responding. At the same time, A.I.D. is generally aware of what other donors are not providing. This is also true for disaster early warning systems implementation and country preparedness. For example, rapid installation of storm tracking equipment in Bangladesh (1978) met a critical need for cyclone early warning that only U.S. techical assistance could provide in the time-frame required.

Organization. OFDA is organized along regional lines to ensure maximum collaboration with A.I.D. regional bureaus. Disaster officers, familiar with both early warning, preparedness and relief, work closely with the A.I.D. regional development staff, to the benefit of both programs. As it becomes increasingly evident that disaster early warning and country preparedness are cost-effective in terms of reducing human suffering, and as the link between disasters and the rate of development becomes evident to developing country planners, the disaster assistance program is

increasingly being seen as supportive of development.

FY 1982 Program Accomplishments

Early Warning Systems. Several country and regional disaster early warning systems have been made operational by A.I.D. in FY 1982 in cooperation with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the Department of Defense (DOD), and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). The goal has been to 1) apply proven technologies to reduce the uncertainty of disaster occurrence, thereby saving lives, and 2) to improve the disaster prediction/early warning technology transfer process to host governments.

Examples of recent applications of innovative technologies under this program are:

- Operational tropical cyclone wind and storm surge threat estimation system for the Indian Ocean and Western Pacific regions.

- Operational weather satellite-based cyclone detection and monitoring system for Bangladesh.

- Operational bi-weekly drought/crop condition assessments throughout Africa, Southeast Asia, the Indian Sub-continent, Central and South America and the Caribbean Basin.

- Operational earthquake monitoring networks for the Fiji Islands, Peru, and select stations in the Global Seismic Network.

These illustrative systems, designed to monitor disaster-causing natural phenomena, can effectively lessen the disaster impact of potentially affected, vulnerable populations. Host government decision makers can use the information generated from scientific data analysis provided by these systems to reduce the toll of human suffering caused by disasters.

For example, the storm threat estimation system developed by the U.S. Navy enables users to quantify the probability of a cyclone striking a specific portion of the coastline within a specific timeframe, thus increasing the lead time for evacuation. The cyclone tracking system installed in Bangladesh has improved the Government's prediction and monitoring program, which has strengthened disaster preparedness planning and response programs and also increased the vulnerable population's confidence in that system.

The Center for Environmental Assessment Services (NOAA/CEAS) has a proven track record in assessing potential food shortages caused by incipient drought throughout the sub-tropics. The system has proven effective in monitoring crop stress in Nepal, Bangladesh, Botswana, India, Malaysia, Mauritania, Chad, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Sudan and other affected regions with a lead time of 3-6 months early warning of potential food shortages.

Country Preparedness

The preparedness objective is to assist disaster-prone countries, particularly the less-developed countries, to achieve a higher degree of disaster preparedness sufficient to manage their own disaster programs and to minimize avoidable death and suffering caused by disasters. The traditional role of OFDA has been to provide emergency and rehabilitative aid to victims once they have been stricken or threatened by a specific disaster. Experience has proved that it is far more cost effective to implement measures to protect lives and property than to respond to severe disasters with relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction programs.

In FY 1982 OFDA began a series of training conferences which have identified and brought together the mutual interests and complementary resources of A.I.D., The Peace Corps, U.S. Embassies and host country officials in community-based disaster preparedness. Program plans incorporating Peace Corps expertise were initiated by several countries. High level governmental interest in the program's potential has far exceeded expectations.

A.I.D. collaborated with the State of Florida to sponsor the 1982 National Hurricane Conference in Orlando, Florida, with presentations by disaster preparedness/relief officials and two workshops on Caribbean Hurricane Problems. OFDA sponsored twenty-two Caribbean government participants in cooperation with the Pan Caribbean Preparedness Team (Antigua). This team developed out of the need to assist the Caribbean governments which have for several years requested help in the area of preparedness and prevention planning.

There are many disaster-prone countries which are just now beginning to recognize the importance of disaster preparedness to their people's development. For example, the Governments of the Dominican Republic, Jamaica and Peru began writing national disaster plans and have collaborated with consultants from the State of Virginia, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and other technical consultants supported by A.I.D. The State of Florida offered to host Caribbean observers for a regional disaster simulation and training course, and Jamaica invited Florida officials to observe and evaluate Jamaican disaster simulations.

Relief

The United States has maintained its leadership in disaster relief. With a professional staff devoted to foreign disaster assistance, the United States has a worldwide reputation of being first to arrive with the most effective relief. The A.I.D. Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance maintains the Foreign Disaster Coordination Center in Washington which monitors disasters on a 24-hour basis worldwide. In FY 1982, this office processed some 800 telegrams a month to and from U.S. embassies on disaster situations and preparedness. U.S. embassies and A.I.D. missions report on actual and potential disasters, frequently taking the lead in assessing damage and injury and in recommending emergency relief measures.

Private sector resources are also vital. During FY 1982, the A.I.D. disaster office administered some 152 contracts employing hundreds of individuals carrying out such short term and high technology tasks as providing technical assistance to foreign countries and logistical support for preparedness workshops, developing information systems, managing stockpiles, and developing weather-related and seismological prediction techniques. American voluntary agencies, with several thousand full-time professionals carrying out development and relief programs, also provide an effective in-country management service to the U.S. disaster assistance program. For example, the relief activities in Lebanon carried out for A.I.D. by U.S. voluntary agencies used 20% of the total relief funds obligated. Over the past six years the value of emergency relief channeled by A.I.D. through U.S. voluntary agencies has exceeded $30 million.

Of the $27 million appropriated for disaster assistance in FY 1982, $10 million was earmarked for reconstruction of damage done in Italy by the earthquake of November 23, 1980. These were administered by the Near East Bureau of A.I.D.

During FY 1982, OFDA responded to 36 disasters in 29 countries, affecting some 18 million people. Resources for emergency relief were expended by geographical area in FY 1982 as follows: Africa, 38.8%; Latin America, 38.8%; Asia 13.8%; Near East 2.7%; Europe 2.7%, and The Pacific 2.7%. Fifty-eight percent of these disasters resulted from natural causes.

The OFDA quick response capability can help other U.S. agencies, too. In FY 1982, in response to a request from the State Department, OFDA provided some operational support to the Office of Refugee Programs for its activities in Lebanon, Honduras, Chad, El Salvador and Guatemala. This support was funded from refugee assistance appropriations. In response to the crisis in Lebanon, OFDA supported emergency medical and other relief through the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Catholic Relief Services (CRS), UNICEF, Project Hope, Save the Children Foundation, and the YMCA Private Voluntary Organization consortium in Lebanon, in the amount of $2.26 million.

Lebanon, during the summer and fall of 1982, posed a challenging problem for the coordination of U.S. emergency programs which addressed both disaster relief, displaced persons, and Palestine refugee issues. OFDA's prior experience with displaced persons in Lebanon and in working with the State Department's Bureau for Refugee Programs, Private Voluntary Organizations, private industry and international organizations greatly assisted in the coordination of a myriad of programs and donations from over 50 nations of the world. The success of the entire program was enhanced by preparedness programs and planning which had been accomplished months before the outbreak of hostilities. A substantive example of this planning was the drawdown of emergency supplies from the stockpile in Leghorn, Italy. This drawdown and emergency airlifts from the United States greatly reduced the sufferings of thousands and the prepositioning of supplies effected valuable dollar savings. From the first day of the conflict until the emergence of the U.S. reconstruction plan in December, OFDA maintained a central role in providing emergency assistance which was instrumental in alleviating the suffering of all in Lebanon who were in need of assistance regardless of religious or political persuasion.

Rehabilitation

In disaster situations the line between relief and rehabilitation is indistinct and sometimes indistinguishable. As a rule of thumb, rehabilitative activities begin only when all life threatening and emergency needs have been met. In practice, some rehabilitative measures may be necessary before life threatening crises can be resolved, particularly when a community's viability is at stake. If a road needed for the supply of water and food has been destroyed, it must be repaired before these essentials can reach the needy victims. If financial resources have been destroyed by a disaster, means of creating income are needed to get victims off the relief rolls.

In Lebanon, A.I.D. Administrator McPherson referred to the "band aid" phase in which water, power, transportation and other basic infrastructure systems were required to enable the population to mobilize its own resources to solve the longer term problems of reconstruction. Examples of these activities funded by the OFDA were:

- provision of electrical generators in Beirut to provide the minimum power necessary for water distribution;

- restoration of a water pumping system which provided the only water source for 130 villages in South Lebanon;

- support of voluntary agencies providing basic rehabilitative services necessary to get families back on their feet.

Because of the critical nature of the transition from the relief to the rehabilitation phase in the aftermath of the Lebanon conflict, the responsible OFDA Assistant Director was seconded to the Mission for nine weeks to assist the American Ambassador and the A.I.D. Mission

Director in monitoring the victims' needs. This ensured an orderly and timely transition of OFDA from the rehabilitative to the reconstruction phase.

FY 1983 Program. The level authorized for FY 1983 is $25 million. Of this amount, $3.20 million are programmed for early warning activities, $3.80 million for preparedness and $18.0 million for relief.

Early Warning. Early warning of natural events can provide critical lead time in which to mitigate, and sometimes to avert, a disaster. Emphasis on this aspect of disaster avoidance is reflected in the current year activities, which include:

- Strengthening the capability of Peru, Panama, and Costa Rica to monitor and predict earthquakes;

- Improving operational systems for dissemination of cyclone and flood warnings in the Bay of Bengal region, Western Pacific and Caribbean Basin regions;

- Upgrading Fiji's cyclone monitoring and South Pacific warning communications systems.

- Developing coastal risk maps for Pacific basin populations threatened by differing heights of tsunamis (seismic sea waves).

- Training Philippine, Indonesian, Malaysian, Thai, Tanzanian and Senegalese specialists in agroclimatic analysis for early detection of food crop shortfalls.

- Developing and evaluating crop yield models for anticipating food shortfalls in South and Central America, Eastern Africa, and the South Pacific islands.

- Developing an early warning system for storm sea surges in Fiji.

- Testing a satellite-based earthquake data collection platform for possible deployment in Southeast Asia and South America.

- Upgrading earthquake data collection and analysis in Greece to improve event location and notification.

- Developing an integrated earthquake monitoring network in the Caribbean Basin.

Net disbursements for early warning activities were $2.67 million in FY 1982. The programmed level in FY 1983 is $3.2 million.

Country Preparedness. OFDA provides disaster preparedness assistance under several programs to the following countries and areas:

- Ecuador, Peru, Costa Rica, Haiti, Jamaica, Dominican Republic, and Honduras receive technical assistance in updating of national disaster plans and developing emergency operations procedures.

- Peru. Assistance is provided to Lima in applying results of a comprehensive resources inventory for planning disaster relief including water, electricity, food, health services and transportation.

- South Pacific. Technical assistance in developing building codes to reduce vulnerability to tsunami, typhoon, flood and earthquake is being carried out in collaboration with the Peace Corps and The East-West Center.

- Southeast Asia. A comprehensive earthquake mitigation program is strengthening indigenous institutions, building codes, and public awareness of seismic risk and vulnerability.

- Caribbean Basin. In cooperation with the European Economic Community, A.I.D. will continue to provide technical assistance in FY 1983 to the Caribbean island governments. A team, coordinated by the recently-founded regional disaster center in Antigua is training emergency health care officials and first aid trainers in modern disaster techniques. Training is also provided in emergency management.

- South Pacific. Peace Corps volunteers are a valuable on-site resource in developing country preparedness strategies and assisting in the relief effort. For example, the U.S. mission in Fiji relied heavily on Peace Corps assessment of relief needs and damage following the cyclone which devastated Tonga in 1982. The Peace Corps is taking an active role in Tonga's rehabilitation and in raising public awareness concerning disaster preparedness planning.

Net disbursements for country disaster preparedness and related activities were $2.00 million in FY 1982. The programmed level in FY 1983 for these activities is $3.80 million.

Relief. In coordinating U.S. international disaster assistance, A.I.D. calls upon resources from other agencies. In the past year, A.I.D. utilized Department of Defense assets to airlift food and supplies from Chiriqui Province to the Panama City - Colon region following collapse of a highway bridge crossing the Chiriqui River. Teams of U.S. Army personnel assisted Panama authorities in emergency relief actions, including temporary bridge construction and ferry operations. An epidemiologist from the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) of The Department of Health and Human Services was utilized in the Chad drought/civil strife disaster to conduct a health assessment of the disaster victims; and U.S. Geological Survey scientists were dispatched to Mexico to investigate the explosive volcano which claimed the lives of thousands.

