Agency for International Development

FY 1981 Budget Request to OMB

October, 1979

Note: This material is subject to the disclosure provisions of OMB Circular A-10, revised.

IDCA Submission to OMB
A.I.D. Proposals for FY 1981

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AID PROGRAM IN FY 1981
IDCA SUBMISSION TO OMB
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* * WORLDWIDE * *

	FY 1978 ACTUAL	FY 1979 EST	FY 1980 CP	FY 1980 ESTIMATE	FY 1981 MIN	FY 1981 CURR	FY 1981 ENHANCE	FY 1981 PROPOSED	PLANNING PERIOD 1982	PLANNING PERIOD 1983	PLANNING PERIOD 1984	PLANNING PERIOD 1985
CONTINGENCY FUND												
TOTAL	700	3000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GRANTS	700	3000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SUBTOTAL												
TOTAL	1139693	1291101	1478879	1342331	1251300	1449109	1585651	1695937	2216000	2910000	3547000	4050000
GRANTS	753493	887114	1065642	980714	875874	1021574	1069616	1161596	1422400	1776500	2115700	2341600
LOANS	386200	403987	413237	361617	375426	427535	516035	534341	793600	1133500	1431300	1708400
OPERATING EXPENSES												
TOTAL	218626	256000	268000	265000	282000	282000	282000	282000	296000	311000	328000	346000
GRANTS	218626	256000	268000	265000	282000	282000	282000	282000	296000	311000	328000	346000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT FUND												
TOTAL	24220	25676	24800	25676	26076	26076	26076	26076	26276	26476	26676	26876
GRANTS	24220	25676	24800	25676	26076	26076	26076	26076	26276	26476	26676	26876
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL A.I.D. BILATERAL												
TOTAL	1382539	1572777	1771679	1633007	1559376	1757185	1893727	2004013	2538276	3247476	3901676	4422876
GRANTS	996339	1168790	1358442	1271390	1183950	1329650	1377692	1469672	1744676	2113976	2470376	2714476
LOANS	386200	403987	413237	361617	375426	427535	516035	534341	793600	1133500	1431300	1708400

IDCA BUDGET SUBMISSION TO OMB
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Summary of Bridge and Estimated Receipts
FY 1980 - FY 1985

	FY 1980 ESTIMATED	1981 CURRENT	1981 ENHANCED	1981 PROPOSED	FY 1982 PROPOSED	FY 1983 PROPOSED	FY 1984 PROPOSED	FY 1985 PROPOSED
I. AVAILABLE BRIDGE OPERATING EXPENSES 1/	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
II. TO BE RETURNED TO TREASURY								
A. PRIOR YEAR RECOVERIES								
FOOD AND NUTRITION	12,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	15,000	16,000	17,000	18,000
Grants	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	6,000	6,500	7,000	7,500
Loans	7,500	8,500	8,500	8,500	9,000	9,500	10,000	10,500
POPULATION PLANNING	5,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,500	5,500
Grants	5,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,500	5,500
Loans	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,500	5,500	6,000
Grants	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,000
Loans	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,500	3,000
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES	5,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,500	6,000	6,500
Grants	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,500	2,500	3,500	3,500
Loans	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,500	3,000	2,500	3,000
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Grants	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	3,500	3,500	3,000	3,000
Loans	3,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	3,000	3,000
TOTAL FUNCTIONAL	32,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	36,000	38,000	40,000	42,000
Grants	16,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	19,000	20,000	22,000	22,500
Loans	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	17,000	18,000	18,000	19,500
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	---	500	500	500	500	1,000	1,000	1,000
AMERICAN SCHOOLS & HOSPITAL ABROAD	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
MISCELLANEOUS PRIOR YEAR ACCOUNTS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OPERATING EXPENSES	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000
TOTAL RECOVERIES	35,500	38,000	38,000	38,000	40,500	43,000	46,000	48,000
B. RECEIPTS 2/								
TOTAL RECEIPTS	703,200	777,931	777,931	777,931	848,128	877,978	892,758	940,412
Less Amounts Programmed for RTA	-12,252	-10,845	-10,845	-10,845	-11,094	-11,403	-12,542	-14,238
TOTAL RECEIPTS	690,948	767,086	767,086	767,086	837,034	866,575	880,216	926 174
(Principal)	(327,573)	(373,767)	(373,767)	(373,767)	(415,366)	(422,356)	(411,925)	(439,445)
(Interest)	(363,375)	(393,319)	(393,319)	(393,319)	(421,668)	(444,219)	(468,291)	(486,729)

1/Reimbursement to be deducted from total program figures to arrive at New Obligated Authority levels.
2/Includes SSA receipts. Excludes Miscellaneous Trust Funds.

AID PROGRAM IN FY 1981
IDCA SUBMISSION TO OMB
TABLE 1 - LONG RANGE PLAN BY BUREAU

B U R E A U	FY 1978 ACTUAL	FY 1979 ESTIMATE	FY 1980 CP	FY 1980 ESTIMATE	FISCAL YEAR 1981 MINIMUM	FISCAL YEAR 1981 CURRENT	FISCAL YEAR 1981 ENHANCEMT	FISCAL YEAR 1981 PROPOSED	PLANNING PERIOD 1982	PLANNING PERIOD 1983	PLANNING PERIOD 1984	PLANNING PERIOD 1985
OP. EX., FSRDF, etc.												
GRANTS	243546	284676	292800	290676	308,076	308,076	308,076	308,076	322,276	337,476	354,676	372,876
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	243546	284676	292800	290676	308,076	308,076	308.076	308,076	322,276	337,476	354,676	372,876
BUREAU FOR AFRICA												
GRANTS	187904	258788	311750	333244	284263	357731	360641	389064	497700	649500	781700	862000
LOANS	29700	8400	10250	12500	10600	13600	26100	26100	51400	92500	204500	235500
TOTAL	217604	267188	322000	345744	294863	371331	386741	415164	549100	742000	986200	1097500
BUREAU FOR ASIA												
GRANTS	131877	161712	244093	223633	185407	213707	234657	243557	307100	434500	536700	620000
LOANS	205550	233647	263807	213867	225616	258485	313685	313685	488000	713500	845000	1052000
TOTAL	337427	395359	507900	437500	411023	472192	548342	557242	795100	1148000	1381700	1672000
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN												
GRANTS	55875	85964	97800	96230	99456	108893	115043	121788	162200	158900	173500	147200
LOANS	141450	158690	132500	132050	125900	138140	158940	177246	246200	314500	351800	390900
TOTAL	197325	244654	230300	228280	225356	247033	273983	299034	408400	473400	525300	538100
BUREAU FOR NEAR EAST												
GRANTS	34948	36985	50920	33387	36009	38859	38859	45461	39000	43000	64000	69000
LOANS	9500	3250	6680	3200	13310	17310	17310	17310	8000	13000	30000	30000
TOTAL	44448	40235	57600	36587	49319	56169	56169	62771	47000	56000	94000	99000
BUREAU FOR DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT												
GRANTS	215327	244112	270830	200770	186960	210430	222790	249250	281400	329600	368800	432400
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	215327	244112	270830	200770	186960	210430	222790	249250	281400	329600	368800	432400
BUR. FOR PRIVATE AND DEVELOP COOPERATION												
GRANTS	122199	89837	80176	85250	78969	87144	88306	102906	124000	146000	173000	190000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	122199	89837	80176	85250	78969	87144	88306	102906	124000	146000	173000	190000
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION												
GRANTS	4663	6716	9048	8200	4810	4810	9320	9570	11000	15000	18000	21000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	4663	6716	9048	8200	4810	4810	9320	9570	11000	15000	18000	21000
BUR. OF INTRAGOVTAL AND INTERNTL AFFAIRS												
GRANTS	---	---	1025	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	---	---	1025	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL GRANTS	996339	1168790	1358442	1271390	1183950	1329650	1377692	1469672	1744676	2113976	2470376	2714476
TOTAL LOANS	386200	403987	413237	361617	375426	427535	516035	534341	793600	1133500	1431300	1708400
REPORT TOTAL	1382539	1572777	1771679	1633007	1559376	1757185	1893727	2004013	2538276	3247476	3901676	4422876

AID PROGRAM IN FY 1981
IDCA SUBMISSION TO OMB
TABLE 2 - LONG RANGE PLAN BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT ($000)
* * WORLDWIDE * *

	FY 1978 ACTUAL	FY 1979 EST	FY 1980 CP	FY 1980 ESTIMATE	FY 1981 MIN	FY 1981 CURR	FY 1981 ENHANCE	FY 1981 PROPOSED	PLANNING PERIOD 1982	PLANNING PERIOD 1983	PLANNING PERIOD 1984	PLANNING PERIOD 1985
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
TOTAL	554253	611563	715366	619549	580960	677721	771733	799463	1080789	1573331	1812895	2088140
GRANTS	275003	320976	413819	338982	321934	371586	392498	415228	520489	727831	827895	901140
LOANS	279250	290587	301547	280567	259026	306135	379235	384235	560300	845500	985000	1187000
POPULATION PLANNING												
TOTAL	155175	184825	216321	194651	206315	219800	225500	238532	270897	364770	460320	536690
GRANTS	149475	171825	206321	186651	186915	200400	206100	219132	256897	332770	410320	481690
LOANS	5700	13000	10000	8000	19400	19400	19400	19400	14000	32000	50000	55000
HEALTH												
TOTAL	100883	127258	146573	125476	120369	138262	153062	161262	249686	265769	383810	404570
GRANTS	45183	68308	82223	83226	79869	94762	97162	105362	156386	146769	196310	224170
LOANS	55700	58950	64350	42250	40500	43500	55900	55900	93300	119000	187500	180400
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
TOTAL	88253	97111	119497	111964	97684	110454	117959	121517	192141	215745	273450	272820
GRANTS	70303	83411	91997	95564	79184	89954	94459	97711	133141	144945	183350	191820
LOANS	17950	13700	27500	16400	18500	20500	23500	23806	59000	70800	90100	81000
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
TOTAL	101795	121857	136122	129641	126864	151560	164955	214048	251487	260385	329525	426780
GRANTS	74195	94107	126282	115241	88864	113560	126955	163048	184487	194185	225825	258780
LOANS	27600	27750	9840	14400	38000	38000	38000	51000	67000	66200	103700	168000
SUBTOTAL FUNCTIONAL ACCOUNTS												
TOTAL	1000359	1142614	1333879	1181281	1132192	1297797	1433209	1534822	2045000	2680000	3260000	3729000
GRANTS	614159	738627	920642	819664	756766	870262	917174	1000481	1251400	1546500	1843700	2057600
LOANS	386200	403987	413237	361617	375426	427535	516035	534341	793600	1133500	1416300	1671400
AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD												
TOTAL	23818	25000	15000	25000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000
GRANTS	23818	25000	15000	25000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE												
TOTAL	64970	30334	25000	21800	25000	25000	25000	25000	29000	31000	33000	35000
GRANTS	64970	30334	25000	21800	25000	25000	25000	25000	29000	31000	33000	35000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
TOTAL	49846	75153	105000	100000	79108	111312	112442	121115	127000	184000	239000	271000
GRANTS	49846	75153	105000	100000	79108	111312	112442	121115	127000	184000	224000	234000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15000	37000
AFRICAN REFUGEE ASSIST. (SEC 495F)												
TOTAL	---	15000	---	14250	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GRANTS	---	15000	---	14250	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

IDCA SUBMISSION TO OMB
Estimated Outlays
FY 1980 - FY 1985
($ thousands)

ACCOUNT	1980	1981 CURRENT	1981 ENHANCED	1981 PROPOSED	1982 PROPOSED	1983 PROPOSED	1984 PROPOSED	1985 PROPOSED
FUNCTIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE								
FOOD AND NUTRITION								
Grants	265,081	302,390	304,063	305,881	361,087	454,125	595,483	713,798
Loans	202,079	214,804	215,170	215,195	244,882	301,373	398,213	502,955
POPULATION PLANNING								
Grants	140,735	166,984	167,440	168,483	196,503	235,809	296,889	367,657
Loans	4,417	5,062	5,062	5,062	7,643	8,787	12,965	19,631
HEALTH								
Grants	55,385	71,212	71,404	72,060	93,728	129,053	142,959	182,634
Loans	32,466	33,867	33,867	33,867	37,293	46,834	59,374	81,897
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES								
Grants	73,765	85,535	85,896	86,076	93,337	118,528	136,496	165,353
Loans	7,802	8,250	8,250	8,250	9,295	13,031	17,453	23,025
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES								
Grants	77,130	101,923	102,994	105,882	145,163	171,015	187,665	214,913
Loans	21,596	19,657	19,657	19,657	25,425	33,240	39,232	51,525
DEVELOPMENT LOANS, PRE-1974	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SUBTOTAL	880,456	1,009,684	1,013,803	1,020,413	1,214,356	1,511,795	1,886,729	2,323,388
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	34,196	51,427	51,517	52,211	69,783	88,397	116,448	149,396
AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROARD	23,583	22,311	22,311	22,311	19,387	17,632	16,579	15,947
INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE	30,723	25,553	25,553	25,553	26,143	28,150	30,802	32,380
CONTINGENCY FUND	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	17,215	7,000	7,000	7,000	5,306	---	---	---
OPERATING EXPENSES	252,629	274,322	274,322	274,322	289,452	303,445	319,904	337,630
FS RETIREMENTS AND DISABILITY FUND	25,676	26,076	26,076	26,076	26,276	26,476	26,676	26,876
HOUSING AND OTHER CREDIT GUARANTY PROGRAMS	1,755	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
DEVELOPMENT LOAN REVOLVING FUND	30,115	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL AID BILATERAL	1,297,110	1,417,873	1,422,082	1,429,386	1,652,203	1,977,395	2,398,638	2,886,917
RECEIPTS: 1/ Principal	327,573	373,767	373,767	373,767	415,366	422,356	411,925	439,445
Interest	363,375	393,319	393,319	393,319	421,668	444,219	468,291	486,729
TOTAL RECEIPTS	690,948	767,086	767,086	767,086	837,034	866,575	880,216	926,174
TOTAL AID OUTLAYS	606,170	650,787	654,996	662,300	815,169	1,110,820	1,518,422	1,960,743

1/ Includes receipts from SSA loans.

IDCA SUBMISSION TO OMB
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Outlay Factors

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT	PRIOR YEAR FACTOR	CURRENT YEAR FACTOR
FOOD AND NUTRITION		
Grants	50.0	8.0
Loans	18.0	0.5
POPULATION PLANNING		
Grants	60.0	8.0
Loans	18.0	-
HEALTH		
Grants	60.0	8.0
Loans	18.0	-
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES		
Grants	65.0	8.0
Loans	8.0	-
SECTION 106		
Grants	70.0	8.0
Loans	20.0	-
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	25.0	8.0
AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD	40.0	20.0
INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE	65.0	40.0
OPERATING EXPENSES	90.0	78.0

IDCA SUBMISSION TO OMB
Outlays
FY 1980 - FY 1985
At Enhanced Level

ACCOUNTS	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985
FUNCTIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE						
FOOD AND NUTRITION						
Grants	265,081	304,063	350,631	448,897	592,869	712,491
Loans	202,079	215,170	243,987	300,639	397,611	502,461
POPULATION PLANNING						
Grants	140,735	167,440	189,310	232,932	295,738	367,197
Loans	4,417	5,062	7,643	8,787	12,965	19,631
HEALTH						
Grants	55,385	71,404	89,201	127,242	142,235	182,345
Loans	32,466	33,867	37,293	46,834	59,374	81,897
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES						
Grants	73,765	85,896	91,990	118,057	136,331	165,296
Loans	7,802	8,250	8,818	9,817	13,512	17,895
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES						
Grants	77,130	102,994	121,919	164,042	185,573	214,285
Loans	21,596	19,657	22,825	31,160	37,568	50,194
SUBTOTAL	880,456	1,013,803	1,163,617	1,488,407	1,873,776	2,313,692
DEVELOPMENT LOAN REVOLVING FUND	30,115	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	34,196	51,517	67,788	86,901	115,326	148,554
AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD	23,583	22,311	19,387	17,632	16,579	15,947
INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE	30,723	25,553	26,143	28,150	30,802	32,380
CONTINGENCY FUND	500	---	---	---	---	---
MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	17,215	7,000	5,306	---	---	---
OPERATING EXPENSES	252,629	274,322	289,452	303,445	319,904	337,630
FS RETIREMENT FUND	25,676	26,076	26,276	26,476	26,676	26,876
HOUSING AND OTHER CREDIT GUARANTY PROGRAMS	1,755	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
TOTAL A.I.D. BILATERAL	1,297,110	1,422,082	1,599,469	1,952,511	2,384,563	2,876,579
RECEIPTS:1/ Principal	327,573	373,767	415,366	422,356	411,925	439,445
Interest	363,375	393,319	421,668	444,219	468,291	486,729
TOTAL A.I.D. RECEIPTS	690,948	767,086	837,034	866,575	880,216	926,174
TOTAL A.I.D. OUTLAYS	606,170	654,996	762,435	1,085,936	1,504,347	1,950,405

1/Includes Receipts from SSA Loans

IDCA SUBMISSION TO OMB
Outlays
FY 1980 - FY 1985
At Current Level

ACCOUNTS	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985
FUNCTIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE						
FOOD AND NUTRITION						
Grants	265,081	302,390	341,011	444,087	590,464	711,289
Loans	202,079	214,804	230,894	289,903	388,808	495,243
POPULATION PLANNING						
Grants	140,735	166,984	186,163	231,673	295,235	366,995
Loans	4,417	5,062	7,643	8,787	12,965	19,631
HEALTH						
Grants	55,385	71,212	87,877	126,713	142,023	182,260
Loans	32,466	33,867	35,061	45,004	57,873	80,666
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES						
Grants	73,765	85,535	89,296	117,114	136,001	165,180
Loans	7,802	8,250	9,030	12,788	17,229	22,819
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES						
Grants	77,130	101,923	113,293	161,454	184,797	214,053
Loans	21,596	19,657	22,825	31,160	37,568	50,194
SUBTOTAL	880,456	1,009,684	1,123,093	1,468,683	1,862,963	2,308,330
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	34,196	51,427	67,528	86,706	115,179	148,444
AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABOARD	23,853	22,311	19,387	17,632	16,579	15,947
INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE	30,723	25,553	26,143	28,150	30,502	32,380
CONTINGENCY FUND	500	---	---	---	---	---
MISCELLANEOUS APPROPORIATIONS	17,215	7,000	5,306	---	---	---
OPERATING EXPENSES	252,629	274,322	289,452	303,445	319,904	337,630
FS RETIREMENT FUND	25,676	26,076	26,276	26,476	26,676	26,876
HOUSING AND OTHER CREDIT GUARANTY PROGRAMS	1,755	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
DEVELOPMENT LOAN REVOLVING FUND	30,115	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL A.I.D. BILATERAL	1,297,110	1,417,873	1,558,685	1,932,592	2,373,603	2,871,107
RECEIPTS: 1/ Principal	327,573	373,767	415,366	422,356	411,925	439,445
Interest	363,375	393,319	421,668	444,219	468,291	486,779
TOTAL A.I.D. RECEIPTS	690,948	767,086	837,034	866,575	880,216	926,174
TOTAL A.I.D. OUTLAYS	606,170	650,787	721,651	1,066,017	1,493,387	1,944,933

1/ Includes receipts from SSA Loans

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
FY 1981 BUDGET REQUEST TO OMB
P.L. 480 FOOD AID

	1978 $ Mil	1979 $ Mil	1980 $ Mil	1981 M $ Mil	1981 C $ Mil	1981 C/AA $ Mil	1981 E $ Mil	1981 F $ Mil	1982 $ Mil	1983 $ Mil
Title I:										
Commodities	671.1	785.0	785.0	666.0	666.0	666.0	701.0	930.0	1,025.0	1,130.0
Initial Payment (-)	*	(-)35.0	(-)35.0	(-)23.0	(-)23.0	(-)23.0	(-)24.0	(-)32.0	(-)33.0	(-)37.0
Ocean Freight Differential	62.6	93.0	93.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	76.0	103.0	110.0	112.0
Title I Program	733.7	843.0	843.0	712.0	712.0	712.0	753.0	1,001.0	1,102.0	1,205.0
MTGE (000)	(4,959)	(4,689)	(4,077)	(3,615)	(3,615)	(3,615)	(3,834)	(4,921)	(5,000)	(5,000)
Title II:										
Commodities	328.0	407.0	378.0	438.0	444.0	466.1	468.0	482.2	575.0	610.0
Ocean Freight	131.0	166.0	178.0	249.0	249.0	249.0	249.0	259.0	268.0	285.0
Title II Program	459.0	573.0	556.0	687.0	693.0	715.1	717.0	741.2	843.0	895.0
MTGE (000)	(1,551)	(1,600)	(1,355)	(1,650)	(1,640)	(1,639)	(1,650)	(1,709)	(1,750)	(1,800)
Total PL 480 Program Level	1,192.7	1,416.0	1,399.0	1,399.0	1,405.0	1,427.1	1,470.0	1,742.2	1,945.0	2,100.0
MTGE (000)	(6,510)	(6,289)	(5,432)	(5,265)	(5,255)	(5,254)	(5,484)	(6,630)	(6,750)	(6,800)
Receipts (-)	(-)384.3	(-)383.3	(-)405.8	(-)429.0	(-)429.0	(-)429.0	(-)429.0	(-)429.0	(-)488.0	(-)511.0
Outlays	808.4	1,032.7	993.2	970.0	976.0	998.1	1,041.0	1,313.2	1,457.0	1,589.0

* No amount included because this column represents actual CCC outlays and initial payment is already subtracted.

TABLE 250
FY 79 - FY 81 AID POPULATION PROGRAM ASSISTANCE
(In $ Thousands)

	FY 1979 Actual			FY 1980 Estimated			FY 1981 Budget Submission		
	Gross	Commodities 1/	Net	Gross	Commodities 1/	Net	Gross	Commodities 1/	Net
Goal #1 - Demography	12,491	-	12,491	9,750	-	9,750	11,230	-	11,230
Goal #2 - Policy	4,741	-	4,741	6,450	-	6,450	6,450	-	6,450
Goal #3 - Research	13,667	-	13,667	12,910	-	12,910	15,060	-	15,060
Goal #4 - Services	63,556	11,664	51,892	52,560	13,500	39,060	73,482	17,500	55,982
Goal #5 - Information/Education	3,859	-	3,859	4,330	-	4,330	5,600	-	5,600
Goal #6 - Training	6,945	-	6,945	18,170	-	18,170	18,400	-	18,400
UNFPA	30,000	-	30,000	32,000	-	32,000	34,000	-	34,000
Subtotal	135,259	11,664	123,595	136,170	13,500	122,670	164,222	17,500	146,722
Africa	2,190	731	1,459	4,607	686	3,921	10,595	779	9,816
Latin America	5,914	891	5,023	5,528	1,667	3,861	6,853	1,607	5,246
Asia	35,709	6,823	28,886	42,011	5,866	36,145	48,862	9,102	39,760
Near East	3,955	1,039	2,916	4,535	3,646	889	6,300	2,538	3,762
Subtotal	47,768	9,484	38,284	56,681	11,865	44,816	72,610	14,026	58,584
Others									
DS/HEA	676	-	676	800	-	800	800	-	800
PPC	1,297	-	1,297	1,000	-	1,000	900	-	900
Subtotal	1,973	-	1,973	1,800	-	1,800	1,700	-	1,700
GRAND TOTAL	185,000	21,148	163,852	194,651	25,365	169,286	238,532	31,526	207,006

1/ Orals and condoms procured from Title X grant funds only. Excludes all other types of contraceptives and orals and condoms procured from Title X loan funds or other accounts.

Retroactive Terms Adjustment
Proposed Programs, FY 1980 - FY 1985
($000)

	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985
Bangladesh	4,000	4,235	4,286	4,337	4,389	5,348
Benin	434	475	479	479	560	752
Botswana	436	436	503	762	1,014	1,014
Guinea	295	295	296	296	295	296
Haiti	636	708	759	765	795	1,070
Malawi	849	800	800	810	1,071	1,281
Mali	156	164	179	181	181	178
Nepal	4	4	4	4	4	4
Niger	100	124	131	129	131	130
Somalia	2,523	575	575	577	575	574
Sudan	235	234	235	235	622	565
Tanzania	2,093	2,297	2,345	2,329	2,406	2,525
Yemen	26	26	26	26	26	26
Uganda	465	472	476	473	473	475
TOTAL RTA	12,252	10,845	11,094	11,403	12,542	14,238
Principal	3,616	2,308	2,456	2,669	3,463	4,841
Interest	8,636	8,537	8,638	8,734	9,079	9,397

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Housing Guaranty Program
($ millions)

	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981 Minimum	FY 1981 Current	FY 1981 Proposed
TOTAL HOUSING GUARANTIES	147.3	150.0	175.0	130.0	170.0	200.0
Africa	-	27.0	90.0	25.0	25.0	35.0
Botswana	-	-	-	10.0	10.0	10.0
Ivory Coast	-	-	20.0	-	-	-
Kenya	-	17.0	20.0	-	-	-
Liberia	-	10.0	-	-	-	-
Malawi	-	-	10.0	-	-	-
Mauritania	-	-	-	5.0	5.0	5.0
Mauritius	-	-	10.0	-	-	-
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	10.0
Tanzania	-	-	20.0	-	-	-
Toga	-	-	10.0		-	-
Ughanda	-	-	-	10.0	-	10.0
Asia	25.0	15.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Korea	25.0	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	-	10.0	-	-	-
Thailand	-	15.0	-	15.0	15.0	15.0
Latin America	72.3	63.0	75.0	65.0	80.0	100.0
Barbados	-	-	8.0	-	-	-
BIAPE	15.0	-	15.0	-	-	-
Bolivia	-	8.0	-	15.0	15.0	15.0
CABEI	-	15.0	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	11.4	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	15.0	15.0
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	-	10.0
Guatemala	19.0	-	-	-	-	10.0
Honduras	10.5	-	10.0	-	-	-
Jamaica	-	-	15.0	-	-	-
Panama	6.4	25.0	-	25.0	25.0	25.0
Paraguay	-	-	7.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Peru	10.0	15.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Near East	50.0	45.0	-	25.0	50.0	50.0
Israel	25.0	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	15.0	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	-	20.0	-	-	25.0	25.0
Tunisia	10.0	25.0	-	25.0	25.0	25.0

PPC/PB:8/23/79 (Source: DS/Housing)

DECISION UNIT OVERVIEWS AND DECISION PACKAGES

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AID PROGRAM IN FY 1981
IDCA SUBMISSION TO OMB
TABLE 1 - LONG RANGE PLAN BY COUNTRY OR MAJOR PROGRAM AREA

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

DECISION UNIT	FY 1978 ACTUAL	FY 1979 ESTIMATE	FY 1980 CP	FY 1980 ESTIMATE	FISCAL YEAR 1981 MINIMUM	FISCAL YEAR 1981 CURRENT	FISCAL YEAR 1981 ENHANCEMT	FISCAL YEAR 1981 PROPOSED	PLANNING PERIOD 1982	PLANNING PERIOD 1983	PLANNING PERIOD 1984	PLANNING PERIOD 1985
INDIAN OCEAN REGIONAL												
GRANTS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2000	2000	2500	2500
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2000	2000	2500	2500
DJIBOUTI, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF												
GRANTS	14	995	1100	1100	1200	1200	1200	2000	3000	3000	4000	4000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	14	995	1100	1100	1200	1200	1200	2000	3000	3000	4000	4000
ZAMBIA												
GRANTS	---	324	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	---	324	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
MALAWI												
GRANTS	109	3305	---	3490	5000	6740	6740	8740	10600	11000	17000	17000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	109	3305	---	3490	5000	6740	6740	8740	10600	11000	17000	17000
KENYA												
GRANTS	9911	13037	12334	16067	11660	11660	11660	11660	15600	25000	30000	32500
LOANS	20200	3400	8250	2500	10600	13600	23600	23600	17400	30000	55000	57500
TOTAL	30111	16437	20584	18567	22260	25260	35260	35260	33000	55000	85000	90000
UGANDA												
GRANTS	---	---	---	8000	10000	10000	10000	10000	25000	35000	43000	45500
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	---	---	---	8000	10000	10000	10000	10000	25000	35000	43000	45500
NIGERIA												
GRANTS	---	---	3000	3000	5000	5000	5000	5000	15000	15000	10000	10000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15000	45000	45000
TOTAL	---	---	3000	3000	5000	5000	5000	5000	15000	30000	55000	55000
TANZANIA												
GRANTS	17218	20501	20253	16375	20905	23405	23405	23405	30000	55000	65000	100000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	17218	20501	20253	16375	20905	23405	23405	23405	30000	55000	65000	100000
CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA REGIONAL												
GRANTS	9530	15434	24750	27598	15750	32500	32500	37400	33000	35000	40000	40000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	9530	15434	24750	27598	15750	32500	32500	37400	33000	35000	40000	40000

AID PROGRAM IN FY 1981
IDCA SUBMISSION TO OMB
TABLE 1 - LONG RANGE PLAN BY COUNTRY OR MAJOR PROGRAM AREA

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

DECISION UNIT	FY 1978 ACTUAL	FY 1979 ESTIMATE	FY 1980 CP	FY 1980 ESTIMATE	FISCAL YEAR 1981 MINIMUM	FISCAL YEAR 1981 CURRENT	FISCAL YEAR 1981 ENHANCEMT	FISCAL YEAR 1981 PROPOSED	PLANNING PERIOD 1982	PLANNING PERIOD 1983	PLANNING PERIOD 1984	PLANNING PERIOD 1985
CAMEROON												
GRANTS	4398	7169	8018	8180	9862	14162	14162	14162	14000	27500	25000	20000
LOANS	7500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5000	7500	35000	40000
TOTAL	12898	7169	8018	8180	9862	14162	14162	14162	19000	35000	60000	60000
LESOTHO												
GRANTS	10	6061	---	11211	10760	15690	15690	15690	17000	18000	23000	23000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	10	6061	---	11211	10760	15690	15690	15690	17000	18000	23000	23000
BOTSWANA												
GRANTS	---	2299	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11200	2500
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7500
TOTAL	---	2299	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11200	10000
GAMBIA, THE												
GRANTS	1335	4175	3000	5025	3800	5200	6330	6330	5000	6000	6000	6000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	1335	4175	3000	5025	3800	5200	6330	6330	5000	6000	6000	6000
SIERRA LEONE												
GRANTS	2990	3709	2441	2602	1918	2518	2518	3268	3000	5000	6500	6500
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	2990	3709	2441	2602	1918	2518	2518	3268	3000	5000	6500	6500
GHANA												
GRANTS	6809	7187	7296	3975	6545	8000	8000	8000	10000	13000	13000	30000
LOANS	---	---	---	10000	---	---	---	---	12000	15000	17000	---
TOTAL	6809	7187	7296	13975	6545	8000	8000	8000	22000	28000	30000	30000
MAURITIUS												
GRANTS	76	230	250	250	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	76	230	250	250	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SWAZILAND												
GRANTS	---	3358	---	6275	4182	5682	7462	7462	5500	10000	12000	8000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4000
TOTAL	---	3358	---	6275	4182	5682	7462	7462	5500	10000	12000	12000
SOMALI REPUBLIC												
GRANTS	3253	9297	11700	9800	10200	12700	12700	12700	15000	25000	30000	30000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	3253	9297	11700	9800	10200	12700	12700	12700	15000	25000	30000	30000

AID PROGRAM IN FY 1981
IDCA SUBMISSION TO OMB
TABLE 1 - LONG RANGE PLAN BY COUNTRY OR MAJOR PROGRAM AREA

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

DECISION UNIT	FY 1978 ACTUAL	FY 1979 ESTIMATE	FY 1980 CP	FY 1980 ESTIMATE	FISCAL YEAR 1981 MINIMUM	FISCAL YEAR 1981 CURRENT	FISCAL YEAR 1981 ENHANCEMT	FISCAL YEAR 1981 PROPOSED	PLANNING PERIOD 1982	PLANNING PERIOD 1983	PLANNING PERIOD 1984	PLANNING PERIOD 1985
SUDAN												
GRANTS	7636	16268	30163	30000	20700	20700	20700	21700	40000	48000	61000	65000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	7636	16268	30163	30000	20700	20700	20700	21700	40000	48000	61000	65000
CAPE VERDE												
GRANTS	7897	2864	3000	2795	1877	1877	1877	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	7897	2864	3000	2795	1877	1877	1877	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000
GUINEA-BISSAU												
GRANTS	1260	2170	1525	1680	1203	1203	1203	2203	2000	2000	2000	2000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	1260	2170	1525	1680	1203	1203	1203	2203	2000	2000	2000	2000
ZAIRE												
GRANTS	---	4397	10200	10200	5900	9700	9700	9700	8000	13000	21000	31000
LOANS	---	5000	2000	---	---	---	2500	2500	17000	22000	34000	39000
TOTAL	---	9397	12200	10200	5900	9700	12200	12200	25000	35000	55000	70000
SEYCHELLES												
GRANTS	---	450	200	570	500	500	500	500	---	---	---	---
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	---	450	200	570	500	500	500	500	---	---	---	---
ETHIOPIA												
GRANTS	3230	---	8780	---	---	---	---	---	35000	15000	30000	35000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	3230	---	8780	---	---	---	---	---	35000	15000	30000	35000
LIBERIA												
GRANTS	5277	13277	5030	6540	4031	7240	7240	7240	7000	7000	6500	4500
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3000	3500	5500
TOTAL	5277	13277	5030	6540	4031	7240	7240	7240	7000	10000	10000	10000
GUINEA												
GRANTS	1840	2500	2200	2200	2300	2300	2300	2800	2000	2000	2000	2000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	1840	2500	2200	2200	2300	2300	2300	2800	2000	2000	2000	2000
CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE												
GRANTS	615	---	658	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	615	---	658	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

AID PROGRAM IN FY 1981
IDCA SUBMISSION TO OMB
TABLE 1 - LONG RANGE PLAN BY COUNTRY OR MAJOR PROGRAM AREA

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

DECISION UNIT	FY 1978 ACTUAL	FY 1979 ESTIMATE	FY 1980 CP	FY 1980 ESTIMATE	FISCAL YEAR 1981 MINIMUM	FISCAL YEAR 1981 CURRENT	FISCAL YEAR 1981 ENHANCEMT	FISCAL YEAR 1981 PROPOSED	PLANNING PERIOD 1982	PLANNING PERIOD 1983	PLANNING PERIOD 1984	PLANNING PERIOD 1985
CHAD												
GRANTS	10770	2450	9833	4307	6025	6025	6025	6825	8000	15000	20000	25000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	10770	2450	9833	4307	6025	6025	6025	6825	8000	15000	20000	25000
CONGO, REP. OF												
GRANTS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2000	2000	5000	8000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2000	2000	5000	8000
BENIN (DAHOMEY)												
GRANTS	---	195	1890	1485	900	900	900	1500	3000	6000	6000	7000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	---	195	1890	1485	900	900	900	1500	3000	6000	6000	7000
IVORY COAST												
GRANTS	91	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	91	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
MAURITANIA												
GRANTS	5388	6058	6837	6837	5500	7700	7700	9550	10000	15000	15000	15000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	5388	6058	6837	6837	5500	7700	7700	9550	10000	15000	15000	15000
NIGER												
GRANTS	10595	9511	13000	11533	8908	13010	13010	13010	15000	25000	35000	40000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	10595	9511	13000	11533	8908	13010	13010	13010	15000	25000	35000	40000
SENEGAL												
GRANTS	8134	11982	13500	14175	13698	16600	16600	16600	18000	25000	30000	25000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10000	22000
TOTAL	8134	11982	13500	14175	13698	16600	16600	16600	18000	25000	40000	47000
UPPER VOLTA												
GRANTS	11402	8386	12000	10500	11500	13200	13200	13200	15000	30000	40000	40000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	11402	8386	12000	10500	11500	13200	13200	13200	15000	30000	40000	40000
MALI												
GRANTS	10104	16000	19080	17230	12050	16200	16200	16200	20000	30000	35000	40000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5000	15000
TOTAL	10104	16000	19080	17230	12050	16200	16200	16200	20000	30000	40000	55000

AID PROGRAM IN FY 1981
IDCA SUBMISSION TO OMB
TABLE 1 - LONG RANGE PLAN BY COUNTRY OR MAJOR PROGRAM AREA

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

DECISION UNIT	FY 1978 ACTUAL	FY 1979 ESTIMATE	FY 1980 CP	FY 1980 ESTIMATE	FISCAL YEAR 1981 MINIMUM	FISCAL YEAR 1981 CURRENT	FISCAL YEAR 1981 ENHANCEMT	FISCAL YEAR 1981 PROPOSED	PLANNING PERIOD 1982	PLANNING PERIOD 1983	PLANNING PERIOD 1984	PLANNING PERIOD 1985
UNITED STATES												
GRANTS	3156	1350	---	---	---	---	---	1000	3000	4000	4000	4000
LOANS	2000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	5156	1350	---	---	---	---	---	1000	3000	4000	4000	4000
SOUTHERN AFRICA REGION-OSARAC												
GRANTS	1647	1816	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	1647	1816	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOGO												
GRANTS	1334	355	1300	1500	1500	2900	2900	4400	6000	7000	8000	8000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	1334	355	1300	1500	1500	2900	2900	4400	6000	7000	8000	8000
BURUNDI												
GRANTS	50	---	4970	3300	3900	3900	3900	3900	9000	15000	20000	25000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	50	---	4970	3300	3900	3900	3900	3900	9000	15000	20000	25000
RWANDA												
GRANTS	1718	4136	6537	5758	5639	5849	5849	5849	13000	20000	20000	25000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	1718	4136	6537	5758	5639	5849	5849	5849	13000	20000	20000	25000
AFRICA REGIONAL												
GRANTS	39907	57042	66905	79686	61350	73470	73470	84070	75000	80000	80000	80000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	39907	57042	66905	79686	61350	73470	73470	84070	75000	80000	80000	80000
BUREAU TOTAL												
GRANTS	187904	258788	311750	333244	284263	357731	360641	389064	497700	649500	781700	862000
LOANS	29700	8400	10250	12500	10600	13600	26100	26100	51400	92500	204500	235500
TOTAL	217604	267188	322000	345744	294863	371331	386741	415164	549100	742000	986200	1097500

The Agency for International Development FY 1981 Budget Request to OMB
Decision Unit Overview for Africa Bureau

LONG RANGE GOALS

U.S. assistance in Africa, which contains two-thirds of the world's relatively least developed countries, is directed almost exclusively toward basic human needs. The long range goal of the A.I.D. program is to improve the quality of life of the approximately 240 million Africans earning $100 per capita or less and living in severe conditions of poverty.

