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NEAR EAST REGIONAL



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FY 1986 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

NEAR EAST REGIONAL PROGRAM

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NEAR EAST REGIONAL PROGRAMS

Introduction

Regional activities funded by Development Assistance and by Economic Support funds are being presented in a single volume this year to avoid duplication of descriptions of split-funded projects. These are Project Development and Support, Regional Population Activities, and beginning in FY 1984, Human Rights, Education and Training.

Project Development and Support funds finance feasibility studies, consulting services, workshops, seminars, experts, and other activities related to project development and design not appropriate for Mission funding and/or which are multi-country in nature. Among the types of activities funded are impact evaluations in Egypt and West Bank/Gaza, rural sanitation, arid lands research, and agricultural engineering advisory services. There are twenty to thirty of these activities annually ranging in cost from \$2,000 to \$250,000. For FY 1986, \$800,000 in DA and \$600,000 in ESF is requested to cover similar activities. A partial listing of office requests is included in this volume.

Regional Population Activities are primarily private and voluntary organization projects in countries where bilateral programs are not yet possible, and programs designed to increase leaders' awareness of the negative consequences of excessive population growth rates. For FY 1986, DA funding of \$1.5 million and ESF funding of \$1.0 million are requested for this activity.

The Human Rights Education and Training Program provides advanced training in the U.S. for Near Eastern legal practitioners in the areas of due process, rule of law, constitutional law, civil and political rights, legal and administrative procedures, maintenance of an independent judiciary, and legal training methods. It will also provide planning and other technical assistance to institutions in the region concerned with human rights. Funding for FY 1986 is requested in the amount of \$200,000, to be drawn equally from the DA and ESF accounts.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Requests for Development Assistance total \$5,348,000 for FY 1986. The FY 85 request has been increased to \$5,917,000 and there is a request for another \$469,000 for FY 1984. In addition to the three projects which are split-funded, Development Assistance funds are requested for four continuing and three new projects. Continuing are Regional Private Enterprise, Regional Environmental Activities, Science and Technology Information Transfer, and Small Projects/Peace Corps. Approved and proposed for an FY 1984 start but not yet funded is Mass Media Basic Education. Two projects have been proposed to begin in FY 1985: Regional Energy Development Cooperation and Regional Dryland Agricultural Research Network. No new starts are proposed for FY 1986.

Regional Private Enterprise Activities provides technical assistance to assist private sector development through policy dialogue and to stimulate U.S. investment and trade.

Regional Environmental Activities approved in FY 1984, seeks to address common environmental problem in the region through training, education, and specialized technical assistance.

Regional Science and Technology Information Transfer provides training and consulting services aimed at improving and systematizing the transfer of appropriate technology from the U.S. to institutions in nine Near Eastern countries.

Small Projects/Peace Corps provides \$40,000-\$50,000 per year to AID Missions in countries which also have Peace Corps programs for transfer to the Corps. The funds are used for small self-help projects for which funding would not otherwise be available.

Mass Media Basic Education will assist countries in the region to promote literacy, especially for ~~women~~, through television.
Children

Regional Energy Development Cooperation will facilitate exchanges of information on energy planning and renewable energy projects among countries in the Near East Region through training, workshops and publications.

The Regional Dryland Agricultural Research Network will promote sharing of relevant research results and coordination of research activities in the Near East and the U.S. in cooperation with International Agricultural Research Centers.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS

Apart from the split-funded activities described above, three Near East projects require Economic Support Funds in FY 1986. These are the Regional Cooperation Project and PVO activities on the West Bank and Gaza Strip, which are continuing activities. Beginning in FY 1986, ESF will be provided to the American University of Beirut to defray operating deficits.

Regional Cooperation activities are designed to promote mutual understanding between Israel and its Arab neighbors, especially Egypt, in order to help establish a lasting peace in the region. The success of this project requires a minimum of \$6.0 million in FY 1986 to fund a growing list of ongoing subprojects and a few new starts. Judging from activity thus far in FY 1986 and expected future proposals, \$8.0 million could easily be used in FY 1985 to support additional new activities.

West Bank/Gaza projects finance small-scale development projects which benefit the predominantly poor and rural population in health, agriculture, education and community development, demonstrating continued U.S. concern for the area. In keeping with the Secretary's instructions, for FY 1986 we are requesting an increase to \$10.0 million to carry out these program and development objectives.

The American University of Beirut requires \$5.0 million in FY 1986 ESF to supplement ASHA funds in covering its operating deficit. Funding in FY 1984 and FY 1985 is from ASHA and from reprogrammed Lebanon bilateral funds.

REQUIREMENTS FOR FY 1985 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT FUNDS

1. Participant Training Study. There are 14 N.E. Bureau projects which deal exclusively or principally with U.S.-based training. These projects amount to \$259,784,000. This total rises considerably when participant training components of sector specific projects are included. Moreover, there are 2,895 participants from Near East Countries studying in the U.S.

Because of the importance of participant training and the size of the portfolio of projects, it is of paramount interest to determine how training processes can be improved and how training costs, which have risen sharply over the past few years, can be reduced.

PPC/Evaluation is heading a working group which is in the process of considering what participant training issues should be studied and the appropriate methodologies to be used. A study activity is planned for FY 1985.

Assuming NE/TECH/HRST is in agreement with the PPC study proposal, it proposes that \$70,000 in FY 1985 PD&S funds be utilized to:

- a. add N.E. Bureau specific issues to the study,
- b. enable the study to be conducted more in depth in the Near East, and
- c. expand the study to most of the countries in the Near East.

2. Childrens Television Workshop Funds are required in FY 85 to consolidate the administrative, financial and technical design aspects of the Mass Media Basic Education Project (298-0193, Regional, with CTW). Project design/development activities, which will require some travel expenses, include selection of the Arab co-producer of the series, finalization of counterpart funding, baseline data collection and initial surveys of technical expertise and facilities. Other activities include the creation of a regional reading advisory board and the Project Board of Directors, also regional, and an intensive workshop in New York for key Middle Eastern production and research staff. Amount requested is \$155,000.

3. NE Regional Energy Development Cooperation. This is a follow on to the FY 84 feasibility study which investigated opportunities for AID assistance to regional energy cooperation in the Near East. Based on the study and in preparation for PID development, an organizing/planning meeting of key officials from Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan, Egypt, Sudan and Pakistan (if appropriate) who have been working with AID on energy projects will be convened to work out collaborative implementation arrangements. Funds required are \$13,000.

4. Yemen Energy Development Project. Feasibility team to assess potential for energy assistance to Yemen. Cost is \$42,000.

5. USDA/RSSA

Description

The USDA/RSSA is a project support activity designed to provide the NE Bureau with technical specialists not otherwise available. The function of the specialists is to carry out technical aspects of project designs and evaluations and in analysis of countries' agricultural potentials and AID's assistance efforts for individual countries and for regional projects. The activity provides specialists on both long- and short-term assignments. The plan for FY 1986 is to continue the current level of effort, that is: (1) one full-time agronomist, (2) two part-time agricultural economists (one and a half full-time equivalent), (3) 8 person months of short-term specialists and (4) one person-year support staff. This staff has attendant support costs for non project or Mission funded travel and per diem, office materials, data processing software and equipment maintenance.