In FY 1983, A.I.D. anticipates that it will provide emergency relief to victims of an estimated 40 foreign disasters, monitor another 50 incipient disasters, and take steps to ensure its continued readiness to respond quickly. Current relief stockpile levels of generators, water purification units, wool and cotton blankets, hand tools and chain saws, tents, cots plastic sheeting, lighting sets and other materiel will be maintained in FY 1983 at each of the four regional warehouses in Panama, Italy, Singapore, and Guam. A fifth warehouse at New Windsor, Maryland will be maintained for logistics support of the regional stockpiles.

Designs developed for inexpensive community shelters which serve as temporary hospitals, schools, clinics, social centers and multi-family refuges will be tested. These shelters use reinforced tough plastic sheeting on frameworks of local materials and a substantial quantity of plastic sheeting has already been added to the stockpile system.

Net disbursements for disaster relief and stockpiles during FY 1982 were $12.28 million. This represented the anticipated need barring the occurrence of several major disasters. The cost of emergency relief to foreign disaster victims during this past fiscal year was below the annual average ($15.5 million) for the period FY 1979 thru 1981.

For the period FY 1976 thru 1979, however, the average annual cost of relief was $22.3 million. There is only a $15.6 million level planned for FY 1984. If the level of requests for emergency relief swings back up toward

the level of previous years, this amount may be insufficient without supplemental appropriations.

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitative work continued in Lebanon during FY 1983. The OFDA Assistant Director of the Asia and Pacific Division assisted the Lebanon Reconstruction Team through November ensuring a smooth transition from the rehabilitative stage to the reconstruction stage. His work in the field of housing won high plaudits from the Ambassador and he was instrumental in resolving differences and assuring continuity.

Again during FY 1983 in Tunisia, OFDA was instrumental in the resolution of a life-threatening flood situation wherein drainage ditches and sewers became clogged. One-third of the city of Sfax was covered with sewage and effluent. Epidemic and disease threatened its 400,000 inhabitants. The OFDA provided sump pumps, jet pumps, and bucket claws. Tunisian crews were trained and are currently operating equipment on loan from OFDA. After 90 days operation, only some 40% of the sewers have been cleared. Operations are expected to continue for another three months to preclude recurrences and to train sanitation crews in preventive measures.

FY 1984 Program

A.I.D. requests $25 million in FY 1984 for disaster early warning, country preparedness and emergency relief activities. Emergency relief activities are projected at $15.65 million, preparedness activities will require $4.85 million and disaster early warning will require $4.50 million.

Prediction and Early Warning Systems

There are three major areas of activity in the implementation of disaster prediction and warning systems: famine, earthquake, and severe storms. The global agroclimate assessment activity conducted by NOAA's Center for Environmental Assessment Services will be fully operational throughout the developing world. Cooperative activities with the Food and Agriculture Office and World Food Program of the United Nations will lead to improved transfer of this technology and its application in developing farm strategies to increase crop production. Once institutionalized in the less developed countries, this technology will enable early implementation of actions required to avert famine.

Three regional seismic monitoring networks and associated earthquake and tsunami risk analyses will be strengthened in FY 1984: 1) the Southeast Asian and Pacific net, and tsunami surveillance for coastal Indonesia and the Philippines; 2) the South and Central American net, including the Andean area of risk (Chile, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia) and the Central American area (Panama, Costa Rica and Guatemala) and 3) the Caribbean Islands network. Basic equipment for recording ground motion and acceleration will be procured, national professionals of the countries will be trained, and satellite data links will be established.

Technologies developed over the past few years in severe storm analysis will be implemented by host governments in cooperation with the World Meteorological Organization in FY 1984. Principal focus will be on training and technology transfer in the field of storm surge analysis, satellite data collection and warning dissemination, and cyclone/hurricane risk modelling. The objective of providing immediate quantified storm threat to disaster managers will be realized in the Bay of Bengal and parts of Southeast Asia.

Preparedness Applications

Many of the disaster-prone nations are not fully aware of the wide range of measures they can take to protect their populations when threatened by disasters. A.I.D. support will be used to motivate governments of these countries to do significantly more in applying their own technical capabilities to prevent and manage their own disasters. A.I.D. will help U.S. and international agencies with preparedness programs to increase their effectiveness and capacity to motivate national, provincial, and community leaders to seek means to mitigate the disasters to which they are prone and to carry out training activities. The Peace Corps, U.S. and other voluntary agencies, Red Cross, and such international organizations as UNICEF, PAHO and the World Council of Churches will be assisted in developing their institutional capabilities for fostering disaster preparedness initiatives which are complementary to development goals. Essential activities will include regional workshops for training of national disaster relief officials and Peace Corps volunteers in new techniques, providing technical assistance such as damage surveys and risk analysis, increasing public awareness andacceptance of warning systems, and developing simplified training guidelines and handbooks. Specific programs will be carried out in collaboration with other disaster agencies in extending knowledge of first aid, safe building practices, water supply protection, etc., to vulnerable communities.

The better prepared a country is for disaster, the less probability there is of death, suffering, and material damage. A.I.D. will focus on those countries and regions which are most susceptible to disasters, which lack the local resources to cope with them, and which have a commitment to help themselves. The impetus given to regional cooperation among the nations in Southeast Asia, the Andean Region, the South Pacific, and the Caribbean by past A.I.D. seminars will be sustained by technical assistance programs.

Relief

Inasmuch as disasters by their nature do not lend themselves to precise prediction, this portion of the program ($15.65 million) must be ready to respond to valid requests for emergency relief. The average annual cost of U.S. emergency relief to foreign disasters from FY 1979 through FY 1981 was $15.500 million. This figure provides a reasonable basis for determining routine annual emergency relief needs. Sufficient quantities of new items will be added to the four regional stockpiles and the New Windsor warehouse. Other relief planning activities such as contingency planning, relief and building technology applications, and lessons learned will continue.

Rehabilitation

In FY 84, we expect to engage in some rehabilitative work just as we have in preceding years. The degree to which our efforts in this phase of work will be committed cannot be predicted but OFDA will be prepared. Analyses are being made of relief and rehabilitation operations in
previous years to ensure that mistakes are not repeated and that successful actions are emphasized.

U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
1 October 1981 - 30 September 1982

COUNTRY	DATE	DISASTER	DEAD	AFFECTED	AMOUNT($)	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE
Algeria*	10/80	Earthquake			309,995	Replace cots & blankets at Leghorn stockpile
Belize	5/82	Fire	0	273	25,000	Amb. auth. contributed to local relief committee
Bolivia+	4/82	Floods	0	30,000	30,000	Amb. auth. toward local purchase of hand tools
Botswana+	4/82	Drought	0	200,000	445,000	Local relief & purch. of well-drilling rigs & parts
Brazil	12/81	Floods	67	2,000	8,157	Amb. auth. contributed to Brazilian Legion of Assistance
Cen Afr Rep	11/81	Storm	0	900	25,000	Amb. auth. contrib. to local Red Cross for roofing supplies
Chad+	1/82	Civil Strife	n.s.	4,000,000	507,571	Amb. auth. toward grant to repair Hopital Sans Frontieres
Chad+	8/82	Drought/Civil Strife	n.a.	n.a.	779,457	Amb. auth. and grant to CARE for surface and air transp. of food
Cape Verde+	9/82	Cyclone	3	2,100	150,000	Amb. auth. toward local purch. of roofing materials
El Salvador+*	10/80	Displaced Persons			103,733	Assess. team; replace & transp. 210 rolls of plastic sheeting
El Salvador+*	8/81	Power Shortage			255,776	Accessory parts, spares and manuals for 47 generators
El Salvador+	3/82	Civil Strife	n.s.	200,000	3,167,307	Contributions to ICRC, Green Cross, U.S. relief projects
El Salvador+	7/82	Earthquake	20	50,000	25,000	Repair of hospital in Rosáles
El Salvador+	9/82	Floods	500	50,000	383,169	Local purchase of relief supplies, including food & blankets
Guatemala+	7/82	Displaced persons	0	3,072	25,000	Local purchase of shelter construction materials
Guatemala	9/82	Floods	620	20,000	289,000	Supplemental transportation
Honduras	10/81	Floods	0	n.a.	25,000	Amb. auth. contributed to aid bridge reconstruction
Honduras	6/82	Floods	200	25,000	25,000	Contribution to local Red Cross
India	12/81	Cyclone	200	20,000	25,000	Contribution to local Red Cross
India+	9/82	Floods	932	33,500,000	225,300	Contrib. to local relief effort & grant to CRS for relief program
Indonesia+	4/82	Volcanic Eruption	16	100,000	69,447	Local purchase of hand tools, grant to CARE for relief
Kenya	6/82	Fire	2	4,000	24,310	Local purchase of roofing materials
Laos+	12/81	Medical Emergency	n.s.	n.a.	101,353	Amb. auth. used toward purchase of medicines
Lebanon+	6/82	Displaced Persons	8,000	5,600,000	2,257,506	Local relief grants to U.N., ICRC, CRS, and others
Madagascar	1/82	Floods	107	118,000	431,800	Local relief & parts for road & bridge repair equipment
Mauritania	4/82	Rabies	0	n.a.	25,000	Local purchase of animal feed
Mauritius	2/82	Cyclone	0	32,000	31,615	Local purchase of medical supplies & construction equipment
Mexico+	7/82	Volcanic Eruption	100	60,000	50,000	Contribution to local relief efforts
Nicaragua+	5/82	Floods	71	52,000	25,000	Contribution to local Red Cross relief effort
Niger	3/82	Fire	1	3,000	25,000	Contribution to local government relief effort
Panama+	5/82	Bridge Collapse	19	30,000	136,748	Local airlift support and Dept. of Defense airlift support
Paraguay	6/82	Floods	0	85,000	25,000	Local purchase of relief supplies
Portugal	01/82	Floods	30	900	25,000	Contribution to local Red Cross
Seychelles	12/81	Airport damage	3	100	25,000	Contribution to local government to repair damages
Sri Lanka+	7/82	Floods	20	100,000	25,000	Contribution to local government relief effort
Tonga+	3/82	Cyclone	15	100,105	612,006	Tents, blankets, plastic sheeting, and contrib. to local govt.
Upper Volta+	3/82	Meningitis Epidemic	132	543	61,929	Amb. auth. for U.S. purchase of vaccine
Zambia*	12/80	Food Shortage			51,744	Surface inland transportation of food
Zimbabwe	6/82	Bus Accident	60	600	6,708	Amb. auth. contributed toward relief for survivors
29 Countries	35 New Disasters	16 Types	11,118	44,389,593	$10,839,631	

+ Preliminary figures subject to revision
* Carried Over from FY81

U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
1 October 1982 - 17 February 1983

INTRY	DATE	DISASTER	DEAD	AFFECTED	AMOUNT($)	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE
Benin+	1/83	Expelled Persons	n.a.	n.a.	20,000	Amb. auth. contributed to local CRS
Brazil+	2/83	Floods	51	3,500	7,813	Amb. auth. contributed to local civil defense
Comoro Is.+	1/83	Cyclone	10	30,000	25,000	Amb. auth. contributed to Foreign Affairs Ministry
Dom. Rep.•	2/83	Fire	n.a.	n.a.	39,332	Chain saws, leather gloves, fire retardant suits; USFS team
Ecuador+	12/82	Floods	10	1,800,000	402,445	Medical supplies; emergency drainage project
El Salvador+*	9/82	Floods			9,000	Shipment of medicines from Peru
Ghana+	2/83	Expelled Persons	n.a.	n.a.	25,000	Amb. auth.
Guatemala+	12/82	Displaced Persons	0	12,500	131,000	Resettlement program; inland transport of food & supplies
Haiti°	2/83	Power Shortage	n.a.	n.a.	25,000	
India+	11/82	Cyclone	500	n.a.	25,000	Amb. auth.
Indonesia+*	4/82	Volcanic Eruption			36,190	
Lebanon+*	6/82	Displaced Persons			11,700	Daparment of Defense, airlift of plastic rolls
Liberia	10/82	Mine Accident	46	200	25,000	Amb. auth. to help defray cost of food, shelter, blankets
Niger+	2/83	Expelled Persons	n.a.	n.a.	25,000	Amb. auth. for local purchase of transport fuel
Peru+	2/83	Floods		300,000	25,000	Amb. auth. contributed to local civil defense
Somalia°	2/83	Pesticide Disposal			19,200	Pumps, filters, pipe, and lacquer-lined drums
Spain+	10/82	Floods	43	225,000	8,658	Amb. auth. contributed to local Red Cross
Togo+	1/83	Expelled Persons	n.a.	n.a.	25,000	Amb. auth. used for local relief
Tunisia+	11/82	Floods	117	300,000	843,023	Local relief; water and sewer equipment; DOD transport of bridges
Venezuela+	12/82	Fire	145	1,000	27,800	Amb. auth. contributed to local Red Cross
Yemen+	12/82	Earthquake	1,340	200,000	2,542,880	Local relief; replace tents stocks; airlift water tanks, supplies
18 Countries	16 New Disasters 10 Types 3 Carried over from FY 82 2 Undaclared		2,262	2,872,200	$4,299,041	

• Preliminary figures subject to revision
* Carried Over from FY82
° Undeclared

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

Responsible Officers:

JULIA CHANG BLOCH
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Director
Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars) CP 84-10 (8-82)		
FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimated	FY 1984 Program Request
$20.0	$20.0	$7.5

OBJECTIVES

The American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) program assists private, U.S.-sponsored non-profit schools and hospitals overseas which serve citizens of other countries. ASHA grants supplement mostly private sources of income and increase the ability of these institutions to:

- transfer capabilities which can promote economic and social development,
- train independent thinkers with problem-solving abilities,
- provide modern training within developing countries,
- adapt American education and medicine to foreign cultures,
- serve as models for replication,
- increase understanding between the people of the United States and those of other countries, and
- foster a favorable image of the United States.

