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**AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT**

ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

FY 1984

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

OFFICE OF ENERGY

JUNE 1982

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	Office Narrative.....	1
II.	Project Obligations by Appropriation Account (Table III).....	10
III.	Project Budget Data (Table IV).....	12
IV.	Project Ranking Sheet (Table V).....	14
V.	Project Activity Data Sheets.....	15
VI.	Contract/Grant Field Support Table.....	24
VII.	Country Activity Data.....	25

OFFICE OF ENERGY
FY 84 ABS

A. Problem

In 1982, the world energy situation took the latest in a series of unexpected turns that have, since 1973, made long-term policy-making and economic adjustment increasingly problematic. For developing countries, changing trends once again made more difficult adherence to some of the plans and investments that have been looked to for provision of adequate energy supplies at reasonable cost to promote economic productivity.

Ironically, in the 1982 good news/bad news energy developments, the news that one would expect to be regarded by LDCs as wholly good -- a reduction in OPEC oil prices and a glut on the world oil market -- has in fact brought with it the bad news. The bad news is that development of many energy sources indigenous to LDCs -- including relatively small potential oil reserves that are only attractive to investors at times of high oil prices as well as new and generally 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. Determined efforts by Third World nations to lessen their dependence upon imported oil continue, however, and emphasize and reinforce the need to develop new sources of energy to meet rapidly growing demand in developing countries.

While energy growth in industrialized countries has slowed markedly, consumption in developing economies can be expected to continue growing faster than GNP and to more than double by the year 2000. LDCs collectively account for approximately 14% of world energy consumption at present, but this is expected to increase to 18% by 1990. This growth is attributable in part to population growth, but even more to the increasing energy intensity of economic activity and the shift from traditional, non-commercial fuels to petroleum and electricity as incomes rise, urbanization increases, and modernization progresses. Already, according to the United Nations, over 100 developing countries 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 legacy of the oil price increases of the last ten years remains, even with the current softening of prices that many observers believe to be only a temporary dip. The oil-importing LDCs, many of them in the lowest-income group, have had to divert scarce capital and especially foreign currency from investment to current consumption 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 and who are increasingly reluctant to lend to countries perceived as high risks. These countries have greatly increased their current account deficits and their debt servicing requirements at the same time that they have seen the global recession reduce both demand and prices for their own export commodities.

The vast majority of LDCs are confronted 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 folk are forced to buy from commercial vendors or substitute agricultural residues or biomass fuels of lower quality. Kerosene, when available, is priced beyond the ability of the poorest rural dwellers to pay and governments are finding it necessary to reduce the heavy subsidies they can no longer afford. If agricultural wastes are used for cooking and heating, the soil is deprived of essential nutrients and commercial fertilizer is too expensive.

U.S. foreign policy and economic interests are closely intertwined with the energy problems of non-OPEC developing countries. U.S. industrial and agribusiness firms turn increasingly to developing countries for export markets; indeed, LDC markets now account for 40% of U.S. exports of all kinds, and about one-fourth of U.S. agricultural exports. American jobs are tied to these markets, which cannot grow unless the importing countries can develop abroad. And finally, as Jamaican experience before the recent election there shows, internal security in developing countries can be seriously threatened when sustained economic decline occurs. Equitable growth and improved quality of life for even the poorest citizens ultimately depends on economic growth and development at the national level. And that, in turn, depends increasingly on a stable and reasonably-priced supply of energy.

B. Actions Needed and A.I.D. Response

A.I.D. is responding to LDC energy problems on a number of fronts. The Agency has expanded its energy-related Development Assistance budget several fold in the last few years, reaching a level of \$74.8 million in FY 1983, counting both regional/country projects and centrally-funded projects. These funds are divided among woodfuel projects (\$32 million est.), renewable sources of energy (\$29 million est.) and conventional energy (\$13.8 million est.). In recognition, however, of the limited resources available for assistance in the energy area relative to the magnitude of the need, A.I.D. has also sought opportunities for cooperation with other donors, with private-sector entities, and with developing country governments themselves to stretch foreign aid dollars in the energy area.

Initially, A.I.D.'s focus in energy assistance was largely limited to meeting rural energy needs through reforestation, more efficient cookstoves and small-scale renewable projects. These activities remain, appropriately, a key component of the A.I.D. program. But in light of the prolonged economic dislocations described above, the Agency has increasingly broadened its energy assistance program to encompass efforts to develop indigenous conventional energy resources, to improve energy efficiency in modern as well as traditional economic sectors, provide technical assistance for national energy planning in the context of economic development planning, and in general to seek solutions to energy problems that can result in pay-offs even in the short term.

C. Office of Energy Program Strategy and Priorities

Since its creation in early 1979, the Office of Energy has developed a project portfolio designed to aid developing countries in achieving two major goals: (1) the gradual reduction of oil imports, and (2) the assurance of an adequate supply of energy to meet domestic needs. The S&T/EY program strategy is accordingly organized around three major categories of activity designed to accomplish these two large objectives.

1) development and strengthening 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 minimizing exposure to supply shortages, disruptions and economic dislocations; and

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

The Office of Energy has functioned in both a leadership mode and a supporting role with respect to the Agency's overall energy program. S&T/EY has exercised leadership especially in training, energy planning and conventional energy technical assistance and training activities addressed to the national, regional and global levels. The Office has supported the Missions and Regional Bureaus in their efforts oriented to small-scale, community-level activities aimed at renewable and traditional fuel development and, more recently, Mission activities in conventional energy, policy development, technology and conservation. While a few Missions are expected to fund conventional energy activities out of their bilateral programs (e.g. Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sudan and Morocco), these instances are limited mostly to countries with ESF moneys. S&T/EY will continue to lead the Agency's activities in conventional energy.

S&T/EY's projects complement those of the Missions and Regional Bureaus by addressing issues of broad concern and solutions with broad applications. In many instances, S&T/EY funds stimulate initial country-level efforts and assist Missions in determining how best to employ their own funds for continuing in-country programs. The centrally-funded activities may entail reconnaissance visits to assess a variety of non-conventional or conventional potentials such as various solar/bio resources or coal, oil or gas. Promising findings may suggest further activities by S&T/EY leading to Mission funding of longer-term and major projects.

With respect to institutional development and energy planning, a much longer period of initial support from S&T/EY, with close collaboration between the Missions and the central Office in both the design and the implementation of these activities, has usually been necessary to achieve a level of accomplishment that can later be sustained through bilateral funding. It may

take a number of years, for example, to see an energy planning organization established, staffed and launched on its work so that ongoing policy development can take place and a climate for decisions is established. The area of conventional energy development also generally involves expensive project design investment, and thus funding commitments for two or more years under S&T/EY auspices for technical assistance before a more permanent Mission-funded program can be developed. A further reason for S&T/EY support over a period of two or more years is that Missions generally require at least that long to develop and approve new projects in their own portfolios. This means that the S&T/EY activities in these areas tend to have multi-year implementation periods, so that, given budgetary and personnel constraints, only a few activities of this sort are in progress at any given time. Now that the Agency's overall energy program is well established, however, S&T/EY will work increasingly with Missions and Regional Bureaus on a longer-term planning horizon with the aim of co-funding activities at early stages where feasible.

In concentrating its financial resources for energy planning and conventional energy in a relatively small number of countries, S&T/EY is not unmindful of its appropriate global perspective; accordingly, the selection of countries where major centrally-funded assistance is made available depends on such criteria as the potential applicability of lessons learned in one country to other countries; the typical nature of the country's energy problems; the likelihood of Mission-funded follow-up; and the importance of the selected country to U.S. foreign policy. The selection process is entirely collaborative among S&T/EY, Missions and Regional Bureaus. The projects funded by S&T/EY are designed to provide leverage for investments in the energy sector by private sector entities and other donors, as well as A.I.D.'s own bilateral programs. The commitment of S&T/EY funds therefore takes place on a major, country-level basis only where such follow-on investments can be expected.

The Office of Energy program also includes research-oriented activities in keeping with the Bureau's focus on broad science and technology issues. Prominent among these have been the analysis and synthesis of research results culminating in technical and economic state-of-the-art reports for small hydropower, biomass, photovoltaics, woodstoves and other small-scale renewable energy technologies. The Office's role will emphasize the distillation of a large body of experience with various renewable energy systems to attempt to narrow the technologies of choice to those with the greatest technical, economic and sociological potential. As part of this approach the Office will also provide Missions and Regional Bureaus with state-of-the-art technology information to help increase the knowledge base among A.I.D. personnel responsible for project selection and design.

The Office has also supported policy-oriented social-science research on energy and economic issues, in part through a cooperative agreement with Resources for the Future. Other such research has included surveys of energy use in households, farms, and private transportation, as well as consumer expenditure surveys to determine the importance of energy in the household budget. Sociological and anthropological issues have been addressed in the context of technology transfer projects, and studies of broad economic issues,

such as energy pricing, have been included in national energy planning studies. It is expected that in FY 84 social-science research will continue to be an important element of the program -- not as a separate activity but as a component of most of the projects -- since analyses of energy problems in the Third World indicate that the major constraints on energy development are not technical constraints, but difficulties of adapting and introducing established technologies, and providing trained manpower, information, institutional capability, and above all investment capital. Furthermore, some support will be provided to studies concerned with improving the understanding of the relationship between energy and economic development, including energy pricing and consumption questions.

The role of the private sector will be increasingly important in solving the energy problems of developing countries. Indigenous private enterprise opportunities appear promising in the energy field. Joint public/private ventures or joint ventures between U.S. and LDC private entities appear to be likely vehicles for projects ranging from production, sale and distribution of fuels to manufacture of hardware. S&T/EY's primary role in encouraging such ventures is to help build the indigenous institutions that might undertake them. In energy policy development and planning, and in training activities, emphasis will be given to the importance of market mechanisms such as realistic cost-based energy pricing.