While development strategies depend on the country specific economic, social and political conditions, types of problems that need to be addressed are generally similar.

MAJOR OBJECTIVES

The FY 1981 A.I.D. programs in Africa are built around the individual country objectives contained in the CDSS's and the resolution of key functional problems. In this regard the primary objectives are to improve the living condition of the vast majority of poor in the following ways:

a.) increasing food production through the development of new production technologies adaptable to small-unit farming and by increasing the availability of needed resources such as seeds, credit, water, etc.

With a declining level of per capita food production (10 percent over the last 15 years) population growth (2.9 percent annually) is outstripping food production. The effort to reverse these trends must be the priority objective of U.S. programs in Africa. This will require continued emphasis on crop research and production activities involving food crop such as sorghum, millet, maize and rice as well as continued efforts to improve livestock production. Production projects will continue to have priority. Increasing attention will also be given to restraints related to pricing policies marketing and storage facilities and rural transport infrastructure.

b.) Strengthening institutions, particularly in the agriculture sector, by expanding the base of skill-trained local personnel to plan and manage development programs.

Perhaps the most severe problem restraining accelerated development in Africa is the lack of skilled human resources. In recent years, the Bureau has expanded general training projects both on a regional and bilateral basis. During FY 79-81, the Bureau is initiating five new bilateral training projects. At the same time, the Bureau will continue to assist agricultural institutions -- ranging from universities to planning ministries -- to develop and/or expand their capacity to carry out middle-level management training programs.

c.) expanding the coverage of health delivery systems by supporting expansion of services into rural areas, intensifying development of disease control programs, and increasing population programs.

In FY 1981, the Bureau's primary health effort will be the expansion of rural health services. The principal thrusts will be to increase the number of trained health workers at the village level and to help construct and/or rehabilitate rural health facilities. Concurrently, the Bureau will expand support for disease control programs primarily through rural water projects and through direct efforts to combat specific diseases such as onchocerciasis. In the Regional Program alone, the Bureau proposes a significant effort of disease control with special attention to childhood diseases. Expanding population programs will require intensified efforts to demonstrate the impact of population growth on development programs. The Bureau efforts will include developing demographic data and informing people and governments of the value of family planning, especially through integrated rural health activities.

d.) placing greater emphasis on special problems which are fundamental obstacles to development such as lack of adequate transport and scarcity of energy resources.

In FY 1980, the Bureau proposes to increase its activity in transport development. This thrust is viewed by the Bureau as critical to a successful development effort on the continent. Problems of access to isolated populations and landlocked countries are proving to be a major impediment to the achievement of basic human needs objectives. The Bureau in FY 1981 and future years proposes to increase its budget allocations to support rural roads systems as part of multi-sector rural development schemes, strengthen national road development and maintenance programs in selected RLDC's and in cooperation with other donors, support new transport links to landlocked countries.

In additon to transport, the Bureau is preparing to expand significantly assistance to energy development, an area of alarming concern in Africa's development. The major focus will be on energy conservation and alternative energy source. Twenty-seven sub-Saharan African countries are included on the U.N. list of countries most severely affected by increases in the price of oil and other products. At present, cooking, heating, water supply, grain grinding, irrigation, handicrafts and other basic life functions account for 90-100% of all energy used by the poor and roughly 80% of all energy consumed in Africa for all purposes. In recent years, shortages of such energy inputs as fuelwood and petroleum have made dramatically more difficult the task of meeting a wide range of basic human needs throughout the developing world. Energy is not an independent variable in development. Instead energy must be considered an integral component of food production, rural development and environmental reclamation. Energy concerns will vary in response to country specific needs and institutional capacities fortaking action. To deal with these issues the Bureau is adding energy components to projects in rural development, reforestation, agriculture, and health. In some cases, basic human needs requirements will call for energy innovations which do not easily fit within existing projects.

As reflected in this year's country allocations, self-help and equitable distribution of benefits in terms of commitment to development and concerns for economic, social and human rights have been given substantial weight in program selection. We will continue to work with other countries to improve performance and to sensitize leaders to the importance of development commitment and improvement of human rights.

ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The FY 1981 program proposed in support of these objectives will, in concert with other donor and host country initiatives, contribute to the following accomplishments:

a.) Expanded basic development services in Africa for the majority of the population.

b.) Increased incomes for the small farm families and rural communities with substantial increases in food production.

c.) Improved quality of food and nutrition available to those in the rural population.

d.) Expanded services to the 70-80% of Africans not now included in health improvement activities.

e.) Increased education opportunities for the majority of African adults and school age children who are presently without means to advance their basic knowledge and skills.

f.) Increased African professional manpower required for economic and social development programs.

g.) Introduction of selected adaptive technologies required to support development, with particular attention to energy, environmental reclamation and resource preservation.

h.) Expanded transportation networks for increase of commerce and communication within rural areas and between rural and urban centers, thereby providing access to isolated populations for participation in broad based development opportunities and improved access to human needs related services.

i.) Greater Intra-African economic cooperation with emphasis on access from landlocked countries to coastal areas for trade and importation of goods and services.

j.) Encouragement of other donors to increase assistance to Africa and to improve aid efficiency through multi-donor structures.

ALTERNATIVES

- To give heavier concentration to a few higher potential countries in selected functional areas.

- To increase the percentage of A.I.D. assistance vs. other donors in selected countries.

- To concentrate more on broad-based national programs vs. area development schemes.

- To provide assistance to most of the poor countries in Africa where opportunity exists to stimulate and carry out development programs directed at rural areas and basic needs. The proposed program reflects the last alternative.

The program recognizes the role of A.I.D. as a minor donor in Africa. The interventions of A.I.D. are in those areas where the U.S. has special capabilities. In many instances our assistance can be critical in making more effective the assistance of other donors. Great importance is given to assisting the rural poor in all the independent countries where we have proposed programs. Our influence in terms of addressing basic human needs can be a catalyst for other donor support in this area. A.I.D.'s programs represent approximately 10% of ODA assistance to Africa. A.I.D.'s concentration on agriculture and rural development is appropriate since about 80% of the people are engaged in subsistance agriculture. While in a functional sense A.I.D. is not heavily engaged in formal education programs, there is a heavy emphasis in agriculture and health programs on training and institutional development. The program in a broad-range of countries is focussed more on equity-oriented projects than on large-scale social or infrastructure or institutional development activities at the national level. In order to accomplish growth with equity in selected countries some capital facilities in transportation, irrigation and educational facilities are being initiated in FY 1981.

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS DESIGNED TO IMPROVE PROGRAM IMPACT

- Increasingly our programs are centered around multi-donor initiatives. For example the Sahel program and our recently initiated program in Somalia are heavily multi-donor oriented. We have recently discussed coordinated policy and program approaches for Africa with other donors. These coordinated approaches both lessen the burden on the host governments as well as provide a critical mass of assistance being focussed on agreed upon critical problems.

- Because of coordinated approaches of donors and increasing flows of assistance, host governments have a heightened awareness of the importance of giving more attention to policy issues and the restructuring of budgets to reflect concrete support to equity oriented programs.

- Donors are designing programs and incorporating into projects methods to increase the absorptive capacities of host governments. With the institutional base established in the 1970's and the improved availability of capable counterparts, Africa can effectively absorb more resources.

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Agency for International Development
FY 1980 Budget Request to OMB

DECISION UNIT: Africa Bureau

DECISION PACKAGE: Minimum

Activity Description

The minimum level is mostly for continuation of important on-going programs in Africa. Over 80 percent of the minimum package is for continuing activities, and more than half of the new projects are actually phase two of successful on-going projects. A large share of the new activity is for Uganda, where a renewed development program is just getting underway. Approximately one-half of the minimum package would be for three major bilateral programs--Kenya, Tanzania, Sudan--and the Sahel Development Program. Another one-quarter of the package is for the Africa Regional program which includes funds for region-wide initiatives for PVOs, health and population, energy, and transport projects.

		($000)	1981	
RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS	1979	1980	THIS PACKAGE	CUMULATIVE TOTAL
Food and Nutrition	96753	114151	116662	116662
Population Planning	2718	4607	8130	8130
Health	34185	45364	37300	37300
Education and Human Resources	26942	37242	29853	29853
Selected Development	16030	30130	23810	23810
Sub-Total Functional Program	177628	231494	215755	215755
Sahel Development Program	75153	100000	79108	79108
Total Program	252781	331494	294863	294863
African Refugee Assistance	15000	14250	-	-
International Disaster Assistance	1234	-	-	-
PL 480 Title I (excluding Title III)	-	-	57100	57100
PL 480 Title II	-	-	63500	63500
PL 480 Title III	-	-	57400	57400
Housing Guaranties	28000	80000	20000	20000

Total

Five Year Projections	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Program	294,863	549,100	742,000	986,200	1,097,500

Short-Term Objectives:

At the minimum level, the Bureau would be meeting no more than the essential on-going requirements for priority countries and program activities. Approximately one-half of the funds at this level, including the Sahel, are directed to the Bureau's priority objective of increasing food production. Another quarter of this increment is for other basic human needs, particularly rural health services and manpower training. Almost half of the remaining quarter is designed to sustain continuing projects designed to provide rural populations with renewable energy and potable water, and to begin family planning largely as an integral component of health or rural development programs.

Impact on Major Objectives

At the minimum level, the Bureau program would drop below the FY 79 and FY 80 levels, and in particular, the Bureau would not meet its planned contribution to the multi-donor Sahel Program. A substantial range of activities is now underway in the Sahel, and the minimum level is not adequate to maintain the momentum of the program. At this level the U.S. role in reducing the extremely serious and growing food shortages in Africa would be much less significant than in previous years. We would be severely restrained in carrying out programs designed to establish and expand rural health services and improve development related education. Nor would this level permit any significant level of activity directed towards expanding energy resources, conservation and afforestation, or water and sanitation. With Africa's growing population there would be little if any impact on basic human needs.

FY 1980 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
(in $000)

DECISION UNIT: Africa Bureau

DECISION PACKAGE: Current

Activity Description

The Current decision package increases the Bureau program by $76 million. This package includes $33 million for the Sahel Development Program which brings the total slightly above the estimated FY 80 level. This is primarily because funds are included for an important contribution ($10 million) to irrigated food production as part of the Senegal River Basin Development. Other new starts in the Sahel program include livestock, energy, and afforestation. This package also permits additional funding for several countries with positive records on human rights and development performance such as Cameroon, Kenya, and Tanzania. At this level, food production continues to be the priority problem we seek to resolve. However, the Bureau would be able to have a modest but important expansion of activities in the rural health, population, and education sectors.

			1981	
RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS	1979	1980	THIS PACKAGE	CUMULATIVE TOTAL
Food and Nutrition	96753	114151	13906	130568
Population Planning	2718	4607	2465	10595
Health	34185	45364	13543	50843
Education and Human Resources	26942	37242	7920	37773
Selected Development	16030	30130	6430	30240
Sub-Total Functional Program	177628	231494	44264	260019
Sahel Development Program	75153	100000	32204	111312
Total Program	252781	331494	76468	371331
African Refugees Assistance	15000	14250	-	-
International Disaster Assistance	1234	-	-	-
PL 480 Title I (excluding Title III)	-	-	-	57100
PL 480 Title II	-	-	-	63500
PL 480 Title III	-	-	-	57400
Housing Guaranties	28000	80000	-	20000

Five Year Projections	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Program	371,331	549,100	742,000	986,200	1,097,500

Short-Term Objectives

Approximately half of this increment is focused on expanding food and agricultural production. In the Sahel practically the entire increment is directed at this objective. Six of nine new starts in the Sahel are for food production largely building on successful first phase projects. The other three are for energy, afforestation, and rural health. The major new starts are OMVS Irrigated Infrastructure and Mali Livestock Sector (phase two). Other new projects include rural roads rehabilitation as an integrated part of our rural development program in Upper Volta and our agricultural production project in eastern Senegal. The on-going projects funded at the current level are also almost totally oriented toward rural development and food production.

The remaining $43 million in this increment is broadly allocated among thirteen bilateral programs and the Africa Regional program. About a quarter of this portion is for food and agricultural production. There is a relatively significant increase in health activities. New rural health/population projects can get underway in Cameroon, Ghana, Liberia and Zaire. Disease control activities can be expanded. Major potable or rural water projects can be funded in Kenya, Lesotho, and Somalia. In the education sector, on-going manpower training projects can be expanded and a new primary-level project started. One major new regional transport project can be initiated. Several PVO activities can be funded in Liberia, Cameroon, Ghana, and Togo.

Impact on Major Objectives

At this level, the Bureau's program is only slightly above its FY 80 program level (adjusted to include Southern African programs switched to Development Assistance). The Sahel level maintains activities begun in FY 80 and permits some expansion but falls below the level desired to reflect priority U.S. commitment to this innovative program. This level permits funding of planned population activities, but does not include sufficient funds for some major agricultural production, health and water projects. It also does not permit the Bureau to sustain PVO activities at a desired level, and limits the Bureau's capacity to develop initiatives in the energy sector.

Agency for International Development
FY 1981 Budget Request tc OMB

DECISION UNIT: Africa Bureau

DECISION PACKAGE: Enhancement

Activity Description

At the enhancement level, the Bureau would undertake two new loan activities in the field of agriculture and provide additional incremental funding for three on-going projects. About 70% ($11.1 million) of the funding in this increment is for Kenya and Gambia which are two of the countries recognized for their good performance in the Human Rights area and their commitment to development. The balance of the funding ($4.3 million) will provide the increment of funding in agriculture, health and rural development that could not be accommodated at earlier levels to complete the FY 1981 funding for Swaziland and Zaire.

			1981	
RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS	1979	1980	PACKAGE	CUMULATIVE TOTAL
Food and Nutrition	96753	114151	12500	143068
Population Planning	2718	4607	-	10595
Health	34185	45364	400	51243
Education and Human Resources	26942	37242	1380	39153
Selected Development	16030	30130	-	30240
Sub-Total Functional Program	177628	231494	14280	274299
Sahel Development Program	75153	100000	1130	112442
Total Program	252781	331494	15410	386741
African Refugee Assistance	15000	14250	-	-
International Disaster Assistance	1234			
PL 480 Title I (Excluding Title III)	-	-	-	57100
PL 480 Title II	-	-	3900	67400
PL 480 Title III	-	-	-	57400
Housing Guaranties	28000	80000	-	20000

Five Year Projections	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Program	386,741	549,100	742,000	986,200	1,097,500

Short Term Objectives

The objectives are similar to those at the current level, however, increased emphasis will be given to four country programs with almost all of the emphasis related to food production.

- In Kenya a $10 million Agriculture Assistance loan will provide production related inputs for the rural sector. Kenya's Development Plan sets forth a strategy aimed at alleviating poverty through rural development and is designed to initiate a gradual transition away from import-substitution to export-oriented production. Foreign exchange is required for the Agricultural sector in order to at least sustain some momentum so that the overall decline in the economy does not impact as severely on this vital sector.

- As part of our overall effort in the Sahel, additional funding would be provided for the ongoing mixed farming and resources management project in Gambia. The funding will complete the FY 1981 requirement to continue this innovative farming systems project designed to integrate crop and livestock production activities in a way that increases productivity and is more environmentally sound. The project will benefit 42 farmer associations and over time as many as 200,000 people.

- The increased level for Swaziland would enable the Bureau to initiate a project to help the government in overcoming the critical shortage of lower and mid-level trained manpower who primarily supervise and manage the country's rural based development effort. Since it is the poor who traditionally suffer from weakness in government administration they should be the indirect beneficaries of this assistance. In addition a small increment of funding ($400 thousand) will complete the FY 1981 requirement for the Health Manpower Training project which will provide paramedical training for a rural health delivery system in Swaziland.

- For the past few years, A.I.D. has been assisting the Government of Zaire to help improve the evacuation of small farmer produced crops. The loan ($2.5 million) will continue the earlier efforts in the area. The loan is designed primarily to address marketing and transport constraints in zones having the highest production potential.

Impact on Major Objectives

The increased level of effort is modest but important because it would signal our continuing support to earlier initatives which have been jointly planned by A.I.D. and the host governments.

- While recognizing "good performances" in this increment, it also demonstrates to other donors, especially in Kenya and Gambia, that our multi-donor efforts are not being cut-back,

DECISION UNIT: Africa Bureau

DECISION PACKAGE: Proposed

Activity Description

At this level, the Bureau could begin to address more of the critical new concerns such as afforestation, energy, environmental sanitation and grass roots programs to be carried out by PVO's. This level would provide the flexibility to develop not only specific new projects to address the above concerns but would allow sufficient funding so that these concerns can be properly integrated into some ongoing activities, particularly in rural development. While the level of this increment is modest it would provide for undertakings in eleven bilateral country programs and allow for new initiatives in three regional programs.

Of particular importance, this increment would provide nearly $10 million for essential new Sahel initiatives in environmental reclamation (reforestation, village water and resource conservation). In addition, a number of new energy programs in the Entente states, Sudan, Guinea Bissau and Regionally, could be started.

			1981	
RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS	1979	1980	THIS PACKAGE	CUMULATIVE TOTAL
Food and Nutrition	96753	114151	5000	148068
Population Planning	3718	4607	-	10595
Health	34185	45364	4400	55643
Education and Human Resources	26942	37242	1250	40403
Selected Development Activities	16030	30130	9100	39340
Sub-Total Functional Program	177628	231494	19750	294049
Sahel Development Program	75153	100000	8673	121115
Total Program	252781	331494	28423	415164
African Refugee Assistance	15000	14250	-	-
International Disaster Assistance	1234	-	-	-
PL 480 Title I (Excluding Title III)	-	-	5300	62400
PL 480 Title II	-	-	8000	75400
PL 480 Title III	-	-	2900	60300
Housing Guaranties	280000	80000	-	20000
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

Five Year Projections	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Program	415,164	549,100	742,000	986,200	1,097,500

Short-Term Objectives

- The A.I.D. portion of assistance to the multidonor effort in the Sahel would approach the agreed upon U.S. contribution to this program.

- PVO programs could be utilized to initiate pilot type activities at the grass roots level which may provide the basis for larger and longer term activities to be integrated into country programs.

- Energy and afforestation activities could be systematically built into integrated rural development programs. With heightened country awareness of these problems, we could begin to impact positively in reversing the environmental degradation and desertification that is threatening nearly 52% of Africa's land area.

- While other donors are also concerned about the energy and environment problems, the increment provided at this level could have a catalytic effect in encouraging other donors to increase resource transfers to address these problems.

Impact on Major Objectives

- This level allows for some growth in programs over FY 1980 and provides an initial start as part of a five year rolling plan to increase assistance to the poorest continent in the world.

- With this increment the U.S. could have more of an impact on declining agriculture productivity (down 1% annually), on infant mortality (still the highest in the world) and on desertification and rural energy. Critical institution building efforts in the 20 RLDCs in Africa would be financed to assure an expansion of absorptive capacity so that over time other donor and private sector flows can have more impact.

AID PROGRAM IN FY 1981
IDCA SUBMISSION TO OMB
TABLE 1 - LONG RANGE PLAN BY COUNTRY OR MAJOR PROGRAM AREA

BUREAU FOR ASIA

DECISION UNIT	FY 1978 ACTUAL	FY 1979 ESTIMATE	FY 1980 CP	FY 1980 ESTIMATE	FISCAL YEAR 1981 MINIMUM	FISCAL YEAR 1981 CURRENT	FISCAL YEAR 1981 ENHANCEMT	FISCAL YEAR 1981 PROPOSED	PLANNING PERIOD 1982	PLANNING PERIOD 1983	PLANNING PERIOD 1984	PLANNING PERIOD 1985
NEPAL												
GRANTS	10273	12356	14500	14500	12800	16100	16100	20500	27100	35000	37000	37000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	10273	12356	14500	14500	12800	16100	16100	20500	27100	35000	37000	37000
SRI LANKA												
GRANTS	4000	5623	1500	3600	500	3000	4100	4100	10000	15000	20000	25000
LOANS	19000	23400	28300	24900	30500	32000	42000	42000	40000	50000	60000	75000
TOTAL	23000	29023	29800	28500	31000	35000	46100	46100	50000	65000	80000	100000
INDIA												
GRANTS	2000	---	31000	30700	10000	12000	12000	12000	30000	55000	101700	120000
LOANS	58000	90000	104000	92900	125000	125000	163000	163000	250000	385000	400000	510000
TOTAL	60000	90000	135000	123600	135000	137000	175000	175000	280000	440000	501700	630000
BANGLADESH												
GRANTS	70897	80560	105000	93000	101800	106900	121100	121100	125000	185500	200000	231000
LOANS	23000	7000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	93897	87560	105000	93000	101800	106900	121100	121100	125000	185500	200000	231000
PAKISTAN												
GRANTS	688	2000	13100	---	---	---	---	---	20000	22000	40000	41000
LOANS	---	1000	31900	---	---	---	---	---	25000	37000	90000	109000
TOTAL	688	3000	45000	---	---	---	---	---	45000	59000	130000	150000
BURMA												
GRANTS	---	---	---	2000	2200	5000	5000	5000	10000	11000	15000	17000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5000	5000	8000
TOTAL	---	---	---	2000	2200	5000	5000	5000	10000	16000	20000	25000
PHILIPPINES												
GRANTS	10440	7026	7993	9033	10224	10524	10524	10524	11000	13000	15000	16000
LOANS	42350	32617	33007	31567	21116	28985	28985	28985	39000	46500	50000	59000
TOTAL	52790	39643	41000	40600	31340	39509	39509	39509	50000	59500	65000	75000
THAILAND												
GRANTS	1991	8532	13000	13100	5708	7508	10258	10258	10000	14000	12000	23000
LOANS	5500	8000	2500	2500	9500	9500	16700	16700	30000	51000	73000	89000
TOTAL	7491	16532	15500	15600	15208	17008	26958	26958	40000	65000	85000	112000
INDONESIA												
GRANTS	16784	20142	33500	32700	24975	33975	33975	33975	39000	52000	62000	75000
LOANS	57700	71630	64100	62000	39500	63000	63000	63000	104000	139000	167000	202000
TOTAL	73784	91772	97600	94700	64475	96975	96975	96975	143000	191000	229000	277000

AID PROGRAM IN FY 1981
IDCA SUBMISSION TO OMB
TABLE 1 - LONG RANGE PLAN BY COUNTRY OR MAJOR PROGRAM AREA

BUREAU FOR ASIA

DECISION UNIT	FY 1978 ACTUAL	FY 1979 ESTIMATE	FY 1980 CP	FY 1980 ESTIMATE	FISCAL YEAR 1981 MINIMUM	FISCAL YEAR 1981 CURRENT	FISCAL YEAR 1981 ENHANCEMT	FISCAL YEAR 1981 PROPOSED	PLANNING PERIOD 1982	PLANNING PERIOD 1983	PLANNING PERIOD 1984	PLANNING PERIOD 1985
ASIA REGIONAL												
GRANTS	15564	25465	24500	25000	17200	18700	21600	26100	25000	32000	34000	35000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	15564	25465	24500	25000	17200	18700	21600	26100	25000	32000	34000	35000
BUREAU TOTAL												
GRANTS	131877	161712	244093	223633	185407	213707	234657	243557	307100	434500	536700	620000
LOANS	205550	233647	263807	213867	225616	258485	313685	313685	488000	713500	845000	1052000
TOTAL	337427	395359	507900	437500	411023	472192	548342	557242	795100	1148000	1381700	1672000

Agency for International Development
FY 1981 Budget Request to OMB

Decision Unit Overview for Asia Bureau

Major Objectives

Our major objectives address the major development problems affecting the poor in Asia: low agricultural productivity, too-rapid population growth, short life expectancy, degradation of the environment and the depletion of traditional sources of energy.

A. Because of the large role played by agriculture in determining the quality of life in Asia, the most significant regional problem is low agricultural productivity, particularly production of foodgrains and other food staples.

Some researchers foresee a shortage of 60 million tons in foodgrains to feed the 1.5 billion people that are projected to live in the nine AID program countries by 1990. Our program objective is to reach an average annual growth of 4% in food staples production by 1990 in our recipient countries to help assure that their poor will have 1) adequate supplies of food available, 2) a larger income with which to buy food and other basic necessities, and 3) the employment to earn the income. Directly linked to the production growth target is our plan to use PL 480 Title I food to help countries cope with food crop shortfalls pending attainment of growth targets. PL 480 Title III particularly supports this goal by strengthening national policies to increase food production.

B. Population growth rates in the region are responsible for a resource-population imbalance that undermines increases in the per capita availability of food, other goods, and services. On-going work for reducing crude birth rates (CBR) in our program countries focusses on identifying those factors most likely to influence birth rates, thereby allowing us to set reasonable reductions in CBRs and to design effective programs. This work had led us to set as our tentative population objective the achievement of a CBR of 20 per thousand population for the region by the year 2000. By comparison, current CBR rates for the most populous countries in the region include India at 34/1000, Bangladesh, 47/1000, and Indonesia, 34/1000.

C. In our ongoing work to develop a regional health strategy we have concentrated on reducing infant mortality and extending access to health services. In the case of infant mortality, we assume that life expectancy will increase as mortality among infants and children age 1-6 years is reduced since these deaths constitute a major proportion of the deaths in many of the countries in the region. Analysis has identified malnutrition, diarrheal diseases and communicable diseases as the most common contributors to high infant mortality rates. Our objective, then, is to reduce the incidence of these causes of infant mortality, thereby reducing mortality rates and increasing life expectancy. PL 480 Title II with its emphasis on upgrading the nutritional status of mothers and infants will be used as a major resource to overcome malnutrition in these groups. Another objective is to increase life expectancy by extending the delivery of basic health, nutrition and population services to those whose access to these services is presently limited by their unavailability or high cost.

Major Objectives (continued)

D. The Asia Bureau's objective in combating energy problems in its programs is to help the Asian countries meet their energy needs and at the same time reduce their dependence on conventional fossil fuels, particularly imported petroleum. Continuing dependence on petroleum as an energy source weighs heavily on the countries as the costs for petroleum escalate and foreign exchange reserves to pay for it dwindle.

E. The environment, particularly that required for agricultural production, is being rapidly depleted in some Asian countries. The Bureau's objective in its environmental programs is to protect and improve the natural resources of the AID program countries, with particular emphasis on those resources that impact most directly on the basic needs of the rural poor.

The above objectives reflect initial and continuing efforts to set quantifiable regional objectives for AID's activity in Asia. At this point efforts are being made to overcome the attribution problem, that is, to identify AID's contribution to a specific development outcome. In this regard, we are considering ways of using a family income definition of poverty and of basic human needs as the organizing concept for project allocation decisions and for assessing the impact of our assistance.

Current Approach to Achieve Objectives

A. A multi-faceted agriculture strategy is needed if higher food production rates are to be realized in Asia. Basic to this approach is the adaptive research that we fund for the development of disease and insect resistant high yielding varieties, soil and water conservation practices, and improved cultivation methods and technologies. The Asia Bureau is concerned with establishing both the supply and the systems of supplying readily available and affordable credit, fertilizers, seeds and improved tools for the small farmer. Essential to this supply, as well as to ultimate productivity, is new or improved rural infrastructure, such as farm-to market roads, rural electrification, and a major commitment in all of our program countries to enlarging the irrigated crop area. Infrastructure activities are also important for their rural employment and income generating effects, although some of these will be temporary. Conscious of the increasing number of rural landless laborers the Bureau is also working to create permanent-off-farm employment opportunities.

Our approach also addresses the need in our countries for greater numbers of skilled agricultural planners and technicians to assure that program benefits reach the greatest number of targeted poor. PL 480 figures prominently in our approach as a resource to help meet temporary food shortages and balance of payments problems under its Title I aegis, and, under Title III, to strengthen food production, marketing and distribution policies and programs. U.S. and indigenous private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) are being used in increasing numbers to assist with the design and implementation of particularly activities for increased food production.

B. We are assisting nationwide population programs in six of our eight program countries as a means of achieving the 20/1000 CBR objective. These six countries differ significantly in three principal determinants of effective family planning programs: (1) political commitment; (2) administrative capacity; and (3) the socio-economic environment that conditions the motivation to control family size. These differences require that we use varying approaches in each country to strengthen these determinants where they are weak, thereby providing the policy basis and implementing capacity to make family planning services available to everyone of reproductive age. Limited administrative capacity in some government programs has led us to seek out private organizations as complementary service delivery mechanisms for the rural areas. Fertility determinant research is an increasingly important component of our population assistance because it can determine the constraints to further fertility decline and indicate appropriate interventions to overcome these constraints.

Wherever possible, our approach is to fully integrate family planning with health and nutrition service delivery.

C. Our approach to achieving objectives in the health sector emphasizes those projects which have the greatest potential to increase life expectancy. In the first instance this means assisting with the establishment of a national network of effective low-cost basic health, family planning, and nutrition education services through the construction and equipping of simple facilities and the training of medical and paramedical staffs. Augmenting this effort to provide everyone with readily available, relevant and affordable basic health care are special emphasis projects to reduce and control the incidence of malaria, which has once again become a major cause of debilitation and even death particularly in South Asia. We are attacking the relatively high rates of infant mortality in the region with improved maternal and child health care available through health care networks and, also, from immunization campaigns that afford protection from the most common infant communicable diseases. PL 480 Title II foods are used extensively for mother and child nutritional upgrading, and similarly for the nutritional benefit of thousands of school children. In another area of special emphasis, drinking water projects are underway to establish and support safe water systems for low income rural communities.

D. The approach to the energy problems is to emphasize the identification of indigenous renewable energy resources and the technologies for their use. Our projects are, therefore, directed towards technical assistance in institution building and the adaptation of existing non-conventional energy technologies. These technologies include wind-energy conversion, small-scale hydroelectricity, crop drying, photovoltaics, village woodlots and biomass-conversion techniques.

E. Our approach to getting the Asian countries to halt the degredation of their environment includes, first of all, insuring that AID projects will have no harmful effects on the human and natural environment. This is being done through environmental assessments as part of the project design process for new projects and by adding environmental components to ongoing projects. Also included in the approach are pilot demonstrations of conservation-oriented cropping systems and land development and cultivation practices. Also planned or underway are projects which demonstrate the need for reversing watershed damage caused by progressive destruction of the forests, cultivation of unusable slopes and poor land preparation, as well as extensive and continuous tillage and overgrazing. Since the countries generally lack the institutional capacity for environmental research and decision-making, assistance in building this capacity is a key element in our approach.

Accomplishments

Following are the contributions of selected Asia program countries towards the regional objectives cited above, contributions which have been assisted with AID and PL 480 resources.

A. Increases in Bangladesh's food production during the last three years have more than matched population growth during the same period. Important policy changes have been undertaken which emphasize incentive prices to Bangladeshi farmers to increase production and reduce dependence on imported foodgrains. The annual rate of growth in Indonesia's rice production was just under 5% during the period 1967-78 and the yields of 1.9 metric tons per hectare are among the highest in the tropics, although population growth and increased per capita demand are the basis for a continuing requirement for imported rice. Rice and corn production in the Philippines increased one-third between 1972 and 1978 while the income of the small farmer producers of these crops rose from $300 to $350. In Sri Lanka, where new production incentives were instituted in 1977, the growth rate in rice production in 1977 was a phenomenal 36%, and, based on preliminary estimates, a very respectable 16% in 1978.

B. The population growth rate in Indonesia has been reduced to less than 2.1% from a 1970 level of 2.4%. This very successful program is being expanded into the outer islands where fertility rates are 50% higher than Java. In Bangladesh a country-wide voluntary sterilization campaign has been instituted as part of the government's population program. A.I.D. supported consultants have strengthened the Bangladesh program's training and research capabilities. Family planning services are now being offered in all of Thailand's almost six thousand rural health clinics and provincial hospitals. The Thai crude birth rate, which stood at 42/1000, has been reduced to 33/1000 In the Philippines more than 3000 workers have been trained and contraceptive distribution points number almost 21 thousand as key elements in an extension of the national program that reaches previously inaccessible areas with the delivery of family planning services.

C. The proportion of Indonesian rural health centers staffed with at least one physician increased from 20% in 1973 to 50% by

the end of 1977. In the Philippines the prevalance of severe and moderate malnutrition in pre-schoolers decreased from 36% to 30% during the period 1970-78. Bangladesh has launched a village-level basic health services outreach program using "barefoot doctors." During 1977 and 1978 132 new integrated rural health posts were built in Nepal, 40 to 48 years in Indonesia, and 49 to 58 years in Thailand and the Philippines.

D. The Bureau is in the process of formulating its strategy for energy and the environment which will link energy needs with environmental preservation wherever possible. Actions in the energy area have not, however, awaited the completion of the strategy. A renewable non-conventional energy project for Thailand is in the design stage. This project will support the development of energy sources other than wood, as well as provide for forestry conservation and the creation of village woodlots. In the Philippines we are working with the Bureau of Energy Development researching new non-conventional energy technologies suitable for rural areas. Energy components have been built into the ongoing Rapti zone development, Resource Conservation and Utilization, and radio education teacher training projects in Nepal.

In the planning for a new AID science and technology project in India, the largest share of resources has been set aside for developing technologies and the means of application of new energy sources for rural development. Regarding institutional research capabilities, discussions are being held with Indonesia for the development of an energy study and research center which would provide the country's National Energy Committee with the technical options to reach long-range energy policy decisions.

E. While we are planning larger contributions in the environmental field significant accomplishments have already taken place in the field. An environmental assessment has been done for a portion of the Mahaweli Ganga riverbasin development program in Sri Lanka while a complete assessment is underway for the entire program. Additional assessments have been performed in conjunction with designing anti-malaria programs for Sri Lanka and Thailand. Major environmental projects focussed on reforestration and water management have been approved for Nepal and Sri Lanka and are being designed. Environmental components have been incorporated into the ongoing Sederhana irrigation and Citanduy river basin development programs in Indonesia. Indonesia set up a cabinet level ministry in 1978 to develop an action plan for addressing the country's most urgent environmental problems. Nepal is in the process of establishing a similarly empowered Department of Environment. In Sri Lanka the government is establishing a central environmental authority to focus on all environmental problems, while an executive agency has already been created to deal specifically with environmental concerns arising from the very large Mahaweli Ganga program.

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DECISION UNIT: ASIA

DECISION PACKAGE Minimum

($000)

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981 THIS PACKAGE	FY 1981 CUMULATIVE TOTAL
Food and Nutrition	286832	312722	294240	294240
Population Planning	36075	42011	48362	48362
Health	39470	44142	51900	51900
Education and Human Resources	11879	16750	10075	10075
Selected Development Activities	21103	21875	6446	6446
Total Program	395359	437500	411023	411023
PL 480 Title I (exc. Title III)	211300	199500	39100	39100
PL 480 Title II	173337	162382	212900	212900
PL 480 Title III	62100	78800	104000	104000
Housing Guaranties	15000	--	15000	15000

Five-year Projections	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985
Program	411023	795100	1148000	1381700	1672000

DECISION UNIT: ASIA

This level, $411 million, will permit the Bureau to maintain most of its on-going projects, with the addition of a select number of new projects. These latter primarily include agriculture and family planning projects in Bangladesh, agricultural projects in Nepal, population planning programs in the Philippines, and agricultural projects in Thailand.

It also includes $5.6 million for Private Voluntary Organizations Co-financing projects in the various countries and $4.2 million for Regional PVO Operational Program Grants for projects that assist directly low-income rural groups.

The program in Bangladesh is concentrating on a three-pronged approach to the government's goal of food self-sufficiency by 1985: (1) provide fertilizer, a key input to increased production; (2) provide small farmers and sharecroppers producion credit; and (3) maintain incentive procurement prices for farmers. A fertilizer Sector Project and a Rural Credit Project are the means to achieve the government's goal of self-sufficiency and contribute at the same time to the regional goals cited above. The PL 480 Title III project will contribute to this overall production goal by helping to restrain consumer prices for foodgrains during the peak price season in return for which the government will undertake to support farmgate prices at harvest times at levels that will stimulate production. A new rural electrification project is included in this level to extend electricity to new areas of the country with a dramatic anticipated increase in food production and in employment, as well as an important new renewable energy project.

In the Philippines a number of projects are directed towards the goal of increasing agricultural productivity, income and employment. The Small Farmer System II will improve the productivity of the small rice farmers by forming irrigation associations, by rehabilitating existing irrigation systems and by constructing some 200 new irrigation systems. The National Nutrition Outreach Project will establish the capacity to plan, implement and evaluate an integrated and nutrition oriented local food production and utilization program. The Agricultural Education Outreach project is intended to increase the number of small farmers using low-cost income-producing technology and increase the number of trained public and private technicians serving the agricultural sector.