The achievement of these objectives rests on the energy, dedication and resources of thousands of U.S. citizens and the host country nationals with whom they work. ASHA's contribution is a modest public investment promoting the effectiveness of their efforts.

AWARD OF ASHA GRANTS

ASHA awards grants on a competitive basis. An annual comparative evaluation is made to determine the impact, need and cost-effectiveness of proposals and to assess the degree to which applicants meet the requirements of Section 214 of the Foreign Assistance Act and the ASHA program criteria published in the Federal Register. Decisions on grant awards are based on the ranking of applicants by a group of A.I.D. and outside reviewers.

Applicants are required to submit financial statements, detailed estimates of cost and information on how they plan to finance the operation and maintenance of new facilities.

It is ASHA's preference to finance discrete finite projects. Operating expenses are met principally from tuition, fees, private contributions, endowment fund earnings and the sale of services. However, operational support has been provided to a limited number of institutions, primarily the American University of Beirut, Project HOPE, Project ORBIS, the American University in Cairo, and the Bologna Center of Johns Hopkins University.

Grants are awarded to private, non-profit U.S. organizations which have founded and operate or which sponsor institutions overseas. The overseas educational and medical institutions are the sole beneficiary of the grants. Administrative and overhead costs of the U.S. organizations are met from non-U.S. government sources.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The period October 1981 through December 1982 has been marked by the completion of over $30 million in ASHA-financed projects at 26 institutions. These projects are permitting increases in student enrollment and improvement and expansion of educational and medical programs at institutions in Botswana, Ecuador, Egypt, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Israel, Korea, Liberia, Malawi, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey and the West Bank. The projects completed in the past 15 months are as follows:

Medical Projects Completed

1. Admiral Bristol Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey
   Project: Outpatient facilities, laboratories and equipment
   Completed: December 1982
   ASHA funding: $945,000
   Grantee: The American Hospital in Istanbul, Inc., New York, New York

2. Hadassah Medical Center, Jerusalem, Israel
   Project: U.S. medical equipment, principally for new surgical suites
   Completed: September 1982
   ASHA funding: $2,200,000
   Grantee: Hadassah Medical Relief Association, New York, New York

3. Hospital de la Familia, Nuevo Progreso, Guatemala
   Project: Outpatient facilities, laboratories, equipment and staff quarters
   Completed: March 1982
   ASHA funding: $940,000
   Grantee: Hospital de la Familia Foundation, San Francisco, California

4. Kanye Hospital, Kanye, Botswana
   Project: Nursing school, ambulatory health care center and surgical suites
   Completed: February and December 1982
   ASHA funding: $1,900,000
   Grantee: Seventh-Day Adventist World Service, Washington, D. C.

5. Ludhiana Christian Medical College and Brown Memorial Hospital, Ludhiana, India
   Project: Living quarters for residents and interns
   Completed: October 1982
   ASHA funding: $500,000
   Grantee: Ludhiana Christian Medical College Board USA, Inc., New York, New York

6. Malamulo Hospital, Makwasa, Malawi
   Project: Pediatric and isolation wards
   Completed: October 1981
   ASHA funding: $550,000
   Grantee: Seventh-Day Adventist World Service, Washington, D.C.

7. Mount of David Crippled Children's Hospital, Bethlehem, West Bank
   Project: 140-bed orthopaedic hospital with operating, laboratory, rehabilitation and ancillary facilities
   Completed: September 1982
   ASHA funding: $2,250,000
   Grantee: Holy Land Christian Mission, Inc., Kansas City, Missouri

8. Presbyterian Medical Center, Jeonju, Korea
   Project: Hospital annex
   Completed: October 1981
   ASHA funding: $833,000
   Grantee: Medical Benevolence Foundation, Woodville, Texas

9. Project ORBIS, Worldwide
   Project: Conversion of aircraft to serve as ophthalmological teaching hospital
   Completed: March 1982
   ASHA funding: $1,034,000
   Grantee: Project ORBIS, Inc., New York, New York and Houston, Texas

10. Shaare Zedek Hospital, Jerusalem, Israel
    Project: Nursing school
    Completed: November 1981
    ASHA funding: $800,000
    Grantee: American Committee for Shaare Zedek Hospital, Inc., New York, New York

Educational Projects Completed

11. American University in Cairo, Egypt
    Project: Library
    Completed: February 1982
    ASHA funding: $4,000,000 (Of the $4 million, $3.5 million is the dollar equivalent of U.S.-owned excess Egyptian pounds.)
    Grantee: Trustees of the American University in Cairo, New York, New York

12. Anatolia College, Thessaloniki, Greece
    Project: Industrial arts workshop, faculty residence and classrooms
    Completed: September 1982
    ASHA funding: $408,000
    Grantee: Trustees of Anatolia College, Inc., Boston, Massachusetts

13. Athens College, Athens, Greece
    Project: Science building addition
    Completed: June 1982
    ASHA funding: $275,000
    Grantee: Athens College in Greece, Inc., New York, New York

14. Beth Zeiroth Mizrachi Vocational School, Jerusalem, Israel
    Project: Classrooms and workshops
    Completed: May 1982
    ASHA funding: $500,000
    Grantee: American Mizrachi Women, New York, New York

15. Cuttington University College, Suacoco, Liberia
    Project: Dining hall remodeling and expansion
    Completed: July 1982
    ASHA funding: $163,000
    Grantee: The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, New York, New York

16. Feinberg Graduate School of the Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel
    Project: U.S. scientific equipment for training and research in the natural sciences
    Completed: August 1982
    ASHA funding: $1,500,000
    Grantee: The Board of Trustees of the Feinberg Graduate School, New York, New York

17. Gan Yavne Youth Village, Gan Yavne, Israel
    Project: Student dormitory
    Completed: September 1982
    ASHA funding: $975,000
    Grantee: American Friends of Gan Yavne Youth Village, New York, New York

18. Panamerican Agricultural School, Zamorano, Honduras
    Project: Student dormitories, faculty residence, utility improvements and equipment
    Completed: December 1982
    ASHA funding: $1,320,000
    Grantee: Escuela Agricola Panamericana Inc., Boston, Massachusetts

19. Payap College, Chiang Mai, Thailand
    Project: Classrooms, library, administrative and multi-purpose facilities
    Completed: June 1982
    ASHA funding: $3,055,000
    Grantee: The Chiang Mai Mission Board Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan

20. Robert College, Istanbul, Turkey
Project: Energy conservation program; equipment and remodeling
Completed: November 1982
ASHA funding: $575,000
Grantee: The Trustees of Robert College, Inc., New York, New York

21. Satya Wacana University, Salatiga, Indonesia
Project: Administration building
Completed: November 1981
ASHA funding: $650,000
Grantee: United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia, Inc., New York, New York

22. Sogang University, Seoul, Korea
Project: Library annex
Completed: August 1982
ASHA funding: $800,000
Grantee: American Board of Sogang University, Inc. Minneapolis, Minnesota

23. Trinity College, Manila, Philippines
Project: Library
Completed: July 1982
ASHA funding: $900,000
Grantee: Association of Episcopal Colleges, New York, New York

24. University of the Valley of Guatemala, Guatemala City
Project: Science laboratories and equipment
Completed: August 1982
ASHA funding: $670,000
Grantee: Foundation of the University of the Valley, Boston, Massachusetts

25. Xavier University, Cagayen de Oro City, Philippines
Project: College of Engineering building
Completed: July 1982
ASHA funding: $1,550,000
Grantee: Jesuit Seminary and Mission Bureau New York, New York

26. Working Boys' Center, Quito, Ecuador
Project: Vocational training school
Completed: October 1981
ASHA funding: $1,125,000
Grantee: Working Boys' Center Foundation Saint Paul, Minnesota

PORTFOLIO ADMINISTRATION

Seventy-three percent (73%) of the $90 million granted during the four year period FYs 1979-1982 was disbursed by the end of FY 1982.

During FY 1982, $29.9 million in ASHA grant funds was disbursed to grantees. Of this total, approximately $22.2 million was for institutional development involving construction and renovation of facilities and procurement of equipment and $7.7 million was for support of institutional programs and operations.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

In recent years, an increase in applications has resulted in a broader geographic distribution of ASHA funds. Assistance to institutions in Latin America, Asia and Africa increased. Assistance for institutions in the Near East and Europe declined. The attached table shows distribution of ASHA funds during the past five years and, for comparison, in FYs 1970 and 1975.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT

The American University of Beirut (AUB) played a major humanitarian role in Lebanon during the summer of 1982. The University's hospital remained open during that period and handled over 3,500 casualties. Following the end of hostilities, AUB opened its fall term with an enrollment of 4,509, a decline of 500 but 1,000 more than expected. This was achieved despite the unsettled situation in October 1982 and a tuition increase of 30%. This increase, when added to those of the prior two years, resulted in a 70% tuition increase over the past three years. Fees for medical services provided by the American University Hospital were also increased in the fall of 1982. However, most beds were occupied by third class patients who do not meet the costs of the services provided. Despite these fee increases, revenue losses were incurred as a result of the events of the summer of 1982. Because of this and the inability to keep pace with inflation during the prior unsettled period in Lebanon, the University has been financially weakened.

Even though in recent years the University has met an increasing percentage of its expenses from tuition, fees, private contributions, endowment fund earnings and the sale of services, it has required $1 million from the Economic Support Fund in FY 1981, $1.5 million in FY 1982, and an increase in ASHA assistance from $3.5 million in FY 1981 to $4 million in FY 1982. A.I.D.'s grants for operating assistance to AUB thus totalled $4.5 million in FY 1981 and $5.5 million in FY 1982. This assistance amounted to less than 10% of AUB's annual expenses. Its expenses in academic year 1981-82 totalled $58 million and, despite A.I.D. assistance, the University ended the year with a cumulative indebtedness of $6 million. AUB is presently receiving funds from the $10 million designated for it in the funds made available for Lebanon at the end of FY 1982. The extent to which ASHA funds, in addition to the $10 million, may be required to assist AUB cannot be determined at this time.

FY 1982 PROGRAM

Twenty-five of the 59 applicants which requested assistance in FY 1982 were awarded grants totalling $20 million. Grants for institutional development -- principally for construction and renovation of facilities and procurement of equipment -- comprised 64% ($12.79 million) of the program, with program and operational support making up the balance of $7.21 million (36%). $14.15 million (70.8%) is assisting educational institutions and $5.85 million (29.2%) medical institutions. FY 1982 grantees are set forth in the attached list.

FY 1983 PROGRAM

Decisions on grant awards for FY 1983 will be made during the course of the fiscal year. FY 1983 applicants are set forth in the attached list.

FY 1984 PROGRAM

A.I.D. requests $7.5 million for the ASHA program. Priority will be given to institutions that best serve as study and demonstration centers for ideas and practices of the United States and that offer the greatest potential for developing human resources, furthering the transfer of technology, and maintaining and improving their own financial well being. FY 1984 applicants are set forth in the attached list.

