

LAC Bureau FY 1985/86 Evaluation Plan

I. Introduction

The LAC Bureau has had mixed success over the past year in increasing both the scope and quality of its evaluation effort. Several accomplishments are noteworthy. For example, there has been a great increase in the number of evaluations submitted to AID/W and increased communication between LAC/W and field missions. Other planned activities have been less successful. We have not provided much evaluation "feedback" to the Missions, and have undertaken only one regional evaluation. Limited staffing remains the Bureau's most serious constraint to improving our evaluation effort.

II. Scope of Evaluations Planned

The LAC Bureau and its Missions have scheduled 211 evaluations over the next two years - 136 in FY 1985 and 75 in FY 1986. (See Attachment A for plans submitted by Missions and Attachment B for the FY 1985 evaluation schedule arranged by quarter). These are broken down by functional account as follows. (actual FY 1984 figures have been added for comparison):

	<u>ARDN</u>	<u>POP</u>	<u>HE</u>	<u>EHR</u>	<u>SDA</u>	<u>ESF</u>	<u>Othe</u>
FY 1984	26	8	12	12	11	1	91/
FY 1985	46	10	12	13	32	18	52/
FY 1986	26	7	7	10	12	6	73/

These figures include 14 regional evaluations, 11 for FY 1985 and three for FY 1986. Additional regional evaluations will be suggested over the next few months; however, several of the FY 1985 regional evaluations may slip into FY 1986 as funding availabilities are uncertain at this time. (See Section V below for more discussion of the regional evaluations and Attachment C for a listing of these proposed studies.)

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- 1/ PL 480-6; HG-1; Disaster Assistance - 2
 - 2/ PL 480-2; HG-2; Disaster Assistance - 1
 - 3/ PL 480-2; HG-3; Disaster Assistance - 2

It is unclear from the ABSs why fewer evaluations have been scheduled by the Missions for FY 1986. We expect that additional ones will be added to the list in next year's evaluation plan and will be commenting to our Missions in this regard.

As can be seen from the functional account figures, the Bureau's planned evaluations cover all sectors and specialized funding mechanisms. The increase in ESF evaluations reflects the Bureau's expanding ESF program. We expect our evaluation effort regarding ESF programs to continue over the next few years. Other areas of emphasis include agriculture and rural development where fully one-third of the Bureau's scheduled evaluations will be carried out. The SDA account includes 44 evaluations reflecting the Bureau's emphasis on private sector, energy and environmental programs.

It is interesting to note that the 125 scheduled project evaluations in FY 1985 represent about 28% of the total Bureau project portfolio (excluding PD&S and self-help projects). The corresponding percentage for FY 1984 was about 29%. The respective percentages excluding OPGs are 33% and 35%. These percentages illustrate dramatically that the LAC Bureau is evaluating a significant portion of its portfolio each year.

With regard to the costs of the Bureau's scheduled evaluations over the next two years and the types of assistance Missions will need to carry out their evaluations, the data provided in most cases was not as complete as required. For instance, very little operating expense data was included in the ABSs even though Mission personnel will be involved in almost every evaluation. In addition, it was not clear in all cases what collateral assistance Missions will need to carry out their evaluation program.

The data that was provided shows that at least \$4.5 million of program funding is expected to be needed over the next two years to finance evaluations. This funding will be provided from both PD&S and project sources. There is no way to tell how accurate this figure may turn out to be. Some Missions budget small amounts of funding for their project evaluations and others budget comparatively large sums of money.

Regarding collateral assistance needed by Missions, the incomplete data provided in the ABSs leads to the tentative conclusion that about 40% of the Bureaus evaluations are to be

carried out exclusively by contractors, another 25% by AID/W staff, another 17% by Mission staff alone, with the remainder a combination of these plus other USG agencies. This data, of course, is based on projections by Missions and as such may not equate with actual needs when the evaluations are carried out.

III. Major Themes

The section on Major Themes in the LAC Bureau's FY 1984/85 Evaluation Plan remains valid and should be reviewed by any interested reader. Mission evaluation objectives essentially remain the same this year as last → to provide guidelines to assist Mission management determine future program strategy and to provide project and sectoral information which is needed for effective program implementation. All Missions stressed one or the other (or both) of these themes. In addition, most Missions emphasized how their evaluative effort would relate to one or more of the four AID strategy priorities → private sector development, institution building, transfer of technology and policy dialogue.

