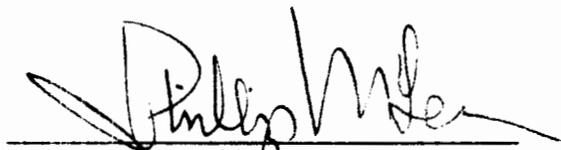


A. I. D. COLOMBIA

ACTION PLAN

FY 1991 - 1992

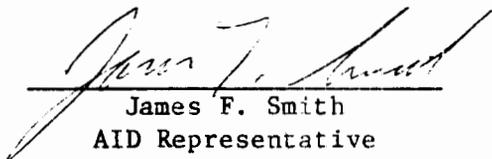
Approved for submission  
to AID Washington



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J. Phillip McLean  
DCM

Prepared by:



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James F. Smith  
AID Representative

Bogotá, Colombia  
April, 1990

A. I. D. COLOMBIA ACTION PLAN

FY 1991 - 1992

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DOC: 0992b

## SECTION I - PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Within the past year -- and especially the past six months -- Colombia's extraordinary efforts against drug trafficking and drug traffickers, have sparked an assurance of substantially increased support from the U.S. (and other donors). A major portion of that support will be provided by narcotics-related economic assistance -- of approximately 50 million dollars from ESF funding per year -- beginning in FY-91. The dramatic and effective hardships which the GOC has undergone clearly deserve that type of support, not only from the U.S.G. but also from the rest of the international community. In terms of development potential, what is called for is steady, significant support, gauged at: (a) assisting Colombia in its immediate struggles against drug- traffickers; and (b) stimuli toward long-range prosperity, based on alternative development paths. AID's action plan emphases for FY 91 and 92 (as well as indications for 93 and 94) focus on those two features.

For FY 91, then, major reliance will be directed toward maximizing the input of the 50 million dollars narcotics-related economic assistance package (although without sizeable staff increase.) First priority for that will be the reinforcement of several on-going activities contributing directly to Colombia's anti-drug struggles. Among these are improvement in administration of justice, increased protection and security of judges, strengthening anti-drug abuse awareness and prevention, and, as appropriate, support for increased training and educational opportunities. Each of the above emphases represents already-initiated -- and well advanced -- initiatives which call primarily for additional significant funding.

The second emphasis -- assisting Colombia in its efforts to realize sound progress removed entirely from the drug trade -- falls primarily into two categories. (In both cases, however, the indicated mechanism is general budget support, for a core set of Colombian institutions and activities). The first of these emphases is support for diversification and expansion of exports. This has been underscored consistently by Colombian public and private sector executives, from the President on down, as critical to the country's future economic well-being. This portion of our budget support will help assure that such efforts impact on the economy with the effects desired. The second emphasis is on assistance to national rehabilitation efforts, especially those directed toward areas currently most affected by combinations of drug trafficking, drug and guerrilla violence, and consequent lack of opportunity to advance the economic and development potentials of those regions. Thus our support will bolster the country's own initiatives directed at both the long and short range goals.

In the plan for budget support, our funds will be indistinguishable from those of the GOC -- as well as other national and international donors, (as appropriate) -- thereby multiplying the effect of the extraordinary USG support.

In addition to the emphases enhanced by the narcotic-related economic assistance "package(s)", AID in Colombia also will continue to manage a few long range programs deemed crucial to this ADC's sound march along the development path. In each of these dimensions, we continue to build on proven success and continue to follow ADC precepts outlined several years before. Among such activities are: (a) promotion and continued expansion of voluntary family planning practices; (b) support for improvement of health management and, especially, child survival including breastfeeding; (c) encouraging attention to national resources management, and (d) public financial management. In both on-going terms, as well as for certain aspects of the narcotics-related economic assistances, we also will emphasize close cooperation with the private sector, focussing particularly on promotion and development of small and micro businesses.

We wish to remind readers of this document that details of on-going project activities, as well as their projections, are set forth in our Annual Portfolio Review, which accompanies this Action Plan. The portfolio review also contains the update of our country training plan which, among other items, projects long-term training in FY-91 for 90 participants.