Attachments:

1. Distribution of ASHA Funds by Region
2. Grants Made in FY 1982 and Requests Made by Institutions for FYs 1983 and 1984

DISTRIBUTION OF ASHA FUNDS BY REGION

Region	FY 70 $27.5 M %	FY 75 $17.3M %	FY 78 $23.8M %	FY 79 $25.0M %	FY 80 $25.0M %	FY 81 $20.0M %	FY 82 $20.0M %
Africa	1.7	.8	.8	12.9	12.6	14.2	2.0
Asia	0	6.6	22.8	13.3	19.5	11.6	22.8
Europe	2.5	23.7	9.7	8.9	8.1	6.1	6.2
Latin America	1.0	15.8	22.4	19.8	20.6	24.5	25.5
Near East	94.7	53.1	44.3	45.1	39.2	43.6	43.5
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

Grants Made in FY 1982 and Requests Made by Institutions for FYs 1983 and FY 1984

INSTITUTION AND LOCATION	FY 1982 Grants	FY 1983 Requests	FY 1984 Requests 1/
BOTSWANA			
Maru a Pula School Gaborone	-	-	300,000
Kanye Hospital, Kanye	-	969,000	-
Sub-Total, Botswana		969,000	300,000
BRAZIL			
Esperanca, Santarem	200,000	213,000	225,000
COLOMBIA			
Puntas Canoas Health Center & School, Punta de Canoas	-	-	500,000
EGYPT			
American University in Cairo	800,000	1,165,000	1,165,000
College of the Holy Family, Cairo	-	-	500,000
Sub-Total, Egypt	800,000	1,165,000	1,665,000
GREECE			
American College of Greece, Athens	300,000	1,425,000	2,065,000
American Farm School, Thessaloniki	425,000	295,000	350,000
Anatolia College, Thessaloniki	-	740,000	714,000
Athens College, Athens	-	345,000	240,000
Sub-Total, Greece	725,000	2,805,000	3,369,000
GUATEMALA			
Hospital de la Familia, Nuevo Progreso	-	-	200,000
Universidad Francisco Marroquin, Guatemala City	-	-	1,000,000
University of the Valley, Guatemala City	950,000	1,625,000	1,650,000
Sub-Total, Guatemala	950,000	1,625,000	2,850,000
HAITI			
Bohoc Technical Institute, Bohoc	-	200,000	-
Hospital St. Croix, Port-au-Prince	150,000	-	-
Sub-Total, Haiti	150,000	200,000	

INSTITUTION AND LOCATION	FY 1982 Grants	FY 1983 Requests	FY 1984 Requests 1/
HONDURAS			
Escuela Internacional Sampedrana, San Pedro Sula	-	750,000	-
Pan American Agricultural School, Zamorano	1,500,000	2,155,000	2,470,000
Sub-Total, Honduras	1,500,000	2,905,000	2,470,000
INDIA			
Indo-American Hospital, Hyderabad	-	-	2,000,000
Kodaikanal School, Tamil Nadu	-	-	100,000
Ludhiana Christian Medical College, Punjab	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
Vellore Christian Medical College & Hospital, Vellore	500,000	931,000	1,034,000
Sub-Total, India	500,000	2,931,000	5,134,000
INDONESIA			
Petra Christian University, Surabaya	-	-	1,250,000
ISRAEL			
American College of Belz, Jerusalem	-	-	1,250,000
Bar-Ilan University, Ramat Gan	-	1,250,000	-
Beit Berl College, Kfar Saba	-	100,000	-
Beth Rivka Comprehensive School, Kfar Chabad	-	1,900,000	-
Beth Yaacov Avat Girls High School, Ashdod	-	470,000	-
Boys Town Jerusalem	800,000	1,104,000	1,000,000
Children's Town, Jerusalem	-	-	1,000,000
Educational Center for Galilee, Rechasim	-	-	500,000
Emunah Women of America Community College, Jerusalem	-	950,000	-
Feinberg Graduate School of the Weizmann Inst., Rehovot	1,000,000	2,750,000	1,950,000
Gan Yavne Youth Village, Gan Yavne	-	300,000	-
Hadassah Medical Center, Jerusalem	1,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Jerusalem College of Technology, Jerusalem	-	630,000	852,000
Jerusalem Institute of Mental Health	-	140,000	-
Kfar Silver, Ashkelon	-	922,000	922,000
Laniado Hospital, Netanya	-	-	1,500,000
Machanaim Kiryat Gat, Kiryat Gat	-	-	440,000
Neve Michael Youth Village, Pardess Channa	-	-	1,500,000
Or Hachayim Girls College, Bnei Brak	150,000	-	-
Sha'alvim Teachers College, Sha'alvim	-	1,000,000	-

INSTITUTION AND LOCATION	FY 1982 Grants	FY 1983 Requests	FY 1984 Requests 1/
ISRAEL (Cont'd)			
Shaare Zedek Hospital, Jerusalem	-	3,519,000	3,519,000
Sinai Institute for Jewish & American Studies in Israel, Tel Aviv	-	-	1,000,000
Teachers Training College, Chazon Yechezkel	-	1,000,000	-
Yemin Orde, The Orde Wingate Children's Village, Hof Hacarmel	-	800,000	-
Sub-Total, Israel	2,950,000	20,835,000	19,433,000
ITALY			
Bologna Center of Johns Hopkins University, Bologna	225,000	325,000	325,000
JAMAICA			
St. George's College, Kingston	-	-	850,000
JORDAN			
American Center of Oriental Research, Amman	200,000	-	-
KOREA			
Ewha Women's University, Seoul	-	1,000,000	-
Kwangju Christian Hospital, Kwangju	-	-	250,000
Presbyterian Medical Center, Jeonju	200,000	807,000	895,000
Seoul Women's College	-	1,500,000	-
Sogang University, Seoul	950,000	-	740,000
St. Joseph Girls' Middle & High School, Cholla Nam Do	-	630,000	-
Sub-Total, Korea	1,150,000	3,937,000	1,885,000
LEBANON			
American University of Beirut	4,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Beirut University College	-	-	2,458,000
Haigazian College, Beirut	-	-	1,000,000
International College of Beirut	-	500,000	-
Sub-Total, Lebanon	4,000,000	6,500,000	9,458,000
LESOTHO			
Maluti Hospital	-	-	975,000
LIBERIA			
Cuttington University College, Suacoco	-	2,081,000	2,140,000

INSTITUTION AND LOCATION	FY 1982 Grants	FY 1983 Requests	FY 1984 Requests 1/
MALAWI			
Malamulo Hospital, Makwasa	400,000	-	-
MEXICO			
American British Cowdray Hospital, Mexico City	-	-	7,000,000
University of the Americas, Puebla	700,000	1,670,000	1,275,000
Sub-Total, Mexico	700,000	1,670,000	8,275,000
MOROCCO			
Morocco American Legation Center, Tangier	-	40,000	-
PHILIPPINES			
Angeles University, Angeles City	-	-	2,000,000
Ateneo de Davao University, Davao City	1,190,000	-	-
Ateneo de Manila University, Quezon City	-	-	3,128,000
De La Salle University, Manila	-	1,500,000	-
Livingstone Health Care & Research Center, Cebu City	-	190,000	-
Pan Asian School of Public Health	-	800,000	-
Silliman University, Dumaguete City	-	774,000	-
Sub-Total, Philippines	1,190,000	3,264,000	5,128,000
POLAND			
American Children's Hospital, Krakow	300,000	1,500,000	2,000,000
RWANDA			
Mugonero Hospital, Kibuye	-	792,000	792,000
SUDAN			
Loyola Secondary School, Wau, Bahr el Ghazal	-	-	425,000
THAILAND			
Bangkok Adventist Hospital	-	675,000	765,000
Payap College, Chiang Mai	960,000	1,108,000	1,698,000
Sub-Total, Thailand	960,000	1,783,000	2,463,000
TURKEY			
Admiral Bristol Hospital, Istanbul	750,000	1,685,000	1,635,000
Robert College, Istanbul	-	-	565,000
Sub-Total, Turkey	750,000	1,685,000	2,200,000

INSTITUTION AND LOCATION	FY 1982 Grants	FY 1983 Requests	FY 1984 Requests 1/
WEST BANK			
St. Luke's Hospital, Nablus	-	-	490,000
WORLDWIDE			
Project HOPE Schools of Health Sciences in the Caribbean, Central & South America, Sudan & Portugal	1,600,000	3,090,000	2,900,000
Project ORBIS	750,000	1,250,000	-
Sub-Total, Worldwide	2,350,000	4,340,000	2,900,000
ZAIRE			
Good Shepherd Hospital, Kananga	-	750,000	200,000
TOTALS	20,000,000	62,315,000	77,702,000

1/ A number of applications are preliminary based on cost estimates subject to change.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD CP 84

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY82- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY82- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY83- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY83- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY84- EXPENDITURES
BUR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST												
AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD												
AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD	G	938-ASHA	59	C	---	---	372,130	343,646	20,000	29,376	7,500	15,057
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	---	372,130	343,646	20,000	29,376	7,500	15,057
GRANTS					---	---	372,130	343,646	20,000	29,376	7,500	15,057
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					---	---	372,130	343,646	20,000	29,376	7,500	15,057
GRANTS					---	---	372,130	343,646	20,000	29,376	7,500	15,057
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	372,130	343,646	20,000	29,376	7,500	15,057
GRANTS					---	---	372,130	343,646	20,000	29,376	7,500	15,057
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1982 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1982 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PRIVATE VOLUNTARY COOPERATION

Responsible Officers:

JULIA CHANG BLOCH
Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Food for Peace
and
Voluntary Assistance

THOMAS A. McKAY
Director
Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation

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PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars) CP 84-10 (8-82)		
FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimated	FY 1984 Program Request
34.0	33.0	34.6

OVERVIEW

Private and Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) are active development partners with A.I.D. They play an important, often unique, role in meeting the development needs of the less developed countries (LDCs). PVOs are diverse in their expertise, size, bases of support and modes of operation. A.I.D.'s steadily growing cooperation with PVOs reflects both its recognition of their heterogeneity and their ability to work effectively in a variety of areas including small business development, low-cost primary health care, rural technology, non-formal education and skills transfer programs.

In October 1982, A.I.D. issued a Policy Paper and operational guidelines on its relationship with PVOs emphasizing the complementarity between A.I.D. and PVO programs and clarifying objectives, procedures, and support mechanisms to further enhance the relationship. The objectives of this policy are to:

- increase the economic development impact of A.I.D.-supported PVO programs through increased program integration and focusing resources on field programs;

- discourage undue dependence on U.S. Government financing of the international development programs of PVOs by introducing non-U.S. Government cash funding requirements in grant relationships;

- reduce the administrative cost to both A.I.D. and PVOs of A.I.D.-funded PVO programs by simplifying and standardizing management and administrative procedures to the maximum extent possible and by creating a central focal point for PVO relationships with A.I.D. within the Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance Bureau (FVA); and

- insure that A.I.D. funds are used in ways that reflect A.I.D.'s legislative mandate, yet do so in a way that calls into play such unique capabilities of voluntary agencies as their knowledge of the local situation and their programming and managerial flexibility.

Government funding for PVOs' international programs has expanded significantly in recent years. This has been accompanied by even larger increases in privately-generated resources. In FY 1982, A.I.D. regional and centrally-funded support totalled just over $215 million for the wide variety of activities carried out through PVOs and cooperatives. In addition, approximately $380 million in PL 480 Title II food commodities and related ocean freight costs, funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and administered by A.I.D., was provided to PVOs for overseas programs.

A.I.D. intends to continue to facilitate and support the activities of PVOs which are consonant with A.I.D.'s mandate. The benefits of this support are several:

- With their links with private institutions in LDCs and their expertise in many sectors and geographic areas, PVOs can be a means for effectively engaging the rural and urban poor in their nation's development.

- By virtue of their broad support base within the United States, PVOs offer a means of stimulating increased public awareness of the pressing development needs of LDCs and of generating private resources for international development.

- As a heterogenous group of agencies reflecting the diverse nature of American society, PVOs active in LDCs embody the basic American values of pluralism, voluntary action and concern for others.

- Especially during a time when A.I.D.'s own financial and human resources are severely limited, PVOs can extend A.I.D.'s own effectiveness, as well as help A.I.D. to enhance participation in development at the community level.

- PVOs offer a valuable perspective of local perceptions, priorities and needs and operate with a degree of programming and managerial flexibility not always available to A.I.D.

Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation: Program Strategy

The Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation (PVC) administers a portion of A.I.D.'s centrally-funded program of support to PVOs that have demonstrated the capacity to implement effective development programs overseas. Current programs and those projected for FY 1984 will focus on support of field activities addressing country-specific development needs and priorities, particularly as identified in the Country Development Strategy Statements prepared by the A.I.D. field missions.