Through the RSSA project support activity the NE Bureau is better able to meet the necessary technical analysis requirements of good program formulation, project design and evaluation. In addition to the long-term USDA staff seconded to AID, the activity provides an access mechanism to the staff resources of USDA, and (a) to the land grant universities with whom USDA has cooperative agreements and (b) where USDA has staff posted to the various state college experiment stations and extension services.

Justification for a RSSA

The requirement for (a) continuity of the same individuals, with regional as well as technical expertise, and (b) availability on immediate notice for either AID/W or field work justifies the use of USDA staff rather than the private sector. Use of private firms would require individual contracts for every major piece of work and there would be no way of assuring the availability of the same staff. In addition, the USDA has a much larger pool of experts available than would any combination of private firms.

6. Bureau of the Census - Resources Support Services Agreement
(BUCEN-RSSA)

The BUCEN-RSSA provides services from the International Statistical Programs Center (ISPC) of the U.S. Bureau of the Census in the areas of technical review, development, and support of statistical activities for the Near East Bureau, Technical Support Division (NE/TECH); management support to the Morocco Statistical Services and Tunisia Energy Assessment Projects; and technical assistance to Portugal's National Statistics Institute (INE) and Ministry of Social Affairs (MSA/SIS). Since June 1982, a survey statistician from ISPC has been available on a continuing basis to the Social Analysis and Rural Development Division of NE/TECH to assist with backstopping for the Near East Bureau in the areas described above.

In FY 1982 funding for the BuCen RSSA amounted to \$80,000. In FY 1983 funding for the BuCen RSSA increased to \$100,000 (\$20,500 for the Morocco and Tunisia assessment projects management and \$79,500 for technical review, development, and support of statistical activities in NE/TECH). FY 1984 funding will amount to \$117,000 to cover the same types of activities described above. Funding of FY 1985 activities will be necessary to continue the support provided by the BuCen RSSA and should be equal to the FY 1984 funding level.

7. Assignment of Additional \$25,000 for Preparation of Project Economic Guidelines from FY 1985 P.D. & S Account

The terms of reference for the preparation of the economic project guidelines manual was designed as the initial phase in this work program. The number and types of projects and case studies were limited in order to provide a useful document within a reasonable period of time (e.g., 6-9 months from contract signing). The initial guideline effort was not deliberately designed to provide a document which could be readily updated, revised and expanded by direct hire AID staff.

It's possible, of course, that additional external assistance will not be required to bring the guidelines to the point where AID direct hire staff can undertake the remainder of the tasks involved in updating and/or expanding the guidelines. As mentioned above, the original design did not focus or concentrate on this end result. Given our previous efforts to adopt this approach, this outcome of the initial effort is improbable. It's also possible that this initial work program will convince all that what appeared feasible and practicable, proved to be an illusion. We'll know more about the validity of this speculation in late CY 1984 or early CY 1985.

Subject to that final evaluation, it would be prudent to allocate an additional \$25,000 of P.D.&S funds in FY 1985 to this work program. The NE Bureau final decision to assign funds to this work program would also be conditioned on the other AID Bureaus (Asia, Africa, LAC, and PPC) financially participating. In order to provide the necessary momentum to complete the guidelines, I believe that the joint financial effort must be continued. Bureau involvement is likely to be greater when their stake includes funds in addition to professional and operating concerns.

8. Near East Regional Evaluation Conference FY 85

FUNDS REQUIRED:	AID/W OE	\$10,000
	Mission OE	20,000
	PD&S	7,000 (Contingency)
	Total	<u>\$37,000</u>

EXPECTED PARTICIPATION: 20 USDH and FSN Mission participants
 4 AID/W USDH
 1 US Consultant (if required)

PROPOSED LOCATION: USAID/Cairo

PURPOSE: To continue to focus field attention on the critical role evaluation plays in the overall NE Bureau and Mission management process;

To provide informal training in areas where improvement in implementing this process is needed, i.e., evaluation design, annual evaluation planning, use of the PES approach to evaluation, preparing scopes of work, integration of evaluation into the decision making process;

To increase involvement of Host Country counterparts as active rather than passive participants in the evaluation process by providing ideas for informal training which can be applied by conference participants in their own countries of assignment;

To provide a forum whereby field staff who are directly or indirectly involved in evaluation can meet with other field staff involved in evaluation and AID/W staff to exchange experience;

To obtain feedback on field experience in using the newly issued NE Bureau Evaluation Guidelines.

DISCUSSION: Last year's study of the NE Bureau's evaluation process identified three areas which needed to be addressed to improve the NE Bureau's performance in evaluation. These were:

- a. Guidelines addressing the various aspects of evaluation;
- b. A system for ensuring access to experience for both project design and in solving implementation problems;
- c. Training in terms of both process and methodology.

The need for up-to-date guidelines is being addressed by the issuance of Bureau specific guidelines for evaluation. The Bureau's evaluation staff will be developing a computerized system for identifying and locating Bureau experience and will continue to work closely with PPC/E/DIU in improving NE

Bureau access to Agency experience. The third area in need of Bureau and Agency attention identified in the study deals with training. This proposed NE Bureau Evaluation Conference will address part of this need.

The Near East Bureau's focus on the operational level of evaluation is having an impact upon the overall Agency approach to evaluation. The Deputy Administrator has asked PPC/E to come up with recommendations for strengthening the evaluation process within AID. One of the areas under consideration is training. In developing the agenda and materials for the proposed conference, NE/DP/E will be working very closely with both PPC/E and PM/Training. It is possible the proposed conference may evolve into a pilot Agency training program. Having NE Bureau funds earmarked for training would provide leverage for support from both PPC/E and PM/Training particularly at a time when funds for Agency training programs have been cut back.

It is estimated that approximately twenty USDH and FSN staff in addition to 4 AID/W staff would participate in the conference. This assumes that the designated Mission Evaluation Officer, his or her FSN program assistant and at least one or two project officers from most missions will attend. The conference would be held in Cairo to enable a larger participation by USAID/Cairo staff.

We hope to complete the ground work for the Conference by the end of the first quarter of FY-85. By the end of the second quarter, we should have developed whatever training materials we will need and conceivably staged a "dry-run" within the Bureau. The conference in the field would then take place probably in mid June 1985.

Included in this request is a contingency request for \$7,000 PD&S funds. It is possible that the form of this program may develop into a modified PD&E training seminar but with less emphasis on design, more on evaluation, and introducing the management decision making use of evaluation products. Therefore it is possible we may require some outside assistance in developing the training materials. This will depend upon how much expertise is available and can be drawn upon from within the Agency.

REGIONAL POPULATION PROJECT - DA AND ESF FUNDS

The project is designed to support relatively small scale and short duration population/family planning activities in Near East countries which do not have bilateral population programs and regional activities spanning two or more countries in the region.