The Office of Energy has facilitated the development of many Mission-based energy programs and projects by providing technical teams in the field to assess the dimensions of the problems to be addressed and assist in the design of project strategies, including the preparation of project papers and evaluations of ongoing or completed projects. On occasion S&T/EY direct-hire personnel have provided such services; more commonly, specialists have been provided through IQC contractors with either S&T/EY or Mission funds, or through inter-agency agreements, most notably the AID-DOE Resource Services Support Agreement (RSSA). The DOE RSSA is a flexible vehicle which can procure not only DOE services, but also the extensive expertise available through the national laboratories, energy technology centers and DOE contractors. S&T/EY-based Participating Agency Support Agreements (PASAs) with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Geological Survey, and Cooperative Agreements with non-governmental bodies of expertise such as the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association and Resources for the Future, have also been used to provide Missions with assistance on request. The Office expects to continue and strengthen this response capability to meet the technical needs of Missions.

It has become increasingly apparent as the Agency's energy program has grown that technically-qualified personnel in the energy field have not been available in sufficient numbers, particularly in the field Missions. Steps have been taken to improve the technical strength of A.I.D. personnel through the hiring process where this has been possible, but constraints on budget and hiring have made progress slower than the growth of program needs in this area. Consequently, S&T/EY has been actively involved, along with the energy officers of the Regional Bureaus and PPC, in helping the Office of Personnel Management Training and Development Division develop and implement a series of two-week training courses in Washington for Mission collateral energy

officers. By FY 84, it is expected that the course will have been offered three times; yearly offerings after that time will provide similar training and updates for newly-assigned energy officers.

D. The Project Portfolio

S&T/EY proposes to fund nine projects in FY 84, all of which were begun in FY 82 or earlier. This portfolio therefore reflects the "maturation" of the Office program; after an initial four-year period, the emphasis has turned increasingly toward the maintenance of those activities which have proven to be most effective and most appropriate for ongoing central funding. As specific activities within projects begin to wind down in the S&T/EY program and/or to be transferred to Missions for ongoing management, they are replaced by activities in other countries so that lessons learned and services provided can be applied elsewhere within the stable framework of the project portfolio.

S&T/EY has dropped projects initiated early in the life of the program to address applications of photovoltaic technologies and to use Peace Corps personnel to evaluate and respond to energy needs at the village level. These decisions were made because it was determined that such activities could be better managed, in the case of the Peace Corps, within the Mission and Regional Bureau portfolio, and by continuing only advisory services in photovoltaics.

In the first broad category of program activities, individual and institutional development, the Office will continue its three major training projects: Conventional Energy Training (936-9997); Energy Management Training (931-1116) and Alternative Energy Training (936-5716). Providing training to participants from A.I.D.-assisted countries throughout the developing world is done most cost-effectively and efficiently by the central Office of Energy; by gathering a critical mass of participants, S&T/EY and its contractors for these projects can also assemble highly-qualified training experts and carefully-designed curricula. As more participants complete their energy training in the U.S. and return to their home countries, it is increasingly apparent that they are assuming leadership positions in their countries. In FY 84, efforts at evaluating the long-term impacts of these training programs will continue. These evaluations will consider the need for curriculum changes, many of which have already been made as a result of earlier evaluations of the Energy Management Training and Alternative Energy Training projects. Other questions that will be addressed include the need for overseas training, the relative merits within the Conventional Energy Training Program of long- vs. short-term training, academic degree-based education vs. practical internships, etc. It is expected that demand for training will remain high, since technically qualified personnel continue to be in short supply in the energy sector in A.I.D.-assisted countries.

Participants in the three training projects have come from both public and private institutions. The most frequent source of nominations have been governmental ministries, commissions or other entities with responsibility for energy. Almost as frequently have been nominations from parastatal corporations such as national utilities, oil and mining companies. Quasi-public and private entities such as universities and research institutions have also sent participants.

As the Office proceeds with detailed planning for the FY 84 program, the staff will work with the energy personnel of the Regional Bureaus and PPC to consider possible ways of strengthening the Agency's overall approach to energy-related training. This will include the identification of any gaps in existing training opportunities, the consideration of possible means of stretching available training funds by better cost sharing between S&T/EY, the Regional Bureaus and the Missions, and the provision to Missions and LDC governments of access to better information about U.S. training resources in energy, especially in the area of long-term training.

One project implements the second area of emphasis, that of energy policy development, planning and conservation. The Energy Policy Development and Conservation Project (936-5728), launched in FY 82, supersedes an earlier Energy Policy and Planning Project (936-5703). It serves as a major catalyst for the design of specific country policies and investments to help overcome critical energy problems and provides an analytical basis for many follow-on A.I.D.-funded projects. It is also the locus for S&T/EY's activities aimed at improving the efficiency of energy consumption.

Given the policy orientation of this project, its activities are directed for the most part to host-country government energy agencies, but its impacts affect private-sector activities in a major way. By helping countries to address policy issues such as energy pricing, reliability of energy supply, investment codes and conservation programs, the project can help to promote the development and continued viability of private enterprise in the assisted countries. The project's conservation component has an even more direct impact on private industries who benefit from the information, consultations and training the project offers to stimulate energy efficiency in industry.

The Energy Policy Development and Conservation Project is, as discussed later in this narrative, ranked first in priority in the Office's project portfolio. At the same time, it comprises a relatively modest portion of the S&T/EY program and budget - one project among nine, and about 14% of the program budget. S&T/EY is convinced that this important undertaking can realize benefits substantially beyond what the level of expenditure might suggest. It can leverage virtually every other part of the program -- training, transfer of technology, development of indigenous resources -- as well as activities funded by other AID Bureaus and offices, other bilateral and multilateral donors, and private investors. By aiding LDC governments in addressing major energy policy issues and developing their own institutional capabilities to analyze, plan, prepare projects, and otherwise approach their energy problems, the project has immense catalytic potential while costing AID only a modest expenditure.

Technology transfer activities are found in four S&T/EY projects: Conventional Energy Technical Assistance (936-5724); Bioenergy Systems and Technology (936-5709); Decentralized Hydropower (936-5715); and Low-Cost Energy Technology - VITA (936-5701). Each of these projects concentrates on testing technologies in LDC applications, providing technical information and know-how, and investigating state-of-the-art technology development for applications in Third World situations. In each case, services are made available to selected Missions throughout the Third World and efforts are made to share results with other Missions, thereby stretching available resources.

The boundaries separating the three activity categories are not closed; projects whose main purpose is the transfer of technology also achieve benefits in the strengthening of institutions, for example. The Energy Technical Service Support project -- the inter-agency agreement (RSSA) with the U.S. Department of Energy -- is intended to provide service to all three categories. More a resource to be drawn on as needed than a project in the usual sense, Energy Technical Service Support enables offices and bureaus throughout AID to obtain technical energy expertise on a quick-response basis. S&T/EY's function is to help Missions and Regional Bureaus scope out the details of their technical needs, determine where to find the expertise they need from within the DOE system, and forward the request to DOE. (That system includes not only DOE itself, but also the full complement of national laboratories, affiliated research institutions such as the Solar Energy Research Institute (SERI), private-sector organizations under contract to DOE and/or the labs, and universities throughout the country. In light of recent changes in the organization and programs of the DOE system, S&T/EY will continually re-examine the Energy Technical Service Support capability to determine need for change.

The priority ranking of projects within the Office portfolio is based primarily on the Office's judgment about which activity categories would be most (or least) likely to be taken up effectively by Missions and/or Regional Bureaus in the absence of an S&T/EY-funded activity. It seems probable, for example, that the services provided by VITA under the Low-Cost Energy Technology Project -- which relate to such small-scale, household or community level technologies as woodstoves, biodigesters, etc. -- could readily be substituted for on a bilateral basis, while the conventional energy activities almost certainly could not. A second factor in the ranking is the potential impact of each project on the implementation of the overall program goals. The Energy Policy Development and Conservation Project is a unique case in that it is ranked first because the Office views LDC energy planning and policy development as the essential foundation on which the other activities of the program must be built.

A brief statement of each project's purpose and proposed funding level for FY 84 follows:

1) Energy Policy Development and Conservation (936-5728); \$1,800,000 proposed for FY 84. Purpose:

"To assist LDCs to develop institutions, personnel and processes capable of effective energy policy-making; to provide technical assistance aimed at the design of specific policies, action programs and investments needed to relieve critical current energy problems and minimize exposure to future energy crises; and to help LDCs achieve measurable improvements in the efficiency of energy use and the level of national energy self-sufficiency."

2) Conventional Energy Training (936-9997); \$3,000,000 proposed for FY 84. Purpose:

"To train LDC nationals in scientific, engineering, planning and managerial skills necessary to development and manage indigenous conventional energy programs."

3) Conventional Energy Technical Assistance (936-5724); \$3,000,000 proposed for FY 84. Purpose:

"To assist LDCs to identify and evaluate potential indigenous conventional energy resources, strengthen geological and geophysical institutions responsible for this work and facilitate LDC access to technologies, services, and investment needed to develop and exploit these resources."

4) Decentralized Hydropower (936-5715); \$800,000 proposed for FY 84. Purpose:

"To increase the availability of electrical energy by developing local hydropower resources."

5) Bioenergy Systems and Technology (936-5709); \$900,000 proposed for FY 84. Purpose:

"To increase the availability of energy through more effective use of existing bioresources as well as through the development of new bioenergy systems."

6) Energy Management Training (931-1160); \$1,000,000 proposed for FY 84. Purpose:

"To provide short-term training in energy policy formulation and program management to key LDC personnel."

7) Alternative Energy Training (936-5716); \$1,000,000 proposed for FY 84. Purpose:

"To provide short-term training in alternative energy technologies and use of renewable energy sources, particularly technologies that can be effectively operated and manufactured "in-country" and to strengthen LDC institutional capabilities in alternative energy technologies."

8) Energy Technical Service Support (936-5702); \$500,000 proposed for FY 84. Purpose:

"To provide short-term professional, scientific and technical consultants to respond to expressed LDC needs for advice on energy program planning and technology."

9) Low-Cost Energy Technology (VITA) (936-5701); \$1,000,000 proposed for FY 84. Purpose:

"To promote lesser developed country (LDC) use of small-scale low cost appropriate energy technology."