Building on earlier PVC grants that strengthened the management and development capability of some 45 U.S. PVOs, PVC's current and proposed PVO grant program places principal emphasis on utilizing existing U.S. PVO capabilities to plan and carry out field programs. Institution-building support will generally not be provided except when PVO programs are cost-shared, field-oriented and offer innovative programming approaches. Under Institutional Building (IB) support, PVC will continue to provide management assistance services (focussing on evaluation, financial and program management needs of U.S. and indigenous PVOs) through cooperative agreements and contracts on an as-needed basis.

FY 84 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- PVO programs supported through the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation will be increased from $33.9 million in FY 1982 to $34.6 million in FY 1984.
- All grant relationships will be placed on a matching or cost-sharing basis.
- A.I.D. continues to support the Biden-Pell Amendment through its Development Education program at a $1 million a year.
- Support for Cooperatives will continue to be a major program component.

In FY 1984, all PVO grant relationships funded by PVC will be on a matching or cost-sharing basis. Types of support include matching grants; support for cooperatives; grants to consortia; provision of management support services; the Development Education program; and ocean freight reimbursement. For FY 1984, A.I.D. requests $34.6 million for centrally-funded PVO assistance as compared to $33.9 million in FY 1982.

Matching Grants

Through FY 1982, 22 PVOs have participated in the Matching Grant program. Support for several new Matching Grant recipients is planned in FY 1983 and FY 1984. Through the Matching Grant program, A.I.D. supports private sector and small enterprise development, development of local institutions, and technology adaptation and transfer, directly and as they affect agriculture and rural development, health, education and energy. Special emphasis is being placed on refining the criteria for

judging the performance and capabilities of Matching Grantees to ensure the existence of a strong track record in development work, the PVO's ability to match program costs and the consistency of a PVO's proposed program with clearly identified country development problems. A.I.D. is also encouraging the linkage of food aid programs with Matching Grant-supported activities to strengthen the development impact of both programs.

The following examples provide an overview of the various approaches and sectoral activities supported to date through the Matching Grant program:

- Save the Children Federation (SCF) is one of the leading agencies providing both direct services for children and community self-help assistance. A.I.D. has provided matching grants totalling $3.75 million over the period FY 1979 - FY 1983, as part of a $7.5 million program to assist SCF in expanding, refining and implementing its Community Based Integrated Rural Development (CBIRD) approach. Operating worldwide, SCF projects have demonstrated impact on income and employment and on the level of awareness about community needs in the areas of agriculture, appropriate technology, health, and institution building.

- Technoserve, Inc. (TNS) facilitates small enterprise development in areas relating to agriculture and livestock production, savings and credit programs, crop processing, and business advisory services for existing indigenous development institutions and businesses. A.I.D.'s matching grant of $2.1 million over the period FY 1979 - FY 1983 is funding TNS programs in Latin America and Africa.

- Winrock International (WI)'s three-year matching grant program, FY 1981 - FY 1984, to which A.I.D. is contributing $672,000, is targetted at increasing livestock production in the LDCs. The program complements the efforts of U.S. and local PVOs, cooperatives and other institutions working overseas to improve livestock production processes and, in turn, enhance the earning capacity of the rural community. WI is providing direct technical assistance to projects, preparing and distributing informational/training materials on livestock production, and organizing and conducting overseas regional training workshops on related topics.

- Accion International (AITEC) and A.I.D. are each providing $530,000 over the period FY 1979 - FY 1983 to enable AITEC to reach small-scale LDC entrepreneurs who previously did not have access to credit. Beneficiaries receive appropriately designed credit and managerial assistance that result in increased and expanded social and economic goods and services in Latin America and the Caribbean.

- Meals for Millions/Freedom from Hunger Foundation (MFM/FFH)'s matching grant supports its efforts to carry out integrated food and nutrition programs at the community level with activities focused on agricultural production (particularly village gardens), food processing and preservation, and nutrition education. A.I.D. plans to contribute $1.85 million to the program between FY 1982 - FY 1985 for activities in five LDCs.

- Helen Keller International (HKI) is the oldest U.S. PVO committed to solving worldwide problems of eye disease and blindness through consultation, research and training for PVOs and governments. Its matching grant program provides training for LDC health personnel, emphasizing the integration of preventive eye care into public and private primary health care systems. Between FY 1981 and FY 1984 A.I.D. will provide $1.5 million in matching grant funds as part of a $3 million HKI initiative to integrate eye care into primary health care systems in Peru, Sri Lanka, and Tanzania.

In FY 1983 approximately $11.4 million in matching grants will be allocated to PVO grantees. In FY 1984, A.I.D. plans to award matching grants totalling approximately $11.8 million.

Support for Cooperatives

From FY 1978 through FY 1983, A.I.D. will have provided assistance to approximately 220 projects involving cooperative development. Over 120 of these projects are directed towards building and strengthening local cooperative organizations, with the preponderence of activities directed to food and agricultural production. Many others involve the provision of general credit and finance for productive uses. Centrally-funded support of cooperatives through PVC in FY 1982 was $4.6 million. In FY 1983 and FY 1984, PVC support for cooperatives will increase to $4.7 million and $5.2 million, respectively.

As a major part of its centrally-financed cooperative program, A.I.D. will continue its support of six U.S. cooperative development organizations: the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. (CLUSA), Credit Union National Association (CUNA), National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA), Agricultural Cooperative Development International (ACDI), Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF), and Volunteer Development Corps (VDC). The technical resources of these six organizations enable them to play an important role in the development of LDC cooperatives by organizing local cooperatives and credit unions, strengthening cooperative federations and unions, training cooperative managers and members, and encouraging the use of cooperative structures in development projects. These grants also strengthen institutional framework of cooperatives which attracts and channels additional bilateral, multilateral and cooperative development funding.

The centrally-funded program also provides support for cost-sharing project activities with U.S. cooperatives who independently initiate programs with LDC cooperatives. Small cost-sharing grants are proposed for four to six U.S. cooperatives. Past activities of this type include a cooperative-to-cooperative grant to ACDI and Land O'Lakes in FY 1982 to establish and strengthen the development capacity of LDC cooperative counterparts through provision of technical assistance, training, project feasibility analysis and funding; and a grant to CLUSA and the League Insurance Companies to assist counterpart cooperatives in several LDCs to initiate or strengthen cooperative insurance programs.

In FY 1984, A.I.D. will also support the international cooperative development movement, comprising a number of bilateral, multilateral and private organizations involved in assisting cooperative development in the LDCs.

Program and Institution-Building Grants

A.I.D. plans to continue support for PVO consortia in FY 1983 and FY 1984. The grants provide a valuable means of funding small projects managed by local and U.S. PVOs. Consortia have proved to be effective vehicles through which A.I.D. can support indigenous PVO projects in LDCs. In addition, they promote coordinated approaches to planning for overseas development programs.

These program grants support the design, implementation and evaluation of small projects undertaken with member agencies on a cost-sharing basis, in accordance with criteria for provision of assistance agreed upon with A.I.D. In FY 1984, A.I.D. plans to provide $6.1 million through PVO consortia.

- Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT), a consortium of 20 U.S., Latin American and African private agencies, is the largest consortium grant recipient. In FY 1984, the cost-sharing grant to PACT will help support approximately 20 new and 50 continuing projects that provide technical assistance to low-income farmers, small village entrepreneurs and rural cooperatives. A major evaluation of PACT, completed

in FY 1982, confirmed the effectiveness of PACT's programs and procedures.

- Coordination in Development (CODEL), a consortium of 38 U.S. church-related agencies, sponsors small projects in many countries throughout the world, most of which are carried out by local indigenous organizations. The FY 1984 funding of CODEL will support a portfolio of up to 40 new and continuing projects in health, agriculture, training and the development of small cooperatives.

PVC will also continue to provide IB support to U.S. and indigenous PVO communities through management or program support services in the areas of evaluation, finance, program and personnel management. Services of this type are well received and especially useful as a reinforcement to indigenous PVOs which are playing an increasing role in A.I.D.'s objective of strengthening Third World development institutions. In FY 1984, IB grants, including the management and program support services, will be funded at $1.6 million and administered through centrally-managed contracts or cooperative agreements. Up to $600,000 of these funds will be used to fund evaluations of specific PVO programs or to conduct studies on sectoral issues involving PVO programs.

Ocean Freight Reimbursement

A.I.D. will continue to reimburse PVOs during FY 1984 for their shipments of purchased or donated commodities used in relief and development programs overseas. As has been the case in recent years, demand from PVOs for ocean freight assistance considerably exceeds available funding. During the past five years, A.I.D. has allocated over $35 million to PVOs to ship supplies valued at some $350 million benefitting low-income people in some 75 countries.

In FY 1984, A.I.D. proposes to provide $7.5 million in support of the ocean freight program as compared to $7 million in FY 1982.

Development Education Program (Biden-Pell Amendment)

In FY 1981, A.I.D. initiated the Development Education Program, to encourage and support the ongoing work of PVOs with world hunger and related issues and to present these issues to the American public for discussion, as directed by the Biden-Pell Amendment to the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980. To this end A.I.D. has responded to the Congressional mandate to facilitate widespread public discussion, analysis, andreview of the issues raised by the Report of the Presidential Commission on World Hunger and to increase public awareness of these issues.

Through this program A.I.D. supports four types of activity:

Media Roundtables - to promote a dialogue on hunger and development issues among the media and PVOs;

Public Schools Curriculum Project - to introduce hunger-related development issues into the school systems and encourage the leadership of national education associations to recognize the significance of global issues in their curricula;

Small Grant Program - to encourage the development education efforts of PVOs through cost-sharing grants. (In FY 1982, grants were awarded to 11 PVOs); and

Development Education Literature Preparation - to support and enhance the work of the growing network of organizations interested in development education through materials preparation, collection, indexing and dissemination.

FY 1982 development education grants totalled $750,000. For FY 1983 and FY 1984, a program level of $1 million each year is planned for grants and contracts to PVOs; seminars and workshops geared to specific target groups; the preparation, testing and distribution of development education materials; and program evaluation and assessment.

Evaluation

Effective evaluation, shared collegially, helps A.I.D., individual agencies, and the development community at large to understand what takes place in programs and to apply lessons learned to future work.

A.I.D. encourages evaluation at several levels. The Agency for International Development collaborates with PVOs to evaluate achievement and progress toward objectives specified in a grant agreement, both in terms of individual projects and the overall PVO program. As part of this effort, A.I.D. seeks to insure that PVOs develop adequate internal monitoring and evaluation systems to guide organizational decisions and direct jointly-supported projects. At another level, A.I.D. uses evaluation to learn lessons and assess patterns of development in specific geographic areas or sectors. During FY 1981 - 1982, for example, A.I.D. examined PVO involvement in the small enterprise development sector and began to look at PVO activities in the health sector. Plans also are under discussion to assess the role of PVOs in selected countries to better understand variations in PVO effectiveness where common socio-cultural factors are present.

Recent assessments have resulted in significant project, program and policy changes by PVOs and A.I.D.:

An A.I.D. consultant examined the results of over a hundred PVO evaluations, to test widely-shared assumptions, summarize broad lessons learned to date, and recommend an agenda and parameters for imposed future evaluation efforts. The report received wide distribution and has generated substantial interest and dialogue within A.I.D. and the PVO community.

A series of evaluations of individual PVO small enterprise development projects was conducted in Brazil, Honduras, Lesotho and Upper Volta. The results are being analyzed to identify patterns and lessons learned to be applied in future projects.

An in-depth evaluation was completed of the field work and institutional capability of PACT. It indicated that the majority of projects funded were successful and that procedures for review and selection of projects are sound. Recommendations as ways to increase PACT effectivess have been incorporated in planning for support of future programs.

A.I.D. and the PVOs jointly funded a series of evaluation workshops to explore (a) monitoring systems, (b) impact evaluation approaches; and (c) evaluation for policy formulation. Follow-up activities, including creation of PVO Evaluation Sourcebook, joint field evaluation work and the sharing of technical expertise among PVOs, are now being carried out.