An issue raised in Missions' discussion of major themes involves the relationship between the evaluation narrative in the ABSs and the project detail contained in each Table VII. In many cases a Mission discussed the themes or objectives in the narrative, but did not relate specific project evaluations to either overall objectives or themes. Further, only one Mission, Peru, tried to relate project evaluations to the ABS Action Plan, as requested in the ABS guidance from AID/W. As many Missions did not discuss these various relationships in much detail (if at all), it was difficult in some cases to draw any conclusion as to how a Mission's evaluation effort would impact on AID's or a Mission's strategy. To clarify these relationships, the Bureau sent cables to each Mission requesting specific responses. Attachment D contains these cables. We expect to provide more specific guidance to Missions prior to the next ABS cycle relative to the relationships mentioned above.

IV. Accomplishments/Problems

As suggested at the outset of this plan FY 1984 was a year of mixed success. In last year's evaluation plan, the Bureau laid out seven major activities to be accomplished during FY 1984 and FY 1985 (see Section III of the FY 1984 Plan). Excellent progress has been made in carrying out three

of these. Major progress was made in strengthening the evaluation linkage between LAC/W and field Missions. Periodic communication with USAIDs allowed LAC/W to maintain effective oversight of the evaluation scheduling process throughout the year, keeping well informed of the many schedule changes which occurred during the year. This periodic communication also has resulted in Missions being considerably more responsive in forwarding completed evaluations to AID/W. Only 33 evaluations were received in FY 1983 while 79 were sent to AID/W in FY 1984 - an increase of nearly 240%. In addition LAC/DR was quite active in helping Missions arrange for contractors to carry out evaluations, and in a few cases LAC/DR staff served on evaluation teams. Overall, the increased communication with the field Missions has had a very favorable impact on the LAC Bureau's evaluation effort.

A second major accomplishment relates to the revitalization of the Bureau's evaluation filing system, evaluation logging-in procedures, and maintenance of an evaluation inventory. The development of a workable evaluation log has permitted the Bureau to control more effectively the many evaluations received over the year, and an updating of the filing system has permitted more efficient use of the evaluations retained in our system. The contents of this system have been inventoried and distributed throughout the Bureau so potential users are aware of what is available. These mainly "housekeeping" achievements have taken considerable time to develop, but with the system now in place we can concentrate on other unachieved tasks. It should be noted that the Bureau's evaluation library has shown increased use over the last several months, due in major part to our work to have it updated and advertised through distribution of the inventory.

Probably the most dramatic accomplishment during FY 1984 was the great increase in the number of evaluations received in AID/W, as mentioned above. The 33 received in FY 1983 represented only 28% of those planned. The 79 received in FY 1984 represents 60% of those planned. Our FY 1984 goal was to improve on the FY 1983 record and we have done so.

We have made less progress in achieving the remaining tasks defined in last year's evaluation plan. One of these tasks was providing feedback to field Missions and achieving more effective use of evaluation results. We planned to provide Missions with LAC/W's reaction to evaluations sent to AID/W, calling on key Bureau staff for views. A form was

developed to allow staff to respond to LAC/DP on individual evaluations. This response form was attached to each copy of the evaluations at the time the evaluations were distributed. Comments were then to be forwarded to the field for use in Mission planning. Given the lack of time Bureau staff have to devote to this task, LAC/DP has received few completed forms from Bureau staff. As a result there has been little evaluation feedback to the field. Similarly, there has been less than sufficient LAC/W attention devoted to assuring that evaluation results are used in designing new activities or in strategy planning. This requires thorough review of all PIDs, PPs, CDSSs and ABSs submitted to LAC/W. LAC/DP staff limitations have not permitted this to occur. Only in the case of ABSs has this review been carried out (Attachment D).