TABLE III - PROJECT OBLIGATIONS BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT
 FY 1982 TO FY 1984 (\$ THOUSANDS)

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT - ES

PROJECT #	PROJECT TITLE	FY 1982 OYB-REVISED	FY 1983 REVISED	FY-84 PROPOSED	
936-5724.01	CONVENTIONAL ENERGY ASSISTANCE	\$500	\$0	\$0	
TOTALS FOR ES					
		\$500	\$0	\$0	

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT - FN

PROJECT #	PROJECT TITLE	FY 1982 OYB-REVISED	FY 1983 REVISED	FY-84 PROPOSED	
936-5701.01	LOW COST ENERGY TECHNOLOGY (VITA)	\$800	\$1,000	\$1,000	15
936-5702.01	ENERGY TECHNICAL SERVICE SUPPORT	\$200	\$0	\$0	16
936-5709.01	BIOENERGY SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY	\$1,000	\$900	\$900	17
936-5715.	DECENTRALIZED HYDROPOWER	\$800	\$800	\$800	18
936-5716.01	ALTERNATIVE ENERGY TRAINING	\$900	\$0	\$0	19
TOTALS FOR FN					
		\$3,700	\$2,700	\$2,700	

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT - SD

PROJECT #	PROJECT TITLE	FY 1982 OYB-REVISED	FY 1983 REVISED	FY-84 PROPOSED	
931-1160.	ENERGY MANAGEMENT TRAINING	\$0	\$750	\$1,000	20
936-5702.	ENERGY TECHNICAL SERVICE SUPPORT	\$0	\$450	\$500	16
936-5710.	PHOTOVOLTAIC TECHNOLOGY	\$0	\$0	\$0	
936-5716.	ALTERNATIVE ENERGY TRAINING	\$0	\$750	\$1,000	19
936-5720.	ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION	\$0	\$0	\$0	
936-5724.	CONVENTIONAL ENERGY ASSISTANCE	\$2,950	\$2,000	\$3,000	21

Page Number

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TABLE III - PROJECT OBLIGATIONS BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT
FY 1982 TO FY 1984 (\$ THOUSANDS)

936_5728.	ENERGY POLICY DEVELOPMENT	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,800	22
936_9997.	CONVENTIONAL - ENERGY TRAINING	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$3,000	23
<hr/>					
TOTALS FOR SD		\$5,950	\$6,950	\$10,300	
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* * OFFICE TOTAL:		\$10,150	\$9,650	\$13,000	

300 - OFFICE OF ENERGY

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
TABLE IV - PROJECT BUDGET DATA

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE	OBLIG DATE	INIT FIN	TOTAL COST- AUTH PLAN	OBLIG THRU FY 81	PIPE LINE	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$000)		FY 84 APPL	FUNDED THRU	FY 85 OBLIG	FY 86 OBLIG	FY 87 OBLIG	ITEM NO
						FY 81 OBLIG ACTIONS	FY 1982 EXPEND- ITURES						
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION													
9365701.01 LOW COST TECHNOLOGY FOR RURAL POOR													
9365702	G 79 86		2125 7875	1325	1325	800	1875	1000	1050	1000	1500	2000	887
	ENERGY TECHNICAL SERVICE SUPPORT												
9365709.01	G 78 C		200 200	---	---	200	100	---	---	---	---	---	1081
	BIO ENERGY SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY												
9365715	G 79 85		2710 8710	2100	1000	1000	1300	900	760	900	1100	1600	2100
	DECENTRALIZED HYDROPOWER												
9365716	G 80 84		2500 5500	2224	1001	800	710	800	830	800	900	1400	1900
	ALTERNATIVE ENERGY TRAINING												
	G 79 85		503 1303	403	90	900	541	---	449	---	---	---	897
APPROPRIATION TOTAL													
			8338 23588	6052	3416	3700	4526	2700	3039	2700	3000	4500	6000
			GRANT 8388 23588	6052	3416	3700	4526	2700	3039	2700	3000	4500	6000
			LOAN --- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES													
9311160 ENERGY MANAGEMENT TRAINING													
9365701	G 77 84		2425 4118	2368	132	---	100	750	700	1000	1000	1000	885
	LOW COST ENERGY TECHNOLOGY												
9365702	G 79 86		2114 2114	1914	26	---	26	---	---	---	---	---	886
	ENERGY TECHNICAL SERVICE SUPPORT												
9365703	G 78 C		2050 3150	900	400	---	300	450	550	500	500	500	888
	ENERGY POLICY AND PLANNING ASSISTANCE												
9365709.01	G 79 81		3823 3823	3823	1254	---	1000	---	254	---	---	---	889
	BIO ENERGY SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY												
9365710	G 79 81		610 610	610	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	891
	PHOTOVOLTAIC TECHNOLOGY												
9365711	G 79 81		3421 3421	3421	513	---	303	---	210	---	---	---	892
	RENEWABLE ENERGY SURVEY AND DEMONSTRAT												
9365716	G 79 81		1900 1900	1300	350	---	350	---	---	---	---	---	894
	ALTERNATIVE ENERGY TRAINING												

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE	OBLIG DATE	INIT FIN	TOTAL COST AUTH PLAN	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$000)															
				OBLIG THRU FY 81	FY 81 PIPE LINE	FY 1982 OBLIG. ACTIONS	EXPENDITURES	FY 1983 OBLIG. ACTIONS	EXPENDITURES	FY 84 APPL THRU	FUNDED THRU	FY 85 OBLIG	FY 86 OBLIG	FY 87 OBLIG	ITEM NO				
9365724	G 79 85		1697	7142	1645	369			369	750	491	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	898	
			CONVENTIONAL ENERGY ASSISTANCE																
9365728	G 80 85		4250	13250	1938	1726		2950	1500	2000	4500	3000	4000	5000	6000			900	
			ENERGY POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION																
	G 82 86		---	8000	---	---		1000	50	1000	1500	1800	2000	2000	2500			902	
			CONVENTIONAL ENERGY TRAINING																
9369997	G 81 85		7900	16525	2521	2434		2090	2325	2000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	903	
			APPROPRIATION TOTAL	29290	64053	20440	7205	5950	6323	6950	11205	10300	11500	12500	14000				
			GRANT	29290	64053	20440	7205	5950	6323	6950	11205	10300	11500	12500	14000				
			LOAN	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---				
			ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND																
9365724	G 80 85		500	500	---	---		500	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1073	
			CONVENTIONAL ENERGY ASSISTANCE																
			APPROPRIATION TOTAL	500	500	---	---	500	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
			GRANT	500	500	---	---	500	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
			LOAN	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
			PROGRAM TOTAL	38179	88141	26492	10621	10150	11349	9650	14294	13000	14500	17000	20000				
			GRANT	38179	88141	26492	10621	10150	11349	9650	14294	13000	14500	17000	20000				
			LOAN	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---				

TABLE V - FY 1984 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING
05/26/82

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY	TERM/ NEW/ CONT	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)	INCR	CUM	ITEM
DECISION PACKAGE - PROPOSED (50)								
1	9365728 ENERGY POLICY DEVELOPMENT	0	G	SD	1800		1800	3563
2	9369997 CONVENTIONAL - ENERGY TRAINING	0	G	SD	3000		4800	3564
3	9365724 CONVENTIONAL ENERGY ASSISTANCE	0	G	SD	3000		7800	3562
4	9365715 DECENTRALIZED HYDROPOWER	0	G	FN	800		8600	3558
5	9365709.01 BIOENERGY SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY	0	G	FN	900		9500	3557
6	9311160 BIOENERGY MANAGEMENT TRAINING	0	G	SD	1000		10500	3560
7	9365716 ALTERNATIVE ENERGY TRAINING	0	G	SD	1000		11500	3559
8	9365702 ENERGY TECHNICAL SERVICE SUPPORT	0	G	SD	500		12000	3561
9	9365701.01 LOW COST ENERGY TECHNOLOGY (VITA)	0	G	FN	1000		13000	3556

ITEMS RETRIEVED 9

PROGRAM: Centrally Funded

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROJECT MANAGER: A. R. Roan

TITLE	Low Cost Energy Technology	FUNDS	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (in thousands of dollars)	FY 84	1,000	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	FY 86	LIFE OF PROJECT	9,989	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT	FY 87
NUMBER	936-5701	NEW	<input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 1983 Annex V, Centrally Funded, p. 28	INITIAL OBLIGATION	FY 79					
GRANT	<input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>									

Project Purpose: To promote lesser developed country (LDC) use of small-scale, low cost appropriate energy technology.

Background: Many LDCs require assistance in the development of low-cost, renewable energy resources through information dissemination, resource assessment, direct consulting and actual construction of energy-producing facilities. Many LDCs lack programs to provide this technical assistance to large segments of the population. Frequently, private voluntary organizations (PVOs) offer the most direct and uncomplicated opportunity to demonstrate new technologies and to disseminate information. PVOs by and large rely on locally available energy resources and skills and thus insure a high probability of success at the local level. Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA), under an AID cooperative agreement, has multiplied its capabilities to provide detailed information on request, technical assistance, and grant funding to those host country PVOs, community groups and individual entrepreneurs in a position to further the adoption of renewable energy technologies.

VITA's technical and administrative staff has been enlarged; volunteers with energy skills have been recruited. VITA has published a number of energy manuals and has acquired additional energy material. As to outreach efforts, approximately 25 AID missions have been visited by VITA personnel who have offered them services on an as-requested basis. A number of these contacts have resulted in VITA consultancies. Initially, woodstoves had been one focus of these efforts especially in the form of workshops and dissemination projects in the Sahel, but these AID mission consultancies now include a broader range of renewables. About 55 small grants (averaging \$7,000 each) have been awarded thus far to PVOs to assist in such activities as the construction of wind turbines, solar greenhouses and crop driers, windmill potable water pumps and other appropriate energy technology devices.

Host Country and Other Donors: The host countries and participating PVOs provide personnel, local support costs and training as required. Some designated assistance is received from corporations and foundations, totaling some 15% of operating costs.

Beneficiaries: Self-organized local groups throughout the LDCs will benefit directly from timely energy technology demonstrations and reliable energy information, and local economies will benefit from the greater use of renewable energy resources.

FY 84 Program: Continuation of on-going activities extending low cost energy technology information, services and demonstrations to LDC rural and urban community groups and individuals. General activities include: technical consultancies on request if deemed appropriate, technical responses in host country languages and formats, development of rapid energy information networks, publication of energy technology manuals, training programs, and small grants to host country PVOs. Specific technical areas of concern include: woodstoves, wind-power, solar heating, the testing of new glazing and building materials; the testing of ammonia-water absorption solar refrigerators, and the construction and field testing of biogas plants of six different designs. Specific issues of concern, other than low-cost energy technology, have been the role of women in development, the development problems of tropical coastlines, and the exploration of the most effective media technique to convey low-cost energy technology concepts, technical information for small-business entrepreneurs.