## SECTION II. APPROPRIATENESS OF THE COUNTRY STRATEGY

As stated, during the past year Colombia has undergone a series of dramatic changes -- and these are not yet over. By far the most significant (to date) is the country's crackdown on drug trafficking. Outraged by the public assassination of leading liberal presidential candidate Luis Carlos Galán and earlier murders of highly respected GOC officials, in August, 1989, the government promulgated a series of emergency decrees designed to bolster its struggle against the traffickers. It then unleashed the Armed Forces as well as the police, in an all-out effort to counter the corruptive power and ruthlessness of the traffickers. The world has witnessed Colombia's successes, ranging from destruction of cocaine processing labs and seizure of narco-assets, to extradition of major figures and the eventual death of king-pin Rodriguez Gacha. The world has also witnessed the immense toll the struggle has taken on Colombia. This has ranged from yet more deaths of public figures through violent destruction of major buildings, to the need to spread its defense, security and judicial forces extraordinarily thin, as more and more personnel were needed. Not least among the costs has been the drain on Colombia's resources, despite U.S. supply of military security equipment.

The struggle continues. However, the cocaine war is by no means the only crisis confronting the country. The collapse of the international coffee agreement last year has caused the economy to suffer and uncertainties caused by the cocaine fight have already affected the economy (e.g. diminished investment).

The U.S. response to Colombia's needs has been rapid, although not necessarily in precisely the way all Colombians had hoped. For example, although the U.S. has provided extraordinary amounts of military security hardware and training, the man on the street may be more interested in improving his economic welfare. Similarly, while the USG has undertaken an Andean Trade Initiative which includes helping Colombians obtain preference under the general system of imports and is attempting to help restore the coffee pact, Colombian critics still question how much support the USG is prepared to provide to Colombia.

In fact, however, as was underscored during the Cartagena summit, the U.S. is committed to assisting Colombia in this time of need. The main lines of that assistance were established as part of the summit negotiations, in the multilateral and bilateral declarations. AID's plans for Colombia for FYs 91 and 92 (and, we hope, for FY-93 and 94) reflect these priorities, plus maintenance of a few key on-going long-range activities. We intend to concentrate efforts in areas stressed at the summit, including improvement of administration of justice, assistance to export diversification/expansion, and alternate income generation, (primarily through sound assistance in management of

local currency), plus continued support to overall health improvement, small business development, family planning, natural resource management, and development of greater training opportunities. Politically, AID's upcoming strategy should be thoroughly appropriate for Colombia. The country is about to elect a new government, which will manage the country for four years beginning August 1990. While there currently are a number of competing Presidential candidates, the clear front runner is Liberal Cesar Gaviria, who assumed the mantle of the slain leader Luis Carlos Galan. Gaviria trounced the other liberal "pre-candidates" in the March primary. His rivals in the Conservative party appear hopelessly divided. Presuming no setback, Gaviria should win handily.

He will inherit many of Colombia's current problems, of course, including the drug trafficking influence, public sector administrative inefficiencies, and a slower than expected economy. However, Gaviria has shown himself as a "can do" personality. Judging from his performance as Minister of Finance and Minister of Government in the Barco administration and recent conversations with him and with a number of his advisors, it is most likely that he will follow the policies and programs of his predecessor, but with considerably more energy plus a few initiatives of his own, for which he already is planning. Emphases which he is almost certain to promote include administration of justice and strong anti-narcotics stances, together with open economy ("apertura") and export diversification/expansion -- all of which are emphasized in our proposed program as well.

Economically, Colombia's future also points toward directions contained in the proposed program. Despite costs associated with the anti-drug struggle, Colombia has continued momentum on the road to prosperity, in part by virtue of its conservative economic policies and in part due to its still-dynamic private sector. However, as mentioned earlier, during the last couple of years that growth has slowed considerably. In 1989, estimated GDP growth dropped to 3 percent (vs 3.7% in 1988), well below the long-term trend for Colombia of over 5 percent. Causes of the continued slowdown included difficulties in the important coffee sector, largely related to the collapse of international prices at mid-year; uncertainties due to an upsurge in civil violence associated with the GOC's war on narcotics traffickers; and the Government's tight fiscal and monetary policies directed at keeping inflation under relative control. In addition, the problems and long-term costs of an inefficient and overprotected domestic industrial structure became increasingly evident. Overall, exports grew by 12 percent to almost dollars 6 billion, with decline in coffee receipts more than compensated for by a recovery in petroleum earnings and by continued expansion in non-traditional exports, which grew by 15 percent and now account for over a third of total exports.