In FY 1983 and FY 1984 the project enabled countries in the region to take advantage of U.S. and local training opportunities, undertake policy and demographic analyses, and to share regional research efforts. Examples of activities funded in FY 1983 and 1984 includes:

- resident population advisors in Yemen and Turkey;
- population policy analyses (RAPID) to visually present to high level government officials in Yemen, Jordan and Turkey the impact of rapid population growth on country-specific development goals;
- develop technical experts to a bilateral MCH/FP project in Yemen and evaluate the Tunisian population/family planning program;
- support to the reactivated National Population Commission of Jordan;
- a training seminar on the use of microcomputers in Tunisia;
- a conference to share regionally the latest development in the field of biomedical research and contraceptive technology;
- a Women in Management Seminar in Arabic for approximately 30 participants from the region; and
- a regional workshop of Family Life and Family Planning education.

In FY 1985 emphasis will be upon support of family planning service delivery through private sector channels, development of local family planning organizations and the adaptation and dissemination of information, education and communication materials.

Turkey, the largest country in the region with 50 million people, is planning to mount a major national population/family planning effort through both the public and private sectors. AID expects a substantial increase in resource transfer there. No A.I.D. bilateral program is anticipated, so funds for population assistance must come from the regional population project. Approximately one-third of DA and one-half of ESF FY85 regional population project funds will be used to support the expansion of family planning services in Turkey. Priority will be given to private sector programs which promote community based approaches to service delivery and innovative social marketing programs.

Specifically funds for Turkey would support:

- contraceptive commodities;
- commodity distribution analysis and tracking system;
- operations research for program management;
- assistance to the Turkish Labor Federation and Social Security System health facilities for family planning services and training;
- family planning services in factory clinics;
- information and education materials for users and health professionals;
- curriculum development and training in medical schools;
- research in family planning and contraceptive technology.

In FY86 and beyond the project will continue to support policy analyses, basic family planning services and training. Priority will be accorded to activities most conducive to expanded family planning acceptance, such as projects which strengthen family planning links to health and nutrition programs and enhance of women's roles in traditional societies. Private sector groups such as voluntry family planning associations, pharmacies and traditional birth attendants will be encouraged whenever possible.

Legal Education and Training
Regional Project - Human Rights

The Legal Education and Training project is designed to promote three types of human rights related activities in Middle Eastern countries. First, it offers advanced education and training in the U.S. and in-region institutions to legal professionals, including judges, magistrates, lawyers, prosecutors, and others, in selected human rights sub-specialties, such as due process, the rule of law, constitutional law, civil and political rights, legal and administrative procedure, maintenance of an independent judiciary, and legal training methods. Second, it provides for institutional planning and other technical assistance to enhance the capability of in-region public sector institutions concerned with human rights, such as ministries, law schools, and other research and training facilities. Third, it supplies U.S. experts for in-country lectures and other consultations.

In FY83, at a cost of \$50,000, the project provided planning assistance to the Center for International Legal and Economic Studies, University of Zagazig, Egypt; sent a U.S. attorney to Jordan at the request of the host government for lectures and consultation with officials of the Ministry of Justice, University of Jordan Law School, and other relevant groups; and began identifying additional sub-projects in Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan, Egypt, and the West Bank. FY84 activities, costing \$100,000, began the implementation of the sub-projects identified in the five target areas. These activities include participant training in the U.S. and in-region, curriculum development and/or planning with law schools and other training institutions, technical assistance in Ministries of Justice, and lectures by U.S. experts.

FY 1985 activities will be a continuation of the FY 1984 activities, in that, further sub-projects will be identified and implemented. Similar activities are expected to be undertaken in other countries.

Increased levels of funding for FYs 1986-89 are justified by the heightened human rights sensitivity which is expected to result from this project and other locally-based initiatives. Funds will be used for continued monitoring of human rights activity and ongoing assistance through sub-projects implementation.

Regional Private Enterprise Development
Project No. 298-0050

Project Description. The Regional Private Enterprise Development project will foster private sector development through institution building, technical and managerial assistance, human resource development and transfer of U.S. technology. The project will provide NE Bureau Missions with the flexibility to respond to host country priorities for private sector development in cases where Missions do not already have suitable projects for financing new private sector activities. Countries eligible for assistance are: Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Portugal, Tunisia, Turkey and Yemen. Two NE Mission/Representative countries have been excluded: Egypt, because its private sector program is adequately funded, and Italy, because its program is limited to earthquake disaster relief.

The project will directly support U.S. efforts to encourage the private sector to take an expanded role in the economic development of eight NE countries. The project will finance:

- (1) Studies of economic policy, sector policy, and business environment;
- (2) Technical and managerial assistance to be provided by IESC, PVOs and other organizations to small and medium scale private companies and support to business/trade associations;
- (3) Investment promotion including sector surveys, feasibility studies, and investor conferences; and
- (4) Training including vocational training, entrepreneurial training, management training, and management assistance/training to financial institutions.

There is an opportunity for the NE Bureau, utilizing this project, to assume a leadership role in catalyzing private sector initiatives in health in the region. Based on proposals made at a NE Bureau-sponsored meeting on the expansion of private role in Middle East health, we have identified a number of areas where limited A.I.D. funds can leverage private capital and promote a rapid expansion of health services and production of health products.

The types of health activities which the project would finance include: (1) Studies of private health sector policies, drug pricing policies, business environment for investments in health services and products; (2) Technical and managerial assistance to small and medium size institutions delivering health services and producing health products; (3) Investment promotion including feasibility studies (for example indigenous production of oral rehydration salts, health education

publications) investor conferences (i.e. investment in health maintenance organizations). and 4) Training, especially in management and administration and in support of technology transfer.

The anticipated level of demand for financing of health-specific activities is 300 thousand for FY 86-87, 200 thousand for FY 88-89.

Individual missions, host governments, private sector entities, and AID/W can initiate subprojects lasting one year or less. Proposals will be reviewed by the originating entity for conformity to subproject eligibility and selection criteria (described in the PP) and completeness of subproject financing information (described in the PP). NE/PD will prepare a short approval memorandum, to be cleared by designated NE offices and others, as appropriate. Subprojects will be approved by the Office Director, NE/PD, up to \$75,000 and by AA/NE above \$75,000.

Procurement of goods and services will generally be done on an AID Direct contracting basis. For instance, for services, IQC and Section 8(a) Small Business contract modes will be used; also, PASA and PSC modes will be used. In some cases AID Direct contracts are not appropriate, such as for IESC services, PVO services or feasibility studies by potential private investors; in these cases, other contracting modes are planned.

FY 84 Activities: Work is in progress towards obligating funds for the following activities in FY 84:

- a. Portugal: Productivity assessments and marketing assistance for export products in textiles, footwear and wood and cork industries.
- b. Tunisia: Technical assistance for negotiating legal Convention with Government of Tunisia to allow 18 proposed joint-venture investment projects to move forward.
- c. Turkey: Pre-feasibility studies for proposed joint-ventures.
- d. Yemen: Concept design for proposed small-industry development project.

FY 85 Activities:

- a. Morocco: Concept design for proposed small-industry development project.
- b. Privatization of NE Public Health: Activation of new initiatives in enlarging the role of private enterprise in health maintenance organizations, local production of oral rehydration salts, family planning education, etc. throughout target countries in the Middle East.
- c. Follow-on activities to items financed in FY 84.