Major Outputs:

- Technical workshops 40
- Publications prepared 100
- Grants awarded 150
- On-site consultancies provided 150
- Information requests answered 1500

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

- Personnel (168 person months) 450
- Travel 130
- Small Grants 250
- Information Support Services 170

TOTAL 1000

U.S. FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)		Principal Contractors or Agencies	
Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Funding Period
Through September 30, 1981	3239	1351	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1982	800	1888	10/31/82
Estimated through September 30, 1982	4039	1901	
Proposed FY 1983	1000	250	10/31/83
Estimated through Fiscal Year 1983	5039	1050	
Proposed FY 1984	1000	4839	10/31/84
		Fiscal Year Obligations	
		3950	
		Estimated Total Cost	
		9,989	
		Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA)	

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROJECT MANAGER: W. Paul Weatherly

TITLE Bioenergy Systems and Technology		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (in thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1983 Annex V, Centrally Funded, p. 28	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	8210	86
936-5709			900	85		

Purpose: To increase the availability of energy through more effective use of existing bioresources as well as through the development of new bioenergy systems.

Background and Progress to Date: Many LDC's are faced with increasingly severe balance-of-payments difficulties caused by the high cost of imported oil. At the same time renewable natural resource systems are being stressed by increasing demand for biofuels (fuels of biomass origin). This demand is driven by human population growth and by the need to substitute biofuels for expensive petroleum. There is a trend toward use of biofuels of ever lower quality, a trend which adversely affects both quality of life and economic productivity in LDC's. The systems that are being stressed the most by the removal of a high percentage of the annual productivity of biomass are those which are also the most critical for food production, i.e. densely populated cereal grain lands. Thus even though a country may hold the line for a time in its import/export balance of fuels, its base of productivity is being undercut by changes in the traditional pattern of biofuel use.

This project provides technical assistance for country bioresource assessments, and for design of bioresource production systems, starting from the needed end use for the biofuel and working back through choice of conversion technologies to production management and cultivation systems. With this program of assistance the LDCs will be able to use their bioresources more effectively and to plan the bioresource component of their energy development program more confidently.

This project also works to improve the various international efforts underway in the field of bioenergy R&D by promoting linkages between involved institutions. Specifically this project will stimulate R&D cooperation in critical areas such as improvement of energy crop species, production systems, and conversion technologies.

A core group of technical experts from the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service will work closely with S&T/EY technical staff to carry out activities of this project. Thus far technology assessments have been conducted in 17 areas, including production and conversion systems. A series of guides and manuals have been prepared and sent to missions and LDC energy decision makers. Field consultants have been carried out in Guyana, Panama, Morocco, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Tunisia, Ecuador, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Philippines, Sudan, Kenya, and the Dominican Republic. Three major workshops have been held: bioenergy (Washington, D.C.), data management (Washington, D.C.), chemical/bioenergy (Washington, D.C.), data management (Brazzaville, Congo).

served as technical support for the missions and regional bureaus, through technical reviews, contractor identification, and through provision of publications.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries as well as other donors will provide personnel, facilities, technical support, and monitoring of pilot activities. The choice of specific pilot activities will be determined through joint participation of A.I.D. and host country technicians in comprehensive resource assessments. The research activities will be determined through consultation with other donors, host countries, and international research centers. The process of consultation will involve the preparation of technical papers and a mutual assessment of R&D programs. This assessment will result in the definition of a global research program, including respective roles and funding needs.

Beneficiaries: Host governments and research institutions would benefit directly from the project through increased knowledge and experience with the development and management of bioenergy systems. Those ultimately benefiting are the people of rural areas who will have greater supplies of higher quality biofuels.

FY 1984 Program: Consultants and technical backstopping to field missions and host countries will continue. Pilot projects will begin in the areas selected through the workshops and in-depth assessments carried out earlier.

Major Outputs:

- Field consultants..... 85
- Workshop participants trained..... 150
- Resource/technology assessments..... 10
- Pilot projects undertaken..... 8
- Research background papers..... 7
- Preparation for R&D assessments..... 1
- Applied research projects..... 5

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

- Personnel (48 person months)..... 450
- Travel..... 100
- Training..... 150
- Operations..... 150
- Commodities..... 50
- Total:**..... 900

Obligations	Expansures
Through September 30, 1981	2710
Estimated Fiscal Year 1982	1000
Estimated through September 30, 1982	3710
Program FY 1983	900
Estimated through Fiscal Year 1983	4610
Proposed FY 1984	900

Unliquided	Funding Period	Principal Contractor or Agencies
1001	9/30/83	U.S. Department of Agriculture and others to be selected
701	9/30/84	
841	9/30/85	
Estimated Total Cost		
8710		

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROJECT MANAGER: W. Eilers

TITLE Decentralized Hydropower	FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development, and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (in thousands of dollars) FY 84 800	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,500
NUMBER 936-5715 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1983 Annex V Centrally Funded, p. 28	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE FY 85
NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

Project Purpose: To expand supplies of electrical power by developing indigenous waterpower resources to serve local and regional areas.

Background and Progress to Date: Water is the only renewable energy source exploited by man on a large scale with well-developed technology whose continued development is sustainable. A non-depleting, self-replenishing energy, hydropower is for most LDCs the least expensive form of bulk energy; nearly always it is the most efficient and least polluting source of power. In Third World nations a small waterpower system can serve several purposes in addition to power -- water supply, flood control, irrigation and recreation. After years of neglect, small hydropower technology, with its capacity for diversified application and its off-the-shelf availability, has become a highly attractive LDC energy source.

Working with LDC energy authorities, A.I.D. continues to expand its technical assistance in decentralized waterpower development through resource assessments, feasibility studies and economic analyses of promising sites, and provision of engineering and equipment specifications where appropriate. Small hydropower teams worked in 12 A.I.D. countries during the 1981-82 period, provided technical assistance ranging from feasibility studies of three sites on the typhoon-devastated island of Dominica to preparation of project documentation and surveys in Zaïre which has over 1,000 identified hydropower sites. In addition, technical assistance has been supplied to Togo, Cape Verde, Peru, Liberia, Rwanda, Swaziland, Ecuador, Morocco, Sudan, Thailand, Sierra Leone, Bangladesh, Egypt, and the Dominican Republic. Under consideration are feasibility studies to ascertain hydro potential in Lesotho, Pakistan and Burundi. A major evaluation of the cooperative agreement with the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, the principal A.I.D. grantee in this field in May, 1982, concluded that the program is functioning well and should be continued but with changes in emphasis. The impressive technical resources of the Tennessee Valley Authority will be called upon for application in the program on an as needed basis.

Widespread interest has been generated through regional workshops on small waterpower resources involving roughly 60 participants each in Quito, Ecuador (August, 1980), Bangkok, Thailand (June, 1981) and Abidjan, Ivory Coast (March, 1982). A fourth workshop is planned in East Africa in late 1982. Workshop participants gain practical experience by preparing prefeasibility studies on potential installations of varying size at actual sites. The studies are thus critiqued by the workshop plenary.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries identify and cover part of the costs of training participants. They support local personnel who participate with A.I.D. technical teams and often cover in-country team expenses. In some countries such as Morocco local engineering companies are contracted by government to conduct site feasibility studies; host countries usually contribute major components of projects, such as labor and materials for civil works, and organization for management, operation, and distribution of power. Assistance from the multilateral development banks, UNDP, and Canadian, West German, and British bilateral assistance is coordinated with A.I.D. efforts in given instances.

Beneficiaries: The private sector will benefit from new hydro power sources in rural and regional areas as electricity becomes more available to small business, manufacturing and service industry ventures. Rural and market town residents will save on electricity costs which have rapidly accelerated with diesel price increases. Decentralized waterpower usually focuses on the rural poor in village clusters and market towns.

FY 84 Program: Provision of technical support to USAIDS and host countries will continue as the number of requests for national surveys of hydro potential, feasibility studies and engineering services expand with heightened interest in this resource. Training of LDC participants will continue and many be increased to provide intensive instruction of one to several weeks at existing U.S. courses. The project will include a new research component and will conduct a workshop for U.S. corporations desiring to expand their markets for turbines, generators, electric power distribution systems, water pipe and governors in the Third World.

Major Outputs
Field consultancies 65
LDC participants trained 200
Engineering site studies completed 26

A.I.D. Financed Inputs
Personnel (90 person months) 450
Training 100
Travel 150
Experts and Consultants 75
Research 25
800

U.S. FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)		Funding Period		Principal Contractors or Agencies
Obligations	Expenditures			
Through September 30, 1981	2224	1223	6/30/83	National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA)
Estimated Fiscal Year 1982	800	710		
Estimated through September 30, 1982	3024	1933	6/30/84	
Proposed FY 1983	800	830		
Estimated through Fiscal Year 1983	3824	2763	6/30/85	
Proposed FY 1984	800	876		Estimated Total Cost 5500
				Unliquidated 1001

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROJECT MANAGER: S. Toth

TITLE Alternative Energy Training		FUNDS Agricultural, Rural Development and Nutrition, Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (in thousands of dollars) FY 84 1000	LIFE OF PROJECT 8445	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE FY 86
NUMBER 936-5/16	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1983, Annex V, Centrality Funded, p. 82	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>					

Project Purpose: To provide the LDCs with a cadre of trained people able to identify the renewable energy resources in their individual countries and select the most appropriate technologies with which to exploit these resources efficiently and effectively.

Background & Progress to Date: LDCs, like the Industrial countries, are precariously dependent on petroleum for their energy. In the face of growing uncertainty regarding petroleum supplies and the certainty of increasing prices, these countries are increasingly interested in testing and installing alternative energy technologies based on locally available renewable energy resources. Unfortunately there is inadequate information on alternative energy technologies available to most LDCs.

Through a 15-week program at the University of Florida, A.I.D. is training mid-level LDC officials, as well as LDC technicians, to identify the energy resources available in their countries and the best technologies with which to utilize these resources. These alternative technologies include principally those relating to solar energy, biomass, hydropower and wind energy, as well as geothermal and ocean thermal resources. The program to date has trained 172 participants from approximately 48 different countries in five 15-week training sessions and anticipates training 120 additional participants by FY 84. In conjunction with the 15-week training course the first two-weeks are devoted to an overview of the entire program and geared to officials from the Ministries and host countries unable to attend the full 15-week program. Training for 20 participants is anticipated by FY 84 in this two week program.