Our program obviously is designed to help increase the rhythm of Colombia's economic growth, taking advantage of the positive factors and helping offset the negative.

### SECTION III - PERFORMANCE

As we hope has been made clear in the preceeding two sections, Colombia currently can be said to occupy perhaps a unique -- and we mean truly unique -- position among Latin American countries. It is, by any definition of the term, an ADC. However, perhaps more than any other LAC country, it is beset by problems resulting from the drug trade. There can be no doubt that in this dimension also, Colombia -- at least among Latin American countries -- unquestionably is leading the fight against drug trafficking. Perhaps that should not be unexpected, given its relatively advanced sophistication (as a developing country). However, the combination of circumstances, in our view, tends to place Colombia's development events in almost a special category.

That said, one needs to look at the recent AID program from several aspects. One of these is the ADC perspective -- that is, how have our activities contributed to the country's well-being and, possibly, that of others within the region. The second dimension covers ways in which AID's activities have helped contribute to USG priorities here, focusing on anti-drug action and promotion of democracy. On both scores, we think we have done pretty well.

Insofar as Colombia's ADC program goes, we have attempted to build on its numerous institutional advantages. Those that come immediately to mind include:

- (A) PROFAMILIA, which as the leading private sector family planning institute in the continent, has not only stimulated Colombia to a reduction in birthrate from over 3.2 some 15 years ago to approximately 1.5 now, but also has provided family planning management training to personnel from 12 LAC countries through its AID-supported training center;
- B) FES (Foundation for Higher Education), which not only is managing our current Administration of Justice program, as well as the local Andean Scholarship arrangements, plus a child survival fund, but also is implementing modern social management orientation via grants from Ford, Kellogg and AID;
- (C) AITEC (local designation for Accion International) which has accumulated a remarkable track record in guiding small business development through solidarity groups;
- (D) Carvajal Foundation (Fundacion Carvajal), which is anxious to expand its enormously successful microentrepreneurship support systems (now concentrated around Cali) to cover more needy areas of the country;

- (E) Banco Central Hipotecario (Central Mortgage Bank) which continues to focus on developing policy level recommendations for housing and other services associated with urban and rural migration;
- (F) Foundation Second Botannical Expedition, which recently completed the AID-funded environmental profile for Colombia and will soon embark on a series of seminars and workshops to disseminate its conclusions;
- (G) Partners of the Americas, whose local chapters are heavily engaged in drug-abuse prevention activities (one of which has been nominated for the President's Award); and
- (H) The Fulbright commission, which under new management, is providing superb services to us in managing grants providing opportunities for study and training in a variety of places for leaders in health, family planning and anti-drug work.

The specific AID-supported development activities undertaken by each institution is outlined in our portfolio review. In the coming period, it is our intention to capitalize still more on these institutional blessings. For example, we anticipate utilizing the capacities of both FES and Fulbright to provide local administration of increased scholarship programs, under both CLASP II and the narcotics-related economic assistance program. (See Sections I and II above). In addition, the confidence which Colombian society has in these institutions is helping us promote direct private sector support to increase the opportunities for U.S. training by young Colombian executives.

In our view, the activities described fully support and coincide with AID's ADC development guidelines.

The other performance dimension which of course should be stressed, is the country's absolutely extraordinary initiative against the drug trade. The USG's intended future support for that struggle has been outlined in the preceeding sections. However, portions of our current AID support should be noted here also, as this has not been insignificant. In fact, it may be argued that certain of our efforts represent continuums which have helped strengthen the country's ability to maintain the struggle, especially regarding its own legal system.