The two remaining tasks outlined last year involve carrying out LAC Bureau-financed evaluations and developing a set of evaluation procedures. Of the several possible regionally-funded evaluations listed in last year's plan, only one is being carried out - an analysis of the agricultural research institutions in selected Central American countries. For a variety of reasons - lack of funding, staff limitations, changing priorities - the several other suggested evaluations were not pursued. The development of procedures, while important, was not accomplished primarily due to lack of the staff time necessary to research the subject, communicate with each Mission and draft the procedures.

As is clear from the above, the LAC Bureau has made some progress in furthering the evaluation effort in FY 1984. Considerably more needs to be done, however. As is also clear from the above discussion, a major obstacle to more effectively carrying out the Bureau's evaluation tasks is lack of staff. This problem was highlighted last year, but it has not been resolved. The LAC Bureau does not have a full-time Evaluation Officer - one officer spends about 20% of his time working on evaluations and another officer about 15%. The bureau's plans notwithstanding (see Section V below), any significant progress in improving the quality of evaluations or increasing the scope of our evaluative effort will require that additional staff time be devoted to evaluation.

V. FY 1985 Evaluation Planning

The LAC Bureau will continue to improve its performance on the tasks carried out last fiscal year. In addition,

several new activities planned for the next two fiscal years will improve the LAC Bureau's evaluation efforts. Some are designed to improve current procedures and other are new initiatives which are expected to both strengthen our evaluation process and increase the Bureau's evaluation effectiveness.

a. As detailed above, the Bureau is planning to carry out 136 evaluations during FY 1985, 11 of which are centrally funded and 125 of which are Mission-financed project evaluations. The Bureau will make a major effort to complete 75% of the field evaluations by the end of the fiscal year and sustain that level in FY 1986. Further, our goal is to complete at least six of the eleven regional evaluations this year. Reaching this latter goal in part depends on the availability of funding.

b. The Bureau will be taking action to institutionalize the process of developing ideas for regional evaluations, budgeting for them and carrying them out. In past years the process has been ad hoc with no specific procedures to assure appropriate selection and adequate funding. We will begin canvassing appropriate Bureau staff sufficiently early in the fiscal year to allow evaluation funding to be included in the LAC Regional ABS and will explore the possibility of establishing a Bureau committee to review suggested evaluations and to determine which should be funded and which not. Such a formalized system will permit a much more professional and organized approach to this aspect of the Bureau's evaluation program.

c. As suggested above, an important area of our evaluation work which needs strengthening involves "feedback" to Missions on their project evaluations. Lack of staff prevented the Bureau from devoting much time to this activity in FY 1984 and will limit our efforts in FY 1985. However, we will be exploring contract possibilities to carry out some of this work. We have set as a target providing "feedback" to Missions for 40 evaluations in FY 1985. Also, we plan to review all evaluations received in FY 1984. A contractor will analyze each to determine quality, completeness and clarity. We believe such a study will benefit our Missions as they implement their evaluation programs.

d. Another key activity which, because of staff limitations, the Bureau has neglected is the use of evaluations in project design. There is a vital need for LAC/W to devote more

time to analyzing project development documents to assure that the evaluation plan is realistic and adequate and that completed evaluations are used in designing new activities. We plan to work with LAC Bureau staff to assure that they are sensitized to the evaluation dimension in project design and review. Through follow up by LAC/DP evaluation staff, it is hoped that this aspect of design and review will become institutionalized.

e. To help the user of project evaluations, we plan to initiate a requirement that abstracts or executive summary of evaluations be included when they are sent to AID/W. Currently, only a PES facesheet is used by Missions (and this not universally), which provides little data on the evaluation conclusions. An abstract would include the purpose of the evaluation, recommendations, lesson learned and how the Mission plans to use the evaluation findings. This abstract will be most useful to the reader who needs a quick summary of the evaluation and will facilitate entering the data into AID's computerized library.

f. A task outlined in last year's evaluation plan but not accomplished was the development by Missions and LAC/W of clear sets of written evaluation procedures. We plan to proceed with this in FY 1985 by querying Missions regarding their procedures and encouraging those without procedures to develop them. We also will be developing procedures for LAC/W to clarify the evaluation responsibilities of individual offices and staff members within the Bureau. We will use consultants to develop these LAC/W procedures.