Host Country and Other Inputs: Host countries will provide training participants, international travel and in-transit costs, local support costs and will coordinate donor programs. The World Bank and other multilateral and bilateral donors also are implementing training programs as part of their expanding energy activities.

Beneficiaries: Initially, direct beneficiaries will be LDC energy technicians, energy managers and institutions. Ultimate beneficiaries will be the rural and urban poor who will benefit from energy based on locally available renewable resources.

FY 84 Program: There will be at least two U.S. 15-week courses for approximately 80 participants. These courses will cover specialized alternative energy subjects to meet the demand for balanced specialized training in those areas.

Participants trained in U.S. (15-weeks) 420

Major Outputs

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:
Participant Training Costs
Personnel (96 person months)

TOTAL
FY 84 800
200
1000

U.S. FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unobligated	Funding Period	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30, 1981	2048	1589	459		
Estimated Fiscal Year 1982	900	910	449	12/31/82	University of Florida (Solar Energy and Energy Conversion Laboratory)
Estimated through September 30, 1982	2468	2499		12/31/83	
Proposed FY 1983	750	940	259	12/31/84	
Estimated through Fiscal Year 1983	3698	3439			
Proposed FY 1984	1000	3747	8445		
			Estimated Total Cost		

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROJECT MANAGER: S. Toth

TITLE Energy Management Training	FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (in thousands of dollars) FY 84 1000	LIFE OF PROJECT 4118	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE FY 85
NUMBER GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 931-1160 LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1983 Annex V, Centrally Funded, p. 82	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED OBLIGATION FY 84

Project Purpose: To provide short-term training in energy policy formulation and program management to key LDC personnel.

Background & Progress to Date: Since the inception of the Energy Management Training Program in FY 1977 a total of 192 people from 57 LDCs have been trained. This program supports AID's energy goals by training LDC participants in planning and management of programs, energy analysis and assessments, and helps to build LDC institutional capacity to assess their energy resources. The participants are drawn from governmental, academic, financial and private organizations, and the program is currently training at the rate of 70 LDC officials per year. The training sessions last eight weeks and include energy planning and management, financial needs analysis and institutional strategies, analytic techniques and technology review. Visits to financial and private sector institutions are also included in this training program.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries will provide training participants, local support and salaries of participants while attending the program.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will be the LDC participants; planners, managers and policy makers. Indirect beneficiaries will be the LDC institutions which employ the participants. The population of recipient countries will benefit from better managed national energy development, utilization and conservation efforts.

FY 84 Program: Training will continue in energy planning, policy and management. The Energy Management Training Program will train 70 LDC energy planners and administrators from about 30 countries in the next year. The program will also work with participants who have returned home and, through them, assist to strengthen their employing institutions. In-country training of LDC personnel will continue.

Major Outputs:

LDC participants training in U.S.
LDC participants training in-country
Energy planning institutes strengthened

270
100
20

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

Personnel (60 person months)	350
Travel	150
Operations	300
Participant Support	200
TOTAL	1000

U.S. FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Funding Period	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30, 1981	2368	2236	132		
Estimated Fiscal Year 1982	0*	100		12/31/82	State University of New York/Stony Brook or others to be selected
Estimated through September 30, 1982	2368	2336	32		
Proposed FY 1983	750	700		12/31/83	
Estimated through Fiscal Year 1983	3118	3036	82		
Proposed FY 1984	1000			12/31/84	
			4118		

*Fully funded through FY 1982; all funds passed through DOE/PASA.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROJECT MANAGER: C. B155

TITLE	Conventional Energy Technical Assistance	Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (in thousands of dollars)	LIFE OF PROJECT	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
NUMBER	936-5724	Economic Support Fund	FY 84 3000	13,750	
GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Prior Reference FY 1983 Annex V Centrally Funded, p. 82	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 86

Project Purpose: To assist LDC's to identify and evaluate potential indigenous conventional energy resources, and to develop and utilize them in a way that reduces the importation of petroleum. This assistance may include the strengthening of geological, geophysical, and energy development-related institutions; the facilitation of access to technologies, services, and investment needed to develop and exploit these resources; and the provision of in-country technical training and education required to plan and manage the tasks involved.

Background & Progress to Date: Project activities have been selected and are being implemented to produce, as far as practicable, measurable reduction in the importation of petroleum and petroleum products in cooperating LDCs. Depending on the technological nature of the activities, such reduction may be measurable directly, e.g., by assisting in the introduction of a coal-stirry fuel to substitute for petroleum fuel oil, or indirectly or potentially, e.g., by assisting in the rationalization and organization of in-country geological and geophysical data to stimulate international interest in and provide the data bases for new exploration activities. Reconnaissance and activity-identification efforts have so far led to country-level sub-projects in varying stages of implementation in Morocco, Bangladesh, Sudan, Ecuador, and Costa Rica. Indications are that future (FY 83 and FY 84) country-level activities will, or may be, defined and implemented in Pakistan, Thailand, Philippines, Senegal, Tunisia, and Kenya. The Pakistan situation may prove to be unique in that this centrally managed project may not fund the initial country-level activities, rather it may provide only the technical assistance input and management for detailed country activity definition and initial implementation.

This project entails employment of a wide spectrum of technical disciplines ranging from remote sensing of geological structures, data acquisition and interpretation to infer the presence of geological structures favorable for fossil energy finds, the planning necessary for extraction of these resources and their processing for conversion and use, and the assessment of local technical capabilities. A.I.D.'s Office of Energy is managing this broad and complex project through appropriate use of its in-house capabilities and those of the U.S. Geological Survey, selected indefinite quantity contractors, and a major contractor (Bechtel National Incorporated) selected for competence to implement country-level activities, and to identify, plan and design future bilaterally or multilaterally funded country projects. The first annual report

covering project activities and results is being published in May of 1982, detailing the activities during calendar 1981 and is available on request. Host Country and Other Honors: Participating countries will make available the local facilities and provide in-country transport, logistics and materials. Coordination with the World Bank, other international donors and private sector interests will continue.

Beneficiaries: Energy is an essential ingredient of all development efforts. Populations of participating countries will benefit with increased availability of more, less expensive energy.

FY 84 Program: Project reconnaissance and implementation activities will continue. Implementation activities previously begun in prior FYs will continue to completion. Up to 15 country subprojects will be included overall.

Major Outputs:

- Country Activity Design 10-15
 - Country Activity Implementation 4-6
 - Geological Data Compilations 4
 - Conventional Energy Workshops 2
 - Advisory Committee
- A.I.D. Financed Inputs:**

- Country Activity Design 250
- Personnel (22 person-months) 100
- Travel and Living 1000
- Country Project Implementation 1030
- Personnel (138 person-months) 620
- Travel and Living 3000
- Other
- TOTAL**

U.S. FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)		Principal Contractors or Agencies	
Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Funding Period
Through September 30, 1981	1938	1726	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1982	3450	2000	3/31/84
Estimated through September 30, 1982	5200	2212	
Proposed FY 1983	2000	4500	3/31/85
Estimated through Fiscal Year 1983	7388	6712	
Proposed FY 1984	3000	676	3/31/86
		Estimated Total Cost	
		13750	

TITLE Energy Policy Development & Conservation	FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (in thousands of dollars) FY 84 1,800	LIFE OF PROJECT 8,000
NUMBER 936-5728	NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	"Energy Planning Assistance II"		ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE FY 87

Project Purpose: To assist LDCs to develop institutions, personnel and processes capable of effective energy policy-making; to provide technical assistance for the design of specific policies, action programs and investments needed to relieve critical current energy problems and minimize effects of future energy crises; and to help LDCs achieve measurable improvements in the efficiency of energy use and the level of national energy self-sufficiency.

Background & Progress to Date: This project, initiated in FY 82, supersedes an earlier project (Energy Policy and Planning, 936-5703, FY 79-81). The project includes efforts at the national, regional and global levels. Country-level technical assistance activities are tailored to individual countries' energy needs, resources and problems, as well as to existing and potential institutional capabilities. Regional and global studies under the project's research component address cross-cutting issues such as energy pricing, conservation in energy-intensive industries that are present in most LDCs, and lessons learned in the country-level activities that can be applied in other countries. Special attention is paid to innovative approaches to data collection and analysis, feasibility and cost/benefit analysis, and investment evaluation; microcomputer hardware and software applications in these areas are being tested in several countries. In FY 82 two country activities began under the earlier project in Sudan and Morocco entered a second phase, and global studies of pricing and data issues were begun. In FY 83 new country-level activities are beginning in three countries and a workshop is being held to bring together energy policy-makers and their U.S. technical assistance advisors from several LDCs to share experiences and methodologies. Conservation services are beginning including, factory energy audits, technical consultations on energy management in energy-intensive industries, and preparation of information packages to promote efficient energy use.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host country institutions provide counterpart personnel salaries, facilities, logistical support, and certain other financial resources depending on the individual country and project needs. A.I.D. coordinates activities under this project with IBRD/UNDP country energy assessment programs and, where applicable, with IBRD's and other donors' technical assistance projects in energy conservation.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries include LDC energy-related agencies and ministries, parastatal energy and mining corporations and utilities, private fuel distributors and private industrial, commercial and residential energy consumers. Indirect beneficiaries encompass broad LDC populations who benefit from sound energy policies or programs that reduce dependence on imported oil (and thereby reduce balance-of-payments deficits and external debt servicing burdens), maximize productive, efficient use of indigenous resources, reduce depletion of traditional fuels, and implement policies that are sustainable and stable over the long term.

FY 84 Program: Country-level activities begun in FY 83 will continue, and new activities will begin in two more countries. Regional and/or global analyses of selected issues (possible topics: price/income elasticity of energy demand in countries where technical assistance has been provided; factors affecting private investment in fossil and renewable energy supply development in LDCs; effectiveness of LDC energy conservation programs; and others) will be undertaken. Inter-country coordination and information-sharing will continue. Tests of micro-computer applications in energy policy development and management will continue. Evaluation of FY 82 and 83 activities will be undertaken.