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION — CP 84

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY82- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY83- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY83- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY84- EXPENDI TURES
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST												
PROGRAM GRANTS (MATCHING)												
LUTHERAN WORLD RELIEF (LWR)	G	932-0132	78	81	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,580	---	420	---	---
SAVE THE CHILDREN/COMM DEV FDN (SCF/CDF)	G	938-0134	79	82	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,049	---	701	---	---
TECHNOSERVE INC (TNS)	G	938-0145	79	82	2,126	2,126	2,126	2,015	---	111	---	---
INTL INST RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (IIRR)	G	938-0150	81	83	1,530	1,410	865	583	545	457	---	285
HEIFER PROJECT INTERNATIONAL (HPI)	G	938-0151	81	84	1,342	1,342	814	395	---	375	500	450
MATCHING GRANTS TO PVOS	* G	938-0158	81	C	---	---	---	---	180	172	---	---
LUTHERAN WORLD RELIEF (LWR)	G	938-0176	83	85	---	2,400	---	---	750	450	450	350
WINROCK INTERNATIONAL (WI)	G	938-0182	81	83	672	672	404	141	262	231	---	300
INSTITUTE FOR INTL DEV, INC (IIDI)	G	938-0199	82	84	1,310	1,310	855	140	---	400	455	450
SAVE THE CHILDREN/COMM DEV FDN (SCF/CDF)	G	938-0200	83	85	---	4,500	---	---	1,500	750	1,500	1,200
TECHNOSERVE, INC (TNS)	G	938-0201	83	85	2,100	2,100	---	---	650	450	700	600
PARTNERSHIP FOR PRODUCTIVITY (PFP)	G	938-0203	82	84	1,210	1,210	375	53	410	275	425	400
MEALS FOR MILLIONS (MFM)	G	938-0206	82	84	1,850	1,850	500	345	600	550	750	600
INTL VOLUNTARY SERVICE (IVS)	G	938-0236	82	84	2,483	2,480	750	250	625	600	905	800
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					20,373	27,150	12,439	8,656	5,720	5,942	5,685	5,415
GRANTS					20,373	27,150	12,439	8,656	5,720	5,942	5,685	5,415
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (COOPERATIVES)												
CREDIT UNION NATL ASSOCIATION (CUNA)	G	932-0002	67	82	2,986	2,986	2,986	2,645	---	341	---	---
COOP LEAGUE OF USA (CLUSA)	G	932-0004	67	82	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,022	---	378	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1982 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1982 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION — CP 84

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY82- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY83- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY83- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY84- EXPENDI TURES
VOLUNTEER DEVELOPMENT CORPS (VDC)	G	932-0022	70	82	1,904	1,904	1,904	1,678	---	226	---	---
NATIONAL RURAL ELEC COOP ASSN (NRECA)	G	932-0117	78	82	1,275	1,275	1,275	1,103	---	172	---	---
AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE DEV INTL (ACDI)	G	933-0161	79	82	1,716	1,716	1,716	1,360	---	356	---	---
COOPERATIVE GRANTS TO PVOS	* G	938-0192	81	85	50	11,300	50	50	---	---	---	---
COOPERATIVE HOUSING FOUNDATION (CHF)	G	938-0207	81	83	1,072	1,072	585	300	420	350	---	355
COOPERATIVE COST-SHARING GRANTS	G	938-0209	82	C	---	---	207	19	500	200	350	650
COOPERATIVE LEAGUE OF THE USA (CLUSA)	G	938-0219	83	85	2,670	2,670	---	---	850	600	890	830
CREDIT UNION NATIONAL ASSOCIATION (CUNA)	G	938-0220	83	85	2,700	2,700	---	---	950	725	950	850
COOPERATIVE HOUSING FOUNDATION (CHF)	G	938-0221	84	86	---	1,380	---	---	---	---	440	200
NATIONAL RURAL ELEC COOP ASSN (NRECA)	G	938-0222	83	85	---	2,040	---	---	650	350	630	575
VOLUNTEER DEVELOPMENT CORPS (VDC)	G	938-0223	83	85	2,130	2,130	---	---	680	550	710	600
AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE DEV INTL (ACDI)	G	938-0225	83	85	2,170	2,170	---	---	670	400	720	650
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					21,073	35,743	11,123	9,177	4,720	4,646	5,240	4,710
GRANTS					21,073	35,743	11,123	9,177	4,720	4,646	5,240	4,710
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (CONSORTIA)												
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G	938-0235	82	84	356	356	356	11	---	344	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					356	356	356	11	---	344	---	---
GRANTS					356	356	356	11	---	344	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1982 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1982 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION CP 34

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY82- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY82- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY83- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY83- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY84- EXPENDITURES
PROGRAM GRANTS (COST-SHARING)												
WORLD VISION RELIEF ORGANIZATION (WVRO)	G	938-0202	83	85	---	2,600	---	---	770	500	770	650
US FOUNDATION FOR INTL SCOUTING (USFIS)	G	938-0205	83	85	975	975	---	---	340	220	320	300
WORLD RELIEF CORPORATION (WRC)	G	938-0233	83	85	---	1,400	---	---	200	50	---	150
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					975	4,975	---	---	1,310	770	1,090	1,100
GRANTS					975	4,975	---	---	1,310	770	1,090	1,100
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
INSTITUTION BUILDING GRANTS												
US FOUNDATION FOR INTL SCOUTING (USFIS)	G	938-0148	80	81	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,035	---	93	---	---
WORLD RELIEF CORPORATION (WRC)	G	938-0156	80	83	904	798	593	453	200	345	---	---
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN (NCNW)	G	938-0167	80	81	264	264	264	123	---	141	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					2,296	2,190	1,990	1,611	200	579	---	---
GRANTS					2,296	2,190	1,990	1,611	200	579	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM MANAGEMENT SUPPORT OFFICE												
FVA PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION	G	938-0500	82	C	---	---	---	---	200	90	---	110
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	---	---	---	200	90	---	110
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	200	90	---	110
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BIDEN PELL												
DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION (BIDEN PELL)	* G	938-0230	81	C	---	---	837	248	1,000	400	1,000	1,000

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1982 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1982 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION CP 34

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY82- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY82- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY83- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY83- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY84- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	---	837	248	1,000	400	1,000	1,000
GRANTS					---	---	837	248	1,000	400	1,000	1,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					45,073	70,414	26,745	19,703	13,150	12,773	13,015	12,335
GRANTS					45,073	70,414	26,745	19,703	13,150	12,773	13,015	12,335
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					45,073	70,414	26,745	19,703	13,150	12,773	13,015	12,335
GRANTS					45,073	70,414	26,745	19,703	13,150	12,773	13,015	12,335
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1982 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1982 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

CP 84

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY82- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY82- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY83- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY83- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY84- EXPENDITURES
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST												
OFFICE OF LABOR AFFAIRS												
LABOR FORCE INTEGRATION	G	907-0003	77	82	1,800	1,437	1,415	1,285	---	130	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					1,800	1,437	1,415	1,285	---	130	---	---
GRANTS					1,800	1,437	1,415	1,285	---	130	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (MATCHING)												
MATCHING GRANTS TO PVOS	* G	938-0158	81	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	175	---
WORLD EDUCATION, INC (WEI)	G	938-0173	81	83	1,200	655	405	260	200	200	---	195
GOODWILL INDUSTRIES (GIA)	G	938-0239	83	85	---	375	---	---	100	50	125	100
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					1,200	1,030	405	260	300	250	300	295
GRANTS					1,200	1,030	405	260	300	250	300	295
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (CONSORTIA)												
COORDINATION IN DEVELOPMENT (CODEL)	G	938-0214	82	84	107	107	107	---	---	107	---	---
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G	938-0235	82	84	129	129	129	---	---	129	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					236	236	236	---	---	236	---	---
GRANTS					236	236	236	---	---	236	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
INSTITUTION BUILDING GRANTS												
PLANNING ASSISTANCE, INC (PAI)	G	932-0107	78	82	253	253	253	197	---	56	---	---
OVERSEAS EDUCATION FUND (OEF)	G	933-0197	82	83	320	320	165	54	155	140	---	96
AMER MID-EAST EDUC/TRAIN SERV (AMIDEAST)	G	938-0213	81	83	551	551	309	143	242	257	---	151

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1982 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1982 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

CP 84

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY82- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY83- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY83- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY84- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					1,124	1,124	727	424	397	453	---	247
GRANTS					1,124	1,124	727	424	397	453	---	247
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PVC INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT												
OPPOR INDUSTRIAL CENTERS INTL (OICI)	G	938-0134	80	82	997	993	993	514	---	325	---	154
OPPOR INDUSTRIAL CENTERS INT'L (OICI)	G	938-0244	83	85	---	750	---	---	50	---	250	200
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					997	1,743	993	514	50	325	250	354
GRANTS					997	1,743	993	514	50	325	250	354
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					5,357	5,570	3,776	2,483	747	1,394	550	896
GRANTS					5,357	5,570	3,776	2,483	747	1,394	550	896
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,357	5,570	3,776	2,483	747	1,394	550	896
GRANTS					5,357	5,570	3,776	2,483	747	1,394	550	896
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1982 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1982 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

CP 84

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY82- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY83- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY83- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY84- EXPENDI TURES
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST												
PROGRAM GRANTS (MATCHING)												
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICE (CRS)	G	933-0135	83	85	---	1,250	---	---	400	175	400	375
PROJECT CONCERN INTERNATIONAL (PCI)	G	938-0137	79	81	1,002	1,002	1,002	670	---	132	---	---
SALVATION ARMY (SAWSO)	G	938-0147	81	83	---	500	---	---	500	100	---	400
MATCHING GRANTS TO PVOS	* G	938-0155	81	C	---	---	---	---	878	600	---	278
FOSTER PARENTS PLAN (PLAN)	G	933-0171	80	82	1,903	1,903	1,903	790	---	750	---	363
INTERNATIONAL EYE FOUNDATION (IEF)	G	938-0174	81	84	900	900	300	200	300	275	300	350
HELEN KELLER INTERNATIONAL (HKI)	G	933-0185	81	84	1,500	1,500	1,200	250	---	550	300	700
PROJECT CONCERN INTERNATIONAL (PCI)	G	938-0193	83	85	---	1,200	---	---	350	250	400	300
SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS WORLD SERV (SAWS)	G	933-0229	81	84	2,150	1,695	295	167	700	750	700	650
PGM INTRO ADAPT CONTRACEPT TECH (PIACT)	G	938-0242	83	85	---	350	---	---	100	25	125	100
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					7,455	10,300	4,700	2,277	3,228	3,607	2,225	3,516
GRANTS					7,455	10,300	4,700	2,277	3,228	3,607	2,225	3,516
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (CONSORTIA)												
COORDINATION IN DEVELOPMENT (CODEL)	G	938-0214	82	84	840	840	440	70	---	370	400	200
NATL COUNCIL FOR INTL HEALTH (NCIH)	G	938-0232	82	82	1,200	1,200	1,200	250	---	375	---	425
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G	933-0235	82	84	790	790	215	---	500	715	575	400

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

CP 84

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY82- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY83- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY83- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY84- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					2,830	2,830	1,855	320	500	1,460	975	1,025
GRANTS					2,830	2,830	1,855	320	500	1,460	975	1,025
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					10,285	13,130	6,555	2,597	3,728	5,067	3,200	4,541
GRANTS					10,285	13,130	6,555	2,597	3,728	5,067	3,200	4,541
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					10,285	13,130	6,555	2,597	3,728	5,067	3,200	4,541
GRANTS					10,285	13,130	6,555	2,597	3,728	5,067	3,200	4,541
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[c] Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1982 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1982 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 84

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY82- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY83- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY83- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY84- EXPENDI TURES
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST												
PROGRAM GRANTS (MATCHING)												
YOUNG MEN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (YMCA)	G	932-0120	78	81	2,780	2,780	2,780	2,350	---	430	---	---
ACCION INTERNATIONAL (AITEC)	G	938-0146	79	81	530	530	530	459	---	71	---	---
SALVATION ARMY (SAWSO)	G	938-0147	81	83	2,350	2,350	1,850	1,337	500	700	---	313
LUTHERAN WORLD RELIEF (LWR)	G	938-0176	83	85	---	850	---	---	300	100	350	400
YOUNG MENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (YMCA)	G	933-0177	83	85	---	2,700	---	---	923	500	750	600
ACCION INTERNATIONAL (AITEC)	G	933-0211	83	85	---	650	---	---	200	175	200	175
COOP FOR AMER RELIEF EVERYWHERE (CARE)	G	933-0216	81	83	2,698	2,693	2,698	580	---	900	---	1,000
PAN AMERICAN DEV FOUNDATION (PADF)	G	938-0231	83	85	---	350	---	---	120	35	100	100
CENTER EDUC DEV POP ACTIVITIES (CEDPA)	G	932-0241	83	85	---	350	---	---	100	50	100	100
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					8,858	13,258	7,858	4,726	2,143	2,961	1,545	2,688
GRANTS					8,858	13,258	7,858	4,726	2,143	2,961	1,545	2,688
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (CONSORTIA)												
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G	932-0030	72	82	16,881	16,881	16,881	15,064	---	1,817	---	---
COORDINATION IN DEVELOPMENT (CODEL)	G	938-0214	82	84	2,500	2,693	1,073	125	---	1,000	1,220	1,000
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G	933-0235	82	84	12,400	12,400	2,816	50	4,000	4,000	3,935	4,300
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					31,781	31,974	20,770	15,239	4,000	6,817	5,155	5,300
GRANTS					31,781	31,974	20,770	15,239	4,000	6,817	5,155	5,300
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (COST-SHARING)												