LAC Regional
Proposed Evaluations for FY 1985

FY 1985

1. Impact Evaluation of the National Development Foundation
Projects Throughout Latin America

Various organizations, including AID, have provided funding over the years to national development foundations in most countries of Latin America. While some individual projects have been evaluated, no agency has undertaken the task of evaluating the impact of the overall program. As we (and others) are continuing to put funding into NDFs, we should determine to the extent possible what impact these programs have had, positive or negative, and who has benefitted and how.

Several meetings have been held between LAC Bureau staff and the other donors who have contributed to NDFs. All are interested but do not appear willing to contribute funding at this time, but will allow a contractor to review relevant material in their files. Given this cooperation, the LAC Bureau will fund a collaborative literature review to determine how effective the NDF projects are (were) and what impact each had. A scope of work has been written, with PPC/CDIE assistance. Cost will be approximately \$15,000.

One issue the contractor will explore is the need for a more comprehensive field evaluation of one or more NDF country programs.

2. Reassessment of the LAC Bureaus' Renewable Energy Program

Administrator McPherson has initiated a reassessment of the Agency's activities in renewable energy. He has directed that AID review its past experience and refocus its renewable applications on those with a high probability of success. All geographic bureaus either have carried out or are in the process of accomplishing such an assessment. The LAC Bureau will carry out such a review in FY 1986. The cost should be about \$100,000.

3. Brazil Country Study

PPC/CDIE plans to complete several country studies this fiscal year, including Tunisia and Brazil. They have put up about \$50,000 for the Brazil study, although the parameters of the study have not as yet been determined. Certainly additional funding will be required if the study is to have any reasonable scope at all. The LAC Bureau should make available about \$50,000 to cover the needs of the study.

In addition, John Sanbiaela wants to carry out a country study of Peru and PPC/CDIE is interested in "going" the Dominican Republic. As with Brazil, these could be joint studies, but we may not have funding this year.

4. Management of Population Programs

Private voluntary organizations working in family planning in Latin America and Caribbean region need to upgrade their management capacity. One important ingredient of any plan to upgrade organizational efficiency would include greater use of computer technology by program managers. Today, computer technology is relatively cheap and easy to use but LAC managers are still not familiar enough with their potential or are fearful of computer because they represent an unknown.

The LAC Bureau will evaluate the organizational readiness of four LAC family planning PVOs - two in Ecuador, one in - - - - - to adopt computer technology for a variety of program and financial management tasks. These organizations were chosen because of their important role in AID's regional population strategy. This strategy includes development of private sector institutions through technology transfer and this project can be an important means of improving their efficiency thereby reducing cost, increasing output and enhancing ultimate self-reliance. The evaluation will also provide guidance for introduction of computer technology in other population programs. Estimated cost is \$15,000.

5. Information Transfer Study

When the NTIS project began six years ago, individuals in developing countries had very limited access to up to date sources of information on research in Science and Technology.

At that time introducing the U.S. government sponsored NTIS system to Latin America was an appropriate response for addressing the needs for transfer of S&T information.

In recent years, however, the informatics business has proliferated dramatically in the U.S. private sector. There are literally hundreds of data bases which are being effectively marketed not only in the U.S. but in developing countries as well. There is a question of what involvement the LAC Bureau should have in this dramatically changing process.

The study contemplated here will assist the Bureau to decide how best to react to this situation. The study will have three parts: (1) A comprehensive overview of data bases in the United States, focusing on the extent to which they are actually marketing to Latin America and their possibilities for doing so in the near future; (2) Visits to a select group of Latin American countries to assess the extent to which these data bases are actually being used and accessible to the target groups we are interested in reaching; and (3) analysis of existing and projected on-line data transfer capabilities - both feasibility and costs.

The study would be carried out over a three month period starting during the second quarter of FY 1985. The estimated budget for the study is \$50,000.

6. Agricultural Credit and Rural Savings Mobilization

continues to be one of five major areas of focus of the LAC Bureau Agricultural Sector Strategy. Yet, the number and level of funding for ag. credit has been declining (see attached table). The centrally funded Rural Financial Markets Project (Ohio State University) has for some time counseled (and accordingly influenced AID Policy in this regard) that credit should not be subsidized and that credit programs should also include savings mobilization rather than simple transfer of resources from Donor to local development bank.