FY 86 to 89

Project will respond to innovative requests from Missions to enlarge the role of private enterprise in development projects throughout the region.

Regional Environmental Activities

Near East region countries face a large set of common environmental problems, many of which constitute a growing threat to human health and livelihood. A major concern in all of these countries is water and there is a long tradition of conservation and management of this scarce resource. The arid climate of most of the region brings with it other common problems such as desertification, need for vegetation that can flourish without much water, and the need to develop non-wood sources of fuel. In addition, the Muslim religion links most of the countries and presents common strengths and constraints for approaching these problems.

Many of the region's countries are relatively well-developed by Third World standards. Development brings with it new environmental threats to human health such as industrial pollution, urban problems, side-effects of agricultural modernization, and increasing demands on all resources. It also brings with it a greater sensitivity to the need to address environmental problems to sustain development and maintain the quality of life of the population as well as greater means, both human and financial, to deal with the problems. While there is a growing technical competence in the scientific and engineering community there is no tradition of application of this knowledge to address the practical problems of development and environment as they relate to human health.

This project, approved in FY 1984, seeks to address common environmental problems in the region through training, education, and specialized technical assistance. Emphasis is placed on the development of administrative, financial, and management skills. In addition, where specific knowledge and data gaps exist research will be undertaken to fill the gaps. Technical assistance will be provided to assist host countries in identifying cost-effective solutions to environmental problems. This assistance is oriented toward provision of technical services and concentrates on the transfer to host country counterparts of the skills necessary to address future problems without continued assistance. While assistance will often be on a country-by-country basis, common language, climate, and culture will allow the easy dissemination of project experience to other countries in the region.

Specific activities planned under the project include technical assistance in development of cost-effective measures for industrial pollution control; study tours for host country personnel to U.S., Near East region, or third countries to demonstrate to these personnel various possible techniques for resource management, planning, and administration in other countries; regional and national conferences on specific environmental problems; research on topics of regional and national concern; and support for the development of local initiatives in environment such as environmental education, resource management, or pilot programs addressing specific problems. Dissemination of project information and experience throughout the region is an ongoing part of the project.

In FY 1985 industrial pollution control activities started in the first year of the project will continue. Under this component of the project technical troubleshooters from U.S. industry are fielded to address problems on a factory-by-factory basis. In 1985, visits by officials of the plants visited will begin to make return visits to the home plants of the technical experts in the U.S. to see firsthand how pollution control programs are implemented. Support will be provided for the development of environmental awareness campaign in Turkey through a Turkish PVO. Research will be undertaken on the effect of traditional and Muslim water law on the development and administration of water resources in the region. A training conference on environmental assessment for development projects will be held in Jordan for Jordanian and regional personnel. Research into potential threats posed by development to the region's biological diversity will begin.

In the last three years of the project technical assistance in industrial pollution control will continue. Regional conferences will be organized on the identification of environmental problems and planning will be undertaken for solution of the problems identified. An investigation will be made into the effects on human health of the increasing use of agricultural chemicals. Study tours will be designed for officials in Morocco, Oman, and Portugal on specific national priority problems. Research projects will be undertaken to address data needs as they are identified.

Life of project cost is \$1.2 million over five years.

NE REGIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION TRANSFER: PHASE II

Project Purpose: (1) to improve Near East access to scientific and technical information resulting from U.S. and worldwide research and development efforts; and (2) to expand and strengthen scientific and technological information transfer networks within NE countries and the region.

Background: A 1972 NAS study of technology transfer to LDCs, funded by the AID Office of Science and Technology (S and T), recommended that high priority be given to improving the transfer of S and T information to LDCs and to strengthen LDC's S and T information infrastructure. As a result of this study, a pilot project with the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) of the U.S. Department of Commerce was initiated and lasted from 1972-1976. The pilot project led to two other projects with similar goals and purposes. One project was centrally funded and covered Asia, Africa and the Near East; the other, which was complementary to and an offshoot of the centrally funded project, operated exclusively in the Latin America and Caribbean region. Funding for the centrally funded project ended in FY 83 and it has not adequately provided for the needs of the NE countries.

A separate regional effort for the NE region, similar to the one for LAC, allowed the continuation of technical services to Tunisia that had begun under the centrally funded project, and the commencement of activities in Egypt, Jordan and Morocco. This project is a follow-on to that activity.

Project Description: The project is designed to broaden and maximize the use of science and technology information in solving development problems in NE countries. One element of the project will build and strengthen technical information service and staff capabilities of cooperating institutions in ten countries in the region: Cyprus, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman Portugal, Tunisia, Turkey, and Yemen. These countries will be linked through bilateral agreements with NTIS, and will expand the technical information networks to include an appropriate technology component. The second element of the project will stimulate greater awareness and application of U.S. technical information in order to increase public and private research contacts, and the development and application of appropriate technologies to the NE countries' needs.

1985 Activities: This will be the period of initiation for Phase II of the project. Agreements with cooperating agencies in the aforementioned countries will be signed and candidates for short-term training in the U.S.A. will be identified. Seminars will be held in at least three countries to strengthen ties already established through the centrally funded project between the cooperating agencies and local industry, government and universities desiring improved access to the U.S. scientific and technical information and patents. Additional printed materials will be ordered.

1986 Activities: Training in the U.S.A. will be completed in the methods and techniques of information transfer for four representatives from each of the ten cooperating countries. Seminars will be held in the remaining countries to foster a greater understanding among cooperating agencies and local industry, government and universities. Quarterly newsletters (APPLICATION OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY TO INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT) will be distributed. Printed material, microfiche and microfiche readers will continue to be sent upon request. Mid-point evaluation will be held.

1987-88 Activities: Activities outlined above will continue. The final evaluation will be held in 1988. Recommendations from the mid-point evaluation will be implemented, and the project will be sensitive to interim evaluations by involved Missions and cooperating host country agencies.

NEAR EAST REGIONAL SMALL PROJECTS - PEACE CORPS

Project Description and Summary: This project makes possible the implementation of small development projects in Yemen, Morocco and Tunisia in those sectors where in-country Peace Corps volunteers have the competence necessary to manage them. The project, in effect, capitalizes on the technical and managerial ability of volunteers present in-country by contributing to the financing of material and other costs involved in the projects. Four general areas of concentration in the three countries have been agriculture, fisheries, special education and energy.

The project was begun in FY 1983 with financing of \$120,000 -- \$40,000 per country. The same funding pattern has been followed in FY 1984. All three USAID's have found the project useful and recommend its continuation in the future. USAID Morocco intends to increase the level to \$50,000 in FY 1985 with the extent of future year support contingent on the projected manpower levels and capabilities of the Peace Corps staff.

Approximate numbers of Peace Corps volunteers now in the three countries are 100 each for Morocco and Tunisia, and 50 for Yemen.

Country Programs

Morocco

Six Individual Activity Agreements [IAAs] have been signed to date. Each represents an A.I.D. contribution to a larger community level project being carried out under the joint sponsorship of a Peace Corps volunteer and a local organization. These six IAAs have a total value of \$39,000 and all were funded under the initial FY 1983 agreement. All are special education programs for the handicapped or for women.