DECISION PACKAGE: MINIMUM

Pakistan's proposed PL 480 Title III program will be used to encourage long-term growth oriented price policies, fertilizer use and seed supply, limit the volume of grains sold in ration shops and promote a free market in wheat. In Sri Lanka, funding for on-going projects in dryland agricultural production and an important reforestation and watershed management activity is provided. A major share of the budget is allocated to the Mahawali Basin Development project for the irrigation, development and settlement of 338,000 acres of new land and 39,000 acres of existing land in East Central Sri Lanka.

There are a number of projects in the country programs that are directed to meeting the population, health, nutrition and infant mortality objectives described in the objectives. The Population Family Planning II project in Bangladesh is directed towards working with the private sector, in order to have a more immediate short-run impact on fertility. This project is targeted to achieve an acceptor rate of 40 percent by 1985. In Indonesia the objective of the family planning projects is to reduce the fertility growth rate to less than 2%. In the Philippines Population Planning project has as its objective a reduction of the population growth rate from 2.6% at present to 2.3% by 1981 and 2.1% by 1987. The Philippines Title II program will provide U.S. donated commodities to the most vulnerable malnourished groups. An Integrated Rural Health/FP project in Nepal will integrate family planning and MCH services into a unified delivery system. Its purpose is to provide basic services to some 15 million people through more than 1,000 health posts and to have 400,000 effective users of contraceptives In addition, the Rural Medical Education project will train rural physicians who must spend 12 months on one or two rural campuses and work in rural communities in both health and family planning. In India, an integrated Rural Health and Population and a Malaria project are directed towards meeting minimum health needs. The resurgence of malaria is being attacked by a large Indian Government program supported by AID. The PL 480 Title II program is largely directed to school feeding programs and MCH programs, both of which are expected to have an impact on infant mortality and increase life expectancy. The PL 480 Title I program in Sri Lanka will have a direct impact on nutrition; it will also provide additional resources for economic development and provide the government with a reliable source of foodgrain to pursue its social development goals.

In Nepal, the on-going Resource Conservation and Utilization project will assist the government to address environmental degradation, particularly soil erosion which is a major problem in the country and throughout the region.

A full environmental assessment of the Mahaweli Ganga Irrigation development settlement project in Sri Lanka is in process and the on-going BICOL Integrated Rural Development project in the Philippines has an environmental component. The Rapti Zone Area Development project in Nepal has a renewable energy component as a tree-planting component will replace timber resources, a major source of energy for the rural poor.

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DECISION UNIT: ASIA

DECISION PACKAGE CURRENT

($000)

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981 THIS PACKAGE	FY 1981 CUMULATIVE TOTAL
Food and Nutrition	286832	312722	53469	347709
Population Planning	36075	42011	500	48862
Health	39470	44142	2800	54700
Education and Human Resources	11879	16750	300	10375
Selected Development Activities	21103	21875	4100	10546
Total Program	395359	437500	61169	472192
PL 480 Title I (exc. Title III)	211300	199500	--	39100
PL 480 Title II	173337	162382	--	212900
PL 480 Title III	62100	78800	--	104000
Housing Guaranties	15000	--	--	15000

Five-year Projections	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985
Program	472192	795100	1148000	1381700	1672000

DECISION UNIT: ASIA

This level permits an increase of funding of $61.2 million, of which 53% or $32.5 million is allocated to Indonesia. The additional $28.7 million is allocated throughout the region.

In Indonesia, the additonal funds requested will be used to carry forward two major projects dealing with the agricultural objectives: Sederhana Irrigation and Rural Electrification. The former will expand the capacity of national and provincial agencies to carry out small scale irrigation systems and should increase the income of the average small farmer by the price equivalent of one-half to two tons of paddy rice. The latter will expand electric power into new areas and expand power use in old areas. In Nepal, funds will be included for the Rural Area Development project --- Rapti --- which is designed to increase food production and consumption, provide basic health and family services and strengthen local government and local institutions to deal with these problems in the Rapti area.

In the Philippines the increase in resources will permit additional funding for the Agro-Reforestation project. Erosion is becoming a serious problem in the country and an agro-forestation policy and plan is needed. Pilot activities will be undertaken in selected watersheds to develop a series of activities of ways to improve the income of slash and burn hill farmers while simultaneously conserving forest reserves, providing reforestation and promoting sound watershed management.

In Sri Lanka additional funds will permit the initiation of a dryland marketing project, part of the Mission's attempt to stimulate production. Other projects included under this level are a provincial planning and development project in Thailand whose purpose is to decentralize project development and implementation, an Asian Regional project to study rural energy flows and energy constraints to development in selected Asia countries.

DECISION PACKAGE: CURRENT

In both India and Sri Lanka funds are provided for the initiation of energy projects that will deal with the development of alternative energy technologies. These activities will directly benefit the poor who are increasingly unable to meet rising costs of conventional fuels. Emphasis will be on the use of indigenous resources.

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DECISION UNIT: ASIA

DECISION PACKAGE ENHANCED

($000)

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981 THIS PACKAGE	FY 1981 CUMULATIVE TOTAL
Food and Nutrition	286832	312722	61350	409059
Population Planning	36075	42011	--	48862
Health	39470	44142	10000	64700
Education and Human Resources	11879	16750	--	10375
Selected Development Activities	21103	21875	4800	15346
Total Program	395359	437500	76150	548342
PL 480 Title I (exc. Title III)	211300	199500	--	39100
PL 480 Title II	173337	162382	--	204900
PL 480 Title III	62100	78800	--	104000
Housing Guaranties	15000	--	--	15000

Five-year Projections	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985
Program	548342	795100	1148000	1381700	1672000

The Enhanced level, a $76.1 million increment, represents primarily an expansion in the programs for Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka and Thailand. This increment will particularly help these countries, all of which have good human rights records and are committed to development, accelerate efforts to meet the food needs of their poor.

Half of this total will be used to augment the India Fertilizer Promotion project. A fertilizer program of this size is needed because of the major demand for fertilizer as a key input into realizing the greater production, employment and income objectives which the Indian government has set to benefit its small and marginal farmers. $9.2 million at this level will permit the procurement of a larger quantity of fertilizer for Bangladesh for similar purposes.

This level will, in addition to helping assure that adequate supplies of fertilizer are available to increase food supplies for an estimated 350 million malnourished Indians and Bangladeshi, significantly address the Bureau's food priority by enabling a $5 million expansion of the Bangladesh Integrated Land and Water Use project's area coverage to provide more irrigation facilities necessary for the greater use of HYV technologies.

Apart from its concentration on helping accelerate activities to meet the increasing demand for food for growing populations, this level seeks to improve the productivity and well-being of the rural poor by protecting them from environmental diseases, strengthening local governments to provide better services, and helping with the development of policies and programs to overcome a range of development problems which are inadequately understood as to nature, cause and possible solution. In Sri Lanka, a $10 million project will permit a major increase in improved drinking water supplies and sanitation facilities, the lack of which largely account for the present high incidence of gastro-intestinal diseases in rural areas. $7.2 million proposed here will increase the number of Thai provinces in the poverty ridden North and Northeast which are able to participate in the new Provincial Planning and Development project, and thereby improve their capability to deliver greater services and benefits to their rural poor. Funding at this level will also enable the Thai Government's attack on a broad range of development problems, such as high cost conventional energy, rural-urban income disparities, the depletion of forests, and land reform, by providing Thai agencies with technical assistance and training for developing corrective policies and programs. A similarly oriented program is proposed for Sri Lanka.

Also at this level is a total of $2.9 million for regionally based activities, including those under the auspices of the Agricultural Development Council and the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines, which address common needs throughout the region for appropriate technologies to increase food production, and, in addition, for the policies, institutional mechanisms and programs to protect the environment and natural resources base.

Agency for International Development
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DECISION UNIT: ASIA

DECISION PACKAGE PROPOSED

($000)

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981 THIS PACKAGE	FY 1981 CUMULATIVE TOTAL
Food and Nutrition	286832	312722	3000	412059
Population Planning	36075	42011	--	48862
Health	39470	44142	--	64700
Education and Human Resources	11879	16750	--	10375
Selected Development Activities	21103	21875	5900	21246
Total Program	395359	437500	8900	557242
PL 480 Title I (exc. Title III)	211300	199500	95200	134300
PL 480 Title II	173337	162382	--	204900
PL 480 Title III	62100	78800	--	104000
Housing Guaranties	15000		--	15000

Five-year Projections	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985
Program	557242	795100	1148000	1381700	1672000

This incremental level, at $8.9 million, is geared to expand support for energy as a development priority second only to meeting food needs. $3 million of the total $7 million allocated for energy at this level is to research bio-gas as an alternative energy source to wood as the cooking fuel in Nepal. The depletion of Nepalese forests is the principal cause for the degradation of arable land areas in the hills. The balance of the energy allocation will be available on a regional basis to meet opportunities as they arise for assisting countries with analyses of energy needs, uses and resources, as well as research into alternative energy sources using indigenous materials, and the development of institutions to manage all of a country's energy resources.

In addition to its primary energy focus, the Proposed level will initiate a new activity in Nepal to research the environmental problem caused by landslides which are taking farmlands out of production by removing topsoil and ground cover from some and by covering other lands with debris.

Funds in this increment will also enable the Bureau to meet requests from U.S. private and voluntary agencies (PVOs) for Matching Grants anywhere in the region. These grants will be awarded only to PVOs with well-established development programs. AID will match up to 50% of the costs of Matching Grant programs.

There are four PL 480 Title I requests, in addition to Development Assistance, at this level. The largest of these, $50 million, represents the FY 1981 Title I proposal for Indonesia. This amount will provide about 230,000 metric tons (MT) in an even split between wheat and rice. These commodities will help fill the large gap between Indonesia's domestic food production and consumption, and generate local currency for priority rural development projects. $27 million for 168,000 MT of wheat for Korea will complete the long standing U.S. commitment of Title I Assistance in exchange for an agreement concluded several years ago on Korean textile exports to the U.S. that has met U.S. interests. Smaller Title I claims in this increment for Bangladesh and Sri Lanka will provide, in the case of the former, edible oil to help satisfy the demand of poor urban consumers for this essential commodity. The wheat for Sri Lanka is a 11,200 MT supplement to the Title I Minimum level request and by its concessional terms will aid further in easing the pressure on limited foreign exchange availabilities as well as help to meet nutritional deficits among the country's poor.

LATIN AM. &
CARIBBEAN

AID PROGRAM IN FY 1981
IDCA SUBMISSION TO OMB
TABLE 1 - LONG RANGE PLAN BY COUNTRY OR MAJOR PROGRAM AREA

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

DECISION UNIT	FY 1978 ACTUAL	FY 1979 ESTIMATE	FY 1980 CP	FY 1980 ESTIMATE	FISCAL YEAR 1981 MINIMUM	FISCAL YEAR 1981 CURRENT	FISCAL YEAR 1981 ENHANCEMT	FISCAL YEAR 1981 PROPOSED	PLANNING PERIOD 1982	PLANNING PERIOD 1983	PLANNING PERIOD 1984	PLANNING PERIOD 1985
GUYANA												
GRANTS	2354	3384	2982	2124	3113	3500	3500	4500	4000	2000	2000	2000
LOANS	22500	2900	4000	4500	---	2000	2000	2000	3000	5000	5000	5000
TOTAL	24854	6284	6982	6624	3113	5500	5500	6500	7000	7000	7000	7000
BOLIVIA												
GRANTS	5991	8938	9023	8938	11663	12663	15108	15108	14700	13000	17000	9000
LOANS	28300	20000	16500	14000	16500	16500	19500	19500	34300	52000	53000	61000
TOTAL	34291	28938	25523	22938	28163	29163	34608	34608	49000	65000	70000	70000
CHILE												
GRANTS	160	270	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	160	270	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COLOMBIA												
GRANTS	---	250	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	---	250	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COSTA RICA												
GRANTS	1385	1369	404	1800	1009	1009	1009	1009	3000	2500	2500	2500
LOANS	5500	13250	8500	9000	8000	8000	8000	8000	15000	12500	13500	13500
TOTAL	6885	14619	8904	10800	9009	9009	9009	9009	18000	15000	16000	16000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC												
GRANTS	1297	1616	1400	2379	1600	6600	8000	8000	2500	3000	1500	1000
LOANS	---	24800	15000	13600	11500	11500	15500	15500	22500	28000	33500	34000
TOTAL	1297	26416	16400	15979	13100	18100	23500	23500	25000	31000	35000	35000
ECUADOR												
GRANTS	848	506	950	1843	2682	2982	4582	4582	8800	10000	10000	10000
LOANS	---	---	4000	6000	4000	4000	6400	6400	13000	23000	28000	28000
TOTAL	848	506	4950	7843	6682	6982	10982	10982	21800	33000	38000	38000
EL SALVADOR												
GRANTS	2334	2808	1766	3224	2180	2180	2180	2880	4100	3300	3200	3400
LOANS	5650	4200	6000	5700	5000	5000	5000	5000	10900	13700	16800	16600
TOTAL	7984	7008	7766	8924	7180	7180	7180	7880	15000	17000	20000	20000
GUATEMALA												
GRANTS	2917	2470	3497	3571	3193	3193	3193	3193	6000	4000	8000	3500
LOANS	---	14600	6000	5500	3000	5000	5000	5306	14500	22000	22000	26500
TOTAL	2917	17070	9497	9071	6193	8193	8193	8499	20500	26000	30000	30000

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HAITI												
GRANTS	8916	9206	15423	15647	20340	20340	20340	20340	34000	41000	41000	41000
LOANS	---	---	3000	---	---	---	---	---	---	5000	5000	5000
TOTAL	8916	9206	18423	15647	20340	20340	20340	20340	34000	46000	46000	46000
HONDURAS												
GRANTS	2951	6050	6628	7410	7836	8286	8286	8286	7000	10000	10000	8000
LOANS	10000	16000	12000	15000	10000	15000	15000	15000	18000	20000	20000	22000
TOTAL	12951	22050	18628	22410	17836	23286	23286	23286	25000	30000	30000	30000
NICARAGUA												
GRANTS	2009	1465	1177	745	1000	1000	1000	1000	7000	4000	2000	1500
LOANS	10500	---	---	---	20000	20000	20000	20000	7000	21000	23000	23500
TOTAL	12509	1465	1177	745	21000	21000	21000	21000	14000	25000	25000	25000
PANAMA												
GRANTS	1336	3934	1260	1605	2350	2350	2350	2350	2000	2000	1000	1000
LOANS	20000	16000	11500	10500	9400	9400	9400	13400	18000	18000	19000	19000
TOTAL	21336	19934	12760	12105	11750	11750	11750	15750	20000	20000	20000	20000
PARAGUAY												
GRANTS	1794	2119	1584	2237	1724	1724	1724	1724	1500	1900	2000	1200
LOANS	---	5000	---	---	---	---	---	---	6500	6100	7000	8800
TOTAL	1794	7119	1584	2237	1724	1724	1724	1724	8000	8000	9000	10000
PERU												
GRANTS	2976	5332	4321	5240	6595	7595	8300	8300	8500	8500	9000	9000
LOANS	19000	28800	16000	9000	13000	13000	24400	24400	36500	51500	71000	81000
TOTAL	21976	34132	20321	14240	19595	20595	32700	32700	45000	60000	80000	90000
URUGUAY												
GRANTS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
JAMAICA												
GRANTS	560	3242	3613	3565	3475	3475	3475	3475	2400	2300	2000	2000
LOANS	---	2740	4000	14250	5500	5500	5500	12500	18000	17700	18000	18000
TOTAL	560	5982	7613	17815	8975	8975	8975	15975	20400	20000	20000	20000
OTHER WEST INDIES-EASTERN CARIBBEAN REG.												
GRANTS	3607	16414	10762	14038	13325	13325	13325	14150	25000	16000	26000	14000
LOANS	20000	10400	26000	25000	20000	20000	20000	27000	20000	19000	9000	21000
TOTAL	23607	26814	36762	39038	33325	33325	33325	41150	45000	35000	35000	35000

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ANDEAN REGIONAL												
GRANTS	---	---	---	100	---	300	300	300	1000	1100	300	300
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	3240	3240	3240	9000	---	8000	8000
TOTAL	---	---	---	100	---	3540	3540	3540	10000	1100	8300	8300
REG OFFICE CEN AMER & PANAMA-ROCAP												
GRANTS	1476	2723	2258	4098	2370	2370	2370	3090	3000	3000	3000	3000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	1476	2723	2258	4098	2370	2370	2370	3090	3000	3000	3000	3000
LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL												
GRANTS	12964	13868	30752	17666	15001	16001	16001	19501	27700	31300	33000	34800
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	12964	13868	30752	17666	15001	16001	16001	19501	27700	31300	33000	34800
BUREAU TOTAL												
GRANTS	55875	85964	97800	96230	99456	108893	115043	121788	162200	158900	173500	147200
LOANS	141450	158690	132500	132050	125900	138140	158940	177246	246200	314500	351800	390900
TOTAL	197325	244654	230300	228280	225356	247033	273983	299034	408400	473400	525300	538100

FY 1981 Budget Submission for Latin American and the Caribbean
Overview

Introduction: Throughout the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) Region, even in rapidly growing countries such as Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico, there remains a high incidence of poverty. Some 130 million people -- or 40% of the region's population -- are unable to meet their basic needs. Rapid growth alone has not improved living conditions for large numbers of people and has failed to make a significant impact on the Region's high rates of unemployment and underemployment. The need for new approaches to solving the Region's development problems has become even more urgent since the slowdown in world economic growth triggered by the petroleum price increases of the mid-1970s. Problems such as environmental degradation, energy shortages, and lagging food production have worsened and become wider in scope, and the rising food prices, higher fuel costs, and declining land productivity which have resulted have had particularly adverse consequences for the poor.

Lower rates of growth in the LAC Region, and the persistence of wide-spread poverty, affect the United States in a number of ways. Ever larger numbers of undocumented workers are being pushed northward to the United States. Foreign exchange shortages make LAC governments more critical of protectionist pressures in the United States which threaten their export industries. Concentration of wealth and political power has led to serious political unrest in several countries. Under these circumstances it is imperative that AID not just maintain but strengthen its commitment to cooperating with LAC countries to find solutions to persisting poverty problems -- including the problem of economic growth.

Long Range Goals: Our long range goals in the LAC Region are to assist the Latin American and Caribbean governments and other local and regional institutions to improve the living conditions of the poor and to deal with the emerging common problems of rising energy costs and energy shortages, environmental degradation, natural resource depletion and science and technology development.

Major Objectives: The following major objectives are aimed at achieving these long range goals. In any given country the particular set of objectives to be dealt with will vary depending on the constraints which need to be overcome to achieve our long-term goals.

We wish to increase food production and rural incomes through agricultural and rural development programs. We recognize that there is no single key to achieving these objectives. What is needed is a multifaceted attack on a number of interrelated problems, ranging from inequitable land tenure patterns to government price policies. Considerable emphasis will be given to management, administration, planning, policy formulation and related sector-wide activities. In addition, we will support agricultural development at the base level through assistance to cooperatives and other groups and through community development activities. Agricultural research and extension will be supported, as well as small farmer credit and other programs which give the rural poor better access to productive resources. Other rural development activities include improvements in marketing and rural infrastructure, erosion control, natural resources management, and energy conservation and development.

We are attempting to reduce population growth throughout the Region, both through our bilateral programs covered in this submission and through centrally-funded intermediary programs. Our programs have had measurable success since population control was adopted as a major A.I.D. objective. In the future increasing emphasis will be placed on rural areas -- where the number of contraceptors is lower -- particularly through integrated population, health, and nutrition programs. Also, continued efforts will be needed to demonstrate the benefits of reduced population growth to avoid reversals of government policies in support of family planning and to support the adoption of such policies where they don't already exist.

We also intend to improve health and nutrition conditions among the poor population in the Region. Institutional development, including administrative and policy reforms, will be a key aspect of our activities in this area. Emphasis will be placed on preventive medicine, community education and the development of low-cost integrated health, population and nutrition delivery systems utilizing local paramedical personnel. Potable water and sanitation facilities will be expanded, particularly in small communities and rural areas.

We intend to improve education and the human resource base among the poor, particularly in rural areas. This will involve primary education development through school construction, curricula reform, teacher training, and materials development; non-formal education; adult education; and basic skills training. Low-cost techniques involving radios and paraprofessional personnel will be emphasized.

We intend to give particular attention to energy development and its efficient utilization, especially in rural areas. The rise in petroleum prices has highlighted the energy problem both in Latin America and the other less developed countries. Particularly for the rural poor, however, the rising cost of petroleum-based sources is only one aspect of the problem. Also of importance has been the increasing scarcity of wood fuels and the lack of access to energy sources to permit even a moderate level of development in the poorest areas. Initially, our programs will emphasize institutional development, energy assessments, and policy analysis as well as

prototype studies and pilot/demonstration activities. Increasingly, we plan to focus more directly on meeting the poor's need for fuel for cooking and heating and for irrigation pumps and other equipment that will increase the productivity of small farms and businesses.

Another objective will be to support government efforts to reduce and reverse environmental degradation. Soil erosion is a key environmental problem in rural areas, particularly for the poor, whose resolution requires careful planning and a high degree of community-level organization and cooperation. Afforestation activities can be an important element in dealing with this problem. We will also be addressing other environmental problems that affect the poor, such as pest management and water pollution.

Science and technology development is an important element in achieving the above objectives. Our program in this area will focus both on policy issues -- with emphasis on reversing capital-intensive biases -- and on research and development of employment-generating, light-capital technologies, especially those affordable by small farmers and rural entrepreneurs.

Support of government urban development activities will take on increasing importance during the next decade as the incidence of poverty in the Region shifts from rural to urban areas. We will encourage the development of market towns and secondary cities with locational advantages, to stem the flow of migrants to crowded metropolitan areas. We will also support shelter construction and upgrading, expansion of basic services, support of community organizations and generation of productive employment in urban areas.

An important underlying objective in both rural and urban areas is the development of expanded employment opportunities for the poor in view of the persisting high rates of unemployment and underemployment even in countries that have experienced rapid growth. This can involve the expansion of employment on small farms to more fully employ the farmer and his family and to provide opportunities for landless laborers, development of small labor-intensive enterprises in rural and urban areas to generate additional employment, and, in a broader sense, support of host government initiatives to develop national employment policies.

In carrying out these objectives we intend to give priority to the countries with positive human rights records and a strong commitment to equitable development. This not only reflects the policy of the Carter Administration, but, as the IDCA submission indicates, it makes development sense. Countries with an effective commitment to growth with equity are most likely to use U.S. development assistance to benefit the poor and so reinforce the thrust of our assistance program. This is evidenced in Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Honduras and the Dominican Republic where the revitalization of democratic processes has been accompanied by a growing government commitment to equitable development which takes into account the needs of the poor. In addition the governments in Panama, Jamaica, and Costa Rica have continued to maintain their strong respect for human rights and equitable development. The entire English-speaking Caribbean has maintained its exemplary human rights performance in spite of recent economic and political strains.

While supporting "good human rights performers" we must also keep in mind the positive influence A.I.D. can have even in countries which are not so classified. A.I.D. can play a catalytic role in these countries by supporting reform-minded administrators and technicians in helping to establish programs that address the needs of the poor.

Alternatives: One alternative would be to reduce the number of our major objectives or of the sectors in which we are involved. While over time increasing sector concentration might be possible in specific country situations, we have rejected that alternative for the Region as a whole since a broad range of objectives is needed to meet our long-term goals. There is a complementarity among these objectives, and eliminating some of them could reduce our capability to achieve the others. In addition, circumstances vary from country to country, and certain types of activities might contribute more effectively to achievement of our long-term goals in some country situations than in others. Thus a wider range of potential activities permits us to respond more readily to varying country situations.

Another alternative would be for A.I.D. to focus less heavily on the problems of the poor and to provide more generalized support for the overall economic development of the countries in the Region. However, this is an area in which the MDBs are heavily involved, and if we were to have any noticeable impact, a significant increase in A.I.D. resources directed to the Region would be required. With the limited resources available, therefore, we have focused on areas where A.I.D. has a comparative advantage vis-a-vis the other donors: providing technical assistance for institutional development, supporting pilot demonstration activities which might be replicated by the host country and other donors, and giving emphasis to the problems of the poor as well as to the emerging problems of energy, environment, and science and technology development where creative solutions are needed.

Accomplishments: During the last decade A.I.D. has been the major donor in support of family planning/population efforts in the Region and has played a central role in the adoption by the LAC governments of population policies and family planning programs. By 1978, over half the population in the Region lived in countries with population policies.

Dramatic declines in fertility have taken place in the overwhelming majority of the countries in the Region. In Colombia, for example,

birth rates have declined from 41 per thousand in 1967-68 to 29 per thousand in 1978 and in Jamaica over the same period birth rates declined from 40 to 27 per thousand. A major portion of the decline is due to the increasing accessibility of family planning information and services made possible by A.I.D.'s bilateral assistance programs and contributions to intermediary agencies.

A.I.D. has also had a significant impact in developing the institutional structure to provide low-cost shelter for the poor in Bolivia, Chile, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Jamaica, Panama, and Paraguay. For example, A.I.D. has been instrumental in developing Bolivia's savings and loan system which now has assets in excess of $51 million. In El Salvador, A.I.D. loans provided seed capital leading to the establishment of the National Housing Bank which subsequently became a source of credit to the Savings and Loan Association. The Association has financed $160 million worth of land purchases and housing construction.

Through its support of the Credit Union National Association (CUNA) since 1962, A.I.D. has been instrumental in the development of an integrated Region-wide credit union system in Latin America. Prior to that time CUNA had paid for its activities in Latin America from its own dues income and by 1959 it had assisted with the organization of 432 credit unions, with 123,000 members, in six countries. The provision of A.I.D. support permitted it to expand its advisory and technical assistance services, however, and by 1970 fifteen national credit union federations had been organized. In 1970 these national federations formed the Latin American Confederation of Credit Unions (COLAC), which functions as a regional financial intermediary and technical assistance organization for its member federations. Expatriate technical assistance was completed in 1972; since that time COLAC has provided its own technicians to assist member federations. By 1976 COLAC had mobilized $14.5 million from external donors(including $4.0 million from A.I.D.) and U.S. credit union organizations to expand its regional lending program. By December 1977 COLAC had expanded to include 1.8 million members in 2100 credit unions with savings of $320.9 million and loans outstanding of $337.6 million.

DECISION PACKAGE NARRATIVE

Minimum Level

Activity Description. The Minimum package for Latin America and the Caribbean amounts to $225.4 million. Except for the $20 million which has been added for Nicaragua and the deletion of funding for the Andean Group the package generally consists of the Minimum levels for each country program which were proposed in the ABSs. The package includes $125.9 million of loans and $99.5 million of grants, of which some $80 million would be required for ongoing activities. Within the Minimum, $78.9 million would be provided for the Caribbean, $75.3 million for Central America, $56.2 million for South America and $15 million for LAC Regional programs. Nearly one-half of the funding would be utilized for Agriculture and Rural Development activities, while $53.1 million would be obligated under the Special Development Activities account. This latter figure is up considerably over the planned level for FY 1980, largely because of the $20 million Nicaragua Special Recovery Program, which is budgeted entirely under the SDA account.

Resource Requirements:	($000)		-- 1981 --	
	1979	1980	This Package	Cumulative Total
Food and Nutrition	130,056	135,564	109,170	109,170
Population Planning	5,968	5,528	6,153	6,153
Health	37,420	22,425	16,327	16,327
Ed.& Hum.Res.Dev.	38,259	35,160	40,577	40,577
Sel.Dev.Activities	32,951	29,603	53,129	53,129
Total Program	244,654	228,280	225,356	225,356
PL480 Title I(Exc. Title III)	55,900	60,000	45,400	45,400
PL480 Title II	56,469	60,851	66,213	66,213
PL480 Title III	14,000	15,200	40,000	40,000
Housing Guarantees	72,300	63,000	65,000	65,000

Five Year Projections	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Program	225,356	408,400	473,400	525,300	538,100

Short-Term Objectives. The package provides only minimal levels in support of our short-term objectives in the Region and it could well be below the actual minimum requirement because of recent events:

1) The funding requirement for Nicaragua is very conservatively estimated at $21 million. Since the FY 1980 supplemental appropriations request recommended by Secretary Vance to the President does not include development assistance and in view of the enormous reconstruction requirements facing that country, additional development assistance funds will in all likelihood be necessary in FY 1981 to meet urgent project requirements.

2) Additional assistance for Honduras and El Salvador has also been recommended to the President by Secretary Vance as part of the supplemental appropriations request for FY 1980. This is consistent with the President's decision to further political initiatives in these countries. The El Salvador portion of the supplemental would be conditional on satisfactory progress by the GOES in political and economic reform. Should additional amounts be approved for these countries under the supplemental in FY 1980, we no doubt will be called upon to maintain the momentum generated in this manner by providing additional assistance in FY 1981.

3) The funding levels for the Dominican Republic and the Caribbean Regional program (through which assistance is provided to Dominica) do not take into account the effects of Hurricanes David and Frederick. The $13.1 million for the Dominican Republic in particular appears to be inadequate relative to its reconstruction requirements.

At the minimum level, funding for Caribbean programs would be limited to $78.9 million, well below the $95.0 million projected for the area in FY 1980. As is mentioned above, the amount for the Dominican Republic would be particularly restricted at this level. In addition, however, funding for Jamaica and Guyana would be held to $9.0 million and $3.1 million, respectively, which could well raise questions about our support not only for these governments' development efforts but for the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development (CGCED) as well. The CGCED is now successfully entering its second year under the able guidance of the World Bank. Continued active support by the U.S. will be needed, however, to further institutionalize regional cooperation among the English-speaking islands and increasingly to involve Haiti and the Dominican Republic in the process. At the minimum level, $20 million will be made available for the Caribbean Development Facility, which is an integral element of our support for the CGCED, but little funding will be available for new regional initiatives. At this level we project as a new initiative only the Caribbean Economic Cooperation project which will support common services and other regional initiatives particularly among the less-developed islands in the area. This project had been intended to get underway in FY 1980, but the lack of funding in FY 1980 has forced us to project a postponement of the project into FY 1981.

For South America, funding at the Minimum level would be held to $56.1 million. The funds are almost exclusively directed to Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador, each of which has demonstrated a strong positive human rights record in recent years. The amount for each country at this level is barely adequate to show U.S. support for their movement towards democracy. In the past, these countries have made little headway in relieving rural poverty in the highlands, where the ratio of population to arable land is unfavorable and soil erosion is a serious and growing problem. With their steady movement towards democracy, however, the new governments are expected to place high priority on dealing with the problems of their poor. Thus, we expect increased opportunities to assist these governments in introducing needed policy, program, and institutional reforms to help alleviate the extensive poverty which exists in these countries. At the Minimum level, funding is not available to finance new Andean Regional initiatives. The Andean Group currently is the strongest regional integration scheme in the Western Hemisphere, however, and the regional framework is particularly appropriate for facilitating horizontal cooperation in such areas as agriculture, energy,

environmental protection, and science and technology development. These new Andean Regional initiatives would have a high priority within the Region and it might be necessary to provide for this requirement even at the Minimum level.

Impact on Major Objectives. At the Minimum level, funding is predominatly directed at what are now the traditional A.I.D. objectives -- Agriculture and Rural Development, Population, Health and Education Development. Of necessity the level of support for dealing with the emerging concerns over energy shortages and environmental degradation is extremely limited. Only at the Enhanced and Proposed levels are we able to direct significant levels of resources to deal with these concerns.

Nearly one half of the funding in the Minimum package would be provided for Agriculture and Rural Development activities. In addition to incremental funding for ongoing grant projects, $5 million will be provided for the second tranche of the Honduras Agriculture Sector II loan and a $13 million Sierra Production loan in Peru would attack critical proverty in the Sierra by providing agricultural inputs and services to raise small farmer production. Natural resource conservation and environmental control would be emphasized under the $6 million Natural Resources Management loan in the Dominican Republic and the $4.5 million Forestry, Natural Resources and Environment project in Ecuador. Rural employment generation would be the focus of a Labor-Intensive Rural Public Works project in Haiti and a $4.4 million Cooperative Enterprises loan in Panama. Other major projects include an $8.3 million National Nutritional project in Bolivia, a $3 million Agricultural Education, Research, and Extension loan in Jamaica, and $12.5 million of the $20 million Caribbean Development Facility to support agricultureal and rural development initiatives.

Funding in support of Population Control would basically be confined to increments for ongoing activities in Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama, and Peru. Funding would not be available for a new rural population program in Ecuador or for a regional program to promote the advantages of population control among government leaders.

Our support for major new Health initiatives would be limited to a $5 million Rural Health Improvement project in El Salvador and a $3.5 million Rural Health and Nutrition Systems Improvement project in Guatemala.

At the Minimum level, funding for Education and Human Resource Development programs would exceed $40 million, which is higher than the level achieved in FY 1978 and FY 1979 and that projected for FY 1980. This reflects the higher priority placed on expanding educational opportunities in the Region, particularly in rural areas. New projects in Honduras and the Dominican Republic will support this objective by financing the expansion of basic primary education in rural areas. Middle-level human resource development and the improvement of public sector management would be supported through the Panama Development Administration project and the Bolivia Human Resources Training project.

As is stated above, funding for new energy initiatives would be strictly limited at this level. Incremental funding would be provided to continue the Caribbean Regional Alternative Energy Systems project, the LAC Regional Energy Resources Development project, the Energy Initiatives project in the Dominican Republic and the ROCAP Woodfuel Alternatives project. New initiatives would be undertaken only in Jamaica where funding would be available for a limited number of demonstration activities under the Science and Technology - Energy project and in Haiti to explore Wood-Based Fuel Production.

Funding for environment initiatives would also be limited. Natural resource management and environmental improvement would be the focus of new projects in the Dominican Republic and Ecuador. In addition, small grant financed activities would be continued in support of Conservation and Environmental Protection in Bolivia, Environmental Improvement in El Salvador and an Environmental Land Use Inventory in Peru.

Funding provided in support of urban development is principally directed at small municipalities, largely to improve their capability to serve and interact with the surrounding rural area. This will be the purpose of the $9 million SENDU II community development loan in Bolivia and the $5 million Local Development loan in Costa Rica.

While virtually all projects aimed at increasing production have an employment impact, only a few projects are proposed in FY 1981 to directly confront the employment problem. At the Minimum level the Dominican Republic National Employment Policy project would be continued and the Panama Employment Institute project would be initiated to assure that employment considerations are taken into account in the development of government economic policies. Also projects in Haiti, Costa Rica, Honduras and the Caribbean Region would support employment through the development of labor-intensive enterprises and rural public works.

The Minimum package provides $85.4 million for IDCA's five "good human rights performers" in Latin America ($115.1 million if Costa Rica, Panama and Jamaica are included). While this is comparable to the amount projected for these countries with the limited funds expected to be available in FY 1980, it is well below the amount actually being provided in FY 1979. Consequently, funding at the Minimum level in FY 1981 would actually result in a negative trend of assistance for the good performers.

DECISION PACKAGE

Current Level

Activity Description. At the current level $247.0 million would be provided for A.I.D. programs in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Current package would restore funding for Guyana, Guatemala, and the LAC Regional program to the Minimum levels proposed in the ABSs for these programs; include $3.54 million for the Andean Regional program; and support new energy initiatives in Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, and the Dominican Republic and a new afforestation program in Honduras. Of the total, $86.2 million would be provided for the Caribbean, $82.8 million for Central America, $62.0 million for South America and $16.0 million for LAC Regional activities. Nearly all of the additional funding in the package is provided under the Agriculture and Rural Development account, covering the energy and afforestation initiatives as well as the increase in Guyana.

Resource Requirements. ($000)

	1979	1980	-- 1981 -- This Package	Cumulative Total
Food and Nutrition	130,056	135,564	17,677	126,847
Population Planning	5,968	5,528	-	6,153
Health	37,420	22,425	-	16,327
Ed.& Hum.Res.Dev.	38,259	35,160	2,100	42,677
Sel.Dev. Activities	32,951	29,603	1,900	55,029
Total Program	244,654	228,280	21,677	247,033
PL480 Title I(Exc.Title III)	55,900	60,000	-	45,400
PL480 Title II	56,469	60,851	-	66,213
PL480 Title III	14,000	15,200	-	40,000
Housing Guarantees	72,300	63,000	15,000	80,000

Five Year Projections	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Program	247,033	408,400	473,400	525,300	538,100

Short-Term Objectives. The additional funding in the current package would have only a minor effect on our short-term objectives.

In the Caribbean, funding for the Dominican Republic would be increased to $18.1 million. This is still well below the actual FY 1979 level, however, and very likely less than adequate to deal with the after-effects of Hurricane David. Funding for the other programs in the Caribbean would essentially be at the Minimum levels identified by the Missions in their ABSs. This can be considered only barely adequate, and not reflective of the high priority being placed by the U.S. on this region.

In South America the most significant short-term effect would be to permit us to initiate the Andean Regional program. However, given the size of the sub-region involved it is not clear that the amount of funding available is sufficient to develop a truly region-wide initiative. As discussions get underway with the sub-regional officials it will be necessary to review whether additional funding will be needed for this program.

In Central America the major effect would be to increase our assistance to Honduras for a new Afforestation program. This would provide for a continued demonstration of U.S. support for that country in FY 1981 to complement the new activities which are planned for FY 1980 both through our budgeted assistance and the supplemental appropriations request which Secretary Vance has recommended to President Carter. Funding for Nicaragua and El Salvador remains unchanged from the amounts at the Minimum level which, as is stated in the narrative for the Minimum package, could well prove to be inadequate.