This clearly is the case with the administration of justice program. That activity was begun some three years ago, admittedly without much in the way of planning nor proposed direction. Since then, its focus and influence have heightened -- and expanded -- to the point

that the last two Ministers of Justice (including Monica de Greiff and the current incumbent) have looked to this activity as a guarantee of performance in the institutions adopted. The program has lead to development of long-range planning for judicial reform. Perhaps more importantly, it has contributed to dialogue between the judiciary and the judicial executive branch, which previously had been sparse. This activity, together with protection of judges, already has had an impact on the confidence and capability of Colombia's judges, which clearly are the major elements in our work against the drug trade. From the description of planned emphases on narcotics-related economic assistance programmed for the next four years, it should be clear that we intend to broaden and intensify activities like this, in direct support of Embassy (and CDSS) top priorities. Details of the economic assistance program will be worked out in the months to come, but its broad outlines are known now.

#### SECTION IV. NEW INITIATIVES

As outlined in the previous sections, in FY-91 and 92, AID in Colombia will be embarking on major new initiatives associated with narcotics-related economic assistance. Descriptions and direction of those planned initiatives developed to date will not be repeated here, as the earlier sections provided the basic concepts. Nor are we attaching a "new activity" data sheet for such initiatives; they represent by far the major portion of our planned future program and hence are better discussed in the document itself. (However, together with our summary funding table, we also are attaching an additional table, showing anticipated breakouts of this ESF funding.)

This section will instead describe what we see as other new development activities not included in the previous description, which also are of priority. These include (a) additional activity toward natural resources management; (b) attention to Colombia's public sector financial management; and (c) expansion of carefully focused training opportunities (see our Country Training plans on this rather than any new activity data sheet.)

The resource requirements for these plans and our on-going portfolio are shown in Section V.

Our planned program foci then, in addition to those supported by the narcotics-related economic assistance, will be on:

- (a) Strengthening the Private Sector (especially small businesses);
- (b) Increasing Access to Voluntary Family Planning;
- (c) Promoting health and child survival, including breastfeeding;
- (d) Improving natural resources management, especially related to environmental issues; and
- (e) As appropriate, assisting in improving public financial management (in part in response to Colombia's administrative decentralization efforts and in part as supporting regional development.)

One comment should be made concerning the latter two activities. While for purposes of this section they can be deemed new activities, in fact AID Bogota has been engaged in both during the past year or more. Development of an environmental profile -- described in the previous section and in our Portfolio Review -- is what has laid the base for planned natural resources management. Conduct of a financial flow analysis, sponsored by LAC's regional financial management improvement

project, has operated similarly in that field. On both fronts, then, we already are operating from established bases and known institutional capacities.

Finally, as concerns our expansion of training, this also is two-fold. This is described in our country training plan update, in the portfolio review. We mention it here, however, as it should represent a significant expansion. As the CTP makes clear, we intend to not only participate in CLASP II, but also to utilize a portion of the \$50 million narcotics-related economic assistance package to expand the education and training opportunities. In both cases, the training planned will accord with the emphases of the respective programs. However, the impact of our training programs should be considered as a whole, as well as the sum of its parts. For example, while disparate portions will fund separate activities, the total number of long-term trainees will climb to 90 in FY-91, which represents both a substantial increase over our current total and a significant figure in itself.

## SECTION V. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

The anticipated increases in narcotics-related economic assistance (ESF funding of approximately \$50 million annually for FYs 91 and 92, as well as FYs 93 and 94) has already been described. This obviously will fund by far the greater part of our program. More specifically, we anticipate that: (a) for FY 91 and 92, \$2.5 million of such funding will be utilized for increasing judicial protection; (b) in FY 91 and 92, 3 million each year will be utilized for improved administration of justice; (c) in FY-91 and 92, approximately 1 million each will be devoted to support for anti-drug awareness and prevention; and (d) in FY-91 approximately 2 million will be utilized to augment education and training opportunities, with approximately 1.5 million devoted to that purpose in FY-92. We also foresee the need to utilize approximately .4 million (\$400,000) for evaluation and project development plus support activities for such assistance in each of FYs 91 and 92. We also anticipate that some changes in those program categories will be necessary in the out years (FYs 93 and 94). We have attempted to project our estimates for both FY-91 and 92, as well as FYs 93 and 94, in Funding Tables B AND C, with the expectation, however, that those estimates would increase in FYs 93 and 94.