Major Outputs

- Country-level programs 10
- Regional and/or global studies 12
- Coordination workshops, conferences & publications 5
- Evaluations (country programs and regional global activities) 7

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

- Personnel (143 person-months @ \$7,000) 1,000
- Travel 200
- Logistical support 200
- Commodities (computer hardware & software, documents, etc.) 400
- TBDT 400

U.S. FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)		Principal Contractors or Agencies	
Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Funding Period
Through September 30, 1981	1,000	50	8/82-9/83
Estimated Fiscal Year 1982	1,000	50	1/83-9/84
Proposed FY 1983	2,000	450	1/84-10/85
Estimated Through Fiscal Year 1983	1,800	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed FY 1984	1,800	8,000	

Country-level contractors and coordination/analysts contractor to be selected, except for continuation of activities begun under predecessor project, for which contractors will continue.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROJECT MANAGER: P. Baldwin

TITLE Training in Conventional Energy		FUNDS Selected Development Activities		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (in thousands of dollars)		LIFE OF PROJECT	
NUMBER 936-9997	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 88, Annex V	FY 84 3,000	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	16,525	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE FY 87	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	Centrally Funded, p. 82	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 81				

Project Purpose: To train LDC nationals in scientific, engineering, planning and managerial skills necessary to develop and manage indigenous conventional energy programs.

Background & Progress to Date: In many LDCs that possess known or potential conventional energy resources - oil, gas and coal - the greatest barrier to the identification, exploitation and management of these resources is the lack of trained energy technicians and managers. The project provides graduate level academic training in science and engineering related to conventional energy, leading in many cases to the M.S. degree. Other relevant disciplines - economics, business management and law - are also included. About half of the training participants receive on-the-job practical training through internships with U.S. oil companies, utilities, mining enterprises, seismic and drilling companies and research institutions. This training will increase LDC institutional capabilities to identify, exploit and manage their conventional energy resources. About 150-200 participants are in U.S. training each year, exposing them to American technologies, expertise and business practices.

Host Country and Other Donors: Participating countries help select participants and provide transportation. A.I.D. works closely with the World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, Asian Development Bank and African Development Bank and the private sector to ensure that the training offered complements related conventional energy projects of other donors.

Beneficiaries: Immediate beneficiaries will be those LDC professionals selected for training. As participants begin applying their training to actual conditions in their countries, benefits will spread wider.

FY 84 Program: Efforts begun in FY 81 and FY 83 will be refined and expanded. Up to 150 LDC personnel will commence training in energy-related disciplines. More industry internships will be offered, and limited in-country training opportunities will be offered through visiting professorships and special courses overseas.

Major Outputs

LDC participants trained

750

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:
LDC participants trained (2000 man months) FY 84
3,000

U.S. FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)		Obligations		Expenses		Unliquidated		Funding Period		Principal Contractors or Agencies	
Through September 30, 1981	2521	87	2434	8/31/83	Institute of International Education						
Estimated Fiscal Year 1982	2000	2325									
Estimated Through September 30, 1982	4521	2412	2109	8/31/84							
Proposed FY 1983	2000	3000									
Estimated Through Fiscal Year 1983	6521	5412	1109	8/31/85							
Proposed FY 1984	3000	7004	Estimated Total Cost 16,525								

**CONTRACT/GRANT
FIELD SUPPORT
(\$000)**

Project	FY 82			FY 83			FY 84		
	Total Cost	Field Support (Dollars)	Fld. Sup. Pers. Mos.	Total Cost	Field Support (Dollars)	Fld. Sup. Pers. Mos.	Total Cost	Field Support (Dollars)	Fld. Sup. Pers. Mos.
936-5728 Energy Policy Development	1,000	750	115	1,000	800	123	1,800	750	115
931-1160 Energy Mgt. Training	---	---	---	750	---	---	1,000	---	---
936-5716 Alt. Energy Trng.	900	---	---	750	---	---	1,000	---	---
936-9997 Trng. in Conven. Energy	2,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	3,000	---	---
936-5724 Conven. Energy Ass.	3,450	2,450	245	2,000	1,400	140	3,000	2,000	200
936-5715 Decen. Hydro.	800	218	45	800	320	66	800	500	104
936-5709 Bio-Energy Sys. & Tech.	1,000	180	9	900	440	24	900	380	21
936-5702 Energy Tech. Ser. Support	200	150	20	450	345	46	500	375	50
936-5701 Low Cost Energy Tech.	800	290	30	1,000	290	30	1,000	360	40
TOTAL	10,150	3,288	464	9,650	2,795	429	13,000	4,365	530

PROPOSED

COUNTRY ACTIVITY REPORT
BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA - FY 82 THRU 84

-ST/EY

EUROPE
COUNTRY: PORTUGAL

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982					FY 1983					FY 1984				
		ST/A TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF	TDYS	#OF PTP	ST/A TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF	TDYS	#OF PTP	ST/A TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF	TDYS	#OF PTP
	BIOENERGY SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY		0	0	0	0	B	20	0	1	0	B	20	0	1	0
	936-5709.01 DECENTRALIZED HYDROPOWER		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	B	60	3	0	0
	936-5715.															
	COUNTRY TOTAL:		0	0	0	0		20	0	1	0		80	3	1	0
	TOTAL FOR REGION:		0	0	0	0		20	0	1	0		80	3	1	0

COUNTRY ACTIVITY REPORT
BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA - FY 82 THRU 84

-ST/EY

NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: MOROCCO

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982				FY 1983				FY 1984			
		STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP

ENERGY MANAGEMENT TRAINING															
931-1160.	A	5	0	0	1	A	5	0	0	1	B	10	0	0	2
BIOENERGY SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY															
936-5709.01	B	0	0	0	0	B	20	0	1	0		0	0	0	0
DECENTRALIZED HYDROPOWER															
936-5715.	A	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	B	60	0	3	0
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY TRAINING															
936-5716.	A	32	0	0	4	A	24	0	0	3	B	30	0	0	3
CONVENTIONAL ENERGY ASSISTANCE															
936-5724.	B	500	0	4	0	B	350	0	4	0	B	400	0	4	0
ENERGY POLICY DEV. AND CONSERVATION															
936-5728.	B	250	0	3	0	B	150	0	3	0		0	0	0	0
COUNTRY TOTAL:		787	0	7	5		549	0	8	4		500	0	7	5

COUNTRY: EGYPT

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982				FY 1983				FY 1984			
		STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP

DECENTRALIZED HYDROPOWER															
936-5715.	B	32	0	2	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY TRAINING															
936-5716.	A	16	0	0	2	A	24	0	0	3	B	20	0	0	2
COUNTRY TOTAL:		48	0	2	2		24	0	0	3		20	0	0	2

COUNTRY: TUNISIA

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982				FY 1983				FY 1984			
		STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP

ENERGY MANAGEMENT TRAINING															
931-1160.	A	10	0	0	2	A	10	0	0	2	B	15	0	0	3

A - ACTIVE B - PENDING MISSION APPROVAL

COUNTRY ACTIVITY REPORT
 BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA - FY 82 THRU 84

NEAR EAST
 DECENTRALIZED HYDROPOWER
 936-5715.

-ST/RY

COUNTRY TOTAL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COUNTRY: NEAR EAST REGIONAL - DA	10	0	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	2	55	0	2	2	3			

PROJECT TITLE	FY 1982					FY 1983					FY 1984				
	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF	TDYS	#OF PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF	TDYS	#OF PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF	TDYS	#OF PTP
ST/RY															

LOW COST ENERGY TECHNOLOGY (VITA)	R	20	0	5	0	R	30	0	5	0	R	30	0	5	0
936-5701.01															
COUNTRY TOTAL:		20	0	5	0		30	0	5	0		30	0	5	0

TOTAL FOR REGION:		865	0	14	9		613	0	13	9		605	0	14	10
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COUNTRY ACTIVITY REPORT
BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA - FY 82 THRU 84

SOUTH ASIA

COUNTRY: NEPAL

-ST/EY

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982				FY 1983				FY 1984						
		STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP			
ENERGY MANAGEMENT TRAINING																
	931_1160.	A	5	0	0	1	A	10	0	0	2	B	5	0	0	1
DECENTRALIZED HYDROPOWER																
	936_5715.		0	0	0	0	B	34	0	2	0		0	0	0	0
COUNTRY TOTAL:			5	0	0	1		44	0	2	2		5	0	0	1

COUNTRY: SRI LANKA

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982				FY 1983				FY 1984						
		STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP			
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY TRAINING																
	936-5716.	A	16	0	0	2	A	16	0	0	2	B	30	0	0	3
ENERGY POLICY DEV. AND CONSERVATION																
	936_5728.	B	250	0	3	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
COUNTRY TOTAL:			266	0	3	2		16	0	0	2		30	0	0	3

COUNTRY: INDIA

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982				FY 1983				FY 1984						
		STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP			
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY TRAINING																
	936-5716.	A	16	0	0	2	A	16	0	0	2	B	20	0	0	2
COUNTRY TOTAL:			16	0	0	2		16	0	0	2		20	0	0	2

A - ACTIVE B - PENDING MISSION APPROVAL

COUNTRY ACTIVITY REPORT
BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA - FY 82 THRU 84

-S/ EY

SOUTH ASIA

COUNTRY: BANGLADESH

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982				FY 1983				FY 1984			
		S/ EY	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF	#OF	S/ EY	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF	#OF	S/ EY	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF	#OF
		TUS		TDYS	PTP	TUS		TDYS	PTP	TUS		TDYS	PTP

BIOENERGY SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY														
936-5709.01	DECENTRALIZED HYDROPOWER	B	40	0	2	0	H	20	0	1	0	0	0	0
936-5715.	ALTERNATIVE ENERGY TRAINING	B	32	0	2	0	B	32	0	2	0	0	0	0
936-5716.	CONVENTIONAL ENERGY ASSISTANCE	A	16	0	0	2	A	32	0	0	4	4	0	4
936-5724.		B	500	0	4	0	B	350	0	4	0	4	0	0
COUNTRY TOTAL:			588	0	8	2		434	0	7	4	440	0	4

COUNTRY: PAKISTAN

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982				FY 1983				FY 1984			
		S/ EY	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF	#OF	S/ EY	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF	#OF	S/ EY	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF	#OF
		TUS		TDYS	PTP	TUS		TDYS	PTP	TUS		TDYS	PTP