Impact on Major Objectives. The increment would more than double the amount of funding available for energy initiatives and significantly increase our support for environmental programs. However, the amounts provided for these initiatives would remain low as a proportion of the overall program level, i.e., about 12% for both types of activities combined. The increment would have only a minor impact on our other major objectives.

Additional funding would be provided for Agriculture and Rural Development activities as $2 million would be made available for the Agricultural Services project in Guyana to assist small farmers currently being supported with infrastructure and irrigation improvements under earlier multi-donor projects in which A.I.D. has participated. The new Afforestation project in Honduras is expected to complement closely the Water Resources Management project planned for FY 1980. While the new Energy initiatives in Bolivia, Peru, and Dominican Republic have not been clearly defined they, along with the Alternative Sources of Energy project in Ecuador, are expected to be an integral part of our rural development programs in these countries by focusing on the energy needs of the rural poor. Support for energy programs at the Current level would be more than doubled to over $12 million.

In education the current package includes $2 million for the Integrated Non-Formal Education project in Guatemala. The project will build on the successful non-formal education efforts of the Guatemalan Government which have been supported by the earlier regional Basic Village Education project and the UNESCO/UNICEF/AID financed Basic Rural Education project which is currently underway.

Support for environment programs would be increased to some $18 million at the Current level with the increment financing a new Afforestation initiative in Honduras. This program is to be closely coordinated with the FY 1980 Water Resources Management project which will focus on watershed management particularly in areas with large numbers of small farmers.

The current package would provide $98.1 million for IDCA's "good performers" in Latin America ($127.9 million if Costa Rica, Panama, and Jamaica are included). While this is a higher level than the amount projected for FY 1980, it remains below the $112 million which is being provided to these countries in FY 1979($152.6 million if Costa Rica, Panama, and Jamaica are included).

DECISION PACKAGE NARRATIVE

Enhanced Level

Activity Description. The Enhanced level would provide $274.0 million for programs in Latin America and the Caribbean. The entire increment over the Current level would be provided to countries classified as "good performers": Peru, Bolovia, Ecuador, and the Dominican Republic. The increment would considerably increase our support for environmental activities, including new Afforestation programs in Bolivia and Peru as well as other environmental programs proposed by the Missions in their ABSs. Assistance to the Caribbean would be increased to $91.6 million while South America programs would receive $83.6 million. Support for Central America and LAC Regional programs would remain unchanged at $82.8 million and $16.0 million respectiviely.

Resource Requirements. ($000) -- 1981 --

	1979	1980	This Package	Cumulative Total
Food and Nutrition	130,056	135,564	18,700	145,547
Population Planning	5,968	5,528	700	6,853
Health	37,420	22,425	3,350	19,677
Ed.& Hum.Res.Dev.	38,259	35,160	3,345	46,022
Sel.Dev.Activities	32,951	29,603	855	55,884
Total Program	244,654	228,280	26,950	273,983
PL480 Title I (Exc. Title III)	55,900	60,000	-	45,400
PL480 Title II	56,469	60,851	-	66,213
PL480 Title III	14,000	15,200	-	40,000
Housing Guarantees	72,300	63,000	-	80,000

Five Year Projections	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Program	273,983	408,400	473,400	525,300	538,100

Short-Term Objectives. The funding increment at the Enhanced level would have its principal effect on our short-term objectives in South America. It would provide significantly higher assistance for the three "good performers" in the sub-Region: Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador. The largest increment, $12 million, would be added to the Peru program. This would provide an important demonstration of U.S. support for the new civilian government in its first year in office after 12 years of military rule. The additional funds would be provided principally to improve watershed management among the small farmers in the Sierra and for a new Afforestation program. An additional $500,000 would be made available for Operational Program Grants to private voluntary organizations. Approximately $5.5 million of additional funding would be provided to Bolivia for a new Afforestation program, a Bilingual Education project which is of particular importance for the Indian population, and a follow-on program in Rural Sanitation. In Ecuador additional funding would be provided to permit initiation of a Potable Water and Nutrition project which would be aimed at extending facilities and services to the rural areas, and a Population and Family Planning project.

In the Caribbean, additional support would be provided to the Dominican Republic principally to expand the Natural Resources Management project and to increase funding for Operational Program Grants to PVOs. This would allow for a significant level of support for the Dominican Republic as it organizes the recovery from Hurricanes David and Frederick. Other programs in the Caribbean would remain unchanged, however, which means that of the five programs in the sub-Region only the Dominican Republic would exceed the Minimum level identified by the Mission in its ABS. As a result virtually no funds would be available for new Caribbean Regional initiatives, in spite of USG efforts to sustain the momentum generated through the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development.

Impact on Major Objectives. The funding increment at the Enhanced level would increase our support for environment programs to some $35 million, or nearly twice the amount provided at the current level. This would consist of new Afforestation programs in Bolivia and Peru, a Watershed Management project in Peru which will focus on the Indian population in the Sierra, and an expansion of the Natural Resources Management project in the Dominican Republic.

A new Population and Family Planning project would be begun in Ecuador complementing another population project which is expected to get under way in FY 1980, to stimulate demand for family planning services through information programs aimed primarily at students and opinion leaders.

Rural health and sanitation activities would be expanded through an initial institution building grant project expected to lead to a follow-on rural sanitation loan in Bolivia and by financing potable water facilities for rural communities in Ecuador.

A new project in Bolivia would expand the use of bilingual education techniques developed under earlier A.I.D. education projects. Approximately two-thirds of Bolivian families speak Quechua or Aymara in their homes. This puts their children at a great disadvantage when they enter the formal school system which requires Spanish as the language of instruction. Bilingual education therefore can play an important role in allowing the Bolivian Indian population to take fuller advantage of the school system.

As was mentioned above, the entire increment at the Enhanced level would be provided to countries classified as "good performers". Therefore, support for the good performers would beincreased to $125.1 million at the enhanced level ($154.8 million if Costa Rica, Panama, and Jamaica are included). This would be significantly higher than the amount projected for these countries in FY 1980 and slightly higher than the $112.0 million which is expected to be provided to these countries in FY 1979 ($152.6 million if Costa Rica, Panama, and Jamaica are included).

DECISION PACKAGE NARRATIVE

Proposed Level

Proposed Level. At the Proposed level $299.0 million would be provided for programs in Latin America and the Caribbean. The increment over the Enhanced level would be entirely for energy, environment, and intermediary programs. Assistance to the Caribbean would be increased to $106.5 million while Central American programs would receive $88.5 million and the LAC Regional program would be increased to $20.5 million (including $1 million for regional matching grants which is attributed to the Guyana program in the tables). Support for South American programs would remain at $83.6 million.

Resource Requirements. ($000)

	1979	1980	-- 1981 -- This Package	Comulative Total
Food and Nutrition	130,056	135,564	8,120	153,667
Population Planning	5,968	5,528	100	6,953
Health	37,420	22,425	600	20,277
Ed.& Hum.Res.Dev.	38,259	35,160	806	46,828
Sel.Dev.Activities	32,951	29,603	15,425	71,309
Total Program	244,654	228,280	25,051	299,034
PL480 Title I (Exc. Title III)	55,900	60,000	15,600	61,000
PL480 Title II	56,469	60,851	3,864	70,077
PL480 Title III	14,000	15,200	3,400	43,400
Housing Guarantees	72,300	63,000	20,000	100,000

Five Year Projections

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Program	299,034	408,400	473,400	525,300	538,100

Short-term Objectives. The major effect of the increment would be in the Caribbean as assistance for these programs is increased by $15 million. The Jamaica program would be increased by $7 million to permit a major expansion of energy activities in that country. These activities would be closely coordinated with other energy programs being carried out in the sub-Region, particularly under the ongoing Caribbean Regional Alternative Energy Systems project and the new Alternative Energy Expansion project, for which $2 million would be provided at this level. Funding would also be made available for a major new Caribbean Regional Afforestation initiative, a regional Environmental management project, and additional Operational Program Grants with PVOs. Consequently, only with the increment of funds provided at the Proposed level would we be able to carry out major new regional initiatives in the Caribbean.

In Central America, funding would be provided for a bilateral energy program in Panama to replicate successful activities to be tested under the Alternative Energy Sources I project getting under way in FY 1979. Funding also would be provided to continue the ROCAP Wood Fuel Alternatives project which is being initiated in FY 1979. Other funding in Central America would be provided for OPGs in El Salvador and Guatemala. These projects are not only an effective means of assisting the poor in these countries but they can play an important role in demonstrating U.S. support for pluralism in these societies. In spite of these increments for OPGs the overall level of funding for El Salvador and Guatemala even at the Proposed level would remain at only slightly above the Minimum levels identified by the Missions in their ABSs. Should there be an improvement in the human rights performance of these governments we would not be in a position to respond positively at these levels. Also the Costa Rica Program remains at the Minimum level identified in the ABS in spite of the continued positive human rights performance of the government even during the conflict in Nicaragua. Consequently, the amount of funding for Central America is no more than adequate even at the Proposed level and could well have to be increased.

A major increase in funding for OPGs and other intermediary programs would be provided at this level. In addition to the OPGs in El Salvador and Guatemala mentioned above, $2.5 million would be reserved for OPGs under the LAC Regional program. This would permit flexibility in responding to OPG requests as they are submitted by local and U.S. PVOs. Moreover, it would permit us to provide a limited level of funding for OPGs in countries where other elements of the AID program have been phased out. This can have a political dimension to demonstrate U.S. support for pluralism in certain countries. Also OPGs can be targeted to focus directly on "pockets of poverty" in these countries. In addition, under the LAC Regional program $1 million would be reserved for regional matching grants. This would permit support for major PVO programs in the Region in a manner allowing greater freedom of action by these PVOs and involving less AID staff time in monitoring their activities.

Impact on Major Objectives. As is mentioned above, the entire increment at the Proposed level is for energy, environment, and intermediary activities. As a result the funding for energy and environment activities is increased to approximately $67 million at the Proposed level. This is nearly four times the level of support provided for these programs at the Minimum level. In fact, of the $77 million difference between these two levels, some $50 million or nearly two-thirds of the increment is for energy and environment activities.

Funding for energy initiatives would be more than doubled to some $26 million at the Proposed level. The increment would provide $4 million for the Panama Alternative Energy Sources II project, $720,000 for the ROCAP Wood Fuel Alternatives project, $2 million for the Caribbean Regional Alternative Energy Expansion project and $7 million for financing additional energy initiatives in Jamaica.

Significant increases would also be made in the funding for environment activities at the Proposed level. The increment would increase funding for LAC Regional environment and afforestation programs providing expertise and services for all of the countries in the Region. In addition, a $5 million Caribbean Regional Afforestation program would be initiated. Total support for LAC environment programs would exceed $41 million at this level.

Our support for the five LAC countries classified as "good performers," i.e., Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras and Peru, would remain unchanged at the Proposed level. However, the increment would have several positive effects from a human rights standpoint in any event. Nearly one-half of the increment, $11 million, would be provided to Panama and Jamaica which have demonstrated continued positive human rights performance, in spite of economic difficulties, even though they are not classified by IDCA as "good performers." Overall, some $166 million would be provided to the good performers plus Costa Rica, Panama, and Jamaica at this level. Secondly, $8 million of the increment would be provided for Caribbean Regional activities. The English-speaking islands which are the principal recipients under this program have also shown a strong respect for human rights during the entire period of their independence. Thirdly, most of the remainder of the funding increment would be provided for OPGs and other intermediary programs. These programs can have a positive human rights influence even in countries where the overall human rights situation is not favorable.

NEAR EAST

AID PROGRAM IN FY 1981
IDCA SUBMISSION TO OMB
TABLE 1 - LONG RANGE PLAN BY COUNTRY OR MAJOR PROGRAM AREA

BUREAU FOR NEAR EAST

DECISION UNIT	FY 1978 ACTUAL	FY 1979 ESTIMATE	FY 1980 CP	FY 1980 ESTIMATE	FISCAL YEAR 1981 MINIMUM	FISCAL YEAR 1981 CURRENT	FISCAL YEAR 1981 ENHANCEMT	FISCAL YEAR 1981 PROPOSED	PLANNING PERIOD 1982	PLANNING PERIOD 1983	PLANNING PERIOD 1984	PLANNING PERIOD 1985
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC												
GRANTS	6303	14005	14000	12575	15805	15805	15805	20305	25000	25000	25000	25000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5000	10000	10000
TOTAL	6303	14005	14000	12575	15805	15805	15805	20305	25000	30000	35000	35000
N.E. REGIONAL-(DA)												
GRANTS	4665	4618	7600	6765	5050	7900	7900	8802	9000	9000	9000	9000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	4665	4618	7600	6765	5050	7900	7900	8802	9000	9000	9000	9000
AFGHANISTAN												
GRANTS	4989	3070	16992	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20000	25000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	4989	3070	16992	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20000	25000
MOROCCO												
GRANTS	9978	5628	6549	5983	7664	7664	7664	8864	5000	9000	10000	10000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8000	8000	20000	20000
TOTAL	9978	5628	6549	5983	7664	7664	7664	8864	13000	17000	30000	30000
TUNISIA												
GRANTS	9013	9664	5779	8064	7490	7490	7490	7490	---	---	---	---
LOANS	9500	3250	6680	3200	13310	17310	17310	17310	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	18513	12914	12459	11264	20800	24800	24800	24800	---	---	---	---
BUREAU TOTAL												
GRANTS	34948	36985	50920	33387	36009	38859	38859	45461	39000	43000	64000	69000
LOANS	9500	3250	6680	3200	13310	17310	17310	17310	8000	13000	30000	30000
TOTAL	44448	40235	57600	36587	49319	56169	56169	62771	47000	56000	94000	99000

Agency for International Development
Near East Bureau
FY 81 Budget Request

Consolidated Decision Package Set Overview

Long-range goal:

Development assistance in the Near East is provided to Morocco, Tunisia and Yemen, through both bilateral and regional programs. Other countries of the region also benefit from the American University of Beirut project. AID's fundamental goal is to help expand the internal capabilities within these countries to meet the basic needs of their poorest people through programs designed to improve agricultural productivity, income, health and family planning services, education and housing. AID also seeks to provide catalytic assistance in such programs of special interest as renewable energy development, afforestation and natural resource conservation, expanded support of voluntary agency programs, studies and pilot activities regarding the impact of law on development and human rights, and the enhancement of the role of women in development through special training programs. In sum, the program is founded on expanding human rights to freedom from hunger, poverty, and disease, and provision of knowledge upon which informed choice and greater equality may be based.

Major objectives:

The strategy implications of the long-range goal articulated above differ according to individual country circumstances.

In Yemen, a seriously underdeveloped country, AID strategy is directed at addressing the basic human needs of the country's poor and assisting the government in strengthening its institutional capacity to help meet these needs. The primary objective is to improve host country capability to mobilize its substantial financial resources (from remittances and other Arab country aid) for broad-based development. AID is commencing a major, long-term involvement in the virtual creation of a modern education system. The first step in building this system was taken in the recent approval of a primary teacher training project, and related projects are planned to begin in FY 1980. Similarly, in the agricultural sector policies and programs must be developed that confront the unusual problems of capital surplus and labor shortage in an underdeveloped setting. A long-term Title XII relationship is being initiated to address the basic needs of this fundamentally important sector. The first subproject under the Collaborative Assistance mode will be approved late in FY 79 with others to follow in FY 1980. A third significant objective is to support local initiatives and development in rural areas, working with Local Development Associations whose outreach and capacities often exceed that of the central government. A fourth objective is development in the health sector. An initial effort in this field will be made through an OPG to Catholic Relief services to develop a health outreach system in the Tihama region. It is anticipated that if successful this activity will be expanded to other areas of the country. A fifth objective is to initiate activities in renewable energy development and natural resource conservation and generation.

New obligations for the Tunisia program are projected to phaseout in FY 1981, upon completion of the current 5-year plan. AID's major objective during this transitional period is to help the Government develop and institutionalize programs which will continue to help rural poor populations in disadvantaged areas. The cornerstone of this effort is the Central Tunisia Rural Development project, which includes ongoing subprojects in Dryland Farming, Area Development, Smallholder Irrigation and Potable Water. Additional subprojects are planned for startup in FY 1980 and 81 in Rangeland Improvement, Rural Extension Services, Rural Electrification, Small Industry, and Fruit Tree Cooperatives.

A second objective is to establish linkages for a continuing post-A.I.D. relationship based upon scientific and technological transfers in key development fields. Full host country funding and institutionalization of ongoing efforts in nutrition and family planning is also sought.

In Morocco, AID hopes to offer the potential for an increased program level to encourage the Government to formulate initiatives and concentrate resources on the social and economic problems of the poorer segments of the population. To achieve this objective we propose a program that will increase the access of the poor to appropriate dryland farming technology, expand family planning services, enhance the role of Moroccan women through basic education and increased job opportunities, strengthen rural health outreach services, and develop rural potable water and better sources of renewable energy. These are all areas largely neglected by the Moroccan government to date but in which breakthroughs now seem possible.

Alternatives:

1. In Yemen, because of relatively high U.S. program operation logistical costs, an alternative would be to operate with a much-reduced direct-hire staff and only fund participant training and PVO activities. This would partially meet the country's major development needs, but would not provide the depth of attention needed to adequately attack Yemen's development problems, particularly in the education and agriculture sectors.

2. The Tunisian program phases out with a significant level of U.S. support for pioneering efforts by GOT to decentralize development efforts and thereby more effectively meet the needs of impoverished rural areas. In addition, linkages for science and technology transfer following the AID phase out are being developed. An alternative would be to leave the very difficult rural development problem for the Tunisians to solve on their own and to forego any serious effort to develop the basis for a post-AID relationship.

3. Morocco contains stark social and economic contrasts which, if not ameliorated, may threaten the country's future stability. Though the national per capita income of $540 places Morocco near the middle income group of developing countries, average income is less than half this amount in the rural areas where 62 percent of the people live. The continuation of modest development assistance levels for Morocco represents the application of U.S. resources to address more directly this imbalance and is an alternative to reducing or eliminating the AID program entirely.

Accomplishments:

During FY 1979 AID's program contributed significantly to addressing basic needs of the rural poor and the institutional deficiencies of the countries assisted.

The following projects illustrate the progress in meeting basic human needs.

In Yemen, a pilot community-based rural development effort made substantial progress in the fields of nutrition education, rural construction, and agricultural research among the poorest sectors of the population in an isolated governorate. Two Local Development Associations were established and eleven others were revitalized; a nutrition survey was undertaken to determine dietary deficiencies among the target population and train young students in survey and nutrition education techniques; a nutrition center was constructed; an experimental agricultural production research plot to test different seed varieties, planting techniques, and insecticide use has been established, and numerous tertiary roads have been improved.

In Morocco, PL 480 Title II funds were used to finance food-for-work construction programs in two rural villages - each with semi-nomadic populations of about 5000 - 6000 people. In one village a small dam was constructed to alleviate a water shortage problem. As a result, cultivated land increased from 950 hectares to 2,000 hectares, a winter wheat crop was sown for the first time, approximately 350 families moved back to the area as permanent residents, and more children attended school regularly. In the second town, a flash flood/erosion control project has enabled local residents to combat erosion of a date palm oasis and plant and maintain 66,000 pine and eucalyptus seedings covering an area of 165 hectares. These activities demonstrate how a relatively small amount of resources can stimulate cooperative action on the part of local villagers and officials to work toward their own self-improvement. Approximately 11,000 people were benefited through increased employment and food rations and through sustained personal and economic benefits created by the completed rural works, which they helped construct themselves in their own localities.

In Tunisia, residents of the most impoverished area of the country, Central Tunisia, were assisted through the construction and rehabilitation of 68 wells. The well project represents one aspect of a multifaceted development approach to improve Central Tunisia's rural sector.

With respect to institution building, in Morocco progress continued to develop the Hassan II National Agricultural and Veterinary Institute (IAV). U.S. assistance is based on a comprehensive view of the Institute's and Morocco's agricultural development needs. In FY 79, 29 Moroccan students were sent for graduate level training in U.S. universities, and an innovative field study program was fully established. Under this program all undergraduate students at the institute spend 1½ months per year in the field, studying small-farm agriculture and rural life. The objective is to produce graduates who are both academically qualified and oriented toward practical and useful service.

In Yemen, institution building efforts depend on increasing the supply of trained personnel in priority technical and managerial fields. In FY 1979 AID financed 165 person years of participant training to U.S. and Third Country Universities.

In Tunisia, AID assisted in the formation of the Central Tunisia Rural Development Authority, an institution formed to plan and manage integrated rural development efforts in Central Tunisia on a more decentralized basis. AID financed U.S. long-term training for six participants and short-term U.S./Third Country training for ten participants. In addition, six resident advisors are providing technical assistance in a variety of subjects related to development planning and implementation.

The foregoing examples are merely high-lights of AID's accomplishments in the assisted countries in FY 1979.

Decision Package: MINIMUM

Activity Description

At 49.3 million, the minimum decision package would be an uneven realization of the strategy areas outlined above for the Near East Development Assistance countries. In Yemen, participant training, continuation of on-going commitments in rural development and management of water supply systems, and functioning activities in appropriate technology, health and agricultural development could take place. In Tunisia rural credit, family planning services and agricultural technology transfer projects could continue. In addition new starts could be undertaken in potable water, science and technology, fruit tree co-ops, rangeland improvement, rural extension, small industry, health and nutrition education, and rural electrification. In Morocco commitments would be fulfilled to education projects for women, rural potable water, and low cost housing development. In general this package would be a bare-bones effort that would not permit the beginning of new project initiatives essential to acceptable realization of program objectives in Yemen and Morocco. Only in Tunisia could new activities be undertaken.

Decision Package for Bureau for Near East

Minimum

Resource Requirements	1979	1980	This Package	Cumulative Total
ARDN	18126	17488	27055	27055
Population Planning	3962	4535	6300	6300
Health	5158	3715	6542	6542
Education and Human Resources	9135	8949	6672	6672
Selected Development Activities	3854	1900	2750	2750
Total Functional Program	40235	36587	49319	49319
PL 480 Title I	22.8	16.3	10.0	10.0
PL 480 Title III	-	-	-	-
PL 480 Title II	18.7	15.4	13.0	13.0
Housing Guaranties	50.0	-	25.0	25.0

Five Year Projections	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	49,319	47,000	56,000	94,000	99,000

Yemen - At the minimum level, the short-term objectives of the Yemen program become the maintenance of a key participant training project and the continued support of the ongoing projects started in previous years in agriculture, health, community development, and appropriate technology.

Tunisia - At this level, the objective is to continue rural development activities in the poor central region of the country through ongoing projects, including the second tranche of an ongoing small farmer supervised credit loan. New activities within the Central Tunisia Rural Development program would include potable water, rangeland improvement, rural extension, rural electrification, fruit tree cooperatives, and small industry. Additionally, PL 480 and a Housing Guarantee would represent the primary U.S. development commitment to Tunisia.

Morocco - The minimum level only permits support to ongoing agricultural, family planning and rural health outreach projects, promotion of a more egalitarian role for women in Moroccan society, and the development of low cost housing. No new initiatives are possible.

Regional - This level provides a limited capacity to continue developing new projects through PD & S , maintains students already on scholarship at AUB, provides for a modest continuation of operational program grants to private voluntary organizations, and a low level of activity in energy.

Impact on Major Objectives

The minimum package constitutes a holding operation which allows funding of the most pressing ongoing commitments and a limited number of new starts (only in Tunisia) at levels that are neither highly efficient nor effective in meeting overall objectives and the Agency's mandate. Funding at this level could call into question the seriousness of the United States' development commitment to the region. At the minimum, developmental relations with the affected countries that have been built up over decades could be jeopardized.

Agency for International Development

Decision Unit: Near East (1103) FY 1981 Budget Request to OMB

Decision Package: CURRENT

Activity Description

In two countries (Morocco and Yemen) the current decision package (56.169 million) represents no increase over the minimum package as the minimum and current are identical. In Tunisia the current package permits expanded levels of effort in the agricultural sector through the funding of loans for agricultural credit and rural electrification. Regional endeavors are expanded by increased amounts to private voluntary organizations for projects in health, education, and for renewable energy development

Decision Package for Bureau for Near East

Current

	1979	1980	1981 This Package	1981 Cumulative Total
Resource Requirements				
ARDN	18126	17488	4150	31205
Population Planning	3962	4535	0000	6300
Health	5158	3715	300	6842
Education and Human Resources	9135	8949	1750	8422
Selected Development Activities	3854	1900	650	3400
Total Functional Program	40235	36587	6850	56169
PL 480 Title I	22.8	16.3	-	10.0
PL 480 Title III	-	-	-	-
PL 480 Title II	18.7	15.4	-	13.0
Housing Guaranties	50.0	-	25.0	50.0

Five Year Projections	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	56169	47000	56000	94000	99000

Short-Term Objectives

The current package permits no increase in the programs in Morocco and Yemen. The increments are for Tunisia and regional activities.

In the Regional Program, the Bureau can at this level make a slightly more adequate attempt to encourage development of renewable and nonconventional energy sources and conservation programs. Support for PVO's can be expanded to develop projects in health and education.

In Tunisia, the current package, via higher levels of effort in Supervised Agricultural Credit and CTRD, will permit greater assistance to the rural poor while preparing the way for a post-AID relationship.

Major Objectives

This package allows adequate support to continue for Yemeni agriculture and rural development, for activities in Morocco, and limited steps toward the regional goal of developing alternative energy sources and involving PVO's more fully in our assistance activities. At the current level, however, major objectives would still be insufficiently confronted in that only in Tunisia would new bilateral projects be funded, and the pursuit of important new initiatives, such as afforestation and energy could be continued. This would prevent AID's capitalizing on what has been accomplished by and learned from on-going programs and retard expansion of the program into critical fields. It is only at the higher level of funding that impact on major objectives surpasses the marginal.

Agency for International Development

Decision Unit: Near East (1103) FY 1981 Budget Request to OMB

Decision Package: PROPOSED

Activity Description

The proposed level represents a total program of 62.771 million. The proposed funding increment makes possible initial efforts in afforestation and energy as well as increased PVO activity increases. The proposed level permits development of a renewable energy project in Morocco and an expanded level of effort by PVO's in the fields of health, energy, and human resource development.

Decision Package for Bureau for Near East

Proposed

Resource Requirements	1979	1980	1981 This Package	1981 Cumulative Total
ARDN	18126	17488	4500	35705
Population Planning	3962	4535	000	6300
Health	5158	3715	200	7042
Education and Human Resources	9135	8949	502	8924
Selected Development Activities	3854	1900	1400	4800
Total Functional Program	40235	36587	6602	62771
PL 480 Title I	22.8	16.3	-	10.0
PL 480 Title III	-	-	-	-
PL 480 II	18.7	15.4	-	13.0
Housing Guaranties	50.0	-	-	50.0

Five Year Projections	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	62,771	47,000	56000	94,000	99,000

In Yemen, the expansion of the program above the current is centered on exploring initiatives in critical areas of afforestation/natural resource conservation and energy, while continuing and expanding an important pilot PVO program in community-based rural development.

Erosion, with its considerable consequences for agriculture, is a key issue in Yemen's future. The planned afforestation/natural resource conservation effort will seek innovative ways to arrest soil deterioration and protect valuable farmland, and will also serve in the long run as a source of renewable energy: firewood. Thus the afforestation effort will be closely allied to a projected energy initiative. The goal of this activity is to provide inexpensive sources of renewable energy for productive and domestic uses by the rural poor.

The funds for PVO projects will permit the continuation and expansion of community based rural development activities recently initiated, with AID support, by the Save the Children Federation/Community Development Foundation. These activities represent a truly grass-roots participatory approach to development, involving the formation and utilization of village community action groups - Local Development Associations - to carry out activities in health and nutrition, agriculture, and rural infrastructure. This is particularly important in the Yemen context where central government resources are still embryonic.

In Morocco, funding at the proposed level will facilitate expansion of a planned renewable energy effort. Funding will be provided for training and technical assistance to develop a renewable energy institute and for pilot-field projects utilizing biomass, solar and mini-hydro energy sources to benefit the rural poor.

Regional - Adequate funding is possible for support of PVOs. The difference between $600,000 at the current level and $1.5 million at the proposed level is important in offering continued incentives to the PVOs and AID Missions to seek expanded participation by the PVOs in development assistance.

Major Objectives - The major thrusts of this package are (1) to pursue new initiatives in the fields of afforestation and natural resource conservation and energy, and (2) provide an adequate level of support to PVOs in development assistance.

Afforestation/natural resource conservation and energy are areas of key and growing importance globally as well as to the assisted countries. The pioneering projects that are proposed to address these problems could have significant long term impact on the development of the assisted nations. Moreover, efforts in afforestation and energy will be geared to provide direct benefits to the rural poor.

Increased collaboration with private voluntary organizations complements other AID efforts to assist the rural poor in critical problem areas. The PVOs have demonstrated a unique capacity to work effectively at the grass roots level. The requested funds will enable us to continue supporting PVO initiatives at approximately the same level as in previous years.

DEV. SUPT.

AID PROGRAM IN FY 1981
IDCA SUBMISSION TO OMB
TABLE 1 - LONG RANGE PLAN BY COUNTRY OR MAJOR PROGRAM AREA

BUREAU FOR DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

DECISION UNIT	FY 1978 ACTUAL	FY 1979 ESTIMATE	FY 1980 CP	FY 1980 ESTIMATE	FISCAL YEAR 1981 MINIMUM	FISCAL YEAR 1981 CURRENT	FISCAL YEAR 1981 ENHANCEMT	FISCAL YEAR 1981 PROPOSED	PLANNING PERIOD 1982	PLANNING PERIOD 1983	PLANNING PERIOD 1984	PLANNING PERIOD 1985
PROGRAM OFFICE (DSB)												
GRANTS	1532	3124	1700	1500	1500	1500	2600	2600	3000	3000	3000	3000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	1532	3124	1700	1500	1500	1500	2600	2600	3000	3000	3000	3000
DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION AND UTILIZATION												
GRANTS	1549	2112	2025	2500	2520	2520	2520	2520	3500	4000	4500	4300
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	1549	2112	2025	2500	2520	2520	2520	2520	3500	4000	4500	4300
OFC. OF AGRICULTURE												
GRANTS	46163	50107	54590	7190	6870	8120	8380	8380	12600	14900	17600	20700
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	46163	50107	54590	7190	6870	8120	8380	8380	12600	14900	17600	20700
TITLE XII COORDINATION & UNIV RELATIONS												
GRANTS	851	4994	9000	7100	5000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	851	4994	9000	7100	5000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000
OFC. OF NUTRITION												
GRANTS	7718	5215	8118	5600	4400	4400	4400	4410	6100	6800	7500	9300
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	7718	5215	8118	5600	4400	4400	4400	4410	6100	6800	7500	9300
OFC. OF RURAL & ADMINISTRATIVE DEVEL.												
GRANTS	5647	5459	3091	3260	3100	5700	5700	5700	8200	9300	10600	12200
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	5647	5459	3091	3260	3100	5700	5700	5700	8200	9300	10600	12200
OFC. OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT												
GRANTS	1200	2130	2530	1300	1450	1450	1700	1900	2200	2500	2800	3100
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	1200	2130	2530	1300	1450	1450	1700	1900	2200	2500	2800	3100
OFC. OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY												
GRANTS	9948	9189	10600	5500	5000	6700	7600	7850	9500	11100	12700	14000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	9948	9189	10600	5500	5000	6700	7600	7850	9500	11100	12700	14000
OFC. OF HOUSING												
GRANTS	2125	990	250	1200	750	750	1300	1300	1500	1700	1800	2000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	2125	990	250	1200	750	750	1300	1300	1500	1700	1800	2000

AID PROGRAM IN FY 1981
IDCA SUBMISSION TO OMB
TABLE 1 - LONG RANGE PLAN BY COUNTRY OR MAJOR PROGRAM AREA

BUREAU FOR DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

DECISION UNIT	FY 1978 ACTUAL	FY 1979 ESTIMATE	FY 1980 CP	FY 1980 ESTIMATE	FISCAL YEAR 1981 MINIMUM	FISCAL YEAR 1981 CURRENT	FISCAL YEAR 1981 ENHANCEMT	FISCAL YEAR 1981 PROPOSED	PLANNING PERIOD 1982	PLANNING PERIOD 1983	PLANNING PERIOD 1984	PLANNING PERIOD 1985
OFC. OF ENGINEERING												
GRANTS	315	312	605	40	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	315	312	605	40	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFC. OF ENERGY												
GRANTS	---	7202	12800	9600	6700	10150	10150	23368	12000	13000	14000	15000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	---	7202	12800	9600	6700	10150	10150	23368	12000	13000	14000	15000
OFC. OF EDUCATION												
GRANTS	4279	6130	8360	8000	5000	5000	6000	6000	8000	10000	11000	13000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	4279	6130	8360	8000	5000	5000	6000	6000	8000	10000	11000	13000
OFC. OF HEALTH												
GRANTS	9915	8756	14676	7800	5950	6900	7900	7900	12000	15000	19000	21000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	9915	8756	14676	7800	5950	6900	7900	7900	12000	15000	19000	21000
OFC. OF POPULATION												
GRANTS	121573	135540	139770	137570	137320	147840	152840	165622	190000	225000	250000	300000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	121573	135540	139770	137570	137320	147840	152840	165622	190000	225000	250000	300000
OFC. OF INTERNATIONAL TRAINING												
GRANTS	2512	2852	2715	2610	1400	1400	3700	3700	4800	5300	6300	6800
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	2512	2852	2715	2610	1400	1400	3700	3700	4800	5300	6300	6800
BUREAU TOTAL												
GRANTS	215327	244112	270830	200770	186960	210430	222790	249250	281400	329600	368800	432400
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	215327	244112	270830	200770	186960	210430	222790	249250	281400	329600	368800	432400

DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT BUREAU

Overview Narrative

The FY 1981 budget for the Development Support Bureau is a departure from previous years. With the transfer of many longer-term research activities to the ISTC, the predominant weight of the DSB portfolio shifts toward field support -- by the direct involvement of DSB's technicians who are the core of AID's ongoing technical expertise in each of the fields of AID involvement; through the facilitative central mechanisms of contracts, cooperative agreements and inter-agency agreements which allow Missions to quickly tap the full array of U.S. development resources from the private sector, from the university community and from other U.S. Government sources; and by providing resources through intermediary organizations which mobilize the management and programming skills of these groups allowing for a lower direct AID manpower involvement and the ability to carry out programs in countries without an AID Mission. DSB's continuing research activities are focussed on short-term solutions and are directly linked to AID's operational field programs. Examples include operations research and some closely related biomedical activities in population, applied research in rural development and development administration; and the research and development of non-formal education and development communications. In addition to the field support and applied research functions, the DSB budget also provides for a number of critical Agency-wide services. The Office of International Training is the Agency's programming and processing center for participants - increasingly operated through contracts and agreements with other U.S. Government agencies allowing the volume of participants processed to remain high while reducing the direct hire personnel required. The Office of Development Information and Utilization is the Agency's coordination point for the increasing flow of data to and from the developing world providing not only an historical archive of AID experience, but increasingly a central clearing house for development literature from other sources.

The largest office budget request is for the population program. Continued expansion of access to family planning services through the use of contracts, grants to intermediaries and contribution to the UNFPA is the major focus of the effort. Increased emphasis is placed on operations research, policy research and development including fertility determinants, and new approaches to information, education and communications.

The greatest increase in the DSB portfolio is in energy where the core program of policy development, training, technical field service and technology adaptation for LDC's established in FY 1979 is broadened in scope and coverage. Increased efforts in conservation, conventional and renewable energy development and greatly expanded training programs are included.

The new and expanded efforts highlighted in the budget are built upon a balanced program of development activities which span the spectrum of AID's program. In the areas of agriculture, rural development and nutrition, the program emphases include food production, the provision of services to the small farmer, the incorporation of the landless poor in the economy, the lessening of rural unemployment and underemployment, the provision of more food of better nutritive value to key populations especially mothers and children, and the continued strengthening of Title XII institutions. The health program focusses on the provision of services especially to rural populations, better health planning and training and support for the Agency's efforts in conjunction with the U.N. Water Decade to provide safe drinking water and sanitation facilities to the rural population. The education program continues its focus on non-formal techniques including the use of radio, on upgrading the quality of primary school instruction, increasing literacy and the further development of communications technology including the use of satellites. The housing and urban development programs continue efforts at slum upgrading and the economic provision of urban services to the poor. The Science and Technology program is increasingly turning toward environmental and natural resource conservation problems including forestry and water resource management, continued support for the use of light capital technology retains a prominent emphasis.

Minimum Decision Package for the Development Support Bureau
($000)

Resource Requirements	1979	1980	1981 This Package	1981 Cumulative Total
Food & Nutrition	73,975	29,450	24,815	24,815
Population	132,517	136,970	136,720	136,720
Health	9.325	8,100	6,450	6,450
Education	8,502	8,660	7,395	7,395
SDA	17,158	17,590	11,580	11,580
Total Program	241,477	200,770	186,960	186,960

Five Year Projection

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Program (Million)	187	281	330	369	432

Current Decision Package for the Development Support Bureau
($000)

Resource Requirements	1979	1980	1981 This Package	1981 Cummulative Total
Food & Nutrition	73,975	29,450	6,350	31,165
Population	132,517	136,970	10,520	147,240
Health	9,325	8,100	950	7,400
Education	8,502	8,660	-	7,395
SDA	17,158	17,590	5,650	17,230
Total Program	241,477	200,770	23,470	210,430

Five Year Projections	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Program (Millions)	210	281	330	369	432

Minimum

Seventy-four projects* within the Minimum Package requiring $62 million provide technical services and training and apply new technologies in the context of country programs. For example, the Soils Management Support Services ($.4 million), the Rural Satellite Program ($2.5 million), Water Supply and Sanitation for Health ($2.0 million), Family Planning Training for Paramedics and Auxiliaries ($5.6 million) and the Science and Technology Information Transfer ($.3 million) projects provide technical experts, training and information from institutions which maintain knowledge of current technology. The Energy Office will provide training in energy management and energy technology, assistance with planning energy programs and applications of energy technologies for use of bio-mass, hydropower and photovoltaic cells. Through the mechanisms of these projects, Missions and LDCs working with DSB can acquire current technology which is formulated for application to the specific problem of concern to the Mission or LDC. We believe these mechanisms, using innovative management and contractual techniques, are quick and effective ways to adapt and transfer technology. Most of the projects in this category have been newly proposed or redesigned since the formation of the Development Support Bureau.