The remaining moneys -- approximately 41 million in FY-91 and 41.5 million in FY-92 -- which will be primarily local currency (pesos) generated by the transfer of dollars, will be utilized for general budget support for a core of Colombian activities designed to provide increased economic opportunities to help offset the economic consequences of Colombia's struggle against drug trafficking. Among Colombian initiatives which we hope such pesos will support are diversification/expansion of exports and alternative development of regions currently heavily beset by drug-trafficking and related violence.

However, as also noted in the previous sections, our requirements for non-narcotics related economic assistance are significant too. Those requirements are listed below, in conjunction with our priority emphases aside from those which will be supported by the narco-related assistance package.

We are listing those objectives for convenience sake; they correspond to those described in the previous sections.

### 1. Strengthen the Private Sector

We will require approximately \$390,000 for this purpose in FY-91 and approximately \$450,000 in FY-92. The support will be divided among operations of AITEC, the Carvajal Foundation, the International Executive Service Corps, and promotion (by FES) of modern social management issues. Funding accounts which will be utilized are ARDN, PSEE, and EHR.

2. Increasing Access to Voluntary Family Planning

Our support to this long-running program is designed to utilize and transmit the experience of the highly successful Colombian private sector family planning institutions, not only to augment still further their impact (especially that of PROFAMILIA) in Colombia but throughout the hemisphere. We submitted long-range projections for USG association with PROFAMILIA last year. Our requirements coincide with that plan. We anticipate that S&T support to PROFAMILIA (and the others) will continue, but probably at a somewhat reduced level. We believe that LAC bureau support for PROFAMILIA's training center and other local population programs should be planned at approximately the 500,000 level for FY-91, and 350,000 for FY-92. This will enable us to maintain the current momentum.

3. Promoting Health and Child Survival

We have a number of health and child survival activities underway, including an emphasis on promotion of breastfeeding as the most efficient manner of reducing infant mortality and morbidity. These activities should be expanded and strengthened, as a vital part of assuring the country's long-range development. We have programmed a total of 350,000 in health for FY-91 plus 425,000 in FY-92, while child survival will require approximately 450,000 in FY-91 and 490,000 in FY-92. We also need approximately 75,000 per year to support the struggle against AIDS.

4. Improving Natural Resources Management

With collaboration of the Foundation Second Botanical Expedition, AID recently completed an environmental profile for Colombia. (We currently are preparing a supplementary document on environmental implications asked for during last year's action plan review). Based on the profile's main conclusions, it is clear that the country needs a certain amount of institutional adjustment to adequately address its most pressing environmental issues, i.e. natural resource management without current over-deleterious effects. While the great majority of that effort must come from Colombian sources -- and possibly via portions of the narcotics-related assistance -- nevertheless we are requesting some very modest support from AID-supported initiatives funded for FY-91 and 92. That support will be utilized as a catalyst only, to help spur actions by the much greater Colombian environmental universe. Our request in this area for FY-91 is calculated at 175,000 and for FY-92, at 225,000. (See Attachment A.1 for New Activity Sheet.)

The above requirements should be channeled through the LAC's regional ITT project, we believe. It should also be apparent that support currently provided by several other regional programs -- including AOJ and anti-drug awareness -- will be covered via the narcotics-related assistance beginning in FY-91. In one instance, support for improving financial management, we will look to the Bureau's new regional project, at an appropriate level of 110,000 in FY-91 and 150,000 in FY-92. (See Attachment A.2. for New Activity Sheet.)