DECENTRALIZED HYDROPOWER														
936-5715.		B	32	0	2	0	B	32	0	2	0	0	0	0
COUNTRY TOTAL:			32	0	2	0		32	0	2	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FOR REGION:			907	0	13	7		542	0	11	10	495	0	10

COUNTRY ACTIVITY REPORT
BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA - FY 82 THRU 84

-S/EY

EAST ASIA

COUNTRY: PHILIPPINES

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982				FY 1983				FY 1984						
		STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP			
ENERGY MANAGEMENT TRAINING																
931-1160.	BIOENERGY SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY	A	10	0	0	2	A	5	0	0	1	B	5	0	0	1
936-5709.01	ALTERNATIVE ENERGY TRAINING	B	20	0	1	0	B	20	0	1	0	B	20	0	1	0
936-5716.	CONVENTIONAL ENERGY ASSISTANCE	A	16	0	0	2	A	16	0	0	2	B	40	0	0	4
936-5724.	ENERGY POLICY DEV. AND CONSERVATION		0	0	0	0	B	100	0	2	0	B	400	0	4	0
936-5728.			0	0	0	0	B	200	0	4	0		0	0	0	0
COUNTRY TOTAL:			46	0	1	4		341	0	7	3		465	0	5	5

COUNTRY: THAILAND

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982				FY 1983				FY 1984						
		STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP			
BIOENERGY SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY																
936-5709.01	DECENTRALIZED HYDROPOWER		0	0	0	0	B	20	0	1	0	B	20	0	1	0
936-5715.	CONVENTIONAL ENERGY ASSISTANCE		0	0	0	0		25	0	2	0		0	0	0	0
936-5724.			0	0	0	0	B	200	0	3	0	B	400	0	4	0
COUNTRY TOTAL:			0	0	0	0		245	0	6	0		420	0	5	0

COUNTRY: INDONESIA

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982				FY 1983				FY 1984						
		STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP			
ENERGY MANAGEMENT TRAINING																
931-1160.		A	10	0	0	2	A	10	0	0	2	B	10	0	0	2

A - ACTIVE B - PENDING DISMISSION APPROVAL

COUNTRY ACTIVITY REPORT
BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA - FY 82 THRU 84

EAST ASIA
BIOENERGY SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY
936-5709.01
DECENTRALIZED HYDROPOWER
936-5715.
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY TRAINING
936-5716.

		-ST/EY													
		0	0	0	0	B	40	0	2	0	B	60	0	3	0
	B	48	0	3	0	B	48	0	3	0		0	0	0	0
	A	24	0	0	3	A	35	0	3	3	B	30	0	0	3

COUNTRY TOTAL: 82 0 3 5 133 0 8 5 100 0 3 5

COUNTRY: ASIA REGIONAL

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982				FY 1983				FY 1984						
		STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP			
	LOW COST ENERGY TECHNOLOGY (VITA)	A	50	0	15	0	B	70	0	15	0	B	70	0	15	0
	936-5701.01															
	COUNTRY TOTAL:		50	0	15	0		70	0	15	0		70	0	15	0
	TOTAL FOR REGION:		178	0	19	9		789	0	36	8		1055	0	28	10

COUNTRY ACTIVITY REPORT
BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA - FY 82 THRU 84

LATIN AMERICA

COUNTRY: GUYANA

-ST/EY

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982				FY 1983				FY 1984					
		STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP		
BIOENERGY SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY															
936-5709.01			0	0	0	B	20	0	1	0	B	40	0	2	0
COUNTRY TOTAL:															
			0	0	0		20	0	1	0		40	0	2	0
COUNTRY: COSTA RICA															

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982				FY 1983				FY 1984						
		STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP			
ENERGY MANAGEMENT TRAINING																
931-1160.	A		5	0	0	1	A	5	0	0	1	B	5	0	0	1
BIOENERGY SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY																
936-5709.01	B		20	0	1	0	B	20	0	1	0		0	0	0	0
CONVENTIONAL ENERGY ASSISTANCE																
936-5724.			0	0	0	0	B	100	0	2	0		0	0	0	0
COUNTRY TOTAL:																
			25	0	1	1		125	0	3	1		5	0	0	1
COUNTRY: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC																

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982				FY 1983				FY 1984						
		STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP			
ENERGY MANAGEMENT TRAINING																
931-1160.	A		10	0	0	2	A	10	0	0	2	B	15	0	0	3
BIOENERGY SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY																
936-5709.01			0	0	0	0	B	20	0	1	0	B	40	0	2	0
DECENTRALIZED HYDROPOWER																
936-5715.			0	0	0	0		48	0	2	0	B	60	0	3	0
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY TRAINING																
936-5716.	A		24	0	0	3	A	35	0	3	3	B	20	0	0	2
COUNTRY TOTAL:																
			34	0	0	5		113	0	6	5		135	0	5	5

A - ACTIVE B - PENDING MISSION APPROVAL

COUNTRY ACTIVITY REPORT
BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA - FY 82 THRU 84

LATIN AMERICA

COUNTRY: ECUADOR

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982					FY 1983					FY 1984				
		STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF	#OF TDYS	#OF PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF	#OF TDYS	#OF PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF	#OF TDYS	#OF PTP
ENERGY MANAGEMENT TRAINING																
	931_1160.	A	5	0	0	1	A	5	0	0	1	B	5	0	0	1
	DECENTRALIZED HYDROPOWER															
	936_5715.		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	B	30	0	2	0
	ALTERNATIVE ENERGY TRAINING															
	936_5716.	A	16	0	0	2	A	16	0	0	2	B	30	0	0	3
	CONVENTIONAL ENERGY ASSISTANCE															
	936_5724.	B	100	0	2	0		0	0	0	0	B	200	0	3	0
COUNTRY TOTAL:			121	0	2	3		21	0	0	3		265	0	5	4

COUNTRY: GUATEMALA

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982					FY 1983					FY 1984				
		STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF	#OF TDYS	#OF PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF	#OF TDYS	#OF PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF	#OF TDYS	#OF PTP
ENERGY MANAGEMENT TRAINING																
	931_1160.	A	5	0	0	1	A	10	0	0	2	B	5	0	0	1
COUNTRY TOTAL:			5	0	0	1		10	0	0	2		5	0	0	1

COUNTRY: HAITI

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982					FY 1983					FY 1984				
		STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF	#OF TDYS	#OF PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF	#OF TDYS	#OF PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF	#OF TDYS	#OF PTP
BIOENERGY SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY																
	936_5709.01	F	20	0	1	0	B	40	0	2	0	B	20	0	1	0
COUNTRY TOTAL:			20	0	1	0		40	0	2	0		20	0	1	0

COUNTRY ACTIVITY REPORT
BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA - FY 82 THRU 84

-SI/EY

LATIN AMERICA
COUNTRY: HONDURAS

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982				FY 1983				FY 1984				
		SIA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	SIA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	SIA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	
ST/EY														
DECENTRALIZED HYDROPOWER														
936-5715.	ENERGY POLICY DEV. AND CONSERVATION		0	0	0		0	0	0	B	50	0	3	0
936-5728.			0	0	0	B	150	0	3	B	250	0	3	0
COUNTRY TOTAL:			0	0	0		150	0	3		300	0	6	0

COUNTRY: PANAMA

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982				FY 1983				FY 1984				
		SIA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	SIA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	SIA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	
ST/EY														
DECENTRALIZED HYDROPOWER														
936-5715.	ENERGY POLICY DEV. AND CONSERVATION		0	0	0		36	0	0		0	0	0	0
936-5728.			0	0	0	B	250	0	3	B	250	0	3	0
COUNTRY TOTAL:			0	0	0		286	0	3		250	0	3	0

COUNTRY: DECNAM 531*****

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982				FY 1983				FY 1984				
		SIA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	SIA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	SIA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	
ST/EY														
CONVENTIONAL ENERGY ASSISTANCE														
936-5724.			0	0	0		150	1	2	B	150	1	2	0
COUNTRY TOTAL:			0	0	0		150	1	2		150	1	2	0

A - ACTIVE B - PENDING MISSION APPROVAL

COUNTRY ACTIVITY REPORT
BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA - FY 82 THRU 84

-ST/RY

LATIN AMERICA
COUNTRY: JAMAICA

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982				FY 1983				FY 1984			
		STA	AMT	STAF	#OF	STA	AMT	STAF	#OF	STA	AMT	STAF	#OF
ST/RY		TUS	(\$000)	TDYS	PTP	TUS	(\$000)	TDYS	PTP	TUS	(\$000)	TDYS	PTP

ENERGY MANAGEMENT TRAINING																
	931-1160.	A	10	0	0	2	A	10	0	0	2	B	10	0	0	2
	ALTERNATIVE ENERGY TRAINING															
	936-5716.	A	16	0	0	2	A	24	0	0	3	B	20	0	0	2
	CONVENTIONAL ENERGY ASSISTANCE															
	936-5724.		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	B	200	0	2	0
COUNTRY TOTAL:			26	0	0	4		34	0	0	5		230	0	2	4

COUNTRY: DOMINICA

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982				FY 1983				FY 1984			
		STA	AMT	STAF	#OF	STA	AMT	STAF	#OF	STA	AMT	STAF	#OF
ST/RY		TUS	(\$000)	TDYS	PTP	TUS	(\$000)	TDYS	PTP	TUS	(\$000)	TDYS	PTP

DECENTRALIZED HYDROPOWER																
	936-5715.		0	0	0	0		0	0	2	0		0	0	0	0
COUNTRY TOTAL:			0	0	0	0		0	0	2	0		0	0	0	0

COUNTRY: LAC REGIONAL

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982				FY 1983				FY 1984			
		STA	AMT	STAF	#OF	STA	AMT	STAF	#OF	STA	AMT	STAF	#OF
ST/RY		TUS	(\$000)	TDYS	PTP	TUS	(\$000)	TDYS	PTP	TUS	(\$000)	TDYS	PTP

	936-5701.01	B	150	0	25	0	B	110	0	20	0	B	160	0	30	0
COUNTRY TOTAL:			150	0	25	0		110	0	20	0		160	0	30	0
TOTAL FOR REGION:			381	0	29	14		1059	1	42	16		1410	0	54	15