An evaluation should focus on why credit programs have declined and what, if anything should be done about it. In particular, an evaluation should examine:

- a) have other donors increased their activity in credit and if so on what terms?
- b) has AID been able to design and implement credit programs with commercial interest rates and savings mobilization schemes? If so have they been successful? If not, why not?

The cost will be approximately \$50,000.

7. LAC/DR has been managing a 2 year \$150,000 grant to the Mission: Botanical Garden under which economic botany is being examined in Amazonian Peru. This grant was funded by the Office of the Science Advisor and ended in September, 1984.

USAID/Lima has decided not to fund an evaluation on the project; however, they have said they would welcome AID/W funding of one. They have also said that if the evaluation justified it, they would consider funding a follow on activity, most likely under their Central Selva project.

USAID/Lima has decided to have a major component of their development strategy in the Amazon region of the country. Traditional agriculture is not appropriate for most of the jungle in that the soils are very poor, some are aluminum toxic and rainfall is excessive. One strategy for sustained productivity is using national forest products such as roots and extracts for the international pharmaceutical market, fruits, oils, etc. This \$150,000 project has been looking at just that.

An estimated \$15,000 will be needed for a 2 person, 2 week evaluation in Lima.

8. The Integration of Women into the Development Process

During FY 1983 the LAC Bureau conducted a Bureau-wide assessment of the extent to which women are taken into account in planning and carrying out LAC programs through a review of documentation available in Washington. A sample of 45 projects in operation since 1978 were received. This overview helped to identify projects to be examined more closely and attempted to refine the criteria for further analysis in the field with the objective of learning which approaches and interventions have most effectively integrated the special concerns of women and may merit application in future projects.

A more extensive field evaluation is planned for FY 1985 to follow up on the earlier Washington review. This evaluation will be designed to determine what progress the Bureau has made in the integration of women into our programs and how we can better carry out the Agency's policy toward women. The cost is estimated at \$30,000.

9. NAPA

A 4th Quarter evaluation is planned for NAPA. NAPA has not been evaluated since November, 1980. This FY 1985 evaluation will explore project effectiveness and determine if the activity is meeting its objectives. The evaluation will focus on all aspects of NAPA's program that the LAC Bureau is funding. Cost - \$20,000.

10. Pathfinder Fund

This evaluation would assess the success and the impact of three Central American projects funded by PPC/WID and carried out by Pathfinder Fund. There are good indications that these efforts have been successful and that the LAC Bureau might want to either extend them or finance a new grant with Pathfinder to widen the scope of the project. This evaluation is necessary to determine whether we want to carry on the program. The cost is estimated at \$100,000.

11. P.L. 480, Title II

The evaluation would have the following objectives:

- a) provide Bureau Management with information as to the demonstrated impacts (nutritional and non-nutritional) of the Title II program in LAC countries
- b) identify constraints to be improved programming, distribution, utilization of PL 480 Title II foods
- c) highlight PL 480 Title II "success stories", including innovative new approaches to programming, i.e. "monetization of food".
- d) prepare document for Bureau Management to send to the field covering "lessons learned" to date in Title II, recommendations for improved project design, implementation, etc.

The cost could be between \$75, 000 to \$100,000.

Regional Evaluation Budget - FY 1985

1. National Development Foundation Study	\$ 15,000 (SD)
2. Renewable Energy Reassessment	100,000 (SD)
3. Brazil Country Study	50,000 (SD)
4. Management of Population Programs	15,000 (POP)
5. Information Transfer Study	50,000 (SD)
6. Agriculture Credit and Rural Savings Mobilization	50,000 (ARDN)
7. Peru Forestry Evaluation	15,000 (ARDN)
8. Integration of Women	30,000 (SD)
9. NAPA	20,000 (SD)
10. Pathfinder Fund	100,000 (SD)
11. P.L. 480, Title II	100,000 (HE)

Summary Needs

<u>ARDN</u>	<u>POP</u>	<u>SD</u>	<u>HE</u>
\$65,000	\$15,000	\$365,000	\$100,000

FY 1986

1. Natural Resources Projects

In FY 1984, 13.5% (and rising) of the LAC Bureau's portfolio is devoted to natural resource activities. Our strategy goal is to assure sustained use of resources, not just conservation or environmental protection. This evaluation would look at the scope and impact of these projects, and whether they are aimed at the right types of activities. Cost \$75,000.