Twelve projects requiring $100 million within the Minimum Package provide grants to other organizations to support or strengthen their operational programs. Ten of the projects requiring $90.0 million are for intermediary family planning organizations; the largest grant, $32 million, is for UNFPA. In addition to the family planning projects, this category includes $4.1 million for Appropriate Technology International and $5 million for strengthening Land Grant Universities.

Five projects requiring $9.5 million in the Minimum Package evaluate the effectiveness of AID and LDC programs. About two-thirds of the funds in this category are for operations research to assess effectiveness of delivery systems for family planning services, including situations where there is integration with health and nutrition services. (Many projects in the first category above, for providing technical services, include as components assessments of the state of the art to determine which current technologies are most effective.)

*The classification of projects according to primary purposes is approximate because many projects have multiple purposes.

Nineteen projects requiring $16 million in the Minimum Package develop knowledge and test new technologies. This category includes, for example, assistance for collection of data on births and deaths ($.8 million), testing of new contraceptives in the LDCs ($4.8 million), completion of research on soils classification ($.6 million), initiation of a program to test methods of pest management in the LDCs to protect basic crops ($.8 million), testing in LDCs of better education methods (5 projects; $2.2 million), development of delivery systems to combat vitamin A and iron deficiencies ($.5 million).

The Minimum Package includes six new projects in FY 1981 requiring $3.4 million:

Support Services for Urban/Regional Development	$ 300,000
Family Planning Information, Education & Communication Planning	300,000
Soils Management Support Services	425,000
Basic Crops Integrated Pest Management	750,000
Primary Health Care Coordination	750,000
Enhancing S&T Capabilities II	900,000

Current

The Current Decision Package for population programs increases by $10.5 million over the minimum for family planning intermediaries. For other Bureau programs, the increment at the current level is $12.9 million.

Seventeen projects in the Current Decision Package provide technical services and training and apply new technologies in the context of country programs. Of these, five are new projects ($1.6 million); one is an increment of funding ($200 thousand) for a project included in the Minimum Package. Most of the other continuing projects in this category are projects started in FY 79 or FY 80. Five projects provide services for the Agency's energy program ($3.5 million), including identification of conventional energy resources ($500 thousand), an initiative urged by members of Congress. One project augments the Agency's efforts to promote use of appropriate technologies ($500 thousand). Three projects strengthen Agency resources for developing LDC programs to conserve natural resources and manage forests ($1.2 million). Technical assistance for food production programs will be strengthened by six projects requiring $1.3 million including the following new projects: Cereal Grains Support Services, Grain Legumes Support Services, and Extension and Training for On-Farm Production Services. Low-cost health services is the objective of Technology for Water and Sanitation project ($950 thousand).

In addition to these technical services projects, the Current Decision Package includes a $3 million increment for strengthening U. S. land grant colleges and $2.6 million for core funding of U. S. cooperative organizations.

Enhanced Decision Package for the Development Support Bureau
($000)

Resource Requirements	1979	1980	1981 This Package	1981 Cummulative Total
Food & Nutrition	73,975	29,450	660	31,825
Population	132,517	136,970	5,000	152,240
Health	9,325	8,100	1,000	8,400
Education	8,502	8,660	1,000	8,395
SDA	17,158	17,590	4,700	21,930
Total Program	241,477	200,770	12,360	222,790

Five Year Projections	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Program (Millions)	223	281	330	369	432

Proposed Decision Package for the Development Support Bureau
($000)

Resource Requirements	1979	1980	1981 This Package	1981 Cummulative Total
Food & Nutrition	73,975	29,450	510	32,335
Population	132,517	136,970	12,782	165,022
Health	9,325	8,100	-	8,400
Education	8,502	8,660	-	8,395
SDA	17,158	17,590	13,168	35,098
Total Program	241,477	200,770	26,460	249,250

Five Year Projection	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Program (Millions)	249	281	330	369	432

Enhancement

The Enhancement-level Decicion Package request $222.8 million ($152.8 for population; $70.0 million for other programs).

The increment of funds requested above the current level is $12.4 million ($5.0 million for population; $7.4 million for other programs).

For the Office of Population, all of the additional $5.0 million will be used to fund intermediaries.

The increment of funds for the rural satellite program ($1 million) will be used for country applications.

For the Office of Health an additional $1,000,000 will provide both core support for malaria field service and training in health development planning.

The Office of International Training will receive $2.3 million to meet the costs of training United Nations Fellows.

In addition, the Enhanced Decision Package includes increments totalling $1.1 million for small activities, $800,000 for the Offices of Housing and Urban Development, $260,000 to complete the Weed Control Systems research project, and a $900,000 increment for ATI.

Proposed

The Proposed-level Decision Package requests $249.3 million ($165.6 for population; $83.6 million for other programs). The increment of funds requested above the enhancement level is $26.5 million ($12.8 million population; $13.7 million for other programs).

For the Office of Population, almost all of the additional $12.8 million increment will permit the office to fund continuing projects at the levels already approved in project papers. We estimate the pipeline (unliquidated obligations) for the Office of Population at the end of FY 1980 will be considerably less than expenditures for FY 1981. With such a small margin of forward funding, reductions in the funding requested risk a real and immediate reduction in the approved level of program activity. There is no cushion. With funding at the proposed level, the population program can respond to anticipated demands from major countries not served by bilateral programs, and can expand the range of services available to the Africa Region.

For the Office of Science and Technology, a new project, recently endorsed by more than a dozen Missions, will develop techniques for management of coastal natural resources.

For the Office of Urban Development, an increment of $200 thousand would include one new exploratory urban initiative — an examination of ways to conserve urban demand for energy and other natural resources.

The Bureau's energy program will more than double, permitting a major initiative in long-term fossil fuels training programs and assistance to LDCs in their fossil fuel identification efforts.

Summary

The DSB portfolio as presented in the FY 1981 budget request demonstrates emphatically — by the majority of new or revised projects and by the preponderance of technical services projects — that there is rapid evolution towards greater DSB involvement with Agency-wide programs. The portfolio demonstrates innovative leadership in:

- energy production and conservation;
- water and sanitation for health;
- communications technology;
- natural resources management;
- social science skills for rural and urban planning;
- inter-relationships among health, nutrition and family planning services.

AID PROGRAM IN FY 1981
IDCA SUBMISSION TO OMB
TABLE 1 - LONG RANGE PLAN BY COUNTY OR MAJOR PROGRAM AREA

BUR. FOR PRIVATE AND DEVELOP COOPERATION

DECISION UNIT	FY 1978 ACTUAL	FY 1979 ESTIMATE	FY 1980 CP	FY 1980 ESTIMATE	FISCAL YEAR 1981 MINIMUM	FISCAL YEAR 1981 CURRENT	FISCAL YEAR 1981 ENHANCEMT	FISCAL YEAR 1981 PROPOSED	PLANNING PERIOD 1982	PLANNING PERIOD 1983	PLANNING PERIOD 1984	PLANNING PERIOD 1985
FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE												
GRANTS	64970	29927	25000	21800	25000	25000	25000	25000	29000	31000	33000	35000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	64970	29927	25000	21800	25000	25000	25000	25000	29000	31000	33000	35000
PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY COOPERATION												
GRANTS	30524	29405	32226	31600	32579	40000	40000	52000	59000	71000	88000	95000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	30524	29405	32226	31600	32579	40000	40000	52000	59000	71000	88000	95000
FOOD FOR PEACE												
GRANTS	705	2930	3760	3460	3260	4014	4136	6736	10000	14000	17000	20000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	705	2930	3760	3460	3260	4014	4136	6736	10000	14000	17000	20000
REIMBURSABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS												
GRANTS	1300	1800	2800	2000	2000	2000	2800	2800	7000	10000	14000	18000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	1300	1800	2800	2000	2000	2000	2800	2800	7000	10000	14000	18000
LABOR AFFAIRS												
GRANTS	882	775	1090	1090	830	830	1070	1070	3000	4000	5000	6000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	882	775	1090	1090	830	830	1070	1070	3000	4000	5000	6000
AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD												
GRANTS	23818	25000	15000	25000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	23818	25000	15000	25000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000
PROGRAM MANAGEMENT SUPPORT OFFICE												
GRANTS	---	---	300	300	300	300	300	300	1000	1000	1000	1000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	---	---	300	300	300	300	300	300	1000	1000	1000	1000
BUREAU TOTAL												
GRANTS	122199	89837	80176	85250	78969	87144	88306	102906	124000	146000	173000	190000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	122199	89837	80176	85250	78969	87144	88306	102906	124000	146000	173000	190000

DECISION UNIT: Private & Development Cooperation (PDC)

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

In addition to the immediate office of the AA, the PDC Bureau contains seven operating offices:

- Private and Voluntary Cooperation (PVC);
- Food for Peace (FFP);
- Reimbursable Development Programs (RDP);
- Program and Management Support (PMS);
- Labor Affairs (OLAB);
- Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA); and
- American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA).

These programs are funded from several accounts in the foreign assistance legislation. The first group includes those activities funded from the functional accounts authorized by sections 103 - 106 of the Foreign Assistance Act. These programs are managed by PVC, FFP, OLAB, RDP, and the Office of Program and Management Support. Separate decision packages have been prepared for OFDA and ASHA, which have their own line-item funding.

PDC's FY 1981 requirements are a direct outgrowth of the Central Program Strategy review process. They reflect, as well, the evolution of a number of significant initiatives and policy decisions over the past year. These include initiation of the matching grant mechanism enabling AID to draw more effectively on the increased capacity of the PVO community to implement grass-roots development activities; provision of outreach grants to strengthen the impact of Title II feeding programs among the poorest segments of a country's population; expansion of reimbursable development activities to include promotion of follow-on programs in the private, as well as public, sector; and application of modern technologies to reduce disaster-related suffering through advance preparedness and prediction as a complement to more traditional relief and rehabilitation assistance provided after a disaster had already occurred.

Our FY 1981 "proposed" program activities funded under the functional accounts totals $62.9 million, which is slightly above the Annual Assistance Planning Level approved during review of PDC's Central Program Strategy Statement. While this represents a significant increase over our current program, this increase is essential if the Agency is to realize the potential of the policy directions and programs on which it has decided to embark. This level of support is particularly important bearing in mind the harsh impact of FY 1979 and FY 1980 funding constraints on PDC's program planning and implementation.

A further point to be emphasized is that PDC's proposed FY 1981 program can be effectively implemented without substantial staffing increases; even more important, these programs offer a particularly useful way to deliver increased assistance at the local level at the same time that AID's severe direct-hire staffing limitations impede expansion of many types of bilateral assistance activities designed to reach the poor. An important factor in the limited need for staff increases will be the growth of the PVC matching grant program. The size of the grants will be expanded without major need for additional management personnel.

Beyond funding necessities, PDC's Budget Submission reflects several major goals and priorities that deserve special note. For the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation, practical emphasis is placed on expansion of the matching grant program. This category of assistance predominates at all four decision package levels. This is directly in line with the Agency's policy of increased commitment to this new program area.

The large number of PVO's proposed for matching grants in FY 81 (Table V) reflects a major shift from development program grants and institutional support grants. Matching grants are designed to make better use of existing PVO capacity to carry out effective grass-roots development by supporting the expansion of their field-oriented activities. This emphasis on capacity-utilizing, field-oriented support of PVO's contrasts with the higher level of assistance provided in past years to PVO capacity-building through

institutional development grants and development program grants. While assistance of the latter type will continue, it will be provided to a relatively limited number of PVO's that have unique programs, limited bases of private support, or which require additional time-limited help in order to develop the capacity to qualify for matching grants. Consistent with this evolutionary trend, the FY 1981 budget shows a proportional decline in support for institutional development as against field-oriented assistance through matching grants and consortia.

Effective implementation of these new PVO programs also will require greater attention to specialized management and subject-matter needs of the PVO's, as well as substantially strengthened evaluation capabilities. An increase in the Management Support Services category for FY 1981 is reflective of this need. Finally, we would note that PDC's FY 1981 budget proposal for the PVC program is based on the assumption that regional bureau funding for operational grants will be forthcoming at adequate levels in FY 1981. Project-specific OPG's continue to be an essential complement to centrally-funded PVO support of the type that the PDC Bureau provides.

With respect to the Food for Peace program, PDC's major FY 1981 priority is to use its modest DA-funded budget to strengthen the developmental aspects of PL 480. To accomplish this, a more ambitious schedule of workshops, seminars, evaluation, and technical assistance is required. Moreover, experience with the new Title II Outreach Project indicates not only the continuing need for this type of assistance but also the usefulness of a somewhat greater degree of programming flexibility in order to realize the full development potential of Title II activities. These priorities are incorporated at all decision levels in the Food-for-Peace support budget.

For Reimbursable Development Programs, a rapid increase of demand for Section 661 activities can be expected over the coming year. Two major developments support this assumption: the fact that RDP is now for the first time adequately staffed and the recent policy decision that Section 661 funds can be used to promote follow-on activities in the private sector. Given these significant changes, RDP will need considerably increased funds in FY 81, up to $5 million in program funds and $1.5 million for operating expenses. Based on budgetary restraints, however, the FY 81 proposal is $2.8 million for program funding. If budgetary considerations change, this would be the PDC Bureau's program to receive first consideration for increased funding to permit realization of its potential. A small program is planned for the Office of Program and Management Support to augment evaluation activities throughout the Bureau and decrease the time between systematic appraisal of projects. Budget proposals and priorities for the remaining PDC programs (OLAB, OFDA, and ASHA) are essentially an extension of current policies. As recently decided by the Acting Administrator, OLAB activities will continue in the same basic program areas: trade union training, labor force integration, and technical support for labor force programming. The FY 1981 proposals for OFDA are designed to permit continuation of the preparedness and prediction activities, while sustaining relief and rehabilitation activities at the basic level of present need. Lastly our submission adheres to a $15 million ASHA request level in all decision packages as determined in the PDC strategy review.

DECISION UNIT: PDC Bureau

DECISION PACKAGE: MINIMUM

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION:

The PDC Bureau's minimum request represents a slight reduction from the CP 1980 level. While the PVC program would increase slightly, other programs would be reduced.

Support for Private Voluntary Organizations at the minimum level would increase about 1% from the FY 1979 funding level. The FFP program at this level would be reduced 13% from the CP 1980 level. Continuation of the impact and management programs would be possible by curtailment of the outreach program. The OLAB program at the minimum level would be down from the CP 1980 figure and would provide only for the basic program. The minimum RDP program proposal provides for continuation of the present program but makes virtually no provision for the new private sector authority. In all programs, further reductions are built in at this level due to the effects of inflation.

PVC

A principal component of AID's programs with PVO's are Matching Grants which provide funds on a matching basis--up to one AID dollar for every dollar raised from private sources. Proposals are judged on a basis of set criteria including that PVOs have established track records, have demonstrated the capacity to generate private financing, and that proposed programs can be evaluated. Funding at the minimum level will allow for continuation of existing Matching Grant programs with a slight expansion of the program.

Institutional development grants are given for unique, innovative, or promising PVO programs for which private funding is not sufficient. Below this level, the momentum and goodwill built up by the program will be dissipated. At

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS ($000)	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981 THIS PACKAGE	FY 1981 CUMULATIVE TOTAL
Food and Nutrition	6,100	8,914	8,328	8,328
Health	600	1,280	1,550	1,550
Education and Human Resources	2,300	4,523	2,772	2,772
Selected Development Activities	25,910	23,733	26,319	26,319
Sub-Total Functional Program	34,910	38,450	38,969	38,969
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad	25,000	25,000	15,000	15,000
Foreign Disaster Assistance	24,406	20,000	25,000	25,000
Total Program	84,316	83,450	78,969	78,969

FIVE YEAR PROJECTIONS	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985
Program	78,969	124,000	146,000	173,000	190,000

the minimum level of support, funding for such organizations as the Overseas Education Fund (OEF), Meals for Millions (MFM), Sisters Cities International (TAA), and Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA) would be able to continue. These PVOs remain continued claimants for assistance since they have only limited access to private funds. VITA has responded to over 12,000 inquiries exploring effective ways to provide appropriate technology solutions to small-scale development problems at the local village level. MFM works with communities concerned with nutritional needs of infants, children, and lactating women. A principal recipient of funds in this institutional development grant category is the International Executive Service Corps, which has been in existence since 1964. Over 4,400 executive volunteers have provided short-term assistance through 700 projects to locally owned enterprises in 52 developing countries. AID is providing funds for a five-year program (begun in FY 78) to expand IESC's work with small business and to pay greater attention to the "New Directions" mandate. Reductions below the minimum level would interrupt IESC's five-year program and sharply reduce the ability of IESC, OEF, VITA, and others to carry out their world-wide efforts.

PVO consortia such as PACT and CODEL promote a more collaborative approach to project planning and implementation and in the use of program support services. AID has encouraged the formation of consortia to enable PVOs to combine their talents and resources, and in part, to concentrate in given functional areas (e.g., health). AID's grant to CODEL since 1975 has been well-matched by private contributions to about twice the AID share. Funding at the minimum level will permit support for PACT and CODEL which have been successful consortia to continue at present levels.

Management service is considered a high priority concern. Given ongoing commitments and requirements, the minimal level will allow us to make only a limited start on supporting new organizations which could make a substantial contribution in strengthening PVOs' own programs. The purpose of management support services grants is to provide management consultation through PVOs such as New TransCentury Foundation and Development Assistance Services. Improved PVO capability in project design, implementation, management and evaluation training of staff will enhance the effectiveness of development activities by PVOs. An important aspect of management support will be directed to strengthening the capability of indigenous PVOs particularly in Latin America.

Funding the Ocean Freight Program at the minimum level will permit PVOs to continue support of long-established programs. The minimum level represents a continuation of the support level of recent years and will allow PVOs to ship supplies necessary to meet program needs. A new policy would need to be established to assure equitable treatment of all PVO claimants as demand is expected to exceed funding availabilities.

FFP

This narrative applies only to the AID funded projects managed by the Office of Food for Peace. Separate narratives have been prepared as a part of the PL 480 Annual Budget Submission.

The target group of the $1.3 billion Food for Peace program is essentially the same as AID's--the poor majority in the LDCs. The approved planning levels for PL 480 for 1981-85 indicate an upward trend. Even at the higher level the U.S. food aid program will only skim the surface of meeting the nutritional needs of the malnourished--currently estimated at 400-500 million people.

It is imperative, therefore, to improve the quality and effectiveness of food aid programs in combination with AID and other external assistance to support LDC efforts to meet more of the needs of the poor majority and achieve self-reliance.

In FY 1979 FFP had a small program support budget of about $2.9 million. We propose a gradual build-up to continue on-going programs and to initiate others. We believe that a modest support budget specifically for PL 480 is fully justified by the size of the programs and the strong Congressional interest, shared by the American people, in making increasingly effective use of food in the U.S. foreign assistance program. The following are minimum assistance planning levels for PL 480.

The management of the PL 480 program focuses on many elements, for example commodity management, evaluations, training, and research. The minimum level of $360,000 requested for the FFP Program Support Project in FY 1981 will enable the Office of Food for Peace to fund and sponsor several food storage and handling seminars in LDCs aimed at reducing commodity losses and improving the administration of Title II programs.

There has been a useful spin-off of the technical information on improved handling and storage techniques and transport monitoring to managers and workers in national and local cereals and food offices, port authorities, and others responsible for handling agricultural commodities in the LDCs. It might also be noted that the "Bellmon Amendment" to PL 480 requires assurance that adequate storage facilities are available in recipient countries to prevent the spoilage or waste of commodities. Therefore, storage problems specific to Titles I/III as well as Title II must be addressed in these seminars. The minimum level will enable only partial attainment of our goal to resolve problem areas in FFP programs. It will not enable us to attain our goal of in-depth review and evaluation of all PL 480 Title II programs at least once every five years. The evaluations are essential to the effective management of such a highly complex, many faceted program as PL 480 Title II.

At this level we would use the program support budget for Title I/III activities to emphasize the developmental impact of these programs. Efforts to utilize research relating current programs to overall AID programs will be made, which could improve the rationalization for Title I programming. Further, some workshop activity to include activities on Title I could be undertaken.

Included in the minimum package are training sessions and workshops which provide the means for the field and Washington staffs to review current legislation and policy, and discuss initiatives in using food aid more effectively, including integration with AID programs.

The Title II Outreach project for which $9.4 million has been proposed for FY 1978-1981 provides funds principally to U.S. private and voluntary organizations to help meet logistical support costs (internal transportation, storage, and management) to establish or expand feeding programs for needy people in rural areas--particularly in Africa--and in other least developed countries which cannot afford to finance such costs. Funding of this program at the minimum level of $2.4 million will barely permit FFP to uphold multi-year commitments to programs aimed at the high priority, neediest populations of those countries suffering from the worst and most widespread poverty and which are in the greatest need of outside assistance.

A project to be initiated in FY 1980 is designed to increase the impact of all categories of Title II feeding programs. Continuing the philosophy of Title II Outreach, Title II programs cannot exist in a vacuum. Various resources other than foods are often needed. MCH programs without a nutrition education component, for example, offer little besides dole feeding. In MCH programs, funds are also needed to provide vitamin and mineral supplements, scales, and charts, as well as nutrition education materials such as filmstrips and simple, illustrated booklets in local languages, to demonstrate the nutrition/health link.

Successful food for work programs require, besides commodities, tools and materials. Local governments often lack resources to commit themselves to such projects even where there are serious problems of unemployment or underemployment. Often the voluntary agencies are able to provide the required management and technical skills, but need funds to cover additional costs, such as financing small tools and equipment. School feeding can be an effective vehicle for nutrition education, health services, and the imparting of basic agricultural skills. Our modest minimum request for Project Impact, $500,000, will enable us to continue the pilot initiative begun in FY 1980 of providing support for the frequently missing ingredients in programs which result in lasting developmental impact. These ingredients are often deemed too minor to warrant other project or grant support.

RDP

The Reimbursable Development Program promotes the sale of U.S. technology, technical services, and training from the U.S. public or private sector to friendly developing countries on a reimbursable basis. Unlike conventional AID programs which provide assistance on a grant or concessional loan basis to lower income countries, RDP is directed primarily toward middle and upper (mainly OPEC) income countries able to pay for U.S. assistance. The RDP is a single instrument serving multiple U.S. foreign economic policy objectives, namely: a) overseas development, b) technology transfer, and c) promotion of U.S. exports. RDP is authorized under two sections of the FAA of 1961, as amended. Section 607 authorizes AID and other U.S. Government agencies to provide goods and services to friendly countries on a reimbursable basis. Section 661 provides authority to use AID funds up to a specified maximum amount to stimulate reimbursable programs. It is also designed to facilitate U.S. access to

important natural resources. Funding under this authority is drawn from both Operating Expenses and Section 106 Selected Development Activities program funds. For the period covered by this ABS, at the minimum level, the Section 661 authority is (in $ million):

	Section 661 Authority	Section 106 Funding (est)	Operating Expense Funding (est)
FY 79	3.0	1.8	1.2
FY 80 Projected	3.8	2.0	1.5
FY 81 Proposed	*	2.8	1.5

*Authority of $6.5 million to be requested

RDP strategy for expanding reimbursable programs concentrates on: a) promoting program opportunities through Technical Services Attaches assigned abroad to principal developing regions; b) pursuing project opportunities stemming from purchasing country desires to draw upon U.S. public or private sector expertise; and c) developing outreach capabilities on a worldwide basis through such mechanisms as specialized technical presentations, market analyses, identification of appropriate public and private sector sources for particular development assistance needs, and sponsorship of public or private sector conferences to promote and to facilitate U.S. technology transfers.

While Section 607 programs had been underway on a modest scale for more than twelve years, it was the oil crisis of 1973 that stimulated interest in RDP and subsequently led to Section 661. The total estimated value of reimbursable programs today is in the neighborhood of $1.2 billion, the bulk of which are centered in the major oil-rich countries.

It is expected that virtually all of the $1.8 million program funds available in FY 1979 will be utilized and that the demand for funds in FY 1980 will far exceed the $2.0 million expected to become available. There are several reasons for this increased demand over prior years, when obligations fell far short of authorization levels. First, the RDP staff has grown appreciably over the past year. There is now at least one Technical Services Attache for each of the four overseas regions and one Washington-based Desk Officer to provide backstopping. Thus, for the first time personnel shortages are no longer a major constraint to progress. A further positive factor is the growing knowledge and experience of the RDP staff as well as U.S. Embassies abroad in the application of Section 661 authority.

Most importantly, the demands for Section 661 "seed money" are expected to grow rapidly because of the recently announced AID policy which removes AID's previous limitation to promoting follow-on activities only in the U.S. public sector. The new policy permits the use of Section 661 "seed money" for direct promotion of private sector follow-on activities, adding a significant new dimension to RDP by providing a broader and more flexible mechanism for delivering to developing countries a wide variety of U.S. technology, technical services, and training from either the U.S. private or public sector. It also provides a means for facilitating U.S. private sector involvement at the early stages of project identification/preparation and should improve the competitive position of U.S. private firms vis a vis foreign competition in obtaining overseas development business. How fast and in what functional and geographic areas the demand for seed money will grow is hard to assess, but a recent press release announcing the new policy to the U.S. private sector produced over three hundred letters and telephone calls. To maximize the effectiveness of the new policy, RDP is exploring the feasibility of linking 661 seed money private sector activities with OPIC, EX-IM, or multilateral agency financing of major development projects, perhaps involving "turnkey" jobs.

It is anticipated that with full staffing, the growing awareness of the Reimbursable Development Program, and the new private sector authority, the funds necessary for continued stimulation and funding of these programs will far exceed the proposed minimum funding of $2 million which represents a 13% decline from the CP 1980 program. In addition, the nature of reimbursable projects has changed, e.g., from one of studies of traffic safety and maritime training to major port construction and management. Even the scope of training has increased, e.g., from training one or two engineers to manage a water treatment plant to major training activities such as the 2,500 student Nigerian

Training Program, the cost of which will exceed $40 million. Such reimbursable projects require greater investments in seed money to bring them to the implementation state. The result of this is that the average cost of promotional activities is increasing at a rapid rate.

OLAB

The Office of Labor Affairs was established to develop and strengthen programs affecting the economic status and welfare of workers. To respond to Congressional emphasis on the needs of the poor and to improve the living and working conditions of the labor force, OLAB emphasizes upgrading of workers' skills levels, provision of employment-related services, increased worker participation in development related activities through labor organizations and promotion of equal opportunities within the workforce. OLAB efforts are designed to support, facilitate, and improve the effectiveness of AID's other development assistance programs in the area of labor affairs and manpower.

Poor workers in developing countries experience a complex, inter-related assortment of problems. These include limited skill levels and education, lack of access to public and private infrastructure support (e.g., credit, transportation, markets), precarious states of health and nutrition, and encumbering family and social circumstances. Poor workers seldom participate in the social and economic systems which determine their income and employment status. Often discrimination adversely influences their employment and income status.

Because of the interrelationship of these problems of poor workers in developing countries, OLAB supports a group of simultaneous, mutually reinforcing efforts to bring about workforce improvements. These include:

..stimulation of participation by poor workers in the economic and social institutions which determine their employment and income status (primarily trade unions, but also cooperatives, tenant farmer unions, and other workers' mutual assistance organizations).

..creation and strengthening of agencies, legislation, and activities which promote labor force integration with special emphasis on women (through international and regional organizations, labor institutes, local trade unions, host country efforts, training programs, etc.)

..improvement of economic factors related to workers' employment and income situation (e.g., through employment policy, labor market analysis, skills training, labor migration programs).

OLAB has three principal activities directed to these areas of concern. Through the first, more than six hundred labor leaders from Latin America, Africa, and Asia have been trained, thirty percent of whom were women in FY 78. This training, focused on subjects of broad developmental concern, teaches labor leaders how they can better serve the interests of the poorest workers and also play a more effective role in the development process in cooperation with government agencies.

Because precarious employment conditions and low incomes are prevalent among certain segments of the labor force, a second project supports programs which through political, legislative, and social means seek to eliminate employment and income differences related to sex. Through regional organizations in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, plans to promote labor force integration have been drawn up on a world-wide basis.

OLAB's third activity provides labor-related services to Regional Bureaus and USAID Missions. Agreements have been reached with the Department of Labor to provide the specialized services and expertise needed for the implementation of labor and workforce-related projects. Thus, a delivery system has been established to provide appropriate development assistance services for project planning and design and to apply improved techniques in project implementation. These services and techniques are aimed primarily at improving the economic factors related to labor conditions and employment generation.

The minimum package freezes the OLAB program at essentially the same level to which it has been confined for the past three years. In view of the increasing demand for a a higher level of support in all major areas of activity, to go below this minimum level would critically jeopardize

the accomplishment of OLAB's main objectives. The minimum level thus represents a situation in which the basic scope of OLAB's programs would remain unchanged, although some reductions would be necessary due to the effects of inflation.

The minimum level for the Government/Labor Organizations Relations Project retains the same funding for the fourth consecutive year, even though the demand for this training is now more than double the availability. For example, in FY 1978, there were 180 requests for the 83 available training slots. For the approximately 80 slots in FY 79, there have been 97 requests only seven months into the current year.

The minimum level would reduce the number and scope of Labor Force Integration programs. During FY 79 OLAB was obliged to seek additional funding from other sources to carry out these programs. OLAB has supported a Directorate of Women's Programs in the Organization of African Trade Union Unity, multi-regional centers in Africa, the carrying out of worker related programs in Latin America through the Inter American Commission of Women, the strengthening of a women's directorate in the OAS, a research, training, and placement program to improve the employment situation of women in Sri Lanka, and other such activities. Because of budget stringencies, OLAB has been unable to respond to the increasing number of excellent proposals for support of this type.

The technical support for Labor Force Planning, Development, and Utilization Project is a follow-on to a previous OLAB technical support project. The minimum level funds two work years of RSSA services from the Department of Labor, a level of technical support already exceeded by regional bureaus' requests. This minimum level is only possible on the assumption that the regional bureaus will fund most of the costs related to this technical support activity with OLAB providing only the most basic support and liaison functions.

It is anticipated that personnel needed to implement the Labor Force Planning Project will be provided by the Department of Labor through a RSSA agreement, rather than through direct-hire employees. Although the other two projects are not large in dollar terms, experience demonstrates that at least one person is needed as project manager for each because of the need for close OLAB coordination and support.

PMS

The evaluation program proposed by the Program and Management Support office at the minimum level provides very limited funding for evaluation studies throughout the Bureau. The program reflects the strongly felt need to shorten the time between project evaluations. These funds would augment resources available to individual offices for evaluation and increase the frequency of project examination.

DECISION UNIT: PDC Bureau

DECISION PACKAGE: CURRENT

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION:

PVC

Funding at the current level will allow for augmenting the present momentum and level of support to PVOs. Existing programs and relationships can be sustained for carrying out the programs proposed by PVOs. Under this level a number of new PVOs can be provided with matching grants.

The AID program with PVOs, which will be implemented at this level, has several specific components: grants in support of program activities of the PVOs and, to a lesser extent, of the PVOs headquarters' ability to implement effective programs, a variety of mechanisms to provide management assistance to PVOs, and a means by which certain priority areas of concern can be introduced to PVO programming (e.g., small business development, environmental training, etc.); a focal point for discussion and resolution of all matters affecting AID's relationship with PVOs; an information center, a public participation and advocacy point for PVO matters, within AID and to the general public; a means by which PVOs can be registered and introduced to AID program opportunities; the program to reimburse PVOs for ocean freight costs of their own program commodities and/or excess USG property.

At the current level, the Agency's priority for expansion of

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS ($000)	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981 THIS PACKAGE	FY 1981 CUMULATIVE TOTAL
Food and Nutrition	6,100	8,914	1,209	9,537
Health	600	1,280	300	1,850
Education and Human Resources	2,300	4,523	700	3,472
Selected Development Activities	25,910	23,733	5,966	32,285
Sub-Total Functional Program	34,910	38,450	8,175	47,144
Foreign Disaster Assistance	24,406	20,000	--	25,000
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad	25,000	25,000	--	15,000
Total Program	84,316	83,450	8,175	87,144

Five-year Projections	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985
Program	87,144	124,000	146,000	173,000	190,000

the matching grant program is reflected. The matching grant program is a funding mechanism for PVOs with proven track records, such as the YMCA, Lutheran World Relief, and Save the Children. It is designed for PVOs with programs that are field-oriented, dealing with "discreet" problems, organized in a manner that is measurable and evaluable. The PVO matching funds must come from nongovernmental sources.

The current level will permit us to begin to provide a significant amount of grants for management support which is aimed at improved PVO capabilities in project design, implementation, management, and evaluation. Funding for providing management support services to indigenous PVOs will allow for more adequate assistance for the increasing number of PVOs whose programs warrant our support. Funding for the information services of the Technical Assistance Information Clearing House (TAICH) and in special activities (special projects, evaluation, and conferences) are included in this decision package. At this level, support for a collaborative approach to project planning and implementation through consortia, such as PACT and CODEL, can also be enhanced. It will make possible additional program management services support for indigenous PVOs and possible institutional support for minority PVOs.

The ocean freight program will be expanded to respond to expected increased demands from the PVO community.

FFP

The current level is an extension of the strategy outlined in the minimum package. FFP needs the capability to contract with consultants for analytical studies and recommendations on various food aid problems. The last global assessment of the Title II program was carried out by a consultant firm in 1972. It still forms the basis for Title II program priorities. Clearly this assessment is now outdated and with increased funding of $122,000 for FFP Support and Management, a current effort could be begun. Recent Title II program evaluations have indicated a requirement for such a reassessment. In addition, funding at this level would make possible one more program evaluation.

At the current level we can also expand the program support budget for Title I/III activities. More strenuous efforts have been launched to influence the direction of development aspects of Title I/III programs. The PL 480 legislation--completely separate from the FAA--is complex and obviously subject to legislative changes for which administrative policies must be evolved. In the field, AID country and regional missions, voluntary agencies, agricultural attaches, and local governments are involved in developing and carrying out food aid programs. It is essential that FFP be able to make opportunities available, such as management workshops and technical conferences involving all of these elements to improve planners' ability to attain the developmental goals of FFP.

The additional funding would provide logistical support for new Outreach programs in at least three country areas designated as priority targets for Title II assistance in LDCs where assistance might otherwise be impossible.

RDP

The current level of $2.0 million is below realistic expectations for the program but all that present budgetary considerations permit. This level is unchanged from the minimum.

OLAB

No increase in the funding for the Office of Labor Affairs is proposed for the current level.

PMS

No increase in the funding for Program and Management Support activities is proposed for the current level.

PVC

No change in funding is proposed for the enhancement level.

FFP

The enhancement level includes a slight increase in funding to facilitate the assessment efforts for Title II and augment funding of the program support budget.

RDP

The enhancement level of $2.8 million more realistically could be considered a minimum inasmuch as it would provide required additional "seed money" for minimal growth of the private sector promotion program. This increase can be utilized quickly. For example, a specific potential program in the Mideast consists of various pre-project studies in areas such as petroleum refining, thermal power, water supply, starch and glucose plant, cement plant, plate glass plant, agricultural machines, aluminum foil, tire plant, and uranium extraction. The promotional costs of this program alone will be approximately $700,000. The potential for development of reimbursable programs far exceeds the funds available at this level.

OLAB

The enhancement level provides an increment for the Government/Labor Organizations Project which will permit one additional participant for each of six planned training sessions, an absolute minimal increase.

The increment to the Labor Force Integration Project will permit a very modest expansion of project activities. One or two additional grants could be made to foster integration and participation of women in the labor force through multi-regional centers of the ECA, concentrating on labor force integration such as the newly relocated Asia and Pacific Center formerly in Tehran.

The major increment at this level is an increase in the Labor Force Planning, Development, and Utilization Project. This additional funding will permit the implementation of research and information activities related to integrated rural manpower development; evaluation of selected country experiences of relevance to programming in the labor area; development of augmented sources of support services; and provision of a somewhat more adequate level of project design and evaluation guidance and services.

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS ($000)	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981 THIS PACKAGE	FY 1981 CUMULATIVE TOTAL
Food and Nutrition	6,100	8,914	122	9,659
Health	600	1,280	--	1,850
Education and Human Resources	2,300	4,523	240	3,712
Selected Development Activities	25,910	23,733	800	33,085
Sub-Total Functional Program	34,910	38,450	1,162	48,306
Foreign Disaster Assistance	24,406	20,000		25,000
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	25,000	25,000		15,000
Total Program	84,316	83,450	1,162	88,306

Five-year Projections	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985
Program	88,306	124,000	146,000	173,000	190,000

DECISION UNIT: PDC BUREAU

DECISION PACKAGE: PROPOSED LEVEL

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION:

PVC

The proposed level permits us to more responsively implement the specific Congressional and AID mandate of the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation. It will enable us to develop and implement an enlarged program in partnership with private and voluntary organizations which allows for expansion and strengthening already existing activities and contributions in developing countries, and to better insure the abilities of PVOs to realize their program potential.