One final comment concerns operating expenses and staffing. Despite all efforts to maintain these at a minimum, there is no question that advent of major narcotics-related assistance will require additional staff and OE. AID Colombia currently functions with a total of five members (one USDH, a USPSC, and three FSNs.) Strong recommendations have been made via various management assessments to increase this staff through FSN increases to seven at this time. In planning for the larger assistance package, a recommendation was made for an increase of up to 15. While we believe this figure is exaggerated, we do foresee a need to bring the staff level possibly up to ten, consisting of another (mid-level) USDH, plus additional highly competent FSNs. This obviously means at least doubling our current staff, with similar implications for our OE. We tentatively have provided that calculation in our funding tables; we anticipate addressing the entire issue during action plan review.

NEW ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Activity: Natural Resources Management  
 Activity Funding: 175,000 (FY-91); 225,000 (FY-92)  
 Functional Account: ARDN

A. Relationship to AID Country Strategy/Objectives:

This activity builds on a recently-completed AID-sponsored action, the development and promulgation of Colombia's first environmental profile. Major recommendations in that document underscored the need for strengthening planning capacities and institutions involved in environmental and natural resources management, including management of ecological problem associated with development and with devastating effects of such activities as illicit drug production and trafficking. The activity will support both aspects of our country strategy and objectives.

B. Conformance with Bureau ADC Guidelines:

One of the priorities for the LAC bureau is improved natural resource management, including environmental and ecological conservation and protection. Colombia was the last of the Andean countries to complete an environmental profile. One of the purposes of that was to secure more integration of approaches to natural resource development in the region (which can be taken as part of the potential influence of the ADCs.) Colombia possesses an immense variety of natural resources, and should provide leadership in this regard. Our relatively minor support, like the profile itself, will help serve as a catalyst toward that end, in keeping with ADC guidelines.

C. Project Description:

This activity will focus initially on revamping that part of the planning apparatus of the GOC which focuses on the environment, with the intent of developing a national environmental system, headed and coordinated by an institution like an administrative environmental department. In its initial stages, the project will support discussions and technical cooperation with specific governmental (and non-governmental) organizations -- such as INDERENA, regional development corporations, and development foundations -- on the most feasible manner of securing such planning and coordination. In the next phase, support will be provided for initial implementation -- by the Colombian entities -- of action toward that goal.

We view the process as a long-range one, but one which (eventually) will be critical for Colombia's development.

NEW ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Activity: Improved Financial Management  
 Activity Funding: \$110,000 (FY-91); \$150,000 (FY-92)  
 Functional Account: SDA

A. Relationship to AID Country Strategy/Objectives:

This activity also builds on an already-completed action, development and promulgation of an analysis of Colombia's public financial management. This was conducted (and financed) via LAC Controller's Regional Financial Management Project. The study itself, and its recommendations for improvement upon which this activity is based, help support all ADC objectives which touch on the public sector.

B. Conformance with Bureau ADC Guidelines:

The above comments apply equally to the Bureau's ADC guidelines.

C. Project Description:

One of the principal recommendation of the analysis referred to above was development of Colombia's financial management components into a system. The first step toward that would be preparation of a plan for integrating such components and securing their coordination. This project will support that process, via intensive technical assistance (and possibly, in-country orientation and training) financed by the LAC's regional financial management project. Cooperating agencies will be the GOC offices of controller, treasury, budget and finance, with coordination via the National Planning Department. (This configuration was utilized for the analysis itself.) Major output will consist of the phased plan and its initiation.

D. Potential Issues:

The main question for this activity is the willingness of the key GOC institutions to continue cooperation in directions emphasized in the analysis itself. However, during that process they proved quite cooperative. Nevertheless, since Colombia will have a new government by the time this activity gets underway, we will review carefully with members of that government the need for such cooperation, especially implication of initiating this activity.

## SECTION VI. AID REPRESENTATIVE ISSUES

As noted in the previous section, we definitely anticipate the need to address the issues of staffing and operating expenses during the action plan review. In so doing, we intend to maintain the basic facts of securing the maximum impact possible (especially regarding narcotics-related economic assistance) while maintaining the minimum staff. We also look to AID/W for help on both aspects. By the time of the review, the AID Rep will have attended a special workshop on management of non-project assistance, to refresh himself regarding this mode, which has not been utilized in Colombia for more than a dozen years.