No IAAs have yet been signed against the FY 1984 obligation, but two are under review -- one for inland fish culture and the other for purchase of woodworking tools for a school for the deaf workshop.

FY 1985 - the program is expected to be concentrated on agriculture, fisheries and renewable energies. Opportunities for small projects are sufficient to justify a \$50 thousand level, which is being recommended by USAID Morocco.

FY 1986 - While impossible to project specific activities beyond FY 1985, USAID/Morocco believes that sufficient opportunity exists to warrant a projection of \$50,000 for FY 1986 and the outyears.

Yemen

Two IAAs have been approved to date, both financed from the FY 1983 agreement. One of these is in fruit production and the other in applications for solar energy. USAID/Sanaa expects to sign 3 other IAAs in the field of renewable energy during the month of June. Together these will exhaust the initial \$40,000 made available. The Mission has not yet obligated FY 1984 funds for the project but expects to do so during the fourth quarter.

FY 1985 and Beyond - Focus for activities in FY 1985 and beyond will be on income generating projects and urbanization, both areas currently under exploration by the Peace Corps at the present time. \$40,000 per year will be programmed by the Mission.

TUNISIA

No IAAs have yet been approved for FY 1984, but several in agriculture and special education are being developed for approval later this year.

FY 1985 - The several ideas for activities include water and soil conservation, improved irrigation techniques, erosion control in oases, animal husbandry techniques, and small boat construction for fisheries development.

FY 1986 and Beyond - USAID/Tunis sees continued concentration in agriculture, special education and fisheries and intends to program \$40,000 per year for these activities through FY 1989.

Mass Media Basic Education (298-0193)

Purpose: The purpose of this project is to teach basic education skills (literacy, health and basic science and technology) regionally to AID's target population, with an emphasis on children ages 6-10, via an experimental television series to be shown in at least two aid recipient countries in the Middle East. The project will aim to motivate children to read. It will expose them to the rewards of reading and teach basic reading skills. Indirect benefits to women will be assessed.

Background: Several countries of the Middle East have unusually low levels of literacy, especially for females in the rural areas. Even in the other countries, which already have attained national literary rates in excess of 50%, the rates for females are substantially lower. Given the pace of expansion of basic education in the region, low levels of literacy are expected to continue for the foreseeable future and will impact negatively on population reduction, health status and agricultural productivity.

Mass media, particularly television and radio, offer in the Middle East an unusual opportunity to accelerate significantly the acquisition of basic education skills. The Children's Television Workshop (CTW), in collaboration with the Arabian Gulf States Joint Program Production Institution (AGSJPI), created and co-produced IFTA YA SIMSIM, the Arabic version of Sesame Street. This production represented a major breakthrough in mass media based education in the Middle East and has become one of the most successful and educationally useful television programs. It currently reaches tens of millions of children and adults in 13 Arabic speaking countries, four of which are AID recipients. One of the innovative outgrowths of developing IFTA YA SIMSIM was the creation of a modern standard dialect of Arabic which is intelligible to audiences in all countries.

The per viewer costs of producing educational television programming are significantly lower when regional productions are employed. The launching in 1984 of the Middle East Regional Satellite System, ARABSAT has the potential of reducing the costs per viewer.

A \$3.5 million grant to CTW will be used to fund the project over a life of three years. A total of \$5.2 million in additional funds will be sought from Arab and other host country donors. Project activities in FY 84 include selection of the Arab co-producer of the series, finalization of counterpart funding and baseline data gathering.

FY 85 Activities: During FY 85, activities planned include the creation of a regional reading advisory board and the Project Board of Directors, on-site surveys of existing facilities, a curriculum development seminar to be held in the region, and an intensive workshop in New York for key Middle Eastern production and research staff. Other actions will be the review of pre-production materials, design of the prototype materials for five test programs, production and field testing of the five test programs, and production of approximately twenty 30-minute programs.

FY 86 Activities: Planned FY 86 Project activities include field testing of early series versions, revision of subsequent materials and programs, research to assess the appeal and comprehension of prototype material, production of the remaining 45 programs, and evaluation of the televised series and the entire Project. Some of these activities should continue into FY 87, particularly given the anticipated late FY 84 Project initiation date and to assure high quality work during the evaluation and final production phases.

Near East Regional Energy Development Cooperation Project

The Near East Bureau currently is funding bilateral energy planning and renewable energy projects in Morocco, Tunisia and Egypt and other activities in these fields in Portugal and Jordan totalling over \$45 million. New NE Bureau bilateral projects and related activities in these energy fields are expected in FY '85 in Jordan, Morocco and Yemen. (These are in addition to NE Bureau's bilateral projects over recent years totalling over \$750 million in various electric power and petroleum resource/technology assessment projects primarily in Egypt but also in Lebanon, Jordan and Tunisia.)

This proposed Near East Regional Energy Development Cooperation project will provide a systematic process to facilitate sharing of experiences among Near East countries gained under AID especially NE Bureau bilateral) energy funding, thereby capitalizing on AID's investment in order to transfer among countries relevant techniques developed in energy pricing analysis, energy planning and policy analysis, energy investment planning, energy efficiency, renewable energy development and energy resource/technology assessment and development. A series of semi-annual technical and policy workshops will be held in current/future AID energy-assisted countries (Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Jordan) to bring together government and private sector officials on such topics as noted above, and others such as energy and agricultural development, energy and urban development, etc. A journal on energy and economic development in the Near East, designed to eventually be self-financing, will be printed on a quarterly basis to stimulate professional interest in technical and policy issues of common concern to Near East countries. Furthermore, the Project will develop a short course on energy conservation/efficiency to be offered within the region on a regular basis, located at an appropriate institution in the Near East experienced in energy efficiency analysis. Such a course is relevant to all countries in the region, both net-oil importers and net-oil exporters, as recent experience in various developing countries has shown that savings of 10% or more on national energy consumption can be achieved with improved energy economy measures. It is expected that eventually the short course will be self financing.

The feasibility study conducted in FY '84 shows that these activities will complement and reinforce ongoing and planned NE Bureau bilateral energy projects, and will disseminate the lessons learned from these projects and from their standard evaluation activities. As designed or planned, the NE Bureau's bilateral energy projects do not include funds to implement the aforementioned regional activities, from which all countries would benefit and two of which (short-course and journal) are expected to become institutionalized through eventual self-financing.

Summary of Inputs:

U.S. Energy Consultants/technical assistance.
Near East countries' collaborating energy institutions' staffs, technical and policy experts, and facilities; travel funds.
USAID general participant training funds for per diem and short-course tuition.
Small computers & energy analysis equipment for short-course, books, other materials, and funds for communications.

Summary of Outputs:

Semi-annual Energy Conservation Short-Course (4 courses @ 4 weeks each for public and private sector engineers in industry, etc--eventually self-financing). Tuition & per diem paid for by USAIDs' general participant training projects. Travel paid by host government. Cost of curriculum development and expert lecturers and special equipment and materials & communications & books: \$175,000.