2. Water and Sanitation Projects

This evaluation would look at all LAC Bureau water and sanitation projects with regard to cost effectiveness, health impacts and new directions/issues for programming in water and sanitation. Cost - \$75,000.

3. Primary Health Care and Health Management Projects

This evaluation will focus on impact and effectiveness of various types of health activities including large grant/loan projects, pilot efforts, PVO projects, operations, research activities, etc. Cost - \$75,000.

Regional Evaluation Budget → FY 1986

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|--|-----------------|
| 1. Natural Resources Projects | \$75,000 (ARDN) |
| 2. Water and Sanitation Projects | 75,000 (HE) |
| 3. Primary Health Care and Health
Management Projects | 75,000 (HE) |

Summary Needs

<u>ARDN</u>	<u>HE</u>
\$75,000	\$150,000

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LAC Bureau
Scheduled Evaluations
FY1985^{1/}

1st Quarter

<u>Country</u>	<u>Quarter Commence</u>	<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Funding Source</u>
Dominican Rep.	1st qtr.	517-0144	Energy Conservation and Resource Conservation	SDA
El Salvador	1st qtr.	519-0263	Agarian Reform Credit	ARDN
Guatemala	1st qtr.	520-0023	Small Farmer Dev.	ARDN
ROCAP	1st qtr.	596-0089	Fuel and Alternative Energy Sources	ARDN
Caribbean Reg.	1st qtr.	538-0073	Regional Youth Skills Training	EHR
Caribbean Reg.	1st qtr.	538-0081	Barbados Private Initiatives in Housing	HG
Caribbean Reg.	1st qtr.	538-xxxx	Private Sector Program Development	Various

2nd Quarter

Bolivia	1st qtr.	511-0571	Policy Reform	SDA
Dominican Rep.	2nd qtr.	517-0127	Human Resource Dev.	EHR
Dominican Rep.	2nd qtr.	517-0179	Rural Saving Mobilization	ARDN
Dominican Rep.	2nd qtr.	517-0146	Women's Training & Advisory Services OPG	EHR

1/ Arranged by Quarter to be sent to AID/W

Dominican Rep.	2nd qtr.	517-0125	Rural Devel. Management	ARDN
Ecuador	2nd qtr.	518-0023	Forestry and Natural Resources	ARDN
Guatemala	1st qtr.	520-0248	Rural Electrification	ARDN
Guatemala	4th qtr.	520-0288	Expansion of FP Services	POP
Guyana	2nd qtr.	504-0066	Rural Health System	HE
Haiti	1st qtr.	521-0169	NGO Support I Input 3 Association des Oevres Privés de Sante	ESF
Haiti	2nd qtr.	521-0143	Management of Malaria	HE
Honduras	1st qtr.	522-0150	Agricultural Sector II	ARDN
Jamaica	2nd qtr.	532-0095	Board of Revenue Tax Assistance	EHR
Jamaica	2nd qtr.	532-0105	Jamaica Agriculture Dev. Foundation	ESF
Jamaica	3rd qtr.	532-0065A	Energy Sector Assistance Phase I	SDA
Jamaica	2nd qtr.	532-0065B	Energy Sector Assistance Phase II	SDA
Peru	1st qtr.	527-0244	Upper Huallaga Area Dev.	ARDN
Peru	1st qtr.	527-0240	Central Selva Resource Management	ARDN
Caribbean Reg.	2nd qtr.	538-0080	Caribbean Agricultural Trading Company	ARDN
Caribbean Reg.	1st qtr.	538-0098	Antigua Water Supply	SDA
Caribbean Reg.	1st qtr.	538-0102	Caribbean Marketing Assistance	ARDN
LAC Regional	1st qtr.	598-0589	Education Networks	EHR
LAC Regional	1st qtr.	598-0622	LAC Training Initiatives	EHR