One other issue which we will want to raise concerns evaluation of such input. We have not raised this issue in our action plan, nor do we believe it should form part of any formal (or informal) requirement concerning the assistance package, but should nevertheless be examined from a developmental standpoint during our upcoming review.

Finally, we also will appreciate the opportunity to discuss potential future policy dialogue connected to the assistance package. This may not be an immediate question, but is something which should be kept in mind especially for future support questions.

<u>ITT REQUIREMENTS</u>	<u>FY- 1991</u>	<u>FY-1992</u>
(Private Sector)	390,000	450,000
Population	500,000	350,000
Health	350,000	425,000
Child Survival	450,000	490,000
AIDS	75,000	75,000
Natural Resources	<u>175,000</u>	<u>225,000</u>
	1,940,000	2,015,000

## ATTACHMENT B

## SUMMARY FUNDING TABLE FOR NEW AND ONGOING ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
<u>LAC Bureau</u>			
<u>ITT</u>			
1. Strengthen the Private Sector	288	390	450
2. Access to Voluntary Family Planning	475	500	350
3. Promoting Health	279	350	425
4. Promoting Child Survival	305	450	490
5. Struggle against AIDS	76	75	75
6. Improving Natural Resources Mgmt	100	175	225
<u>Training</u>			
1. Narcotics-related Economic Assistance (Education training)	-0-	2,000	1,500
2. CLASP I	800	-0-	-0-
3. CLASP II	-0-	750	750
<u>AOJ</u>			
1. Regional AOJ Program	1,400	-0-	-0-
2. Narcotics-related Economic Assistance (Judicial Protection)	-0-	2,500	2,500
3. Narcotics-related Economic Assistance (Adm. of Justice)	-0-	3,000	3,000
<u>SDA</u>			
1. LAC Regional (Financial Mgmt.)	-0-	110	150
<u>Drug Awareness</u>			
1. Regional Program	300	-0-	-0-
2. Narcotics-related Economic Assistance	-0-	1,000	1,000
<u>Other</u>			
1. Narcotics-related Economic Assistance (Evaluation)	-0-	400	400
2. Narcotics-related Economic Assistance (Diversification/Expansion of Exports and Alternative Development)	-0-	41,100	41,600
LAC Bureau Total	4,023	52,800	52,915

ACTIVITY	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
Other A.I.D. Funding:			
<u>S&amp;T</u>			
1. POP Activities	3,482	3,397	3,315
2. Other (CIAT)	4,685	4,685	4,685
<u>PRE.</u>			
1. Central Mortgage Bank	50 *	100	100
<u>Office of Science Advisor</u>			
1. National University and Other groups	350 *	200	200
Total Outside of LAC Bureau	8,567	8,382	8,300
Total of all A.I.D. resources (including LAC Bureau)	12,590	61,182	61,215

\* Estimates only

## ATTACHMENT C

## SUMMARY ACCOUNT FUNDING TABLE FOR LAC BUREAU

Account/Project	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
<u>ARDN</u>			
1. ITT	100	175	225
2. Training	438		
<u>POP</u>			
1. ITT	475	500	350
<u>HE</u>			
1. ITT	279	350	425
2. Training	262		
<u>CS</u>			
1. ITT	305	450	490
2. Training	100		
<u>AIDS</u>			
1. ITT	76	75	75
<u>EHR</u>			
1. ITT			
2. Training		750	750
3. Other (Narcotics Awareness)	300		
<u>PSEE</u>			
1. ITT	288	390	450
<u>SDA</u>			
1. Lac Regional (Financial Mgmt.)	-0-	110	150
<u>ESF</u>			
1. AOJ	1,400	-0-	-0-
2. Training			
3. Other (Narcotics-related Economic Assistance)		50,000	50,000
Total LAC Bureau			
1. ITT	1,523	1,940	2,015
2. Training	800	750	750
3. Other (Narcotics Awareness)	300		
4. LAC Regional (Financial Mgmt.)	-0-	110	150
5. AOJ	1,400	-0-	-0-
6. Narcotics-related Economic Assistance	-0-	50,000	50,000
Total	4,023	52,800	52,915