Energy Technical & Policy Workshops (4 workshops @ one week each for energy technical staff and policy staffs.) Tuition (if applicable) and per diem paid for by USAIDs' general participant training projects. Travel paid by host governments. Cost of curriculum development, expert lecturers, materials, books, equipment, communications, translations & proceedings: \$75,000.

Near East Quarterly Journal on Energy & Economic Development. (8 quarterly issues, distributed to Near East countries--eventually self-financing.) Cost of commissions for articles, editorial review, printing & distribution: \$100,000.

(Note: Consultants (20 person-weeks) would provide technical assistance to Near East country host institutions for Journal, Workshops and Course. Cost of consultants' fees, travel and per diem to and in region: \$50,000).

Total of \$400,000 (G) over three years, FY '85-'87.

Near East Regional Dryland Agriculture Research Network

Project Purpose: (1) The network will provide the mechanism for bringing together scientists dealing with common problems to expedite rapid exchange of research results and other information, biological and other materials, encourage joint planning of research activities and provide improved and more cost-effective training by pooling resources. (2) Provide the means to more effectively link the scientists in the region with those in the U.S. and other countries dealing with similar problems. (3) Provide the USAID Missions and their contractors improved backstopping services with respect to technological information.

Background: At present, there are six USAID projects either operative or in the design stage which have major dryland agriculture research components. These are in Morocco, Tunisia, Portugal and Jordan. These have a total L.O.P. funding of about fifty million dollars, more than half of which is research. Future work in rainfed agriculture is likely for Yemen and perhaps Oman, Lebanon, the West Bank and Gaza. Although these projects are working on closely related research problems, recent evaluations have indicated they are not benefiting from the knowledge developed across country boundaries. In some cases, unnecessary research is being conducted due to lack of awareness of information already obtained elsewhere. There are also common training activities that could be strengthened and made more cost-effective by pooling of instructional resources. New genetic and other biological materials with region-wide value are not readily being distributed across national boundaries due to lack of awareness. The USAID contractors are not adequately linked to the portfolio of S&T-centrally funded projects that are directly supportive of the research needs in the region. Neither these projects nor ICARDA and the other relevant International Agricultural Research Centers are adequately interacting with each other and the USAID projects. This network is intended to overcome these deficiencies and provide improved support for the USAID Mission and their contractors. Because of both the current importance and future projected priority of dryland agricultural research in the Near East USAID portfolios, the Near East Agricultural Officers' Conference in February 1984 made establishment of this network a priority recommendation.

Project Description: This is proposed as a five-year project to assist the USAID Missions with dryland agricultural research projects or with CDSS proposals by linking the host country scientists and USAID contractors into a regional network on common research themes. This network, in addition to USAID projects, would also include ICARDA and other IARC's, S&T-centrally funded projects and relevant activities of other donors. The purpose would be to develop improved information flow among the LDC scientists conducting similar research and link them to relevant developed country science and technology. This would be directed at improving the quality and quantity of information reaching farmers and with feedback to improve the quality of planning and conduct of research based on an improved information base, and in the development of regional training programs where common needs are identified. This training would be carried out primarily at locations in countries in the region or at ICARDA. In addition, the involvement of U.S. university scientists and contractors would improve the relevance of U.S. participant training. This sharing of research results and information is directed at improving the performance of AID contractors in addition to the direct benefits to participating country scientists.

Specific effort will be directed toward exchange of biological and other materials between countries, the U.S. and IARC scientists.

The project will be implemented by a network coordinator located at ICARDA or another appropriate location in the region procured through a FASA or other contract arrangement. Necessary support staff and budget will be included in the project. The primary funds for specific network activities will be provided by the USAID projects, S&T projects, ICARDA and other IARC budgets and by USAID Missions.

1985 Activities

This will be the period of developing the project paper based on agreements worked out with participating host countries, USAID Missions, USAID contractors, participating IARC's, and S&T projects.

1986 Activities

This will be the period of implementing the network through developing and initiating specific network activities.

1987-1990 Activities

The network will be fully developed and implementation completed.

Projected Budget

1985

Personnel Costs	
TA 6 pm	\$60,000
Support Staff	10,000
Commodities (to establish office)	30,000
Travel and Operations	<u>20,000</u>
TOTAL	\$110,000

1986

Personnel Costs	
TA resident 18 pm	190,000
TA TDY 6 pm	60,000
Support Staff	40,000
Travel and Operations	<u>60,000</u>
TOTAL	\$350,000

1987 - 1989

Personnel Costs	
TA Resident 72 pm	780,000
TA TDY 36 pm	360,000
Support Staff	150,000
Travel and Operations	<u>300,000</u>
TOTAL	\$1,590,000
L.O.P. TOTAL	\$2,050,000

International Development Law Institute

The International Development Law Institute (IDLI) program was designed to establish an international institute which, through training and service, will enhance the role of law in the development process, increase the capacity of developing country lawyers and project managers in techniques of development problem-solving, improve the efficiency of development assistance, and provide access to the laws and regulations of developing countries and donor agency regulations.

The IDLI was established in March 1983 as an international non-governmental organization under Netherlands law, and in June 1983 as a U.S. not-for-profit corporation under the law of the District of Columbia. Since 1983 IDLI has recruited staff and obtained quarters to serve potential users, and established legal status, constituted an international advisory board, negotiated grant agreements with other donors, prepared a detailed program, and initiated the first year of its project implementation plan. In FY84 all activity goals were met as planned, including the completion of its first international course and arrangements for its first "Development Lawyers Program" (its core course). Funds were provided in FY84 to IDLI, to cover operating costs, to permit the Institute to conduct the Development Lawyers Course, expand developing country representation on its staff, commence the establishment of a new revolving operating fund, and continue operations for several months until other donor revenues were received.

FY85 activities will be similar to and a continuation of those in FY84.

Law and Development
Regional Project - Human Rights

The Law and Development project was completed in FY 1984 and helped to strengthen A.I.D.'s understanding of the legal context of development in the Near East. Under this program workshops were held which explored how legal systems facilitate, promote, or hinder social change, and there was a summer institute and a program of post-doctoral grants for scholars from the Near East.

In addition to this program and ongoing programs, the Near East Bureau is committed to funding new initiatives on human rights. Of particular interest are efforts to increase the awareness, competency, and positive activities on the part of public and private organizations to improve human rights practices. A special concern is the need on the part of pluralistic populations to develop mutual respect and understanding of the rights of different groups. Several promising areas of involvement are under investigation.

REGIONAL COOPERATION

The regional cooperation program responds to the Congressional mandate to fund cooperative projects in science, technology and other areas involving Israel and its Arab neighbors. Regional activities support the Middle East peace process and the normalization of Arab/Israeli relations by bringing Israelis and Arabs into direct contact on issues of mutual interest to the development of the region.

In this program, AID encourages individuals and institutions to come together, develop projects, and submit unsolicited proposals. Proposals are evaluated according to project appraisal criteria which emphasize the potential impact of the project in creating contacts and linkages between Arabs and Israelis as well as its technical and developmental benefits.