The proposed level will provide for a significant increase in all activities including the number of individual PVOs receiving grants and the size of individual grants which can be made. It will allow for expansion of programs in

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS ($000)	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981 THIS PACKAGE	FY 1981 CUMULATIVE TOTAL
Food and Nutrition	6,100	8,914	6,600	16,259
Health	600	1,280	3,000	4,850
Education and Human Resources	2,300	4,523	1,000	4,712
Selected Development Activities	25,910	23,733	4,000	37,085
Sub-Total Functional Program	34,910	38,450	14,600	62,906
Foreign Disaster Assistance	24,406	20,000	-	25,000
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad	25,000	25,000	-	15,000
Total Program	84,316	83,450	14,600	102,906

FIVE-YEAR PROJECTIONS	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985
Program	102,906	124,000	146,000	173,000	190,000

support of PVOs which have demonstrated the capacity or potential to implement effective development programs.

Given AID's major emphasis on PVO institution-building in the past five years, we are concerned that AID be able to make full use of its investment in viable OPG and matching grant programs. A sizeable number of PVOs have now significantly strengthened their development assistance capabilities so that they are now positioned to effectively utilize the matching grant-type programs which were designed to respond to PVOs which have achieved a certain level of institution capacity and performance. The FY 81 proposed level builds on the matching grant program, launched in FY 79. The demand from the PVOs themselves will continue to exceed AID's ability to meet that demand. The strengthened capability of many PVOs and the increased number of NGOs and PVOs make our estimate of their absorptive capacity and demand seem conservative.

Through institutional and development grants, we will provide support to a number of organizations which make a significant contribution to development and have longer term needs for AID financing, thereby sustaining their specialized overseas programs. The proposed level will allow for short-term support to improve overall management capabilities for organizations new, but deserving of AID support and would allow their programs to operate at a higher and more stable level.

By providing the proposed level of funds for management services, we will substantially increase AID's ability to respond to the need for improvement in specific problem areas of management (e.g., contract management and evaluation) and in certain program areas (e.g., environment matters, energy, women-in-development, human rights, refugees, population, and small enterprise development). Without the funds provided at this level of support, we will not attain a major objective of this program, which is to encourage selected PVOs new to the development assistance field, but likely to be able to make important contributions to developing countries. Grants will be signed with organizations having the capability to transfer management expertise to the PVO community. We will also wish to provide a limited number of institutional support grants to promising "new" PVOs which: a) possess technical competence of particular note, and/or b) can transfer a demonstrated expertise from a domestic to a foreign venue, and/or c) bring a particular constituency which we feel could be effectively linked to LDC development activities. In addition, PVC will develop a system to provide individual consultants to work with PVOs on specific problem areas. This management service capability will be available to indigenous PVOs as well as U.S.-based PVOs and our ability to respond to indigenous PVOs' needs will be more fully met at the proposed level.

By providing funding at the proposed level for the Ocean Freight program, we expect to meet PVO projections of requirements. This will allow for funding of the anticipated requests from newly registered agencies and some expansion of ongoing programs.

FFP

Support at the proposed funding level would be consistent with Executive Branch as well as the widely-shared Congressional interest in developing and expanding improved programs to alleviate malnourishment in poor and often remote areas.

Maternal child health programs are the highest Title II priority. Funding has been provided in the past to the Catholic Relief Services to develop and carry out a pilot project to measure the nutritional impact of Title II MCH programs in three African countries. CRS has already gathered a substantial amount of similar data in other African countries. A preliminary evaluation indicates that this growth surveillance system is effective. Therefore it is proposed that the Growth Surveillance System be made an integral part of the majority of Title II MCH programs worldwide. Project Impact, at the proposed level, would provide the funding necessary to accomplish this task.

The increased funding for Project Impact will also enable us to continue to provide resources to support integrated Title II programs, increasing the effectiveness of existing projects by the provision of additional inputs in an effort aimed at the long-standing goal of AID and FFP--the true integration of food and developmental projects with lasting impact.

Funding constraints affecting Title II Outreach in the last

two years have forced programming judgments limiting the retargeting and expansion of feeding programs to the least accessible of the LDCs. With the funding contained in the proposed level for this project we would be able to reach an additional 1/2 million needy people.

RDP

No change from the enhancement level is proposed.

OLAB

No change in level is proposed.

PMS

No change in level is proposed.

DECISION UNIT: PDC/OFDA - Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance

DECISION PACKAGE NARRATIVE

The provision of prompt assistance to alleviate human suffering caused by natural and manmade disasters reflects the humanitarian concern of Congress. The responsibilities were identified by the Congress in Section 491-492 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which authorized provision of International Disaster Assistance. The strategy for carrying out these responsibilities by the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance is set forth in the Central Programs Strategy Statement (CPSS).

Three goals are addressed by the strategy: (A) efficient and rapid relief and rehabilitation to the disaster victims; (B) an adequate level of preparedness of developing countries; and (C) the prediction and warning of natural disasters. Achievement of these goals will satisfy the mandate of the Congress.

The most important assumption underlying AID's $25 million funding proposal for International Disaster Assistance are:

(1) Natural disasters (earthquakes, storms, drought, and floods) and manmade disasters (civil strife, accidents, and wars) will kill hundreds of thousands of people a year and cause suffering of millions of victims, especially in developing countries. The number of deaths and the amount of suffering caused by disaster can be reduced through preparedness and prevention programs.

(2) Disaster prone nations will require short-and-long-term assistance from the United States, other donors and international organizations and will desire increased preparedness assistance so as to reduce reliance on foreign donors for relief.

(3) The major disaster relief donors will increase their contribution and information sharing. The U.N. will not have a disaster relief response capacity. Its prime role will continue as coordinator of international relief. The U.N. will significantly increase its activities in disaster preparedness.

(4) OFDA concentration on short-to mid-term assistance (relief and rehabilitation) will be maintained. However, some provision of assistance bordering on reconstruction (shelter options, for example) may be increasingly necessary.

(5) While disaster relief traditionally has been provided over a relatively short period of time, such disasters as drought -- critical situations which last for many months -- will require imputs over a longer period of time.

(6) Increased reliance on stockpiled supplies for emergency inputs will become necessary.

The OFDA program costs over the last three years, FY 1977, FY 1978, and FY 1979 have increased, reflecting three major trends or shifts of emphasis. First, an increase in average annual cost of relief requirements from $19 million (76-77-78) to $22 million (77-78), due to more needs and higher prices. Second, an increase in preparedness activities which help develop LDC capacity to meet more of their disaster needs, thus reducing their future needs for external assistance. Third, an increase in prediction activities which yield warning for such severe disasters as floods, droughts, and earthquakes, thus facilitating responses to disasters in their early stages before they become crises of unmanageable proportions.

These activities have been enthusiastically received by representatives of developing countries at disaster preparedness seminars and workshops in Asia, Africa, and the Caribbean. One Mission has developed a bilateral project, with OFDA as technical backstop, to establish a national disaster assistance agency in order to achieve a high level of national disaster preparedness. Such constructive responses can be brought about by U.S. efforts to sensitize LDC leaders to suffering and loss of life that can be prevented by relatively inexpensive preparatory steps. These efforts will need to continue at least in FY 1980 and FY 1981 in order to maintain their basic momentum while at the same time making reasonably adequate use of their impressive potential. Funding at the level of $25 million proposed for each of the four funding

levels will lift the preparedness activities above the merely sustaining mode to a level necessary to attain the approved goals of the Central Programs Strategy Statement. At this level, three preparedness seminars or workshops will be carried out in disaster prone regions of the world. The crop forecasting program, which will be operational in the Caribbean and in Africa by the end of 1980, will be transferred to institutions most qualified to carry it on permanently (perhaps within the United Nations), and development will be well along on the Asian program. Global testing will be carried out on the portable comunications terminal to determine the optimum configuration of equipment for the audio and video elements most needed during the assessment phase of disasters. The seismic network in Fiji will be fully operational and the network in the Andes will be undergoing system evaluation, with data collection platform and telemetry equipment in place in pilot locations. With the Lessons Learned System operational, a large volume of information can be entered from a broad range of actual experiences in international disasters: decision making utilization of this system will be limited only by the amount of such data available in the computer program. The storm strike forecast and warning system, which should be operational in the Bay of Bengal by the end of FY 1980, will be adapted and developed for other storm prone areas during FY 1981 and the following year or two.

A comprehensive program for evaluation of foreign disaster assistance activities will have been designed in sufficient detail to be carried out with contract assistance by FY 1981. Implementation will be under way and, can be extended to include relief operations currently being managed. Beyond meeting AID's evaluation requirements, this will also serve as a prime source of data for the Lessons Learned System. Field testing for cultural acceptability will be carried out on new emergency shelter techniques, under guidance of AID Mission personnel and experienced anthropologists.

Development of handbooks to be used as technical guides at regional preparedness seminars and workshops can be continued, addressing the most critical disaster problems in each region relating to weather, shelter, national planning, food, medical needs and other areas of concern. New applications of aerial photography and satellite imagery will be sought for disaster damage and injury assessment to help shorten emergency relief response time, especially to large and complex disasters. Increased information exchange will be provided through the use of computers and video-conferencing techniques with UNDRO and with the other major disaster assistance donor nations.

DECISION UNIT: PDC/ASHA - American Schools and Hospitals Abroad

DECISION PACKAGE NARRATIVE:

Background:

The CPSS statement for FY 1981, the recent revision and publication in the Federal Register of ASHA program criteria, and the CP for FY 1980 describe the ASHA program and its objectives.

The program was begun in 1959 to assume support of several American institutions in Greece, Turkey and Lebanon when post-war bilateral assistance programs were being phased out of those countries. Since then, the program has assisted private U.S. non-profit organizations with institutions in 30 countries.

It is anticipated that about 30 grants will be made in FY 1979. Over a third of these grants will be for institutions never before supported by ASHA and located in countries or areas of countries where there has been no previous ASHA assistance. These grants will assist American sponsored institutions in such countries as Botswana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Malawi, Philippines, the Central Amazon area of Brazil, and the West Bank. In view of the fact that other recent grants have been made for institutions in Zaire, Thailand, Indonesia, Peru, Jamaica, Philippines, Guatamela, Honduras and Ecuador, it is clear that ASHA assistance is being directed increasingly to areas of greatest concern to A.I.D.

Geographic Diversification:

The ASHA program usually receives about 50 applications a year and from these selects 25 to 30 grantees. As the CP for FY 1980 showed, in recent years applications have come in larger numbers and from a wider geographic area than ever before and ASHA funds and grants have correspondingly been given a wider geographic distribution.

For example, in FY 1978, institutions in Asia and Latin America received 45 percent of ASHA funds, whereas in the previous five years they had averaged only 25 percent.

It is expected that in FY 1979, 12 percent of program funds will go to institutions in Africa, a region which received only 1% during the previous five years.

Impact of Near East Requirements on the ASHA Program:

In FY 1978, 44 percent of ASHA funds went to institutions in the Near East -- the first year in this decade that institutions in that region received less than 50 percent of the ASHA budget. There has been a steady decline from the all-time high of 93 percent in FY 1970, the second last year in which Congress made line item appropriations for specific institutions.

Requirements for certain institutions in the Near East are likely to remain high because severe inflationary pressures have threatened their survival. Nonetheless, a continued decline, although more moderate than that achieved in recent years, is anticipated if appropriations are not less than those proposed for FY 1981 and future years.

ASHA grant selection is based on an assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of all applicants individually and competitively. Numerous applications continue to be received for projects in the Near East, especially in Israel, but the great majority of these are weak when compared to other applicants and to the requirements of Section 214 and ASHA program criteria.

However, at least 6 institutions in the Near East (in Turkey, Lebanon, Israel and Egypt) will continue to be strong applicants. Any final analysis made outside the ASHA office and PDC Bureau would likely give some priority to such institutions as the American University in Cairo, the Feinberg Graduate School of the Weizmann Institute of Science and the Hadassah Medical Center in Israel, The American University of Beirut, Robert College in Istanbul and the American Hospital in Istanbul. In view of this, the minimum and proposed level of $15 million set for the ASHA program will result in other meritorious proposals being funded at a less than desirable level or not at all. A few examples will illustrate this point.

Escuela Agroicola Panamericana in Honduras -- which has received small amounts of assistance in the past and whose impact in Latin America is clearly much greater than its size and number of alumni working in 18 Spanish speaking countries would appear to indicate -- is considering becoming coeducational and doubling its enrollment from 250 to 500. This year the school had 1,200 applicants for 100 seats in its freshman class. ASHA plans to provide FY 1979 funds for an assessment of expansion requirements and feasibility. As Latin America's population pushes the 400 million mark, it will become increasingly difficult to feed its population without trained agronomists, livestock specialists and extension agents. It would be desirable to accord priority to anticipated requests for funds to expand this school during the early 1980s.

Similarly, Cuttington University in Liberia plans to expand its classroom facilities with the help of ASHA financing this fiscal year and to develop a campus plan to alleviate crowding in other facilities and to determine its requirements for expansion. ASHA hopes to be in a position to respond to requests to further strengthen Cuttington in the early 1980s.

As a third example, educational institutions in the Philippines sponsored by American Catholic, Protestant and Episcopal organizations are keenly interested in strengthening their institutions over the next several years. An ASHA financed library at Silliman University, which serves principally the Visayan region, will be completed this year. In addition to Silliman, De La Salle University, Trinity College and Xavier University need to improve their facilities if they are to respond at all to increasing numbers of requests for enrollment. Some assistance in FY 1979 and FY 1980 is anticipated. Other facilities are envisioned for the early 1980s. The strengthening of American sponsored educational institutions in the Phillippines is clearly in the long term interest of the U.S.

FY 1981 Request:

AID has decided to hold ASHA's minimum and proposed level for FY 1981 and beyond at $15 million although recognizing that adequate response to the institutions described above will not be possible. This level represents the barest minimum for the program. It will enable less than 30% of anticipated requests to be funded, particularly when the rapidly rising cost of capital improvements is taken into consideration

PROG. & POL.
COORDIN.

AID PROGRAM IN FY 1981
IDCA SUBMISSION TO OMB
TABLE 1 - LONG RANGE PLAN BY COUNTRY OR MAJOR PROGRAM AREA

BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION

DECISION UNIT	FY 1978 ACTUAL	FY 1979 ESTIMATE	FY 1980 CP	FY 1980 ESTIMATE	FISCAL YEAR 1981 MINIMUM	FISCAL YEAR 1981 CURRENT	FISCAL YEAR 1981 ENHANCEMT	FISCAL YEAR 1981 PROPOSED	PLANNING PERIOD 1982	PLANNING PERIOD 1983	PLANNING PERIOD 1984	PLANNING PERIOD 1985
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT												
GRANTS	285	1147	2700	2300	1940	1940	3100	3200	4000	5000	6000	7000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	285	1147	2700	2300	1940	1940	3100	3200	4000	5000	6000	7000
POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRAM REVIEW												
GRANTS	4192	5197	5048	4900	1800	1800	4920	5070	5000	7000	8000	9000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	4192	5197	5048	4900	1800	1800	4920	5070	5000	7000	8000	9000
EVALUATION												
GRANTS	186	372	1300	1000	1070	1070	1300	1300	2000	3000	4000	5000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	186	372	1300	1000	1070	1070	1300	1300	2000	3000	4000	5000
BUREAU TOTAL												
GRANTS	4663	6716	9048	8200	4810	4810	9320	9570	11000	15000	18000	21000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	4663	6716	9048	8200	4810	4810	9320	9570	11000	15000	18000	21000

DECISION UNIT OVERVIEW FOR BUREAU FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION

OVERVIEW

The Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination is primarily a staff organization concerned, as its designation implies, with the development and implementation of appropriate Agency-wide policies and programs. Many of PPC's functions can be carried out without the use of program funds, e.g., allocation of the Agency's program budget. But most, such as policy research and evaluation, are performed more effectively with the assistance of a small amount of program funds, and some cannot reasonably be undertaken without the availability of program funds, e.g., women in development activities.

The Policy Development and Program Review Office (PDPR) formulates and refines strategies and policies for AID supported activities. This function necessarily includes the conduct or sponsoring of research designed to inform the policy-making process. The Office's research activities are wide-ranging, consistent with its responsibilities, and its activities cover the areas of human resource development (including health, education and fertility determinants research), economic analysis, civic participation and human rights, data collection, processing and dissemination, and rural development and agriculture.

In the recent past, PPC/PDPR has published policy papers affecting a broad spectrum of Agency activities. "A Strategy for a more Effective Bilateral Assistance Program" laying out AID's basic human needs approach was issued in March of 1978. Since then, comprehensive Population and Agricultural Development policy papers have been approved and are soon to be made available. In addition, PD 72, entitled "Access to Assets: Land Reform" was recently promulgated in May of 1979. Currently in preparation are a series of policy papers covering the topics of Food Aid, Urban Development, Appropriate Technology, Health and Indicators of Commitment and Progress (104 d). Considerable work in cooperation with both the IBRD and OECD has been and is being undertaken on the subject of household surveys (see Multipurpose Household Surveys in Developing Countries, Development Centre of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris 1978; and a Multi-Purpose Household Questionnaire: Basic Economic and Demographic modules, Washington, D.C., International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 1977). Further, policy papers are now planned in the areas of Nutrition and Rural Development, and a series of seminars, looking towards a policy document, are being arranged on the subject of Employment Generation.

The purpose of the Office of Evaluation is to bring about the systematic utilization of evaluative findings in design and implementation of development policies, programs and projects. The Office of Evaluation has recently completed studies in the area of family planning effectiveness which should have important consequences at the policy level. Other studies are underway in the areas of low-cost health programs; the impacts of rural roads and rural electrification projects; the assumptions underlying, and the success or failure of livestock projects in the Sahel; the impacts of rural water supply projects; and institutional lesson drawn from projects which are commonly perceived as "successful".

The Office of Women in Development (WID) plays two roles in AID and PPC. It provides policy assistance and demonstrates, through the administration of programs that policies benefiting women can be effectively integrated and implemented in both AID/W and the Missions. The Office has adopted as its overall goal assisting women in LDC's to become equal partners in the development process by raising their status and improving their income, productivity and quality of life thereby assisting the total development effort. WID will have four projects in FY 1981, all of which build on activities underway.

WID has, among other things, prepared over the past year, eight research papers discussing various aspects of women's role in the agriculture production process for the recent World Conference on Agriculture and Agrarian Reform and Development of the FAO. Partial funding was provided for conferences on "Women and Work in Africa", at the University of Illinois, and "Women and Food" at the University of Arizona, while additionally a policy roundtable discussing the topic of "Women and Migration" was sponsored here in Washington. A paper entitled, "New Development Goals: Poverty as a Women's Issue" has recently been submitted to the Office for distribution to AID and other interested members of the donor community, as has an extensive study of "Female-headed Households in Third World Countries". The Office is providing technical assistance to AID Missions and has made available to the Agency a roster of female consultants with international expertise.

Looking towards the future, the Office will play an active role in coordinating the Agency's contribution to the 1980 World Conference on the UN Decade for Women in addition to collaborating with other donor agencies and international organizations in preparation for this conference.

Agency for International Development
FY 1981 Budget Request to OMB

DECISION UNIT: Pro. & Pol. Coord.

DECISION PACKAGE: Minimum

($000)

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981 THIS PACKAGE	FY 1981 CUMULATIVE TOTAL
Food and Nutrition	300	1260	690	690
Population Planning	1431	1000	650	650
Health	--	450	300	300
Education and Human Resources	134	680	340	340
Selected Development Activities	4851	4810	2830	2830
Total Program	6716	8200	4810	4810

Five-year Projections	Total FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985
Program	4810	11000	15000	18000	21000

DECISION UNIT: PPC

DECISION PACKAGE Minimum

The minimum package at $1,840,000 for the Women in Development Office represents a continuation of the four major projects begun in FY 80-- Strategies and Resources, Organizations and Participation, Technical Assistance/WID Centers and Improvement of Statistics on Women. The package and the projects represent a diversity of activities on the theory that the concept and practice of integrating women as equal partners in the development process is a diffuse, long term endeavor. Since the areas of maternal and child health and population are often considered by policy makers and development practitioners as the exclusive province of women, PPC/WID pays a minimum amount of attention to these sectors. The Office's assumption is they will be adequately taken care of in the normal course of AID programming. Therefore, the WID Office in its minimum package is asking for $1.84 million to help focus attention and design and implement projects centering on women's roles, concerns and needs in the areas of agriculture and rural development--on the whole question of food and income generation--and on the education and training of women and girls and on women's participation in the decision making process, including participation in their own organization.

Since AID works through regional bureaus and missions and with host governments and PVOs in some sixty countries, and since historically women have not been considered important factors in economic life, the process of simply drawing attention and identifying and highlighting needs and problems of women in a variety of cultures and sectors is a major undertaking. Thus, the Strategies and Resources Project is ranked highest in WID's minimum package.

The Strategies and Resources Project has as its objectives the identifying of needs, concerns and problems of LDC women, of distributing and disseminating information, data and materials on the status and needs of LDC women and on the building of networks among LDC, international and U.S. institutions who are working on women and development activities.

The second project is the Women's Organizations and Participation Project which provides assistance to LDC and international women's organizations, often through U.S. PVO intermediaries. This assistance is aimed at increasing LDC women's capacity to function in groups to solve their own problems. It is based on the participation concept rather than the welfare concept and is the result of WID-sponsored and other consultations with LDC women and representatives of their organizations.

The third project is called Technical Assistance/WID Centers. The purpose of this project is to assist Missions in developing and carrying out a women in development effort in the host countries.

The fourth project is the Improvement of Statistics on Women to continue to fill or close gaps in information on women in LDCs.

The Evaluation Office believes both its functions--systems overview and studies--can be maintained at the Minimum level, but without desirable improvements in the Agency's evaluation performance. Given the importance of overview and coordination of the Agency's evaluation system, the Office strategy is to place emphasis at the minimum level on this function. Approximately $700,000 of program funds, will be used for systematic reviews of Agency evaluations to assure that basic quality standards are met; analysis of existing evaluations; to identify common project problems; development of new methodology; and dissemination of the results of evaluations through contracted conferences. In addition at the Minimum level there would be support of policy studies at about $375,000.

DECISION UNIT PPC

DECISION PACKAGE MINIMUM

For PDPR, this minimum package represents a continuation, at a deeply reduced level, of the main emphases of the program of FY 79 and 80. The package, in brief, constitutes a minimal program of essential services and socio-economic policy-related research and analysis. Important and on-going research of some Divisions of PDPR would have to be terminated, however.

In the area of human resources, work would continue on the fertility impacts of development and research on alternative policies to promote village health (although at a much reduced funding level).

Another important activity to be continued would be the study of the fertility impacts of increased opportunities for women in LDCs, which would investigate the impact such opportunities have on child raising and children's welfare generally.

PDPR will continue to provide for policy-oriented studies and general support of activities which promote popular participation in development. These will extend to efforts in these areas: international migration, political and social aspects of natural resource degradation, role of ethnic and communal groups in development, political structures and their relation to participatory development. Further, to carry out its role of promoting increased adherence to civil and political rights in developing countries, PDPR will (a) provide support to groups and individuals to encourage contact among LDC groups interested or active in human rights; (b) support the dissemination of information about development successes where human rights are respected; and (c) encourage analysis on the relationship between freedom of association, local level authority, and achieving BHN goals of development. The range of these efforts will, in this decision package, be significantly reduced from what is desirable, andseveral important discrete efforts and studies will have to be eliminated.

Overall, the adverse impact of the minimum, as opposed to the enhanced or proposed level, will be exceptionally severe. Several important new study and research activities will not go forward. Others will be severely curtailed in scope (affecting their integrity and impact) and the momentum of the policy formulation role in PPC would be slowed.

Agency for International Development
FY 1981 Budget Request to OMB

DECISION UNIT: Prog. & Pol. Coord. ($000) DECISION PACKAGE: Enhanced

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981 THIS PACKAGE	FY 1981 CUMULATIVE TOTAL
Food and Nutrition	300	1260	680	1370
Population Planning	1431	1000	-	650
Health	-	450	50	350
Education and Human Resources	134	680	540	880
Selected Development	4851	4810	3240	6070
Total Program	6716	8200	4510	9320

Five Year Projections	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985
Total Program	9320	11000	15000	18000	21000

DECISION UNIT PPC

DECISION PACKAGE Enhanced

At the enhanced level, with an increment of $230,000 PPC/E would be able to initiate one additional and perhaps two major studies.

With respect to WID the enhanced package builds on the minimum. The Women's Organizations and Participation project is budgeted at $1,060,000--an increase of $420,000. $250,000 of this increase is budgeted for small grants to local LDC women's organizations to support village level project activities. Trained field workers, usually indigenous workers trained under the assistance to international organizations component of this project, would be responsible for assisting local organizations in developing and implementing projects. Support for participant training, travel grants, regional and international seminars and workshops is budgeted at $150,000, an increase of $50,000 over the minimum. The requests for this support come both from Missions and from international organizations whose LDC affiliates cannot afford to send delegates to international meetings. Studies of women's organizations and evaluation of projects is increased from $40,000 in the minimum to $160,000 in the enhanced package.

$75,000 will be used to look at problems of encouraging and providing formal education for girls--getting and keeping them in school, and preparing them for their future economic roles. Also, since a major seminar, in cooperation with OECD/DAC nations, is scheduled immediately preceding the Copenhagen 1980 conference dealing with the role of women's organizations in the development process, an increase in the Women's Organization and Participation project is requested to provide follow-up to that seminar.

The second priority under the enhanced package is the Technical Assistance project. It contains a small increase --from $150,000 to $240,000--to meet additional Mission requests for assistance in designing or implementing a women's component. Often this need is discovered after the project has been planned and the funds allotted for other purposes. At this point the mission turns to the WID office.

DECISION UNIT: PPC

DECISION PACKAGE: Enhanced

The third priority under the enhanced package is the Strategies and Resources project which increases from $600,000 at the minimum to $750,000 at the current level. $100,000 of this increase would cover expanding the distribution of WID-related materials and information by outside resource centers in both the U.S. and in LDCs. It would also help to expand LDC networks among researchers and development practitioners by increasing support slightly -- from $250,000 at the minimum to $290,000 at the current level -- for LDC conferences, seminars, training or information exchange.

The Improvement of National Statistics project, while ranked lower includes a somewhat larger increase in dollars from $100,000 to $350,000 in order to increase the number of indicators disaggregated by sex and the number of countries included in the project, beginning with AID-aided countries and expanding to include others.

At the enhanced level, PDPR could initiate or continue a substantially increased amount of research or support services. Economic-based studies in the important areas of employment planning, appropriate technology, industrial development, performance analysis and data development are programmed as well as general economic strategy studies.

In the area of rural development PDPR will carry forward a variety of policy-oriented research activities to improve AID's knowledge of how the rural development process takes place, with emphasis on the costs and benefits of alternative interventions. Such key areas as these will be pursued through research and study efforts supported by seminars, conference travel, etc. Related thereto are land tenure and the distribution of agricultural assets; sequencing support of rural development activities; the role of small scale industry in rural development; the impact of macro-economic policies on rural development projects; the social impact of agricultural development on traditional societies; the development of a strategy to increase support for the generation of data in LDCs essential to rural development policy formulation and implementation. The number of activities which could be initiated in FY 81 will of course be affected by PDPR's reduced funding level.

A number of important education activities will be continued or commenced at this enhanced level, such as study of the education production function which examines the interrelationships between measures of educational outcomes and economic performance. Two new activities will begin, provided the design study demonstrates that the proposed reduced funding levels still allow for viable projects. The first would examine the implementation of education policy, and through analyses, seminars and consultations look toward policy-modification in the light of experience. This effort would focus on linkages between education and the attainment of objectives in other sectors. A second, looking at the optimum investments in human capital to achieve equitable growth, would assess the impact of a variety of human capital (education, health, nutrition, etc.) investments on growth and income distribution, in order to determine the most cost effective mix of sector strategies.

Within this enhanced package, PPC will also support selected activities in the areas of energy and science and technology. $1,000,000 also has been provided as a fund for human rights activities to be carried out by AID/W and Missions. Projects which promote civil and political liberties will be financed utilizing these funds.

Finally, PDPR will continue with essential "support" services. Financial support for the continued publication of the Development Digest will be provided. Arrangements for Statistical and other technical support from the Bureau of the Census and other data sources/agencies will continue; these are supportive of field mission and regional bureau programs.

Agency for International Development
FY 1981 Budget Request to OMB

DECISION UNIT: Prog. & Pol. Coord.

DECISION PACKAGE Proposed

($000)

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981 THIS PACKAGE	FY 1981 CUMULATIVE TOTAL
Food and Nutrition	300	1260	-	1370
Population Planning	1431	1000	250	900
Health	-	450	-	350
Education and Juman Resources	134	680	-	880
Selected Development	4851	4810	-	6070
Total Program	6716	8200	250	9570

Total

Five Year Projections	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985
Program	9570	11000	15000	18000	21000

DECISION UNIT PPC

DECISION PACKAGE Proposed

PPC's proposed package consists entirely of a $250,000 increment to PDPR's Fertility Impact Development project. This increase will enable PPC to undertake a third major analytic effort to determine how economic policies affect demand for family planning, and it may also permit the Bureau to fund an initial stage of an action program based on the research results (e.g., community incentives).

PRIORITY RANKING

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
FY 1931 BUDGET REQUEST TO OMB
TABLE V - PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING ($000)
09/28/79

RANK	DECISION PACKAGE NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION		PROGRAM INCR.	CUMULATIVE PROGRAM TOTAL	FUNDING CUM.	ITEM NO.
	DECISION PACKAGE MINIMUM (12) - CONTINUING AND NEW ACTIVITIES					
2	AID	OPERATING EXPENSES	278000		278000	5425
3	AID	INTL DISASTER ASSISTANCE	20600		298600	5543
4	AID	AID REGIONAL BUREAUS	816615		1115215	5426
5	AID	DEBT RELIEF	10845		1126060	5427
14	AID	AID CENTRAL BUREAUS	225039		1351099	5436
17	AID	AMER SCHOOLS AND HOSPITABLS ABROAD	15000		1366099	5439
18	AID	HOUSING GUARANTIES	(120000)	( )	1366099	5440
19	AID	OPERATING EXPENSES (INDL FSR&DF)	30076		1396175	5441
20	AID	ASIA (BANG,INDIA,SRI LAN,THAI)	75500		1471675	5442
21	AID	NICARAGUA-ECON RECOVERY	15000		1486675	5443
22	AID	AFRICA (KEN,SENE,UPVOL,CAM,TANZ)	30376		1517051	5444
23	AID	LATIN AMERICA (BOL,PERU,PANA,JAMA,COSRI)	16320		1533371	5445
30	AID	SUDAN-VARIOUS	11400		1544771	5452
33	AID	TUNISIA (VARIOUS)	10350		1555121	5455
35	AID	UGANDA	5000		1560121	5457
39	AID	HOUSING GUAR-UGANDA	(10000)	( )	1560121	5461
41	AID	PRIVATE AND VOL COOPERATION-VARIOUS	5700		1565821	5463
43	AID	INTL DISASTER ASSISTANCE	4400		1570221	5465
		CUMULATIVE TOTAL	1570221			
	DECISION PACKAGE CURRENT (30)					
45	AID	TITLE XII COORD AND UNIV REL-STRENTHNG	3000		1573221	5467
46	AID	OFC OF ENERGY-LOW COST FOR POOR,DEM,CONS	3250		1576471	5468
47	AID	CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA REG-VARIOUS	16750		1593221	5469
48	AID	AFRICA (MAUR,NIGER,MALI)	10452		1603673	5470
49	AID	ASIA (NEP,BUR,INDO/SEDE)	38600		1642273	5471
50	AID	AFRICA (TOGO,GHA,REG,LIB)	6020		1648293	5472
51	AID	NEAR EAST REG-VARIOUS	775		1649068	5473
52	AID	ASIA REG-VARIOUS	1500		1650568	5474
56	AID	HGS (DOM REP,MOR)	(40000)	( )	1650568	5478
57	AID	AID CENTRAL OFCS (S&T,AGR,FFP,ENER,HLTH)	4854		1655422	5479
58	AID	AFRICA (RWA,ZAIRE,SWAZ,SIELE,LES,SOMA)	8610		1664032	5480
59	AID	COOPERATIVES & PVOS	10021		1674053	5481
60	AID	ENERGY INITIATIVES	13100		1687153	5482
61	AID	BANGLADESH	4300		1691453	5483
62	AID	AFRICA(UPVOL,TANZ,GAM,SENE,KEN,CAM)	14802		1706255	5484
63	AID	ASIA (SRI LANKA)	2000		1708255	5489
65	AID	ASIA (THAI)	1800		1710055	5485
66	AID	LATIN AMERICA (HOND)	5450		1715505	5486
67	AID	POPULATION	10520		1726025	5487
68	AID	ANDEAN REGIONAL	3540		1729565	5513
70	AID	TUNISIA	4000		1733565	5491
72	AID	LATIN AMERICA (GUY,GUAT)	4387		1737952	5493
75	AID	LAC REG	1000		1738952	5496
76	AID	AFRICA (SOMA,LES,MALAWI,TOGO,REG,LIB)	18834		1757786	5497
78	AID	NE REG-VARIOUS	2075		1759861	5499
79	AID	ASIA (PHILIPPINES)	8169		1768030	5500
		CUMULATIVE TOTAL	1768030			

DECISION PACKAGE ENHANCED (40)

80	AID	ASIA (REGIONAL)	2900		1770930	5556
81	AID	DEVT SUPPORT BUREAU/HOUSING	550		1771480	5501
82	AID	FOOD FOR PEACE	122		1771602	5502
83	AID	AGR (WEED CONTROL)	260		1771862	5503
85	AID	S & T MISSION SUPPORT	900		1772762	5505
86	AID	OFC OF URBAN DEVT	250		1773012	5545
87	AID	OFC EDUC-RURAL SATELLITE	1000		1774012	5507
88	AID	OFC HEALTH-WATER, SANITATION	1000		1775012	5508
90	AID	REIMBURSABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	800		1775812	5510
91	AID	BUR FOR PRG AND POL COOR (PDPR,EVL,WID)	3510		1779322	5511
93	AID	AFRICA (ZAIRE,SWAZ)	4280		1783602	5514
94	AID	LABOR AFFAIRS	240		1783842	5515
97	AID	HUMAN RIGHTS INITIATIVES-PFC	1000		1784842	5517
98	AID	UN FELLOWS	2300		1787142	5518
100	AID	PROGRAM OFFICE (DSB) (SMALL ACTIVITY)	1100		1788242	5520
101	AID	PROGS IN WELL COMMITTED COUNTRIES (10)	111330		1899572	5521
103	AID	POPULATION PROGS OF INTERMEDIARIES	5000		1904572	5523
		CUMULATIVE TOTAL	1904572			

DECISION PACKAGE PROPOSED (50)

103	AID	HG (SUDAN,EL SAL ,GUAT)	(30000)	( )	1904572	5599
104	AID	POPULATION PROGS (INFO,POL,IMPACT,ETC)	12832		1917404	5524
111	AID	PVO PROGS (FFP,NEW GRANTS)	29193		1946597	5531
112	AID	WATER & SANITATION	9523		1956120	5532
113	AID	ENERGY SURVEY & PROGS	42068		1998188	5533
115	AID	AFFORESTATION AND NAT RES CONSERV	16670		2014858	5535
		CUMULATIVE TOTAL	2014858			

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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
FY 1981 BUDGET REQUEST TO OMB
P.L. 480 FOOD AID - COUNTRY SUMMARIES a/

	FY 1979 b/		FY 1980 c/		FY 1981 ENHANCEMENT d/		FY 1981 PROPOSED d/	
	$000	MT/MTGE	$000	MT/MTGE	$000	MT/MTGE	$000	MT/MTGE
LATIN AMERICA - TOTAL	126,369	545,678	136,051	520,466	151,613	551,751	174,477	654,643
Bolivia - Total	21,331	121,733	24,863	114,880	31,983	153,759	33,990	164,909
Title I	12,000	89,000	13,200	77,600	18,400	115,000	20,000	125,000
(Title III)	(12,000)	(89,000)	(13,200)	(77,600)	(18,400)	(115,000)	(20,000)	(125,000)
Title II	9,331	32,733	11,663	37,280	13,583	38,759	13,990	39,909
Chile - Title II	9,937	30,079	5,709	16,362	8,345	21,605	8,345	21,605
Dominican Republic - Total	21,835	93,321	12,823	55,197	21,136	73,906	21,136	73,906
Title I	14,600	74,000	7,700	39,900	15,000	59,300	15,000	59,300
Title II	7,235	19,321	5,123	15,297	6,136	14,606	6,136	14,606
Ecuador - Title II	1,046	3,662	1,234	3,106	1,432	2,945	1,432	2,945
El Salvador - Title II	1,484	3,386	2,833	5,710	2,526	5,138	2,526	5,138
Guatemala - Title II	6,122	16,270	4,813	12,077	4,891	11,694	4,891	11,694
Guyana - Total	2,357	3,232	2,450	5,338	1,803	4,291	1,903	4,491
Title I	2,300	3,000	2,300	4,800	1,600	3,600	1,700	3,800
Title II	57	232	150	538	203	691	203	691
Haiti - Total	15,802	54,774	28,263	100,011	28,803	80,997	30,403	85,097
Title I	9,000	34,000	20,000	74,200	19,400	53,800	21,000	57,900
(Title III)	--	--	--	--	(19,400)	(53,800)	(21,000)	(57,900)
Title II	6,802	20,774	8,263	25,811	9,403	27,197	9,403	27,197