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1982 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1982 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 84

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY82- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY82- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY83- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY83- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY84- EXPENDITURES
TOWN AFFILIATION ASSOCIATION (TAA)	G	938-0212	83	85	---	638	---	---	212	100	230	142
WORLD RELIEF CORPORATION (WRC)	G	933-0233	83	85	---	625	---	---	200	---	615	400
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	1,313	---	---	412	100	845	542
GRANTS					---	1,313	---	---	412	100	845	542
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
INSTITUTION BUILDING GRANTS												
SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	G	932-0100	77	C	---	---	1,719	1,516	500	375	600	400
CONSORTIUM FOR COMM SELF-HELP (CCSH)	G	932-0124	78	81	1,051	1,051	1,051	755	---	296	---	---
TOWN AFFILIATION ASSOCIATION (TAA)	G	938-0166	79	81	691	691	691	611	---	80	---	---
NEW TRANCENTURY FOUNDATION (NTCF)	G	938-0227	81	82	875	871	871	476	---	350	---	45
PVO INSTITUTION BUILDING GRANTS	• G	938-0245	83	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	600
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					2,617	2,613	4,332	3,358	500	1,101	1,600	1,045
GRANTS					2,617	2,613	4,332	3,358	500	1,101	1,600	1,045
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PVC INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT												
TECH ASST INFO CLEARINGHOUSE (TAICH)	G	932-0013	55	82	3,151	3,151	3,151	3,091	---	60	---	---
TECH ASST INFO CLEARING HOUSE (TAICH)	G	933-0234	82	82	692	692	692	---	---	440	---	250
VOLUNTEERS IN TECH ASSISTANCE (VITA)	G	938-0237	82	84	1,920	1,920	590	200	640	550	690	600
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					5,763	5,763	4,433	3,291	640	1,050	690	852
GRANTS					5,763	5,763	4,433	3,291	640	1,050	690	852
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OCEAN FREIGHT												

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1982 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1982 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 84

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY82- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY83- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY83- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY84- EXPENDI TURES
OCEAN FREIGHT	G	932-0106	46	82	126,858	126,858	126,858	117,408	---	6,984	---	6,500
OCEAN FREIGHT REIMBURSEMENT	G	938-0238	83	C	---	---	---	---	7,500	7,000	7,500	6,900
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					126,858	126,858	126,858	117,408	7,500	13,984	7,500	13,400
GRANTS					126,858	126,858	126,858	117,408	7,500	13,984	7,500	13,400
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM MANAGEMENT SUPPORT OFFICE												
FVA PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION	G	938-0500	82	C	---	---	199	72	200	100	500	280
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	---	199	72	200	100	500	280
GRANTS					---	---	199	72	200	100	500	280
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					175,877	181,779	164,450	144,094	15,395	26,113	17,835	24,107
GRANTS					175,877	181,779	164,450	144,094	15,395	26,113	17,835	24,107
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					175,877	181,779	164,450	144,094	15,395	26,113	17,835	24,107
GRANTS					175,877	181,779	164,450	144,094	15,395	26,113	17,835	24,107
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1982 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1982 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED **PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET** CP 84-05 (8-82)

TITLE	FUNDING SOURCE:	AG, RD & N:	HEALTH:	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Program Grants (Matching)		$5,685	$2,225	FY 84 $9,755	LIFE OF PROJECT FUNDING: Continuing

NUMBER 938-0158 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐	NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☐	POPULATION:	ED. & HR: $300	SEL. ACT.: $1,545	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To continue and expand the overseas development efforts of U.S. private voluntary agencies by supplementing their financial resources for benefitting the poor in less developed countries.

Program Description: Through continuation of the matching grant program, A.I.D. would support PVOs which have demonstrated capacity to implement effective development programs. Since 1973, A.I.D. has pursued efforts to increase the number of programs undertaken by U.S. PVOs in developing countries. The matching grant program, initiated in FY 1978, is designed to provide dollar for dollar assistance to significantly increase PVO participation in international development, while giving greater programming flexibility to PVOs in recognition of their sharing of program expenses. Through the end of FY 1982, a total of 22 PVOs had received such grants. As the earlier grants expire, A.I.D. is assessing the individual programs to determine whether they reach the LDC poor effectively. Where effectiveness is evident, consideration is given to renewed support, and such continuing relationships are expected to comprise a major part of the matching grant program in FY 1983/84. A number of new matching grants are planned for FY 1983/84.

A matching grant is awarded to a PVO which adequately meets five criteria: (a) the program is field-oriented and well-designed; (b) the program is evaluable; (c) the PVO has proven experience in the sector and activities proposed for support; (d) the PVO can match the grant with private resources; and (e) the targeted countries are appropriate. It is A.I.D. policy that the support be directed to A.I.D. countries, where the need is most evident, and that the focus of matching grant activities be consistent with country development priorities and requirements. A.I.D. will contribute up to 50 percent of the overall cost of the approved program over a multi-year period. Proposals are submitted to A.I.D. in a common timeframe and compete equally for funds available.

Our new program concentration include private sector development, institutional development (including local private agencies) and technology transfer both directly and as these affect the agriculture and rural development, health, population, education, housing and energy sectors. We will also be interested in proposals which attempt to link food aid under the Food for Peace program and activities carried out under matching grants. This could be done either through combining food and other grant resources managed by a particular agency or through establishing in-country linkages to food aid programs to complement activities under a grant in, e.g., nutrition education, reforestation, rural works, maternal child health care, etc.

Relationship of Program to A.I.D./PVO Strategy: A.I.D./PVO policy directs that funding priority be given to PVO field programs. The matching grant is the principle mechanism adopted by A.I.D. for central funding of PVO field activities, providing a means of expanding their overseas development efforts while maintaining their independence. A variety of PVOs with demonstrated capability have undertaken matching grant programs, including, for example, Lutheran World Relief, Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE), Partnership for Productivity/USA, the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) and the Save the Children/Community Development Foundation. These grants help A.I.D. administer greater sums for development with minimal costs of direct management.

Host Country and Other Donors: By definition, the grantee will provide funds to be matched by A.I.D. grant funds. Some PVOs make the match primarily through contributions from their own constituencies while others make it primarily through fundraising from private industry, foundations, etc. The matching grant program thus encourages a greater private role in international development activities. LDC and participant contributions are also part of some programs.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED **PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET**

CP 84-05 (8-82)

TITLE	FUNDING SOURCE:	AG, RD & N:	HEALTH:	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Program Grants (Cooperatives)		5,240		FY 84 5,240		LIFE OF PROJECT FUNDING: Continuing
NUMBER 938-0192 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	POPULATION:	ED. & HR:	SEL. ACT.:	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To establish and maintain in U.S. cooperatives a development expertise that is available to assist cooperatives in the less developed countries (LDCs). To support U.S. cooperatives both for their usefulness in implementing A.I.D.'s bilateral programs and as a way of encouraging them to relate directly to their LDC counterparts outside the context of government-to-government programs.

Program Description: This program provides institutional funding to six U.S. cooperative development organizations (CDOs): Agricultural Cooperative Development International (ACDI) 938-0225; Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA), 938-0219; Credit Union National Association (CUNA), 938-0220; Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF), 938-0221; National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA), 938-0222; and Volunteer Development Corps (VDC), 938-0223. A.I.D. support for the international offices of the U.S. CDOs enables them to make their technical expertise available to a wide spectrum of international cooperative programs.

The program also provides funding for Cost-Sharing Cooperative-to-Cooperative Grants, 938-0209, for independently generated activities involving both U.S. and LDC cooperatives. The purpose of this assistance is to encourage U.S. cooperatives to expand their direct relationships with LDC cooperatives. The success of these independent cooperative-to-cooperative programs depends on an expanded commitment of resources from the U.S. CDOs. Cooperative-to-cooperative prgrams are designed to expand and strengthen LDC cooperative movements in the context of "cooperative" rather than "governmental" plans and interests. In FY 1984, cooperative-to-cooperative cost-shared grants will be considered for at least four U.S. cooperatives.

Another activity under this program provides assistance to strengthen the International Cooperative Development movement (938-0210). A number of bilateral, multilateral and private organizations in addition to A.I.D. are involved in assisting cooperative development in the LDCs. This activity is designed to assist joint and collaborative programs which are useful to the entire development community. In the past, funds were used (1) to permit the International Cooperative Alliance to prepare audio-visual and training materials for general use in LDCs, (2) to permit the Joint Committee for the Promotion of Aid to Cooperatives (COPAC) to prepare country studies describing the current state of cooperative development in various countries, and (3) to permit LDC cooperative representatives to attend important international cooperative conferences.

Relationship of Program to A.I.D. Strategy: Section III of the FAA directs that high priority be given to the development and use of cooperatives in the LDCs which will enable and encourage greater numbers of the poor to help themselves toward a better life. These grants contribute to this by tapping the broad experience of the U.S. cooperative movement, and by providing established cooperative expertise to plan, design, implement, and evaluate cooperative projects which are part of A.I.D. country programs. They also provide, on a cost-sharing basis, for direct project implementation by U.S. cooperatives, thus encouraging a broader participation of U.S. cooperatives in overseas development.

Host Country and Other Donors: The cooperative development organizations use their U.S. member groups for service in support of their international programs. Contributions from U.S. cooperatives range from volunteer service (VDC) through financial support. Host governments provide in-country transportation, facilities, personnel and various project implementation costs. LDC cooperatives make similar contributions.

PROGRAM: Centrally Funded **PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET** CP 84-05 (8-82)

TITLE	FUNDING SOURCE:	AG, RD & N:	HEALTH:	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Development Education Program (Biden-Pell)		$1,000		FY 84 $1,000		LIFE OF PROJECT FUNDING: Continuing
NUMBER 938-0230 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ■ CONTINUING ☒	POPULATION:	ED. & HR:	SEL. ACT.:	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To encourage, support, and expand the ongoing work of private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) to deal with world hunger and related development issues as mandated by the Biden-Pell Amendment.

Program Description: In FY 1981 A.I.D. initiated the Development Education Program as directed by the Biden-Pell Amendment to the International Security and Development Cooperation Act (ISDCA) of 1980. This program responds to the mandate to support the development education efforts of PVOs by facilitating widespread public discussion, analysis, and review of the issues raised by the Report of the Presidental Commission on World Hunger and to increase public awareness of these issues. A.I.D. has developed a multi-faceted program which will bring the issues before the American public and utilize various approaches to enhance public awareness. Development Education is defined as a transfer of factual information about developing countries and their people, fostering understanding of development as a process and creating a broad consciousness and awareness of trans-national problems, particularly problems relating to world hunger.

Activities under this program during FY 1982-84 include: 1) media roundtables - designed to promote a dialogue on hunger and development issues among the PVOs and media; 2) public school curriculum project - designed to bring development issues (hunger) into the school systems and encourage the leadership of national educational associations to recognize the value and significance of global issues in their curricula; 3) small grants program - designed to provide financial support on a cost-shared basis to PVOs to encourage their development education efforts; i.e., PVO-supported local community programs, activities which tap the development education potential of cooperatives, and seminars and workshops for specific target groups such as women, educators, community and business leaders, minorities, and youth; and 4) development education printed materials - designed to support and enhance the work of the growing network of organizations interested in development education.

Relationship of Program to A.I.D./PVO Strategy: Section 316 of the ISDCA urges A.I.D. to encourage the ongoing work of PVOs to deal with world hunger problems abroad. The Development Education Program is A.I.D.'s vehicle for carrying out this mandate. Through this mechanism, projects will be undertaken to assist PVOs to broaden their base of support and to enhance their work in development activities abroad. In addition, the program will increase the knowledge and understanding of Americans about development and hunger issues.