Project funded thus far have largely focused on applied research activities which are developmentally useful to the participating countries and which provide tangible examples of Arabs and Israelis working together to solve common problems. We have looked for areas which involve regional issues where it makes sense to have a joint regional project and which involve participation of new individuals and institutions. Most activities have involved Egypt and Israel, although some Palestinians have participated as individuals. All AID-funded projects have had an American sponsor as grantee but the U.S. role has steadily declined over time. Projects have been funded in the marine sciences (various areas of aquaculture and oceanography), arid land agriculture, public health and the social sciences, along with conferences on a number of subjects.

Regional cooperation has been extremely sensitive to political developments in the Middle East. Prior to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the atmosphere for cooperation had been steadily improving, and the number and variety of possible regional projects was rapidly increasing. The Israeli invasion and subsequent events resulted in the recall of the Egyptian Ambassador to Tel Aviv and a severe cooling in relations. During this period of "cold peace", it became extremely difficult to initiate new activities, although on-going regional projects were able to continue without major interruption, and the relationships created by the projects were able to survive the crisis.

During FY 84, there were signs that the prospects for cooperation were somewhat improving. While overall Egyptian/Israeli relations remained cool, new possibilities for cooperation in certain areas appeared to emerge. It appears that it is much easier for Egyptian institutions to add to or expand on-going activities with Israel than it is to initiate completely new projects. New project activities in this period may thus have to be managed under the umbrella of existing arrangements, even if, as desired, new institutions and subject areas are involved.

In FY 84, funding is being provided to three on-going projects (marine sciences, health and arid land agriculture) and to two new activities, "Patterns of Technology Exchange and Cooperation in a Similar Eco-System", a USDA sponsored agriculture project involving the Egyptian and Israeli Ministries of Agriculture, and "Small Grants for Regional Cooperation", an activity under which USIA will provide small grants for a variety of cooperation activities on a quick response basis (just prior to submission of this ABS, an objection to the Congressional Notification for this project was raised and it may be carried out directly by USAID/Cairo and Embassy Tel Aviv). The reduction in FY 84 regional cooperation funding to \$3.9 million has made it difficult to begin any additional new starts.

However, there are still some possibilities for initial FY 84 funding. Among these are four proposals for cooperative research (in fish nutrition, human nutrition, wastewater use and pesticides and toxins in fish) which came out of a recent meeting in Cairo hosted by the Egyptian Academy of Scientific Research and Technology (ASRT) under the auspices of our Marine Sciences project and attended by scientists from several major research institutions in Egypt and Israel. At this meeting, 12 proposed regional projects in a variety of science areas were discussed and the above four were given the highest priority for immediate funding. To our knowledge, this was the first general meeting held between Egyptian and Israeli scientists to discuss a broad range of cooperation projects. The four proposals are expected to be submitted in the very near future.

Another potential FY 84 project emanates from City University of New York, Institute for Middle East Peace and Development, which has constituted a high-level "Business Group for Middle East Peace and Development" that recently met with the Secretary. They are attempting to develop a cooperatively planned primary health care project on the West Bank.

A final FY 84 possibility may evolve from the conferences sponsored by the American Psychiatric Association. The APA is working with the Aspen Institute to develop a project in the conflict resolution area, drawing on the contacts and relationships created by the APA conferences.

In FY 85, funding will continue for the health project (which has requested a \$270,000 LOP increase to cover some increased costs), the two agricultural projects and the marine sciences project, and for further funding increments for the new projects discussed above (or their initial costs if they are not begun in FY 84), along with several new possibilities. These include at least eight additional science possibilities under the ASRT/Marine Sciences project umbrella, a Brandeis University proposal on youth unemployment (under development for a couple of years and expected to be submitted in FY 85, an offshoot of the arid land project (on Bedouin agriculture), an offshoot of the health project, and other activities in a variety of areas.

It is difficult to predict FY 86 projects, given the uncertainties of the political environment and our reliance on unsolicited proposals submitted by outside institutions. Some of the activities mentioned above will require funding increments in FY 86 and others may be initiated that year, along with new possibilities.

For FY 86 and beyond, we are proposing a \$6 million level. This would help to relieve the extreme tightness in regional funding, cover cost inflation, and allow funding of a reasonable number of new activities as well as increments on on-going projects. This funding level is based on a continuation of the current political environment, under which new project possibilities are constrained but still possible in certain areas and with certain institutions. If the political atmosphere improved (signaled, for example, by the return of the Egyptian Ambassador to Tel Aviv), many more projects would be possible, including a number that have been waiting in the wings for some time. In that event, we would either have to revise the request level or be forced to very carefully allocate regional funds among a large number of possibilities. In the event of a wider Middle East peace, the possibilities for regional cooperation would take a quantum leap and a rethinking of the entire program would be necessary.

FY 1986 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
REGIONAL COOPERATION

Current Projects and Illustrative Possibilities

	LOP	Through FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
<u>Current or Approved Projects</u>						
Cooperative Marine Technology Program	4238	4238				
Epidemiology and Control of Arthropod Borne Diseases	7270	4949	609	1100	612	
Images of Conflict	1169	1169				
Arid Lands Research Program	5000	2000	1000	1000	1000	
American Psychiatric Association Conferences	94	94				
Cooperative Marine Technology Program, Phase II	2700	1000	1000	700		
Small Grants for Regional Cooperation	100		100			
Patterns of Technology Exchange and Cooperation in Agriculture	2536		1000	900	636	
Sub-Total			3709	3700	2248	
<u>Illustrative Possibilities 1/</u>						
ASRT/NJMSC Science Projects 2/			191	800	1000	1000
APA/Aspen Institute Conflict Resolution 3/				200	200	200
Cooperation for Development - West Bank Health 3/				200	250	200
San Diego State Agriculture 4/					400	300
NIH Health Project					400	400
Patterns of Technology Exchange, Part III 5/						954
Small Grants 6/				100	100	100
To be programmed					1402	2846
Sub-Total			191	1300	3752	6000
<u>TOTAL</u>			3900	5000	6000	6000

1/ These are potential projects which we have discussed and consider to be particularly serious possibilities; dollar figures are illustrative only.

2/ Four science projects to begin as soon as funds available; others to begin each fiscal year (see text for discussion).

3/ Under discussion; partial funding may come from West Bank/Gaza program.

4/ Proposal has been submitted in Bedouin area; are also other possibilities.

5/ Part of original proposal but not approved for initial funding.

6/ Continuation of small regional grants, either by USIA, the Missions/Embassies or other means.

WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP

The West Bank/Gaza program began in FY 1975. A total of \$33.6 million has been obligated through FY 1983. It is anticipated that \$8.5 million and \$9.0 million will be available for projects during FYs 1984 and 1985 respectively. A level of \$10 million is requested for FY 1986.

Assistance to the residents of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is implemented entirely by five U.S. PVOs and a Palestinian PVO which are responsible for designing and submitting proposed projects to AID for approval and funding. The projects provide assistance in the following areas:

AMIDEAST (298-0147/0172/0181) - advanced training in the U.S. for faculty of institutions of higher education at the Masters and Ph.D. levels, undergraduate scholarship support at West Bank universities; equipment for technical research projects at the universities; and short-term participant training in the U.S. for people working in development-related fields.