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P.L. 480 FOOD AID - COUNTRY SUMMARIES a/

	FY 1979 b/		FY 1980 c/		FY 1981 ENHANCEMENT d/		FY 1981 PROPOSED d/	
	$000	MT/MTGE	$000	MT/MTGE	$000	MT/MTGE	$000	MT/MTGE
NEAR EAST - TOTAL	355,093	2,209,159	353,051	1,936,504	300,372	1,696,406	302,726	1,699,571
Egypt - Total	244,753	1,557,954	274,678	1,544,243	267,488	1,561,919	269,842	1,565,084
Title I	227,100	1,500,000	258,100	1,500,000	244,000	1,500,000	244,000	1,500,000
(Title III)	(15,000)	(111,000)	(15,000)	(88,000)	(15,000)	(93,800)	(15,000)	(93,800)
Title II	17,653	57,954	16,578	44,243	23,488	61,919	25,842	65,084
Gaza - Title II	1,625	6,605	1,392	5,091	1,622	6,549	1,622	6,549
Israel - Title I	5,400	40,000	1,000	5,900	--	--	--	--
Jordan - Total	5,742	41,274	1,521	7,617	561	1,620	561	1,620
Title I	5,400	40,000	1,000	5,900	--	--	--	--
Title II	342	1,274	521	1,717	561	1,620	561	1,620
Jordan, W.B. - Title II	1,977	7,501	2,434	8,441	2,606	8,860	2,606	8,860
Morocco - Total	28,302	134,324	17,469	70,611	14,051	40,601	14,051	40,601
Title I	10,800	75,000	6,500	38,200	--	--	--	--
Title II	17,502	59,324	10,969	32,411	14,051	40,601	14,051	40,601
Portugal - Title I	40,000	260,000	40,000	206,861	--	--	--	--
Syria - Title I	12,100	58,000	2,000	11,300	--	--	--	--
Tunisia - Total	15,194	103,501	12,557	76,440	14,044	76,857	14,044	76,857
Title I	12,000	90,000	9,800	65,700	10,000	62,500	10,000	62,500
Title II	3,194	13,501	2,757	10,740	4,044	14,357	4,044	14,357

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	FY 1979 b/		FY 1980 c/		FY 1981 ENHANCEMENT d/		FY 1981 PROPOSED d/	
	$000	MT/MTGE	$000	MT/MTGE	$000	MT/MTGE	$000	MT/MTGE
Honduras - Total	4,445	20,868	5,289	19,013	5,998	20,961	6,198	22,161
Title I	2,000	15,000	2,000	11,800	2,200	13,800	2,400	15,000
(Title III)	(2,000)	(15,000)	(2,000)	(11,800)	(2,200)	(13,800)	(2,400)	(15,000)
Title II	2,445	5,868	3,289	7,213	3,798	7,161	3,798	7,161
Jamaica - Title I	10,000	80,000	10,000	64,300	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	8,800	55,000	14,100	95,200
Panama - Title II	1,140	3,897	810	2,457	1,109	2,915	1,109	2,915
Peru - Total	30,870	114,456	36,964	122,015	34,787	118,540	48,444	164,582
Title I	20,000	73,000	20,000	67,200	20,000	74,100	30,200	110,000
Title II	10,870	41,456	16,964	54,815	14,787	44,440	18,244	54,532

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	FY 1979 b/		FY 1980 c/		FY 1981 ENHANCEMENT d/		FY 1981 PROPOSED d/	
	$000	MT/MTGE	$000	MT/MTGE	$000	MT/MTGE	$000	MT/MTGE
AFRICA - TOTAL	127,248	589,400	134,478	564,125	181,877	808,340	198,074	902,434
Benin - Title II	331	1,271	385	1,262	554	1,632	554	1,632
Burundi - Title II	1,558	5,766	3,036	7,275	3,035	7,016	3,035	7,016
Cameroon - Title II	456	1,376	746	1,884	926	2,184	926	2,184
Cape Verde - Title I	--	--	--	--	2,700	21,100	2,700	21,100
(Title III)	--	--	--	--	(2,700)	(21,100)	(2,700)	(21,100)
Chad - Title II	1,167	3,955	1,013	4,185	1,575	2,958	1,575	2,958
Djibouti - Title II	--	--	--	--	--	--	963	2,040
Ethiopia - Title II	3,688	13,589	2,820	9,942	3,261	9,832	3,261	9,832
Gambia - Title II	700	2,751	720	2,586	1,108	3,797	1,108	3,797
Ghana - Total	14,046	73,678	14,602	67,867	14,237	75,798	14,237	75,798
Title I	10,000	58,000	10,000	53,000	10,000	62,500	10,000	62,500
Title II	4,046	15,678	4,602	14,867	4,237	13,298	4,237	13,298
Guinea - Title I	6,000	23,000	6,000	20,600	7,000	27,500	7,000	27,500

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FY 1981 BUDGET REQUEST TO OMB
P.L. 480 FOOD AID - COUNTRY SUMMARIES a/

	FY 1979 b/		FY 1980 c/		FY 1981 ENHANCEMENT d/		FY 1981 PROPOSED d/	
	$000	MT/MTGE	$000	MT/MTGE	$000	MT/MTGE	$000	MT/MTGE
Kenya - Total	2,846	8,856	3,783	8,832	17,399	60,901	17,999	64,601
Title I	--	--	--	--	13,800	52,900	14,400	56,600
Title II	2,846	8,856	3,783	8,832	3,599	8,001	3,599	8,001
Lesotho - Title II	4,192	14,863	5,796	19,965	5,747	18,563	8,883	38,563
Madagascar - Total	2,175	6,114	3,476	9,451	3,079	7,556	3,079	7,556
Title I	--	--	1,400	4,100	--	--	--	--
Title II	2,175	6,114	2,076	5,351	3,079	7,556	3,079	7,556
Mali - Title II	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,527	18,474
Mauritania - Total	1,403	6,863	1,399	6,843	4,171	27,316	4,171	27,316
Title I	--	--	--	--	2,700	21,100	2,700	21,100
(Title III)	--	--	--	--	(2,700)	(21,100)	(2,700)	(21,100)
Title II	1,403	6,863	1,399	6,843	1,471	6,216	1,471	6,216
Mauritius - Title I	2,800	10,000	2,800	8,200	--	--	--	--
Mozambique - Title I	5,000	27,000	--	--	5,000	31,300	5,400	34,000
Niger - Title II	--	--	--	--	2,712	20,000	2,712	20,000
Rwanda - Title II	1,695	6,074	2,160	6,635	2,497	7,234	2,497	7,234

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	FY 1979 b/		FY 1980 c/		FY 1981 ENHANCEMENT d/		FY 1981 PROPOSED d/	
	$000	MT/MTGE	$000	MT/MTGE	$000	MT/MTGE	$000	MT/MTGE
Senegal - Total	5,620	30,439	5,186	27,647	13,380	49,984	13,380	49,984
Title I	--	--	--	--	7,000	20,600	7,000	20,600
(Title III)	--	--	--	--	(7,000)	(20,600)	(7,000)	(20,600)
Title II	5,620	30,439	5,186	27,647	6,380	29,384	6,380	29,384
Seychelles - Title II	224	692	260	631	253	574	253	574
Sierra Leone - Total	3,392	16,803	3,261	13,474	3,773	14,578	3,873	15,278
Title I	1,200	10,000	1,200	7,900	1,300	8,100	1,400	8,800
Title II	2,192	6,803	2,061	5,574	2,473	6,478	2,473	6,478
Somalia - Title I	10,700	33,000	11,700	67,400	15,000	55,200	15,700	57,900
(Title III)	--	--	--	--	(15,000)	(55,200)	(15,700)	(57,900)
Sudan - Total	20,370	140,711	21,053	113,689	26,323	157,520	32,623	196,920
Title I	20,000	140,000	20,000	111,700	25,000	154,400	31,300	193,800
(Title III)	--	--	--	--	(25,000)	(154,400)	(31,300)	(193,800)
Title II	370	711	1,053	1,989	1,323	3,120	1,323	3,120
Tanzania - Total	5,090	31,167	5,026	29,609	10,393	44,148	10,493	44,448
Title I	--	--	--	--	5,000	14,700	5,100	15,000
(Title III)	--	--	--	--	(5,000)	(14,700)	(5,100)	(15,000)
Title II	5,090	31,167	5,026	29,609	5,393	29,448	5,393	29,448
Togo - Title II	2,169	6,996	4,577	10,750	6,104	13,909	6,104	13,909

Table X contd.
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FY 1981 BUDGET REQUEST TO OMB
P.L. 480 FOOD AID - COUNTRY SUMMARIES a/

	FY 1979 b/		FY 1980 c/		FY 1981 ENHANCEMENT d/		FY 1981 PROPOSED d/	
	$000	MT/MTGE	$000	MT/MTGE	$000	MT/MTGE	$000	MT/MTGE
Upper Volta - Title II	4,626	17,259	9,079	29,221	11,650	39,640	13,021	43,720
Zaire - Title I	17,000	62,177	15,600	57,977	10,000	45,600	10,000	45,600
Zambia - Title I	10,000	44,000	10,000	38,200	10,000	62,500	10,000	62,500

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	FY 1979 b/		FY 1980 c/		FY 1981 ENHANCEMENT d/		FY 1981 PROPOSED d/	
	$000	MT/MTGE	$000	MT/MTGE	$000	MT/MTGE	$000	MT/MTGE
ASIA - TOTAL	446,737	2,186,065	440,682	1,806,721	347,980	1,327,232	443,180	1,762,686
Bangladesh - Total	76,838	520,000	89,170	475,300	102,877	532,410	119,277	558,064
Title I	62,100	410,000	78,800	415,300	83,300	412,410	99,700	438,064
(Title III)	(62,100)	(410,000)	(78,800)	(415,300)	(64,000)	(400,000)	(64,000)	(400,000)
Title II	14,738	110,000	10,370	60,000	19,577	120,000	19,577	120,000
India - Title II	134,534	411,677	122,498	322,830	154,002 g/	442,113	154,002 g/	442,113
Indonesia - Total	109,275	537,741	106,771	372,049	7,206	22,092	57,206	251,892
Title I	104,300	517,000	101,300	359,800	-	-	50,000	229,800
Title II	4,975	20,741	5,471	12,249	7,206	22,092	7,206	22,092
Korea - Title I	40,000	227,620	40,000	241,413	--	--	27,000	168,800
Pakistan - Title I	40,000	260,000	40,000	212,600	40,000	132,700	40,000	132,700
(Title III)	--	--	--	--	(40,000)	(132,700)	(40,000)	(132,700)
Philippines - Total	24,839	95,179	17,715	60,064	16,190	51,527	16,190	51,527
Title I	10,000	37,437	--	--	--	--	--	--
Title II	14,839	57,742	17,715	60,064	16,190	51,527	16,190	51,527
Sri Lanka - Total	21,251	133,848	24,528	122,465	27,705	146,390	29,505	157,590
Title I	17,000	120,000	18,200	103,200	19,800	123,800	21,600	135,000
Title II	4,251	13,848	6,328	19,265	7,905	22,590	7,905	22,590

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P.L. 480 FOOD AID - COUNTRY SUMMARIES a/

	FY 1979 b/		FY 1980 c/		FY 1981 ENHANCEMENT d/		FY 1981 PROPOSED d/	
	$000	MT/MTGE	$000	MT/MTGE	$000	MT/MTGE	$000	MT/MTGE
NEAR EAST	355,093	2,209,159	353,051	1,936,504	300,372	1,696,406	302,726	1,699,571
Title I	312,800	2,063,000	318,400	1,833,861	254,000	1,562,500	254,000	1,562,500
Title II	42,293	146,159	34,651	102,643	46,372	133,906	48,726	137,071
LATIN AMERICA	126,369	545,678	136,051	520,466	151,613	551,751	174,477	654,643
Title I	69,900	368,000	75,200	339,800	85,400	374,600	104,400	466,200
Title II	56,469	177,678	60,851	180,666	66,213	177,151	70,077	188,443
AFRICA	127,248	588,400	134,478	564,125	181,877	808,340	198,074	902,434
Title I	82,700	407,177	78,700	369,077	114,500	577,500	122,700	627,000
Title II	44,548	181,223	55,778	195,048	67,377	230,840	75,374	275,434
ASIA	446,737	2,186,065	440,682	1,806,721	347,980	1,327,232	443,180	1,762,686
Title I	273,400	1,572,057	278,300	1,332,313	143,100	668,910	238,300	1,104,364
Title II	173,337	614,008	162,382	474,408	204,880	658,322	204,880	658,322
TOTAL ALLOCATED	1,055,447	5,529,302	1,064,262	4,827,816	981,842	4,383,729	1,118,457	5,019,334
Title I	738,800	4,410,234	750,600	3,875,051	597,000	3,183,510	719,400	3,760,064
Title II	316,647	1,119,068	313,662	952,765	384,842	1,200,219	399,057	1,259,270
WFP (WORLDWIDE)	64,973	317,979	75,000	317,416	75,000	294,782	75,000	294,782
RESERVE	101,177	557,755	62,400	401,800	148,700	919,700	255,300	1,430,400
Title I	46,200	288,960	34,400	201,800	104,000	650,000	210,600	1,160,700
Title II	54,977	268,795	28,000	200,000	44,700	269,700	44,700	269,700
SLIPPAGE (Title II Volag) e/	- 30,797	- 105,842	- 40,662	- 115,028	- 38,530	- 114,586	-38,530	-114,586
GRAND TOTAL - COMMODITY	1,190,800	6,299,194	1,161,000	5,432,004	1,167,012	5,483,625	1,410,227	6,629,930
Title I	785,000	4,699,194	785,000	4,076,851	701,000	3,833,510	930,000	4,920,764
Title II	405,800	1,600,000	376,000	1,355,153	466,012	1,650,115	480,227	1,709,166

August 23, 1979 - Revised 9/19/79

Table X contd.
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
FY 1981 BUDGET REQUEST TO OMB
P.L. 480 FOOD AID - COUNTRY SUMMARIES a/

	FY 1979 b/		FY 1980 c/		FY 1981 ENHANCEMENT d/		FY 1981 PROPOSED d/	
	$000	MT/MTGE	$000	MT/MTGE	$000	MT/MTGE	$000	MT/MTGE
Total Allocated	1,055,447	5,529,302	1,064,262	4,827,816	981,842	4,383,729	1,118,457	5,019,334
Title I	738,800	4,410,234	750,600	3,875,051	597,000	3,183,510	719,400	3,760,064
Title II	316,647	1,119,068	313,662	952,765	384,842	1,200,219	399,057	1,259,270
World Food Program (Worldwide)	64,973	317,979	75,000	317,416	75,000	294,782	75,000	294,782
Reserve	101,177	557,755	62,400	401,800	148,700	919,700	255,300	1,430,400
Title I	46,200	288,960	34,400	201,800	104,000	650,000	210,600	1,160,700
Title II	54,977	268,795	28,000	200,000	44,700	269,700	44,700	269,700
Slippage (Title II Volag) e/	- 30,797	- 105,842	- 40,662 f/	- 115,028 f/	- 38,530	- 114,586	- 38,530	- 114,586
SUBTOTAL COMMODITIES	1,190,800	6,299,194	1,161,000	5,432,004	1,167,012	5,483,625	1,410,227	6,629,930
Title I	785,000	4,699,194	785,000	4,076,851	701,000	3,833,510	930,000	4,920,764
Title II	405,800	1,600,000	376,000	1,355,153	466,012	1,650,115	480,227	1,709,166
Title II Freight	165,200	--	178,000	--	249,000	--	259,000	--
Title I Freight Differential	93,000	--	93,000	--	76,000	--	103,000	--
Section 204	2,000	--	2,000	--	2,000	--	2,000	--
Minus								
Initial Payments	- 35,000	--	- 35,000	--	- 24,000	--	- 32,000	--
Total PL 480 Program Level	1,416,000	6,299,194	1,399,000	5,432,004	1,470,012	5,483,625	1,742,227	6,629,930
Title I	843,000	4,699,194	843,000	4,076,851	753,000	3,833,510	1,001,000	4,920,764
Title II	573,000	1,600,000	556,000	1,355,153	717,012	1,650,115	741,227	1,708,581
Minus Receipts	- 383,300	--	- 405,800	--	- 429,000	--	- 429,000	--
Net Outlay	1,032,700		993,200	--	1,041,012	--	1,313,227	--

Table X contd.
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
FY 1981 BUDGET REQUEST TO OMB
P. L. 480 FOOD AID - COUNTRY SUMMARIES

a/ Title II country levels reflect bilateral regular programs only. World Food Program is shown as a line item; therefore, countries that have P.L. 480 programs only through WFP are not reflected. In order to avoid distorting programming trends FY 1979 and FY 1980 emergency programs are reflected in the Title II Reserve line item.

b/ Title I - Value of final FY 1979 allocations. Title II - projected shipments based on approved programming levels. (Priced using USDA/OGSM May 29, 1979 price estimates.)

c/ Title I - Value of (estimated) programs. Title II - projected shipments based on approved programming levels. (Priced using USDA/OGSM August 15, 1979 price estimates.)

d/ FY 1981 ZBB submission priced using USDA/OGSM August 16, 1979 price estimates.

e/ Title II voluntary agency levels are reflected at the full program level. For budget purposes a slippage factor of ten percent is reflected by a line item adjustment.

f/ The FY 1980 Title II volag slippage figure includes a program level adjustment of 17.5 percent--10 percent normal program slippage plus a 7.5 percent program reduction to remain within the FY 1980 Title II program level of $556 million. Similar reductions to the WFP and Reserve levels have already been reflected in line items.

g/ NOTE: Title II India Table V increments (8,9,10,11) at the minimum package total $162 million. A line item adjustment is made to volag programs at the minimum level to effect dollar savings through commodity substitutions. These substitutions are restored at the current and current adjusted for arrearages levels with the exception of $8 million for India.

August 23, 1979
Revised 9/19/79

Agency for International Development
FY 1981 Budget Request to OMB

DECISION UNIT OVERVIEW

FY 81 P.L. 480 BUDGET

Objectives and Price Problems

The overall objective of P.L. 480 is to help meet critical food needs in the developing world and to use this food aid resource in the best way possible to alleviate and relieve the underlying causes of hunger, malnutrition and poverty. This is a long-term effort requiring careful study and planning to formulate sound programs and a commitment on the part of developing countries to mobilize their own resources to achieve growth with equity. Many developing countries need help from the U.S. and other major aid donors, including multilateral lending institutions, to identify major constraints to development and to design and finance the best courses of action to overcome them. It is particularly important that food aid be integrated as closely as possible with other bilateral and multilateral assistance to support agreed-upon reform programs. In view of the fact that many developing countries have the potential to increase agricultural production and the majority of the population is involved in the agricultural sector, care must be taken to assure that the level of food aid and the conditions under which it is sold and distributed will not discourage increasing local production. Since there is also a strong desire to make food available to the poor, many of whom are crowded into urban areas, developing workable plans to meet both objectives is a difficult task.

We must continue to examine ways in which Title I/III and II resources can better be used to help countries to focus on closing the food gap, to provide the incentive for developing countries to take on the difficult economic and financial reform programs, and to ease the financial burdens brought on through such austerity programs.

Title III, which authorizes multiyear supply commitments and "loan forgiveness," should be used where appropriate to support needed policy changes. The "additionality" requirement of Title III (which can be waived in the case of the RLDCs) can be satisfied either through the use of the Title III commodities or the local currency sales proceeds. In the latter case, currencies equivalent to the dollar sales value of the Title III commodities must be used to achieve full loan forgiveness. This creates an additional budgetary burden for countries which subsidize food prices; thus the attractiveness of Title III to them is reduced.

For the RLDCs, Title III programs may include payment of ocean freight and, in the case of landlocked countries, financing the cost of delivery to points of entry. It is proposed that this authority be used beginning in FY 80 for selected poor African countries if the current efforts to develop sound proposals are successful. It should be recognized, however, that use of funds for this purpose will reduce the amount available for food.

Since Title III programs take precedence in the annual allocations of P.L. 480 Title I resources, the amounts available for other programs will be reduced. In a tight budgetary situation, this could severely limit the U.S. ability to respond to unforeseen needs. For this reason, it might be desirable to limit Title III programs to less than 5 years. This would provide an opportunity to gauge country performance and establish program priorities. Limiting commitments to, say, three years would not preclude new Title III agreements with those countries which had demonstrated their ability to use the resources effectively.

Although the Congress has so far appropriated the amounts requested for P.L. 480, it now does so in the form of annual dollar program limitations for Titles I/III and II. The use of the borrowing authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation to augment appropriations is no longer permitted. If prices rise above the projections on which the appropriation requests are based, the volume of food aid must be reduced unless supplementary appropriations are authorized.

This problem has been handled, in the case of Titles I/III, by holding to the dollar allocation for each country except Egypt and the Title III program for Bangladesh, since the

use of wheat for open market sales fulfills the additionality requirement. This facile solution is not really satisfactory since countries need the amount of food originally programed. If it is not provided under P.L. 480, the LDCs will be forced to increase commercial purchases at the higher prices.

The dollar program limitation/rising prices situation creates a particularly awkward problem for Title II since, as an expression of its interest in the donation program, Congress has established minimum and subminimum tonnages--the latter for the voluntary agencies and the World Food Program. Establishing these minimum amounts on a rising scale through FY 1982 encouraged multiyear planning and commitments and new program initiatives, especially by the voluntary agencies, which usually receive over 60 percent of the food donations. Without the security of a minimum base from which to operate, Title II programs designed to meet specific needs, such as improving the health and nutrition of mothers and children or utilizing food for payment for work in community development projects cannot function effectively. Reducing programs because of rising prices or substituting cheaper commodities during the course of the year is obviously disruptive and can defeat the goal for which most projects are designed.

About 20 percent of Title II food aid is used to fulfill the U.S. dollar pledge to the multilateral UN/FAO World Food Program. The U.S. has pledged $220 million against WFP's target of $950 million for CYs 1979-80. This target was not supported by the U.S. on the grounds that it was overly ambitious. In fact, total pledges may fall short by as much as $100 million. The U.S. did support WFP's proposed $1 billion target for CYs 1981-82 but no commitment was made with reference to our contribution. A decision on the new U.S. pledge should be made early in January 1980. Since only a small amount would actually be shipped against the new pledge in FY 1981, the decision would hinge primarily on the outlook for FY 1982.

Both bilateral and multilateral Title II programs continue to focus on the neediest countries. In FY 1979, voluntary agency and WFP programs were carried out in 69 countries under Title II, most with per capita incomes of $296 per year or less. Reaching the poorest countries, especially those in Africa, is difficult because of logistic and management constraints. Delivery systems in the poorest countries are sometimes non-existent. In order to alleviate this problem, small A.I.D. Outreach grants have been provided to U.S. voluntary agencies. While the $3 million available annually falls far short of meeting the total need, Outreach support has been an essential factor in reaching the poor in rural Africa and Haiti.

The minimum tonnage established by Congress allows a scant margin of 300,000 tons for government-to-government programs. This amount is usually not sufficient to cover emergency/disaster needs and food must be diverted from other programs to supplement emergency allocations. The outlook is for increased emergency needs, especially in the drought-prone areas of Africa and for relief of refugees from Indochina and in Southern Africa. Only two small scale government-to-government development programs, which are provided for under the amended legislation, could be undertaken if the budget is held at an amount sufficient to cover only the minimum tonnage.

If the budget squeeze and the upward price spiral continues, it will be necessary to reassess Title II priorities--e.g. allocations for the voluntary agencies and WFP vs. reserving more funds for disaster relief and using cheaper food. If it is not possible to allocate the 1.35 million tons to the voluntary agencies and WFP, the legislation requires a report to the Congress explaining why this amount can not be used effectively by these agencies.

To illustrate the seriousness of the problem for P.L. 480 as a whole, repricing the FY 1980 P.L. 480 budget on the basis of USDA's mid-August official price projections indicates that an additional $300 million, including increased Title II ocean transportation costs, would be required to finance shipment of the 6.8 million tons of food aid originally contemplated. Putting it in another way, only 5.4 million tons of food aid could be shipped with the FY 1980 $1.4 billion program level--a drop of more than one million tons.

For the out-years the approved dollar program levels for FY 1982 through FY 1985 rise by an average of $180 million each year. Although the increases imply a larger volume of food aid, USDA forecasts rising prices through FY 1985, including an annual inflation factor of 7 percent. If, in fact, USDA's forecasts

are borne out the volume of food aid would decline markedly unless the approved program levels are adjusted upward.

It seems inevitable that the LDC's need for concessional food aid will continue to increase because of population growth and the sharply adverse effect of the OPEC oil price increases. For this reason, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the amount of food aid which could be financed within the out-year projections will fall well short of needs.

Accomplishments

- Agreement has been reached in the Executive Branch to use Title III to the maximum extent appropriate to support needed policy changes.

- Pending amendments to Title III which have a good chance of passage will clarify existing legislation and assure full forgiveness of the repayment obligation if recipient countries use the dollar sales value of the commodities or the local currency proceeds for a specified additional development effort.

- Four Title III agreements have been signed with Bolivia, Bangladesh, Egypt and Honduras for a total of $36.8 million in FY 78 and $85.0 million in FY 79. The minimum 10 percent requirement for FY 1979 (expressed in terms of the aggregate value of Title I agreements signed) was exceeded.

- A number of additional Title III programs are now being designed or reviewed. In virtually every case A.I.D.'s involvement in the food management sector has brought new understanding of constraints to equitable growth, and a broadened agenda of critical issues, which are also applicable to Title I, for discussions with the LDCs.

- Title I continued to support IMF stabilization programs undertaken by a number of countries (Jamaica, Peru, Sudan, Zaire, and Ghana). The IMF programs call for various austerity measures (including devaluation in some cases) to alleviate serious balance of payment problems and bring budget expenditures in line with needs and funds available. In most cases the local currencies are used to support specific agricultural production programs.

- In the case of two countries, signature of the Title I agreements in FY 79 was conditioned upon reaching agreement with the IMF on a reform package. In another instance the recipient country was advised that its progress in reaching agreement with the Fund would have a direct impact on our willingness to consider P.L. 480 assistance beyond FY 79.

- Title I self-help measures and requirements for use of proceeds were strengthened to attack key developmental constraints and/or exploit opportunities in specific country situations. For example, Tunisia agreed to use Title I currencies to undertake a major new developmental effort in the central part of the country--a rural, disadvantaged and heretofore largely ignored area.

- Because of the increasing magnitude of food problems in Africa relative to the rest of the world and the limited human and financial resource base of many African countries, special efforts were instituted by A.I.D. in FY 79 to determine food needs and to restructure African P.L. 480 programs to support critical development efforts. The aim is to use Title I/III resources to address serious food production problems in poor African countries by encouraging policy reform where appropriate and undertaking specifically designed, integrated A.I.D./P.L. 480 development programs. During FY 1979 A.I.D. Washington staff joined with Mission staff to assess needs and design a course of action for proposed Title III programs for Senegal and Sudan. Other teams are planned for late FY 79/early FY 80 to assist the Missions in Cape Verde, Mauritania and Somalia. The proposed FY 81 programs for Africa reflect the anticipated outcome of this effort. As the situation warrants, further analysis is planned to consider ways to improve the development impact of P.L. 480 assistance to Ghana, Zambia and other African countries.

Under Title II, emergency food needs in Eastern and Southern Africa, including Mozambique, Somalia and Zambia, have been met expeditiously despite formidable logistic constraints and lack of in-country trained manpower. In FY 79, Zambia and Zaire were added to the list of African countries receiving bilateral donated food aid.

- A.I.D.-financed Outreach grants to provide logistic support to voluntary agencies have improved their capability to expand programs in remote areas and reach the most vulnerable groups, i.e., mothers and small children. For example, with dollar grant support, the Catholic Relief Service is doubling maternal/child health programs in Mauritania. Voluntary agencies in Haiti will be conducting programs in areas which were previously inaccessible. The Outreach program, which should be expanded, has proven to be an effective means of improving Title II.

- A plan to evaluate all Title II programs by 1984 was initiated in FY 79. A worldwide scope of work for the evaluation was designed and tested in Sri Lanka and Bolivia. Major evaluations have been conducted in India, Morocco and Tunisia. Ten countries have requested evaluations which will be completed in FY 80.

- The Growth Surveillance System started last year is being used in four African countries to evaluate maternal/child feeding programs. In Ghana early results from this dollar-funded project have led to increased ration levels in geographical areas identified as having the greatest needs.

- A three year agreement with CLUSA (Cooperative League of the U.S.A.) providing for a grant of 117,500 tons of vegetable oil (plus ocean transportation) was signed in FY 1979. About 30,000 tons of oil will be shipped annually and will be sold in India. The proceeds will be used to develop a peanut oil production and marketing system in the state of Gujarat. The goal of the project is to assist approximately 8,000 villages to increase peanut production and improve their annual incomes. India has a large and growing import requirement for vegetable oil and its per capita consumption is well below requirements.

A pilot project was initiated in Bangladesh to market sorghum in fair price shops. An earlier Mission study indicated that poor consumers would buy the cheaper commodity, i.e., sorghum instead of wheat to increase the calorie intake of the family. The goal of the project is to demonstrate that sorghum is marketable in Bangladesh and to encourage small farmers to grow it on marginal land unsuitable for wheat or rice. It is only fair to note, however, that in the case of the Title III wheat program, early results indicate that many consumers will continue to buy higher-priced rice even if wheat is available.

FY 1981 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

DECISION UNIT: P.L. 480

DECISION PACKAGE: MINIMUM

The minimum package totals $1,399 million--the program level for P.L. 480 included in the FY 1980 Congressional Presentation. The CP included $843 million for Title I ($785 million for commodities and $93 million ocean freight differential less an estimated $35 million of dollar payments not financed by the U.S.) At projected prices used for the FY 1980 presentation, it was anticipated that this amount would finance shipment of 5.1 million tons of food plus a small amount of cotton.

For Title II, it was anticipated that the $556 million FY 1980 CP level would finance shipment of the statutory minimum of 1.6 million tons including the grain equivalent of processed, fortified and blended foods.

It should be noted, however, that the President has approved an FY 1980 budget amendment to increase the P.L. 480 program level by $205.8 million. This amount would provide for a total program of 6 million tons of agricultural commodities, including 1.6 million tons under Title II.

For the purpose of this presentation, the FY 1980 CP figure of $1,399 million has been divided to provide a program level of $712 million for Title I/III and $687.0 million for Title II to meet the FY 1981 statutory minimum of 1.65 million tons of food.

The Title II subminimum of 1.35 million tons for the voluntary agencies and the World Food Program is slightly exceeded in the minimum package, but has been met by a sharp reduction in higher-priced but nutritionally valuable blended and fortified foods; eliminating rice and non-fat dry milk completely from voluntary agency programs and holding such programs to FY 1979 levels for 50 countries.

Only two government-to-government programs--Tanzania and Guyana--for which multi-year commitments have been made are included in the minimum package.

About 258,000 tons of food could be reserved to meet emergency/disaster needs compared to an annual average of 320,000 of whole grains and other foods provided for this purpose in the last 5 years. Because of pricing considerations, the Title II reserve would consist only of whole grains, thus severely limiting the flexibility of response to emergency needs.

The Title I commodity level of $666 million would finance about 3.6 million tons of food--substantially less than anticipated in the FY 1980 CP and the President's amended request.

At the minimum level, 1.5 million tons of wheat valued at $244 million is programed for Egypt--more than one-third of the Title I program.

The minimum package includes Title III for an on-going program in Bolivia and a potential new program for Tanzania. Other current Title III commitments do not extend into FY 1981. However, the annual increments of proposed Title III agreements which might be signed in FY 1980 with Bangladesh, Egypt, Haiti, Honduras, Pakistan, Senegal, Sudan, Cape Verde, Mauritania, and Somalia have been included in the minimum package. Title III would be feasible for Cape Verde and Mauritania (now recipients of Title II) only if the U.S. finances the transportation costs. Total Title III would comprise 32 percent of the Title I package at the minimum level.

Title I for Ghana, Zambia, Zaire and Sierra Leone is required to meet critical food needs. In the case of Guinea, Title I is programed not only to meet serious food needs but on the assumption that the program will be directed toward supporting newly-instituted A.I.D. program activities geared to increase small farmer agricultural production. The program for the Dominican Republic and the small program for Guyana will count against the U.S. commitment to the Caribbean Development Facility. The program for Nicaragua will provide sorely-needed balance of payments relief during the reconstruction period. The small program for Mozambique--one of the poorest countries in the world--will help meet critical food needs. Programs for Tunisia and Sri Lanka will provide support for these countries' development programs.

FY 1981 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

DECISION UNIT: P.L. 480

DECISION PACKAGE: Minimum

	1979		1980		This Package		Cumulative Total	
	$ Mil	000 MTGE	$ Mil	000 MTGE	$ Mil	000 MTGE	$ Mil	000 MTGE
Resource Requirements								
Title II Commodities	405.0	1,600	376.0	1,355	436.0	1,650	436.0	1,650
Title II Freight	166.0	-	178.0	-	249.0	-	249.0	-
Section 204	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	-
Title I Commodities	785.0	4,689	785.0	4,077	666.0	3,615	666.0	3,615
(of which Title III)	(83.0)	(615)	(98.2)	(577)	(216.4)	(1,096)	(216.4)	(1,096)
Title I RLDC Freight	-	-	-	-	2.4	-	2.4	-
Title I Freight Differential	93.0	-	93.0	-	66.6	-	66.6	-
Subtotal	1,451.0	6,289	1,434.0	5,432	1,422.0	5,265	1,422.0	5,265
Minus								
Initial Payments	(-)35.0	-	(-)35.0	-	(-)23.0	-	(-)23.0	-
Total PL 480 Program Level	1,416.0	6,289	1,399.0	5,432	1,399.0	5,265	1,399.0	5,265
Minus								
Receipts	(-)383.3		(-)405.8		(-)429.0		(-)429.0	
Net Outlay	1,032.7		993.2		970.0		970.0	

Long-term Projections:	1982	1983	1984	1985
	1,945.0	2,100.0	2,370.0	2,400.0

BY 1981 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

DECISION UNIT: P.L. 480

DECISION PACKAGE: CURRENT

The current package totals $1,405 million. The increase of $6 million would provide a partial restoration of highly nutritious blended and fortified foods to selected voluntary agency programs, primarily maternal/child health and child feeding programs--the top Title II priority.

FY 1981 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

DECISION UNIT: P.L. 480

DECISION PACKAGE: Current

	This Package		1981	Cumulative Total	
	$ Mil	000MTGE		$ Mil	000MTGE
Resource Requirements					
Title II Commodities	6.0	-		442.0	1,640
Title II Freight	-	-		249.0	-
Section 204	-	-		2.0	-
Title I Commodities	-	-		666.0	3,615
(of which Title III)	-	-		(216.4)	(1,096)
Title I RLDC Freight	-	-		2.4	-
Title I Freight Differential	-	-		66.6	-
Subtotal	6.0	-		1,428.0	5,255
Minus					
Initial Payments	-	-		(-)23.0	-
Total PL 480 Program Level	6.0	-		1,405.0	5,255
Minus					
Receipts	-			(-)429.0	
Net Outlay	6.0			976.0	

Long-term Projections:	1982	1983	1984	1985
	1,945.0	2,100.0	2,370.0	2,400.0

FY 1981 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

DECISION UNIT: P.L. 480

The current package adjusted for arrearages totals $1,427.1 million.

The entire incremental increase of $22.1 million over the current level has been added to Title II. While total tonnage would not change, a modest amount of rice would be substituted for other commodities for voluntary agency programs in countries in which rice is a staple part of the diet. Nonfat dry milk would be restored and increased amounts of blended foods would be included for voluntary agency programs.

Title II government-to-government programs would be increased to $7.5 million. New legislation would permit sales of food donated to governments in nonemergency situations if the local currency proceeds are used "to alleviate the causes for the need for assistance." "Section 206" programs are proposed for 2 landlocked RLDC's--Niger and Upper Volta. These programs, which could entail a U.S. commitment of up to 3 years, would help to meet critical food needs and provide needed financial resources to support specific development efforts, including food reserve/price stabilization schemes, increasing production of basic grains and livestock, and improving marketing and distribution of food.

DECISION PACKAGE: CURRENT ADJUSTED FOR ARREARAGES

There is no intention of shifting the emphasis of Title II from direct feeding programs for the needy mainly through the voluntary agencies and WFP. In exceptional cases, sales of Title II food have been authorized for many years--e.g. in the Sahel, primarily to pay costs of internal transport, warehousing and distribution. Section 206, which will be used selectively, provides an opportunity to shift from emergency programs to using food to support development activities.

In general, Section 206 programs will be undertaken as an interim step to ease the transition from Title II grants to the more demanding requirements of Title III. (Title I is not feasible since there is no authority to pay costs of transportation to points of entry.) Under Title II, USDA would handle the procurement and shipping arrangements with which these countries are unfamiliar, particularly in terms of complying with USDA's regulations. This would give the countries time to improve their administrative/management capabilities to carry out Title III programs.