Relationship to Other Contributions: Projects are closely coordinated with PVOs and community groups, all of which provide funds on a cost-sharing basis. The contributions may be either cash or in-kind and cover the costs of such items as salaries, office space, materials and volunteer time.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED **PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET**

CP 84-05 (8-82)

TITLE Institution Building Grants for PVOs	FUNDING SOURCE:	AG, RD & N:	HEALTH:	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 84 $1,600	LIFE OF PROJECT FUNDING: Continuing	
NUMBER 938-0245 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	POPULATION:	ED. & HR:	SEL. ACT.: $1,600	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To help private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) better manage and strengthen development programs in less developed countries (LDCs) through technical and management assistance; to disseminate information about development activities, events and trends of relevance to such organizations; and to finance studies, projects, workshops, conferences and evaluations to strengthen PVOs.

Program Description: The performance of PVOs delivering development assistance to Third World countries can be made more effective by improving the PVOs' technical, managerial, and informational capacities. To contribute to this improvement, A.I.D. has funded several grants and cooperative agreements to deliver management assistance both to U.S. PVOs and to local non-profit groups.

Examples of these management assistance programs are:

- A cooperative agreement that provides individually-tailored technical assistance to PVOs requesting help in the fields of programming, financial management, evaluation, corporate planning, personnel matters, information systems, and appropriate technology. This training, carried out by professional consultants or other skilled PVOs, is short-term, small-scale, and problem-related. Recipient PVOs usually share the costs of these services.

- Another grant has organized a series of management improvement conferences for indigenous and U.S. PVOs in selected Latin American countries. Training has been tailored to management problems identified by the local PVOs and USAID missions.

- A third grant has allowed a PVO to conduct workshops and to provide technical assistance in project design, management and evaluation to a larger number of indigenous and expatriate PVOs and consortia in the LDCs, particularly those with church affiliations.

- A different type of service in the management support category is the partial funding of a technical assistance information clearinghouse. This system provides an automated communications exchange reaching over 500 U.S. non-profit organizations operating overseas development programs. The system includes publications, a research service, and a telephone inquiry bank, and serves the PVOs, Congress, A.I.D., the general public, and various international and overseas agencies.

Relationship of Program to A.I.D./PVO Strategy: Over the past years, the MSS program has permitted A.I.D. to give technical, managerial and informational assistance to over 500 PVOs. This assistance has strengthened PVO management capacity, involved more women in development programs (professionally and as recipients), facilitated interagency and inter-PVO cooperation, and improved the information flows within the PVO community. This program has allowed A.I.D. to provide services on a cost-sharing basis to all U.S. PVOs who wished it, not just to A.I.D.-funded or registered agencies, and to do this with a minimum involvement of A.I.D. staff. The strategy on which the MSS program rests is that PVOs which are better managers of funds and programs, and are better informed about developments--technical and strategic--in their fields, will provide better development programs in the Third World, in consonance with A.I.D.'s development goals.

Host Country and Other Donors: The PVOs usually share in the costs of the services they receive, paying in cash, in kind, or both. USAID missions sometimes contribute to training or conference expenses.

OFFICE OF THE SCIENCE ADVISOR

Responsible Officer:

Howard A. Minners, M.D.

HOWARD A. MINNERS
Science Advisor

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars) CP 84-10 (8-82)		
FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimated	FY 1984 Program Request
9.8	10.0	10.0 1/

SCIENCE ADVISOR

OVERVIEW

Newly established in FY 1981, the Office of the Science Advisor has the mandate to explore the potential uses of emerging, innovative technologies related to development. Concomitantly, it seeks to strengthen the capacity of less developed countries to take advantage of these new technologies. The program emphasizes innovation, e.g., plant tissue culture, genetic control of disease carrying mosquitoes, etc. This modest program is a particularly important instrument of A.I.D.'s policy to collaborate with LDC scientists in establishing priorities for future programs of technology transfer in the key areas of food production, health, and natural resource utilization.

The program evolved from Congressional action to establish by separate appropriation in FY 1981 a new Program for Scientific and Technological Cooperation to encourage A.I.D. to take a more innovative and collaborative approach to the problems and processes of development research and technology transfer. The funds provided were in addition to those made available for regular research and technical assistance under other A.I.D. functional accounts.

1/ Authorized under Section 106(e)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act for the Energy, Private Voluntary Organizations and Selected Development Activities account.

PROGRAM STRATEGY

The Office follows a two-pronged strategy:

- A program of highly competitive research grants provides opportunities for both LDC and U.S. scientists to submit their innovative ideas for funding consideration. Grants average $150,000 for a three-year period. Since the beginning of the program in FY 1981, nearly 800 proposals have been received, half from LDC institutions. In FY 1982 a third of the 33 funded proposals came directly from LDCs, and the vast majority of the remainder involved LDC institutions in collaborative relationships with U.S. scientists.

- A grant with the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) identifies underexploited resources of potential economic value and establishes and funds networks of LDC research institutions to explore and improve those technologies. The research program will focus on approximately 12 substantive areas, of which five have been approved to date. There will be about 150 subgrants, of which 30 will be approved by December 1982. Grants are awarded only to LDC institutions.

Since its inception, there has already been significant restructuring to make the program more responsive to LDC scientists and to apply these resources more effectively in support of A.I.D.'s objectives. In FY 1982 the NAS program was redesigned to give greater emphasis to LDC research efforts at a more realistic annual level of effort. As a result, the NAS grant was stretched out from five to eight years at no increase in life of project costs. Starting in FY 1983 the competitive research program will be focused principally on four technical areas to give greater attention to the more important emerging technologies. These four areas are biotechnology, chemistry for world food needs, biomass resources and conversion technology, and control tropical disease vectors.

In keeping with its exploratory role, this program supports mainly the initial research phase of a particular line of endeavor. Program activities are often multidisciplinary and are concerned primarily with the so-called hard sciences, e.g., biology, chemistry and physics.

I. Competitive Research Grants

A.I.D. requests $5.0 million for this program for FY 1984. In FY 1983 A.I.D. plans to obligate $5.0 million for 30-40 proposals to be selected from over 385 submitted for competitive consideration. About a third of the successful proposals are expected to fall into the four research modules described below. In FY 1982 A.I.D. obligated $4.8 million. Of this amount, $4.3 million was for 29 proposals under the Innovative Scientific Research Project (936-5542) and $0.5 million for seven proposals under the Strengthening Scientific and Technological Capacity Project (936-5543).

Proposals are solicited in accordance with guidelines which emphasize three objectives:

- to stimulate and support new research approaches to current or emerging development problems;
- to assist less developed countries in building the scientific and technological capacity they need to attack such problems on their own; and
- to involve LDC scientists and scientific institutions more directly in priority setting, science planning, information exchange and technology transfer.

For FY 1984 proposals will be sought principally within the following four research modules:

FY 84 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

* Program direction reflective of joint LDC-U.S. scientific collaboration.

*Priority attention to biotechnology, chemistry for world food needs, biomass resources and conversion technology, and tropical disease vectors.

*75 research grants, of which 60 will go directly to LDC institutions, and the majority of the remainder will involve LDC institutions in collaboration with U.S. scientists.

- Biotechnology in human, animal and/or plant systems, including plant tissue culture, recombinant microbiology (genetic engineering) and monocional antibodies and related immunological techniques (for better and more rapid diagnosis, immunotherapy, vaccine development and industrial applications).

- Chemistry for World Food Needs, particularly plant and animal growth regulation, soil chemistry, soil-plant-animal relationships (biochemistry) and improved food technology (enrichment, processing, packaging) through chemistry.

- Biomass Resources and Conversion Technology, including new and improved processes for producing fuels, fodder and chemical feedstocks from biomass, especially better digestion and use of lignocellulose, improved thermochemical cleaning and storage of producer gas, and development of underutilized (e.g., aquatic) biomass resources.

- Biological Control of Tropical Disease Vectors, with primary interest in the snail and arthropod vectors of, respectively, human schistosomiasis and malaria. The main emphasis is on new biologically and ecologically acceptable approaches, with a decidedly lower priority on the uses and actions of molluscacides and insecticides.

In addition to the foregoing, there will be some flexibility to consider target-of-opportunity proposals in the following areas: engineering technology, earth sciences, marine sciences and genetic resources. Proposals funded in these areas may form the basis for establishing future research modules.

Competitive proposals undergo internal and external peer review and are specifically evaluated for scientific merit, relevance to development, innovative characteristics and capacity-building aspects. In this regard a number of proposals from institutions in developing countries have been found by the external review committee to have good research potential but weak design. For such proposals, the Strengthening Scientific and Technological Capacity Project can provide modest technical assistance to bring them up to competitive standards.

Proposals funded in FY 1982 included research on resistance to the white fly in the main tomato varieties grown in Somalia; hybrid rice in Indonesia; genetic engineering to improve the effectiveness of symbiotic nitrogen fixation for tropical legumes; the shear and flexural strengths of adobe walls in seismic areas of Peru; the DELBUOY system, which uses wave action to power a reverse osmosis water purifier, for Caribbean countries; an enhanced serological test to screen for human tuberculosis; and a single channel TV receiver that would cost $5-15 at retail for LDC educational programs.

Proposals funded in late FY 1981 have already stimulated considerable interest on the part of LDC governments in biomedical equipment repair facilities, tropical plants as resources for edible oils, chemical research useful for increased food production, science fairs and the use of Azolla as a substitute for petroleum-based nitrogen fertilizer for rice production.

II. LDC Research Networking

In FY 1984 A.I.D. requests $5 million for the Applying Science and Technology to Development Project (936-5538) administered by the NAS. In FY 1982 $5 million was obligated for this project. A.I.D. plans to obligate $5 million in FY 1983 as well.

The NAS research program will focus on approximately 12 substantive areas. A committee of scientists from developing countries and the United States selects a few new research areas a year. The committee subsequently approves individual research grants, which may number 8-12 for each research program. Over 30 subgrants in five programs have been approved for LDC institutions through December 1982. During 1983 the NAS plans to approve another two research areas and 30 more subgrants. The 1984 research program will approve three additional research areas and 40 subgrants.

The first program deals with the development of grain amaranth as a food crop. Amaranth, which was widely grown in pre-Columbian America, was discouraged by the Spanish and has languished as a "poor man's crop" for hundreds of years. However, the grain has high nutritional value and grows well in semi-arid land difficult to use for other food crops. Seven grants have already been awarded to institutions in Guatemala, Kenya, Mexico, Peru, and Thailand to increase the productivity of this plant through germ plasm collection and selective field trials. In November 1982, the researchers met to exchange information and out of that exchange developed

agreement to use a common set of protocols to permit worldwide coordinating and cross referencing of project information.

In a similar manner, the NAS has already initiated networks in four other research areas. The program on fast-growing, nitrogen-fixing trees deals with leguminous trees and other species which form symbiotic relationships with microbes that fix nitrogen from the air. The program on biological nitrogen fixation is searching for ways to reduce or eliminate the need for petroleum-based fertilizer for legumes and rice. The mosquito vector research program will study the ecology of mosquitoes transmitting viral diseases, such as dengue and yellow fever, and develop new vector control mechanisms, such as natural predators and pathogens of the vectors. The program on rapid epidemiological assessment will develop low-cost, easy to implement, approaches to the identification and description of public health problems in developing countries.

The NAS also carries out studies, workshops and other activities related to the development of its research program and the dissemination of its findings. Examples include 1) a major international conference (July 26-30, 1982) on applications of biotechnology to development, which defined priorities for research in health, agriculture and energy applications likely to pay off in five to ten years; 2) a workshop (September 29 - October 2, 1982) on the biology of insect vectors of animal and human diseases, with specific reference to research and training needs, and 3) a meeting (June 16-19, 1982) on technology for the control of guinea worm disease, a painful and disfiguring malady affecting millions in Africa and Asia, which has received all too little attention from the world's scientific community.

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 84

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY82- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY83- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY83- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY84- EXPENDI TURES
OFFICE OF THE SCIENCE AOVISOR												
DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL DATA												
APPLYING S AND T TO DEVLPMNT (NAS) - I	G	936-5538	81	87	36,000	36,000	13,000	4,887	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000
INNOVATIVE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH	G	936-5542	81	C	---	---	7,055	1,340	4,500	3,200	4,500	4,400
STRENGTHENING S AND T CAPACITY	G	936-5543	81	C	---	---	1,621	535	500	1,100	500	786
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					36,000	36,000	21,676	6,762	10,000	9,300	10,000	11,186
GRANTS					36,000	36,000	21,676	6,762	10,000	9,300	10,000	11,136
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					36,000	36,000	21,676	6,762	10,000	9,300	10,000	11,186
GRANTS					36,000	36,000	21,676	6,762	10,000	9,300	10,000	11,186
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					36,000	36,000	21,676	6,762	10,000	9,300	10,000	11,186
GRANTS					36,000	36,000	21,676	6,762	10,000	9,300	10,000	11,186
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1982 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1982 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.