3rd Quarter

Bolivia	1st qtr.	511-0466	Rural Access Roads	ARDN
Bolivia	1st qtr.	511-0569	Self-Financing Primary Health Care	HE
Bolivia	3rd qtr.	511-0482	Rural Education II	EHR
Bolivia	2nd qtr.	511-0682	Bolivian Saving and Loan System Water & Sanitation	SDA
Costa Rica	1st qtr.	515-0190	Policy Planning and Administration	SDA, EHR
Costa Rica	2nd qtr.	515-0168	Family Planning Self Reliance	POP
El Salvador	2nd qtr.	519-0215	Save the Children-OPG	ARDN
El Salvador	2nd qtr.	519-0223	League of Women Voters	ARDN
El Salvador	2nd qtr.	519-0275	Salvadoran Demographic Association	POP
El Salvador	2nd qtr.	519-0291	Health System's Revitalization	HE
El Salvador	2nd qtr.	xxx-xxxx	PL 480 Title II MCH Feeding Program (CRS)	PL 48
Guyana	2nd qtr.	504-0073	Weaning Food Dev.	ARDN
Haiti	3rd qtr.	521-0169	NGO Support I Input No. 7 Haitians Craft Dev.	ESF
Haiti	2nd qtr.	521-0169	NGO Support I Input No. 9 Integrated Poultry Cooperatives	ESF
Haiti	2nd qtr.	521-0169	NGO Support I Fruit Tree Improvement Input No. 7	ESF
Haiti	2nd qtr.	521-0154	Development Finance Corporation	ESF
Honduras	3rd qtr.	522-0173	Small Farmer Titling	ARDN
Honduras	3rd qtr.	522-0167	Rural Primary Education	EHR

Jamaica	2nd qtr.	532-0069	Population FP Services	POP
Jamaica	2nd qtr.	532-0079	Agro 21	ESF
Jamaica	3rd qtr.	532-0076	Small Business Association	SDA
Caribbean Reg.	3rd qtr.	538-0083	Dominica Banana Rehabilitation	ARDN
Caribbean Reg.	3rd qtr.	538-0079	Dominica Small Enterprise Dev.	SDA
Caribbean Reg.	3rd qtr.	538-0082	Productive Infrastructure Rehabilitation	SDA
LAC Regional	2nd qtr.	598-0579	LA Crop Insurance System	ARDN
LAC Regional	2nd qtr.	598-0591	Human Rights Initiatives	SDA

4th Quarter

Belize	3rd qtr.	505-0007	Rural Access Roads and Bridges	ARDN
Bolivia	3rd qtr.	511-0007 511-0577	Low Cost Shelter Through the Private Sector	SDA
Bolivia	3rd qtr.	511-0536	Tiwanaku Rural Health	HE
Bolivia	3rd qtr.	511-0466	Chapara Regional Dev.	ARDN
Bolivia	4th qtr.	511-0581	Disaster Recovery	ARDN
Bolivia	3rd qtr.	xxx-xxxx	PL 480 Title II	PL 480
Costa Rica	3rd qtr.	515-0189	Credit Union Strengthening	ARDN
Costa Rica	3rd qtr.	515-0178	Cooperative Banking Services	ESF
Costa Rica	1st qtr.	515-0187	Private Sector Export Credit	SDA, ARDN
Ecuador	3rd qtr.	518-0026-3	Social Security-PN	POP

Ecuador	3rd qtr.	518-0026-4	INEC-PN	POP
Ecuador	3rd qtr.	518-0028	Secondary Cities Development	SDA
Ecuador	4th qtr.	518-0047	Private Sector Development-OPG	ARDN
Ecuador	4th qtr.	518-0026-1	Intergrated MCH Program-MOH	HE
El Salvador	3rd qtr	519-0265	Agarian Reform Sector Support	ARDN
Grenada	4th qtr.	543-0013	Private Sector Dev.	ESF
Grenada	4th qtr.	543-0007	Emergency Road Repair	ESF
Grenada	4th qtr.	543-0008	Infrastructure Expansion	ESF
Grenada	4th qtr.	543-0003	Immediate Health Care	ESF
Guatemala	2nd qtr.	520-0255	Small Farmer Diversification	ARDN
Guatemala	3rd qtr	520-0251	Community-Based Health and Nutrition	HE
Guatemala	2nd qtr	520-0263	Integrated Family Planning Services	POP
Guatemala	4th qtr.	520-0333	Rural Potable Water and Sanitation	HE
Guatemala	3rd qtr.	520-0284	Women in Development	SDA
Haiti	2nd qtr.	521-0149	Secondary Roads Development	ARDN
Haiti	3rd qtr.	521-0170	Interim Swine Repopulation	ARDN
Haiti	3rd qtr.	521-0147	Community Water Supply Small Farmer Irrigation (CARE)	ARDN
Haiti	3rd qtr.	521-0122	Agroforestry Outreach	ARDN
Haiti	4th qtr.	521-0163	National Mortgage Bank	ESF