ANERA (298-0162) - provision of agricultural and marketing equipment to cooperatives; laboratory equipment for vocational schools and rural clinics; and equipment for construction of a municipal storm-water drainage and conservation system.

Catholic Relief Services (CRS):

Rural Development (298-0155/0184) - self-help projects in rural communities for construction of community centers, schools, health clinics, access roads and rural electrification systems.

Health Education (298-0156) - training of community teachers in nutrition, first aid, health/sanitation and child development and courses for mothers in these fields.

Assistance to Handicapped Children (298-0180) - Training of community teachers to identify and train handicapped children and their families; and establishment of village training centers.

Community Development Foundation (CDF) (298-0166/0183) - self-help projects with communities and municipalities in water resources development, sanitation, health, agriculture and child development.

Holy Land Christian Mission (HLCM) (298-0157-0171) - training of teachers and courses in child development for mothers of four-year-olds in refugee camps.

Society for the Care of Handicapped Children (SCHC) (298-0182)
- training of teachers and implementation of an in-home
training program for pre-school age handicapped children and
their mothers.

Activities during FY 1985 will include funding of a new grant
to AMIDEAST for activities in the field of higher education and
continued funding for CRS's and SCHC's work with handicapped
children, CDF's rural and community self-help projects, the CRS
rural development project, with continued emphasis on
activities in Gaza, and ANERA's work with cooperatives.

The FY 1986-89 program levels will permit continuation of the
six projects that AID plans to fund in FY 1985.

WEST BANK/GAZA

OPTIONAL

AID PROGRAM IN FY 1986

TABLE V - PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

DECISION UNIT

RANK	PROJECT	TITLE	NEW/ CONT	LOAN/ GRANT	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)		
					APPROP	INCR	CUM
1.	298-0181	AMIDEAST Human Resource Dev.	C	G	ESF	1000	1000
2.	298-0180	CRS Handicapped Children	C	G	ESF	488	1488
3.	298-0183	CDF Rural/Community Dev.	C	G	ESF	1500	2988
4.	298-0184	CRS Rural Development III	C	G	ESF	706	3694
5.	298-0182	Society/Care of Handicapped	C	G	ESF	300	3994
6.	298-0162	ANERA Development Assistance	C	G	ESF	900	4894
7.	298-0181	AMIDEAST Human Resource Dev.	C	G	ESF	1000	5894
8.	298-0183	CDF Rural/Community Dev.	C	G	ESF	1500	7394
9.	298-0184	CRS Rural Development III	C	G	ESF	706	8100
10.	298-0162	ANERA Development Assistance	C	G	ESF	900	9000
11.	298-0181	AMIDEAST Human Resource Dev.	C	G	ESF	1000	10000

American University of Beirut

Purpose: To support the American University of Beirut's (AUB) efforts to maintain itself as a high quality, U.S.-oriented educational and medical institution, addressing the development and humanitarian needs of Lebanon and other countries in the area. This is a new regional ESF subaccount, starting in FY 1986.

Background: The United States has had a long-standing interest in supporting AUB as an outstanding regional institution which is a visible symbol of U.S. concern for the people of the region. Over the years the U.S. has provided substantial budget support to the University through the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) program. AUB, however, continues to experience large, unplanned budget deficits. \$12.6 million from Lebanon ESF funds, (\$5 million towards FY 1985 needs) and \$5 million from ASHA were provided in FY 84 to defray operating costs of the University, primarily as related to deficits caused by the hostilities in Lebanon. Besides actual physical damage to facilities, the American University of Beirut is experiencing severe cash flow problems due to a reduced enrollment, the inability of many patients of AUB's Hospital to pay for services and/or for the GOL to reimburse AUB for their service, and the fact that some students are unable to meet tuition payments on schedule.

FY 1985 Activities: \$5.0 million carryover from FY 83 ESF Lebanon supplemental funds will be provided toward AUB's FY 1985 needs, as well as \$5.0 million additionally from the ASHA program. Again, these funds will be utilized to defray operating costs, caused mainly by war-related operating deficits. (Current Congressional proposals provide for larger amounts for AUB, either directly for operating expenses or as a contribution to a proposed Trust Fund.)

FY 86 and 87 Activities: In FY 86 it is anticipated that the same level of funding as in FY 85 from ESF and ASHA will be maintained (assuming that Congress does not legislate otherwise). Lebanon ESF funds will no longer be the source of AUB needs. ESF regional funding for AUB as a separate activity is expected to terminate in FY 87, when A.I.D. will extend \$8 million to AUB, \$3 million from ESF funds and \$5 million from ASHA.

FY 1986 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
NEAR EAST REGIONAL PROJECTS
(\$000)

ACCOUNT AND PROJECT TITLE	FY 1984 EST.	FY 1984 PROP.	FY 1985 CP	FY 1985 PROP.	FY 1986 OBLIG.	FY 1987 OBLIG.	FY 1988 OBLIG.	FY 1989 OBLIG.	FY 1990 OBLIG.
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE									
ARDN PD&S	500	500	300	500	500	300	300	300	300
Dryland Ag Research Network		-	-	110	350	530	530	530	-
Subtotal	500	500	300	610	850	830	830	830	300
<u>Population</u>	1655	1655	1200	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500
Health PD&S	275	275	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Regional Environment	200	200	200	200	275	325	350	-	-
Subtotal	475	475	300	300	375	425	450	100	100
EHR PD&S	150	150	280	100	100	100	100	100	100
Science & Tech Transfer	230	350	200	287	353	157	-	-	-
Legal Education & Training	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
International Dev. Law Inst		136	136	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mass Media Basic Ed	-	350	-	2200	950	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	615	1085	580	2687	1503	357	200	200	200
SDA PD&S	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Small Project/Peace Corps *	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Private Enterprise	500	500	400	400	700	700	600	600	500
Energy Dev Cooperation	-	-	-	200	200	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	720	720	620	820	1120	920	820	820	720
TOTAL	3966	4436	3000	5917	5348	4032	3800	3450	2820
Approved level	3966	3966	3000	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000	8000

* Transferred to country programs during the FY

<u>ACCOUNT AND PROJECT TITLE</u>	<u>FY 1984 EST.</u>	<u>FY 1984 PROP.</u>	<u>FY 1985 CP</u>	<u>FY 1985 PROP.</u>	<u>FY 1986 OBLIG.</u>	<u>FY 1987 OBLIG.</u>	<u>FY 1988 OBLIG.</u>	<u>FY 1989 OBLIG.</u>	<u>FY 1990 OBLIG.</u>
<u>ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS</u>									
PD&S	500	500	500	500	600	600	700	700	800
Population	0	0	500	800	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Regional Cooperation	3000	3000	5000	5000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000
West Bank/Gaza	8500	8500	9000	9000	10,000	10,000	11,000	12,000	13,000
Legal Education & Training	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100
American U. of Beirut	-	-	-	-	5000	3000	-	-	-
TOTAL	12,100	12,100	15,000	15,400	22,700	20,700	18,800	19,800	20,900
Approved level	12,100	12,100	15,000	15,000	22,000	21,000	20,000	22,000	24,000