A - ACTIVE B - PENDING MISSION APPROVAL

COUNTRY ACTIVITY REPORT
BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA - FY 82 THRU 84

-ST/EY

AFRICA

COUNTRY: MALAWI

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982				FY 1983				FY 1984					
		ST/A TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	ST/A TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	ST/A TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP		
ENERGY MANAGEMENT TRAINING															
	A	15	0	0	3	A	10	0	0	2	B	5	0	0	1
931-1160.															
COUNTRY TOTAL:															
		15	0	0	3		10	0	0	2		5	0	0	1

COUNTRY: KENYA

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982				FY 1983				FY 1984					
		ST/A TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	ST/A TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	ST/A TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP		
ENERGY MANAGEMENT TRAINING															
	A	10	0	0	2	A	10	0	0	2	B	10	0	0	2
931-1160.															
BIOENERGY SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY															
	B	20	0	1	0	B	60	0	3	0	B	20	0	1	0
936-5709.01															
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY TRAINING															
	A	16	0	0	2	A	16	0	0	2	B	30	0	0	3
936-5716.															
CONVENTIONAL ENERGY ASSISTANCE															
	B	250	0	2	0	B	150	0	2	0		0	0	0	0
936-5724.															
COUNTRY TOTAL:															
		296	0	3	4		236	0	5	4		60	0	1	5

COUNTRY: TANZANIA

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982				FY 1983				FY 1984					
		ST/A TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	ST/A TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	ST/A TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP		
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY TRAINING															
	A	24	0	0	3	A	16	0	0	2	B	20	0	0	2
936-5716.															
ENERGY POLICY DEV. AND CONSERVATION															
		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	B	250	0	3	0
936-5728.															
COUNTRY TOTAL:															
		24	0	0	3		16	0	0	2		270	0	3	2

A - ACTIVE B - PENDING MISSION APPROVAL

COUNTRY ACTIVITY REPORT
BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA - FY 82 THRU 84

AFRICA

--S/VEY

COUNTRY: CAMEROON

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982				FY 1983				FY 1984			
		STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF	TDYS #OF	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF	TDYS #OF	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF	TDYS #OF
	DECENTRALIZED HYDROPOWER	B	28	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	936-5715.												
COUNTRY TOTAL:			28	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

COUNTRY: LESOTHO

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982				FY 1983				FY 1984			
		STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF	TDYS #OF	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF	TDYS #OF	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF	TDYS #OF
	DECENTRALIZED HYDROPOWER		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	936-5715.												
COUNTRY TOTAL:			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

COUNTRY: GAMBIA

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982				FY 1983				FY 1984				
		STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF	TDYS #OF	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF	TDYS #OF	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF	TDYS #OF	
	BIOENERGY SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY		0	0	0	B	20	0	1	0	B	20	0	1
	936-2709.01													
COUNTRY TOTAL:			0	0	0		40	0	1	0		40	0	1

COUNTRY: GHANA

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982				FY 1983				FY 1984				
		STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF	TDYS #OF	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF	TDYS #OF	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF	TDYS #OF	
			0	0	0		20	0	1	0		20	0	1
COUNTRY TOTAL:			0	0	0		20	0	1	0		20	0	1

A - ACTIVE B - PENDING MISSION APPROVAL

COUNTRY ACTIVITY REPORT
BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA - FY 82 THRU 84

-ST/EY

AFRICA
DECENTRALIZED HYDROPOWER
936-5715.

COUNTRY TOTAL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COUNTRY: SUDAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

COUNTRY: SUDAN

PROJECT	TITLE	ST/A	AMT	FY 1982	ST/A	AMT	FY 1983	ST/A	AMT	FY 1984						
ST/EY	TITLE	TUS	(\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	TUS	(\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	TUS	(\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS						
	ENERGY MANAGEMENT TRAINING															
	931-1160.	A	10	0	0	2	A	5	0	0	1	B	10	0	0	2
	BIOMASS ENERGY SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY															
	936-5709.01	B	40	0	2	0	B	80	0	4	0	B	20	0	1	0
	DECENTRALIZED HYDROPOWER															
	936-5715.		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	B	60	0	3	0
	ALTERNATIVE ENERGY TRAINING															
	936-5716.	A	16	0	0	2	A	35	0	3	3	B	40	0	0	4
	CONVENTIONAL ENERGY ASSISTANCE															
	936-5724.	B	400	0	3	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	ENERGY POLICY DEV. AND CONSERVATION															
	936-5728.	B	250	0	3	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
COUNTRY TOTAL:			716	0	8	4		120	0	7	4		130	0	4	6

COUNTRY: CAPE VERDE

PROJECT	TITLE	ST/A	AMT	FY 1982	ST/A	AMT	FY 1983	ST/A	AMT	FY 1984					
ST/EY	TITLE	TUS	(\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	TUS	(\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	TUS	(\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS					
	DECENTRALIZED HYDROPOWER														
	936-5715.	B	10	0	1	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COUNTRY TOTAL:			10	0	1	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

COUNTRY: ZAIRE

PROJECT	TITLE	ST/A	AMT	FY 1982	ST/A	AMT	FY 1983	ST/A	AMT	FY 1984			
ST/EY	TITLE	TUS	(\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	TUS	(\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	TUS	(\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS			
	DECENTRALIZED HYDROPOWER												
	936-5715.	B	10	0	1	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
COUNTRY TOTAL:			10	0	1	0		0	0	0	0	0	0

A - ACTIVE B - PENDING MISSION APPROVAL

COUNTRY ACTIVITY REPORT
BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA - FY 82 THRU 84

-ST/EY

AFRICA
ENERGY MANAGEMENT TRAINING
931-1160.
DECENTRALIZED HYDROPOWER
936-5715.
A 5 0 0 1 10 0 0 2 15 0 0 3
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 40 0 3 0

COUNTRY TOTAL: 5 0 0 1 10 0 0 2 55 0 3 3

COUNTRY: LIBERIA

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982				FY 1983				FY 1984				
		STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF	#OF TDYS	PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF	#OF TDYS	PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF

ST/EY

BIOENERGY SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY
936-5709.01
DECENTRALIZED HYDROPOWER
936-5715.
B 0 0 0 0 20 0 1 0 40 0 1 0
20 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

COUNTRY TOTAL: 20 0 2 0 20 0 1 0 40 0 1 0

COUNTRY: GUINEA

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982				FY 1983				FY 1984				
		STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF	#OF TDYS	PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF	#OF TDYS	PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF

ST/EY

DECENTRALIZED HYDROPOWER
936-5715.
B 16 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
16 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

COUNTRY TOTAL: 16 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

COUNTRY: SENEGAL

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982				FY 1983				FY 1984				
		STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF	#OF TDYS	PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF	#OF TDYS	PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF

ST/EY

ENERGY MANAGEMENT TRAINING
931-1160.
BIOENERGY SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY
936-5709.01
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY TRAINING
936-5716.
A 10 0 0 2 10 0 0 2 5 0 0 1
0 0 0 0 20 0 1 0 60 0 3 0
24 0 0 3 26 0 3 2 30 0 0 3
A - ACTIVE B - PENDING MISSION APPROVAL

COUNTRY ACTIVITY REPORT
BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA - FY 82 THRU 84

AFRICA

-S/VEY

COUNTRY TOTAL: 34 0 0 5 56 0 4 4 95 0 3 4

COUNTRY: UPPER VOLTA

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982				FY 1983				FY 1984						
		STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF	TDYS #OF	PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF	TDYS #OF	PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF	TDYS #OF	PTP
S/VEY																
BIOENERGY SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY																
		B	20	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
936-5709.01																

COUNTRY TOTAL: 20 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

COUNTRY: TOGO

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982				FY 1983				FY 1984						
		STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF	TDYS #OF	PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF	TDYS #OF	PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF	TDYS #OF	PTP
S/VEY																
ENERGY POLICY DEV. AND CONSERVATION																
		B	0	0	0	0	100	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
936-5728.																

COUNTRY TOTAL: 0 0 0 0 100 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

COUNTRY: BURUNDI

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982				FY 1983				FY 1984						
		STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF	TDYS #OF	PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF	TDYS #OF	PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF	TDYS #OF	PTP
S/VEY																
ENERGY MANAGEMENT TRAINING																
		A	5	0	0	1	A	5	0	0	1	B	10	0	0	2
931-1160.																
DECENTRALIZED HYDROPOWER																
		A	0	0	0	0	A	25	0	0	0	B	0	0	0	0
936-5715.																

COUNTRY TOTAL: 5 0 0 1 30 0 0 1 10 0 0 2

A - ACTIVE B - PENDING MISSION APPROVAL

COUNTRY ACTIVITY REPORT
 BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA - FY 82 THRU 84

-SI/EY

AFRICA

COUNTRY: RWANDA

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982				FY 1983				FY 1984			
		STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP
DECENTRALIZED HYDROPOWER													
936-5715.													
COUNTRY TOTAL:		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT	TITLE	FY 1982				FY 1983				FY 1984													
		STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP	STA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	#OF PTP										
LOW COST ENERGY TECHNOLOGY (VITA)																							
936-5701.01																							
	A	70	0	15	0					B	80	0	20	0					B	100	0	20	0
COUNTRY TOTAL:		70	0	15	0					80	0	20	0		100	0	20	0					
TOTAL FOR REGION:		1259	0	33	21					738	0	40	19		885	0	41	23					

COUNTRY ACTIVITY REPORT
BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA - FY 82 THRU 84

-SI/RY

COUNTRY: SO PACIFIC REGIONAL

PROJECT TITLE	FY 1982			FY 1983			FY 1984		
	SIA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	SIA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS	SIA TUS	AMT (\$000)	STAF #OF TDYS
CONVENTIONAL ENERGY ASSISTANCE 936-5724.		700	0 5 0		0 0 0			0 0 0	
COUNTRY TOTAL:		700	0 5 0		0 0 0			0 0 0	
TOTAL FOR REGION:		700	0 5 0		0 0 0			0 0 0	
OVERALL TOTAL: 4530		4290	0 113 60		3761	1 143 62			3 142 68

A - ACTIVE B - PENDING MISSION APPROVAL