Haiti	4th qtr.	521-0169	NGO Support I Input No. 10 Cooperative Cocoa Marketing	ESF
Haiti	4th qtr.	521-0092	Ag. Development Support II	ARDN
Haiti	4th qtr.	521-0181	NGO Support I Input No. 6 Haitian Development Foundation	ESF
Jamaica	4th qtr.	532-011	Housing Guaranty	
Jamaica	4th qtr.	532-0086	PAVTAS OPG	EHR
Jamaica	4th qtr.	532-0079	Technical Consultation Training Grant	ESF
Jamaica	4th qtr.	532-0097	Small Farmer Productions Marketing-OPG	ARDN
Jamaica	4th qtr.	532-0083	Basic Skills Training	EHR
Peru	3rd qtr.	527-0265	Private Sector Agriculture Investment Promotion	ARDN
Peru	3rd qtr.	527-0178	Integrated Regional Dev.	ARDN
Peru	3rd qtr.	527-0156	Improved Water and Land Use in the Sierra	ARDN
Peru	3rd qtr.	527-0278	Cash Transfer/Balance of Payment Program Assistance	Disaste Assist.
ROCAP	3rd qtr.	596-0083	Small Farmer Production Systems	ARDN
ROCAP	3rd qtr.	596-0094	Regional Ag. Secretariat	ARDN
Caribbean Reg.	3rd qtr.	538-0055	Allied Health Manpower Training	HE
Caribbean Reg.	4th qtr.	538-0014	Regional Dev. Training	EHR
LAC Regional	3rd qtr.	598-0169	Private Sector Initiatives	SDA

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Belize	4th qtr.	505-0005	Credit Rediscount Fund	ESF
Bolivia	4th qtr.	511-0442	Agribusiness and Artisanry	ARD
Ecuador	4th qtr.	518-0005	Solando Construction	HG
El Salvador	4th qtr.	519-0281	Health and Jobs for Displaced Persons	SDA
El Salvador	4th qtr.	519-0256	Public Sector Employment	SDA
Guyana	4th qtr.	504-0066	Rural Health System	HE
Guyana	3rd qtr.	504-0072	Rice Modernization	ARDI
Honduras	4th qtr.	522-0178	Agricultural Credit	ARDI
Honduras	4th qtr.	522-0203	AIFLD/ANACH Administrative Consolidation	ARDI
Honduras	4th qtr.	522-0153	Health Sector I	HE
Honduras	4th qtr.	522-0174	Development Administration	EHR
Panama	4th qtr.	525-0227	Agricultural Technology Development	ARDN
Peru	4th qtr.	527-0266	ISEFA Vocational Training	EHR
Peru	4th qtr.	527-0241	Urban Small Enterprise Dev.	SDA
ROCAP	4th qtr.	596-0106	Watershed Management	SDA
Caribbean Reg.	4th qtr.	538-0032	Regional Alternative Energy Systems	SDA
Caribbean Reg.	4th qtr.	538-0090	St. Lucia Ag. Structural Adjustment	ARDN
Caribbean Reg.	4th qtr.	538-0024	Caribbean Educational Dev.	EHR
LAC Regional	4th qtr.	598-0436	NAPA	SDA
LAC Regional	4th qtr.	598-0630	Florida Association of Vol Agencies	SDA
LAC Regional	4th qtr.	598-0620	Tree Farming for Farmers- PADF	ESF