FY 1981 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

DECISION UNIT: P.L. 480

DECISION PACKAGE: Current Adjusted for Arrearages

	This Package		1981	Cumulative Total	
	$ Mil	000MTGE		$ Mil	000MTGE
Resource Requirements					
Title II Commodities	22.1	-1		464.1	1,639
Title II Freight	-	-		249.0	-
Section 204	-	-		2.0	-
Title I Commodities	-	-		666.0	3,615
(of which Title III)	-	-		(216.4)	(1,096)
Title I RLDC Freight	-	-		2.4	-
Title I Freight Differential	-	-		66.6	-
Subtotal	22.1	-1		1,450.1	5,254
Minus					
Initial Payments	-	-		(-)23.0	-
Total PL 480 Program Level	22.1	-1		1,427.1	5,254
Minus					
Receipts	-			(-)429.0	
Net Outlay	22.1			998.1	

Long-term Projections:	1982	1983	1984	1985
	1,945.0	2,100.0	2,370.0	2,400.0

FY 1981 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

DECISION UNIT: P.L. 480

DECISION PACKAGE: ENHANCEMENT

The enhancement package totals $1,470 million, the reduced FY 1981 planning level approved by the President. The increase of $42.9 million is added to the reserve for both Titles I and II, bringing the total to 5.5 million tons. Although the largest amount of the Title II reserve of about 270,000 tons is composed of whole grains, a limited amount of blended and fortified foods are included at this level.

FY 1981 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

DECISION UNIT: P.L. 480

DECISION PACKAGE: Enhancement

	This Package		1981	Cumulative Total	
	$ Mil	000MTGE		$ Mil	000MTGE
Resource Requirements					
Title II Commodities	1.9	11		466.0	1,650
Title II Freight	-	-		249.0	-
Section 204	-	-		2.0	-
Title I Commodities	35.0	219		701.0	3,834
(of which Title III)	-	-		(216.4)	(1,096)
Title I RLDC Freight	-	-		2.4	-
Title I Freight Differential	7.0	-		73.6	-
Subtotal	43.9	230		1,494.0	5,484
Minus					
Initial Payments	(-)1.0	-		(-)24.0	-
Total PL 480 Program Level	42.9	230		1,470.0	5,484
Minus					
Receipts	-			(-)429.0	
Net Outlay	42.9			1,041.0	

Long-term Projections:	1982	1983	1984	1985
	1,945.0	2,100.0	2,370.0	2,400.0

FY 1981 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

DECISION UNIT: P.L. 480

DECISION PACKAGE: PROPOSED

The proposed package totals $1,742.2 million and would finance 6.6 million tons of food aid--slightly less than contemplated in the President's original budget submission for FY 1980. It includes a Title I/III commodity program of $930 million and $741 million for Title II commodities and ocean freight.

A Title I/III program of $930 million would finance almost 5 million tons of food aid, including a reserve of $210.6 million which is required to meet unforeseen needs, and would permit increasing programs to ease the economic strains for countries such as Zaire and Ghana if they show progress in carrying out difficult IMF economic reform programs. At this level, necessary resources would be available to help countries meet critical food gaps and provide (1) local currency resources for projects in support of equitable growth policies, (2) balance of payments relief for development and stabilization of economies, and (3) fulfillment of commitments to support other U.S. foreign policy objectives.

The proposed Title II program includes 1.7 million tons--an increase of 50,000 tons. This amount falls short by 300,000 tons which would be required to meet all requests supported by missions and the Regional Bureaus. Only one new voluntary agency program--Djibouti totaling $1 million has been included in this package. Small increases are proposed in several ongoing voluntary agency programs.

The $9.6 million increase in government-to-government programs would permit continuation of bilateral activities in Bolivia and Peru as well as two additional "Section 206" programs, i.e., Lesotho and Mali.

FY 1981 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

DECISION UNIT: P.L. 480

DECISION PACKAGE: Proposed

	This Package		1981	Cumulative Total	
	$ Mil	000MTGE		$ Mil	000MTGE
Resource Requirements					
Title II Commodities	14.2	59		480.2	1,709
Title II Freight	10.0	-		259.0	-
Section 204	-	-		2.0	-
Title I Commodities	229.0	1,087		930.0	4,921
(of which Title III)	(6.5)	(30)		(222.9)	(1,126)
Title I RLDC Freight	-	-		2.4	-
Title I Freight Differential	27.0	-		100.6	-
Subtotal	280.2	1,146		1,774.2	6,630
Minus					
Initial Payments	(-)8.0	-		(-)32.0	-
Total PL 480 Program Level	272.2	1,146		1,742.2	6,630
Minus					
Receipts	-			(-)429.0	
Net Outlay	272.2			1,313.2	

Long-term Projections:	1982	1983	1984	1985
	1,945.0	2,100.0	2,370.0	2,400.0

Table Y

Attachment C

TABLE V - FY 1981 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

DECISION UNIT: MINIMUM

Decision Packages/Program Activity		MILLION DOLLARS					METRIC TONS (000)			
RANK	DESCRIPTION	PL 480 INCR $	TITLE III INCR $	TITLE I CUM $	TITLE II CUM $	TOTAL CUM $	PL 480 INCR (MT)	TITLE I CUM (MT)	TITLE II CUM (MT)	TOTAL CUM (MT)
1	Bangladesh - CARE	19.6			19.6	19.6	120.0		120.0	120.0
2	Lesotho - CRS	5.7			25.3	25.3	18.6		138.6	138.6
3	Upper Volta - CRS (Partial)	10.5			35.8	35.8	30.9		169.5	169.5
4	Honduras - CARE	2.7			38.5	38.5	5.1		174.6	174.6
5	Ethiopia - CRS	3.3			41.8	41.8	9.8		184.4	184.4
6	Kenya - CRS (Partial)	3.6			45.4	45.4	8.0		192.4	192.4
7	Mauritania - CRS	1.5			46.9	46.9	6.2		198.6	198.6
8	India - CARE (Partial)	86.0			132.9	132.9	248.2		446.8	446.8
9	India - CRS (Partial)	47.1			180.0	180.0	142.2		589.0	589.0
10	India - CWS/LWR	4.4			184.4	184.4	21.7		610.7	610.7
11	India - CLUSA	24.5			208.9	208.9	30.0		640.7	640.7
12	Dominican Republic - CARE	3.8			212.7	212.7	8.2		648.9	648.9
13	Peru - CWS	1.0			213.7	213.7	3.1		652.0	652.0
14	Peru - CRS	8.9			222.6	222.6	25.9		677.9	677.9
15	Haiti - CARE	4.8			227.4	227.4	13.2		691.1	691.1
16	Rwanda - CRS	2.5			229.9	229.9	7.2		698.3	698.3
17	Burundi - CRS	3.0			232.9	232.9	7.0		705.3	705.3
18	Haiti - SAWS	1.6			234.5	234.5	4.6		709.9	709.9
19	Chad - CARE	1.6			236.1	236.1	3.0		712.9	712.9
20	Haiti - CRS	1.8			237.9	237.9	6.1		719.0	719.0
21	Haiti - CWS	1.2			239.1	239.1	3.3		722.3	722.3
22	Ghana - CRS (Partial)	4.2			243.3	243.3	13.3		735.6	735.6
23	Senegal - CRS (Partial)	6.4			249.7	249.7	29.4		765.0	765.0
24	Philippines - CARE	8.3			258.0	258.0	28.5		793.5	793.5
25	Philippines - CRS	7.9			265.9	265.9	23.1		816.6	816.6
26	Gaza/Sinai - CARE	1.6			267.5	267.5	6.5		823.1	823.1
27	Sierra Leone - CRS	2.5			270.0	270.0	6.5		829.6	829.6
28	Togo - CRS	6.1			276.1	276.1	13.9		843.5	843.5
29	Guatemala - CARE (Partial)	3.3			279.4	279.4	8.3		851.8	851.8
30	Egypt - CRS	21.9			301.3	301.3	59.8		911.6	911.6
31	Tanzania - CRS	1.9			303.2	303.2	4.4		916.0	916.0
32	Cameroon - CRS	.9			304.1	304.1	2.2		918.2	918.2
33	Sudan - CRS (Partial)	1.3			305.4	305.4	3.1		921.3	921.3
34	Indonesia - CRS	6.9			312.3	312.3	21.3		942.6	942.6
35	Indonesia - CWS	.3			312.6	312.6	.8		943.4	943.4

13 TABLE V - FY 1981 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING DECISION UNIT: MINIMUM

Decision Packages/Program Activity		MILLION DOLLARS					METRIC TONS (000)			
RANK	DESCRIPTION	PL 480 INCR $	TITLE III INCR $	TITLE I CUM $	TITLE II CUM $	TOTAL CUM $	PL 480 INCR (MT)	TITLE I CUM (MT)	TITLE II CUM (MT)	TOTAL CUM (MT)
36	Morocco - CRS	14.0			326.6	326.6	40.3		983.7	983.7
37	Chile - SAWS	3.2			329.8	329.8	7.5		991.2	991.2
38	Chile - CARE (Partial)	1.2			331.0	331.0	3.0		994.2	994.2
39	Peru - SAWS (Partial)	4.9			335.9	335.9	15.5		1,009.7	1,009.7
40	Jordan, W.B. - CRS	.9			336.8	336.8	2.6		1,012.3	1,012.3
41	Jordan, W.B. - CARE	1.3			338.1	338.1	4.6		1,016.9	1,016.9
42	Guyana - G/G	.2			338.3	338.3	.7		1,017.6	1,017.6
43	Sri Lanka - CARE	7.9			346.2	346.2	22.6		1,040.2	1,040.2
44	Guatemala - CRS	1.6			347.8	347.8	3.4		1,043.6	1,043.6
45	Dominican Republic - CRS	2.0			349.8	349.8	5.5		1,049.1	1,049.1
46	Seychelles - CRS	.3			350.1	350.1	.6		1,049.7	1,049.7
47	Jordan - CARE	.6			350.7	350.7	1.6		1,051.3	1,051.3
48	Morocco - AJJDC	.1			350.8	350.8	.3		1,051.6	1,051.6
49	Madagascar - CRS	3.1			353.9	353.9	7.6		1,059.2	1,059.2
50	Benin - CRS	.6			354.5	354.5	1.6		1,060.8	1,060.8
51	El Salvador - CRS	2.5			357.0	357.0	5.1		1,065.9	1,065.9
52	Ecuador - CRS	1.2			358.2	358.2	2.1		1,068.0	1,068.0
53	Gambia - CRS	1.1			359.3	359.3	3.8		1,071.8	1,071.8
54	Tanzania - G/G	3.4			362.7	362.7	25.0		1,096.8	1,096.8
55	Bolivia - CRS	11.3			374.0	374.0	32.0		1,128.8	1,128.8
56	Dominican Republic - CWS	.3			374.3	374.3	.9		1,129.7	1,129.7
57	Jordan, W.B. - LWR	.4			374.7	373.7	1.7		1,131.4	1,131.4
58	Egypt - CARE (Partial)	1.6			376.3	376.3	2.1		1,133.5	1,133.5
59	Honduras - CRS	1.1			377.4	377.4	2.0		1,135.5	1,135.5
60	Chile - CRS	3.9			381.3	381.3	11.2		1,146.7	1,146.7
61	Panama - CARE	.9			382.2	382.2	2.4		1,149.1	1,149.1
62	Panama - CRS	.2			382.4	382.4	.5		1,149.6	1,149.6
63	Bolivia - CARE (Partial)	2.3			384.7	384.7	6.8		1,156.4	1,156.4
64	Ecuador - CARE (Partial)	.3			385.0	385.0	.8		1,157.2	1,157.2
65	Tunisia - CARE	2.4			387.4	387.4	8.7		1,165.9	1,165.9
66	Tunisia - CRS	1.6			389.0	389.0	5.6		1,171.5	1,171.5
	Slippage (10 Percent of Title II Volag Programs)	- 38.6			350.4	350.4	- 114.6		1,056.9	1,056.9

TABLE V - FY 1981 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING DECISION UNIT: Minimum

Decision Packages/Program Activity		MILLION DOLLARS					METRIC TONS (000)			
RANK	DESCRIPTION	PL 480 INCR $	TITLE III INCR $	TITLE I CUM $	TITLE II CUM $	TOTAL CUM $	PL 480 INCR (MT)	TITLE I CUM (MT)	TITLE II CUM (MT)	TOTAL CUM (MT)
67	Volag Commodity Substitution Adjustment	-32.2			-32.2	318.2	40.2		40.2	1,097.1
	(Volag)				(314.6)				(1,071.4)	
	(G/G)				(3.6)				(25.7)	
68	Section 204	2.0			320.2	320.2				
69	Emergency/Unallocated Reserve (Title II)	20.0			340.2	340.2	108.2		1,205.3	1,205.3
70	World Food Program (Worldwide)	75.0			415.2	415.2	294.8		1,500.1	1,500.1
	Title I									
71	Bangladesh	64.0	(64.0)	64.0	415.2	479.2	400.0	400.0	1,500.1	1,900.1
72	Haiti	19.4	(19.4)	83.4	415.2	498.6	53.8	453.8	1,500.1	1,953.9
73	Bolivia	18.4	(18.4)	101.8	415.2	517.0	115.0	568.8	1,500.1	2,068.9
74	Honduras	2.2	(2.2)	104.0	415.2	519.2	13.8	582.6	1,500.1	2,082.7
75	Egypt	15.0	(15.0)	119.0	415.2	534.2	93.8	676.4	1,500.1	2,176.5
76	Pakistan	40.0	(40.0)	159.0	415.2	574.2	132.7	809.1	1,500.1	2,309.2
77	Sudan	25.0	(25.0)	184.0	415.2	599.2	154.4	963.5	1,500.1	2,463.6
78	Senegal	7.0	(7.0)	191.0	415.2	606.2	20.6	984.1	1,500.1	2,484.2
79	Cape Verde	2.7	(2.7)	193.7	415.2	608.9	21.1	1,005.2	1,500.1	2,505.3
80	Mauritania	2.7	(2.7)	196.4	415.2	611.6	21.1	1,026.3	1,500.1	2,526.4
81	Somalia	15.0	(15.0)	211.4	415.2	626.6	55.2	1,081.5	1,500.1	2,581.6
82	Egypt	229.0		440.4	415.2	855.6	1,406.2	2,487.7	1,500.1	3,987.8
83	Peru	15.0		455.4	415.2	870.6	51.0	2,538.7	1,500.1	4,038.8
84	Ghana	10.0		465.4	415.2	880.6	62.5	2,601.2	1,500.1	4,101.3
85	Sierra Leone	1.3		466.7	415.2	881.9	8.1	2.609.3	1,500.1	4,109.4
86	Mozambique	5.0		471.7	415.2	886.9	31.3	2,640.6	1,500.1	4,140.7
87	Zambia	5.0		476.7	415.2	891.9	31.3	2,671.9	1,500.1	4,172.0
88	Kenya	10.0		486.7	415.2	901.9	46.8	2,718.7	1,500.1	4,218.8
89	Dominican Republic	13.0		499.7	415.2	914.9	57.3	2,776.0	1,500.1	4,276.1
90	Nicaragua	8.8		508.5	415.2	923.7	55.0	2,831.0	1,500.1	4,331.1
91	Sri Lanka	19.8		528.3	415.2	943.5	123.8	2,954.8	1,500.1	4,454.9
92	Tunisia	10.0		538.3	415.2	953.5	62.5	3,017.3	1,500.1	4,517.4

TABLE V - FY 1981 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

DECISION UNIT: MINIMUM

Decision Packages/Program Activity		MILLION DOLLARS					METRIC TONS (000)			
RANK	DESCRIPTION	PL 480 INCR $	TITLE III INCR $	TITLE I CUM $	TITLE II CUM $	TOTAL CUM $	PL 480 INCR (MT)	TITLE I CUM (MT)	TITLE II CUM (MT)	TOTAL CUM (MT)
93	Title II Reserve	22.8		538.3	438.0	976.3	150.0	3,017.3	1,650.1	4,667.4
	Title I									
94	Bangladesh	19.3		557.6	438.0	995.6	12.4	3,029.7	1,650.1	4,679.8
95	Tanzania	5.0	(5.0)	562.6	438.0	1,000.6	14.7	3,044.4	1,650.1	4,694.5
96	Kenya	3.8		566.4	438.0	1,004.4	6.1	3,050.5	1,650.1	4,700.6
97	Zambia	5.0		571.4	438.0	1,009.4	31.2	3,081.7	1,650.1	4,731.8
98	Dominican Republic	2.0		573.4	438.0	1,011.4	2.0	3,083.7	1,650.1	4,733.8
99	Guyana	1.6		575.0	438.0	1,013.0	3.6	3,087.3	1,650.1	4,737.4
100	Zaire	10.0		585.0	438.0	1,023.0	45.6	3,132.9	1,650.1	4,783.0
101	Guinea	7.0		592.0	438.0	1,030.0	27.5	3,160.4	1,650.1	4,810.5
102	Peru	5.0		597.0	438.0	1,035.0	23.1	3,183.5	1,650.1	4,833.6
103	Title I Reserve	69.0		666.0	438.0	1,104.0	431.3	3,614.8	1,650.1	5,264.9
	TOTAL MINIMUM			666.0	438.0	1,104.0		3,614.8	1,650.1	5,264.9

TABLE V - FY 1981 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING DECISION UNIT: CURRENT

Decision Packages/Program Activity		MILLION DOLLARS					METRIC TONS (000)			
RANK	DESCRIPTION	PL 480 INCR $	TITLE III INCR $	TITLE I CUM $	TITLE II CUM $	TOTAL CUM $	PL 480 INCR (MT)	TITLE I CUM (MT)	TITLE II CUM (MT)	TOTAL CUM (MT)
104	Title II Volag Commodity Restoration	6.0		666.0	444.0	1,110.0	(-) 10.0	3,614.8	1,640.1	5,254.9
	TOTAL CURRENT			666.0	444.0	1,110.0		3,614.8	1,640.1	5,254.9

Decision Packages/Program Activity		MILLION DOLLARS					METRIC TONS (000)			
RANK	DESCRIPTION	PL 480 INCR $	TITLE III INCR $	TITLE I CUM $	TITLE II CUM $	TOTAL CUM $	PL 480 INCR (MT)	TITLE I CUM (MT)	TITLE II CUM (MT)	TOTAL CUM (MT)
105	Title II Volag Commodity Restoration	18.2		666.0	462.2	1,128.2	(-) 30.2	3,614.8	1,609.9	5,224.7
106	Upper Volta -- G/G (206)	1.2		666.0	463.4	1,129.4	8.7	3,614.8	1,618.6	5,233.4
107	Niger -- G/G (206)	2.7		666.0	466.1	1,132.1	20.0	3,614.8	1,638.6	5,253.4
	TOTAL CURRENT ADJUSTED FOR ARREARAGES									

TABLE V - FY 1981 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING DECISION UNIT: ENHANCEMENT Page 7

Decision Packages/Program Activity		MILLION DOLLARS					METRIC TONS (000)			
RANK	DESCRIPTION	PL 480 INCR $	TITLE III INCR $	TITLE I CUM $	TITLE II CUM $	TOTAL CUM $	PL 480 INCR (MT)	TITLE I CUM (MT)	TITLE II CUM (MT)	TOTAL CUM (MT)
108	Title II Reserve	1.9		666.0	468.0	1,134.0	11.5	3,614.8	1,650.1	5,264.9
109	Title I Reserve	35.0		701.0	468.0	1,169.0	218.7	3,833.5	1,650.1	5,483.6
	TOTAL ENHANCEMENT			701.0	468.0	1,169.0		3,833.5	1,650.1	5,483.6

RANK	Decision Packages/Program Activity DESCRIPTION	MILLION DOLLARS PL 480 INCR $	TITLE III INCR $	TITLE I CUM $	TITLE II CUM $	TOTAL CUM $	METRIC TONS (000) PL 480 INCR (MT)	TITLE I CUM (MT)	TITLE II CUM (MT)	TOTAL CUM (MT)
	Title II									
110	Djibouti CRS	1.0		701.0	469.0	1,170.0	2.0	3,833.5	1,652.1	5,485.6
111	Upper Volta CRS (partial)	1.3		701.0	470.3	1,171.3	4.1	3,833.5	1,656.2	5,489.7
112	Bolivia G/G	.4		701.0	470.7	1,171.7	1.1	3,833.5	1,657.3	5,490.8
113	Peru G/G	3.5		701.0	474.2	1,175.2	10.1	3,833.5	1,667.4	5,500.9
114	Egypt CARE (partial)	2.3		701.0	476.5	1,177.5	3.2	3,833.5	1,670.6	5,504.1
115	Lesotho G/G (206)	3.2		701.0	479.7	1,180.7	20.0	3,833.5	1,690.6	5,524.1
116	Mali G/G (206)	2.5		701.0	482.2	1,183.2	18.4	3,833.5	1,709.0	5,542.5
	Title I									
117	Bangladesh	16.4		717.4	482.2	1,199.6	25.7	3,859.2	1,709.0	5,568.2
118	Bolivia	1.6		719.0	482.2	1,201.2	10.0	3,869.2	1,709.0	5,578.2
119	Honduras	.2		719.2	482.2	1,201.4	1.2	3,870.4	1,709.0	5,579.4
120	Haiti	1.6		720.8	482.2	1,203.0	4.1	3,874.5	1,709.0	5,583.5
121	Guyana	.1		720.9	482.2	1,203.1	.2	3,874.7	1,709.0	5,583.7
122	Peru	10.2		731.1	482.2	1,213.3	35.9	3,910.6	1,709.0	5,619.6
123	Sudan	6.3	(6.3)	737.4	482.2	1,219.6	39.4	3,950.0	1,709.0	5,659.0
124	Title I Reserve (partial)	43.1		780.5	482.2	1,262.7	269.4	4,219.4	1,709.0	5,928.4
125	Somalia	.7	(.7)	781.2	482.2	1,263.4	2.7	4,222.1	1,709.0	5,931.1
126	Tanzania	.1	(.1)	781.3	482.2	1,263.5	.3	4,222.4	1,709.0	5,931.4
127	Sierra Leone	.1		781.4	482.2	1,263.6	.7	4,223.1	1,709.0	5,932.1
128	Kenya	.6		782.0	482.2	1,264.2	3.7	4,226.8	1,709.0	5,935.8
129	Mozambique	.4		782.4	482.2	1,264.6	2.7	4,229.5	1,709.0	5,938.5
130	Nicaragua	5.3		787.7	482.2	1,269.9	40.2	4,269.7	1,709.0	5,978.7
131	Sri Lanka	1.8		789.5	482.2	1,271.7	11.2	4,280.9	1,709.0	5,989.9
132	Indonesia	50.0		839.5	482.2	1,321.7	229.8	4,510.7	1,709.0	6,219.7
133	Korea	27.0		866.5	482.2	1,348.7	168.8	4,679.5	1,709.0	6,388.5
134	Title I Reserve (partial)	63.5		930.0	482.2	1,412.2	241.3	4,920.8	1,709.0	6,629.8
	TOTAL PROPOSED			930.0	482.2	1,412.2		4,920.8	1,709.0	6,629.8

PROPOSED BUDGET ALLOCATIONS BY COUNTRY
CURRENT ADJUSTED FOR ARREARAGES

COUNTRY	TOTAL COST	WHEAT/PRODUCTS MT 000	WHEAT/PRODUCTS $ MIL	RICE MT 000	RICE $ MIL	FEEDGRAINS MT 000	FEEDGRAINS $ MIL	VEG. OIL MT 000	VEG. OIL $ MIL	TOTAL FOOD MT 000	TOTAL FOOD $ MIL	COTTON BALES 000	COTTON $ MIL	TOBACCO MT 000	TOBACCO $ MIL
$ 625 OR LESS															
BANGLADESH	83.3	400.0	64.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	400.0	64.0	57	19.3	.0	.0
BOLIVIA	18.4	115.0	18.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	115.0	18.4	0	.0	.0	.0
CAPE VERDE ISLANDS	2.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	21.1	2.7	.0	.0	21.1	2.7	0	.0	.0	.0
EGYPT	244.0	1500.0	244.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1500.0	244.0	0	.0	.0	.0
GHANA	10.0	62.5	10.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	62.5	10.0	0	.0	.0	.0
GUINEA	7.0	13.7	2.3	13.8	4.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	27.5	7.0	0	.0	.0	.0
GUYANA	1.6	2.0	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.6	1.3	3.6	1.6	0	.0	.0	.0
HAITI	19.4	29.4	4.7	10.1	3.4	.0	.0	14.3	11.3	53.8	19.4	0	.0	.0	.0
HONDURAS	2.2	13.8	2.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	13.8	2.2	0	.0	.0	.0
KENYA	13.8	41.3	6.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	11.6	7.2	52.9	13.8	0	.0	.0	.0
MAURITANIA	2.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	21.1	2.7	.0	.0	21.1	2.7	0	.0	.0	.0
MOZAMBIQUE	5.0	31.3	5.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	31.3	5.0	0	.0	.0	.0
PAKISTAN	40.0	91.9	14.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	40.8	25.3	132.7	40.0	0	.0	.0	.0
SENEGAL	7.0	.0	.0	20.6	7.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	20.6	7.0	0	.0	.0	.0
SIERRA LEONE	1.3	8.1	1.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	8.1	1.3	0	.0	.0	.0
SOMALIA	15.0	18.1	2.9	19.7	6.7	10.9	1.4	6.5	4.0	55.2	15.0	0	.0	.0	.0
SRI LANKA	19.8	123.8	19.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	123.8	19.8	0	.0	.0	.0
SUDAN	25.0	154.4	25.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	154.4	25.0	0	.0	.0	.0
TANZANIA	5.0	.0	.0	14.7	5.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	14.7	5.0	0	.0	.0	.0
ZAIRE	10.0	30.6	4.9	15.0	5.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	45.6	10.0	0	.0	.0	.0
ZAMBIA	10.0	62.5	10.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	62.5	10.0	0	.0	.0	.0
SUB-TOTAL 90.6%	543.2	2698.4	436.1	93.9	31.9	53.1	6.8	74.8	49.1	2920.2	523.9	57	19.3	.0	.0
$ 626 OR MORE															
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	15.0	13.8	2.2	23.8	8.1	18.8	2.4	2.9	2.3	59.3	15.0	0	.0	.0	.0
NICARAGUA	8.8	55.0	8.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	55.0	8.8	0	.0	.0	.0
PERU	20.0	28.8	4.6	45.3	15.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	74.1	20.0	0	.0	.0	.0
TUNISIA	10.0	62.5	10.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	62.5	10.0	0	.0	.0	.0
SUB-TOTAL 9.4%	53.8	160.1	25.6	69.1	23.5	18.8	2.4	2.9	2.3	250.9	53.8	0	.0	.0	.0

* PERCENT CALCULATIONS EXCLUDE TONNAGE OF COTTON GOODS AND TOBACCO

FISCAL YEAR 1981
PUBLIC LAW 480 TITLE I

PROPOSED BUDGET ALLOCATIONS BY COUNTRY
CURRENT ADJUSTED FOR ARREARAGES

REPORT BR103

COUNTRY	TOTAL COST	WHEAT/PRODUCTS MT 000	WHEAT/PRODUCTS $ MIL	RICE MT 000	RICE $ MIL	FEEDGRAINS MT 000	FEEDGRAINS $ MIL	VEG. OIL MT 000	VEG. OIL $ MIL	TOTAL FOOD MT 000	TOTAL FOOD $ MIL	COTTON BALES 000	COTTON $ MIL	TOBACCO MT 000	TOBACCO $ MIL
TOTAL ALLOCATED	597.0	2858.5	461.7	163.0	55.4	71.9	9.2	77.7	51.4	3171.1	577.7	57	19.3	.0	.0
TITLE I RESERVE	69.0	431.3	69.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	431.3	69.0	0	.0	.0	.0
TOTAL NEW PROGRAM	666.0	3289.8	.0	163.0	.0	71.9	.0	77.7	.0	3602.4	.0	57	.0	.0	.0
TITLE I CARRY-IN	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	.0	.0
GRAND TOTAL	666.0	3289.8	530.7	163.0	55.4	71.9	9.2	77.7	51.4	3602.4	646.7	57	19.3	.0	.0

PROPOSED BUDGET ALLOCATIONS BY COUNTRY
ENHANCEMENT ADJUSTED FOR ARREAGES

COUNTRY	TOTAL COST	WHEAT/PRODUCTS MT 000	WHEAT/PRODUCTS $ MIL	RICE MT 000	RICE $ MIL	FEEDGRAINS MT 000	FEEDGRAINS $ MIL	VEG. OIL MT 000	VEG. OIL $ MIL	TOTAL FOOD MT 000	TOTAL FOOD $ MIL	COTTON BALES 000	COTTON $ MIL	TOBACCO MT 000	TOBACCO $ MIL
$ 625 OR LESS															
BANGLADESH	83.3	400.0	64.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	400.0	64.0	57	19.3	.0	.0
BOLIVIA	18.4	115.0	18.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	115.0	18.4	0	.0	.0	.0
CAPE VERDE ISLANDS	2.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	21.1	2.7	.0	.0	21.1	2.7	0	.0	.0	.0
EGYPT	244.0	1500.0	244.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1500.0	244.0	0	.0	.0	.0
GHANA	10.0	62.5	10.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	62.5	10.0	0	.0	.0	.0
GUINEA	7.0	13.7	2.3	13.8	4.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	27.5	7.0	0	.0	.0	.0
GUYANA	1.6	2.0	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.6	1.3	3.6	1.6	0	.0	.0	.0
HAITI	19.4	29.4	4.7	10.1	3.4	.0	.0	14.3	11.3	53.8	19.4	0	.0	.0	.0
HONDURAS	2.2	13.8	2.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	13.8	2.2	0	.0	.0	.0
KENYA	13.8	41.3	6.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	11.6	7.2	52.9	13.8	0	.0	.0	.0
MAURITANIA	2.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	21.1	2.7	.0	.0	21.1	2.7	0	.0	.0	.0
MOZAMBIQUE	5.0	31.3	5.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	31.3	5.0	0	.0	.0	.0
PAKISTAN	40.0	91.9	14.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	40.8	25.3	132.7	40.0	0	.0	.0	.0
SENEGAL	7.0	.0	.0	20.6	7.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	20.6	7.0	0	.0	.0	.0
SIERRA LEONE	1.3	8.1	1.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	8.1	1.3	0	.0	.0	.0
SOMALIA	15.0	18.1	2.9	19.7	6.7	10.9	1.4	6.5	4.0	55.2	15.0	0	.0	.0	.0
SRI LANKA	19.8	123.8	19.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	123.8	19.8	0	.0	.0	.0
SUDAN	25.0	154.4	25.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	154.4	25.0	0	.0	.0	.0
TANZANIA	5.0	.0	.0	14.7	5.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	14.7	5.0	0	.0	.0	.0
ZAIRE	10.0	30.6	4.9	15.0	5.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	45.6	10.0	0	.0	.0	.0
ZAMBIA	10.0	62.5	10.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	62.5	10.0	0	.0	.0	.0
SUB-TOTAL 90.6%	543.2	2698.4	436.1	93.9	31.9	53.1	6.8	74.8	49.1	2920.2	523.9	57	19.3	.0	.0
$ 626 OR MORE															
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	15.0	13.8	2.2	23.8	8.1	18.8	2.4	2.9	2.3	59.3	15.0	0	.0	.0	.0
NICARAGUA	8.8	55.0	8.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	55.0	8.8	0	.0	.0	.0
PERU	20.0	28.8	4.6	45.3	15.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	74.1	20.0	0	.0	.0	.0
TUNISIA	10.0	62.5	10.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	62.5	10.0	0	.0	.0	.0
SUB-TOTAL 9.4%	53.8	160.1	25.6	69.1	23.5	18.8	2.4	2.9	2.3	250.9	53.8	0	.0	.0	.0

* PERCENT CALCULATIONS EXCLUDE TONNAGE OF COTTON GOODS AND TOBACCO

FISCAL YEAR 1981
PUBLIC LAW 480 TITLE I

PROPOSED BUDGET ALLOCATIONS BY COUNTRY

REPORT BR103

ENHANCEMENT ADJUSTED FOR ARREARAGES

COUNTRY	TOTAL COST	WHEAT/PRODUCTS MT 000	WHEAT/PRODUCTS $ MIL	RICE MT 000	RICE $ MIL	FEEDGRAINS MT 000	FEEDGRAINS $ MIL	VEG. OIL MT 000	VEG. OIL $ MIL	TOTAL FOOD MT 000	TOTAL FOOD $ MIL	COTTON BALES 000	COTTON $ MIL	TOBACCO MT 000	TOBACCO $ MIL
TOTAL ALLOCATED	597.0	2858.5	461.7	163.0	55.4	71.9	9.2	77.7	51.4	3171.1	577.7	57	19.3	.0	.0
TITLE I RESERVE	104.0	650.0	104.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	650.0	104.0	0	.0	.0	.0
TOTAL NEW PROGRAM	701.0	3508.5	.0	163.0	.0	71.9	.0	77.7	.0	3821.1	.0	57	.0	.0	.0
TITLE I CARRY-IN	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	.0	.0
GRAND TOTAL	701.0	3508.5	565.7	163.0	55.4	71.9	9.2	77.7	51.4	3821.1	681.7	57	19.3	.0	.0

FISCAL YEAR 1981
PUBLIC LAW 480 TITLE I

PROPOSED BUDGET ALLOCATIONS BY COUNTRY
PROPOSED ADJUSTED FOR ARREARAGES

REPORT BR103

COUNTRY	TOTAL COST	WHEAT/PRODUCTS MT 000	WHEAT/PRODUCTS $ MIL	RICE MT 000	RICE $ MIL	FEEDGRAINS MT 000	FEEDGRAINS $ MIL	VEG. OIL MT 000	VEG. OIL $ MIL	TOTAL FOOD MT 000	TOTAL FOOD $ MIL	COTTON BALES 000	COTTON $ MIL	TOBACCO MT 000	TOBACCO $ MIL
$ 625 OR LESS															
BANGLADESH	99.7	400.0	64.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	25.0	15.5	425.0	79.5	60	20.2	.0	.0
BOLIVIA	20.0	125.0	20.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	125.0	20.0	0	.0	.0	.0
CAPE VERDE ISLANDS	2.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	21.1	2.7	.0	.0	21.1	2.7	0	.0	.0	.0
EGYPT	244.0	1500.0	244.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1500.0	244.0	0	.0	.0	.0
GHANA	10.0	62.5	10.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	62.5	10.0	0	.0	.0	.0
GUINEA	7.0	13.7	2.3	13.8	4.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	27.5	7.0	0	.0	.0	.0
GUYANA	1.7	2.0	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.8	1.4	3.8	1.7	0	.0	.0	.0
HAITI	21.0	32.0	5.1	10.1	3.4	.0	.0	15.8	12.5	57.9	21.0	0	.0	.0	.0
HONDURAS	2.4	15.0	2.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	15.0	2.4	0	.0	.0	.0
INDONESIA	50.0	156.3	25.0	73.5	25.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	229.8	50.0	0	.0	.0	.0
KENYA	14.4	45.0	7.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	11.6	7.2	56.6	14.4	0	.0	.0	.0
MAURITANIA	2.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	21.1	2.7	.0	.0	21.1	2.7	0	.0	.0	.0
MOZAMBIQUE	5.4	34.0	5.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	34.0	5.4	0	.0	.0	.0
PAKISTAN	40.0	91.9	14.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	40.8	25.3	132.7	40.0	0	.0	.0	.0
SENEGAL	7.0	.0	.0	20.6	7.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	20.6	7.0	0	.0	.0	.0
SIERRA LEONE	1.4	8.8	1.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	8.8	1.4	0	.0	.0	.0
SOMALIA	15.7	20.0	3.2	20.0	6.8	10.9	1.4	7.0	4.3	57.9	15.7	0	.0	.0	.0
SRI LANKA	21.6	135.0	21.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	135.0	21.6	0	.0	.0	.0
SUDAN	31.3	193.8	31.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	193.8	31.3	0	.0	.0	.0
TANZANIA	5.1	.0	.0	15.0	5.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	15.0	5.1	0	.0	.0	.0
ZAIRE	10.0	30.6	4.9	15.0	5.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	45.6	10.0	0	.0	.0	.0
ZAMBIA	10.0	62.5	10.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	62.5	10.0	0	.0	.0	.0
SUB-TOTAL 86.2%	623.1	2928.1	472.8	168.0	57.1	53.1	6.8	102.0	66.2	3251.2	602.9	60	20.2	.0	.0
$ 626 OR MORE															
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	15.0	13.8	2.2	23.8	8.1	18.8	2.4	2.9	2.3	59.3	15.0	0	.0	.0	.0
KOREA	27.0	168.8	27.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	168.8	27.0	0	.0	.0	.0
NICARAGUA	14.1	60.0	9.6	.0	.0	35.2	4.5	.0	.0	95.2	14.1	0	.0	.0	.0
PERU	30.2	40.0	6.4	70.0	23.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	110.0	30.2	0	.0	.0	.0
TUNISIA	10.0	62.5	10.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	62.5	10.0	0	.0	.0	.0
SUB-TOTAL 13.8%	96.3	345.1	55.2	93.8	31.9	54.0	6.9	2.9	2.3	495.8	96.3	0	.0	.0	.0

* PERCENT CALCULATIONS EXCLUDE TONNAGE OF COTTON GOODS AND TOBACCO

FISCAL YEAR 1981
PUBLIC LAW 480 TITLE I

PROPOSED BUDGET ALLOCATIONS BY COUNTRY

REPORT BR103

PROPOSED ADJUSTED FOR ARREARAGES

COUNTRY	TOTAL COST	WHEAT/PRODUCTS MT 000	WHEAT/PRODUCTS $ MIL	RICE MT 000	RICE $ MIL	FEEDGRAINS MT 000	FEEDGRAINS $ MIL	VEG. OIL MT 000	VEG. OIL $ MIL	TOTAL FOOD MT 000	TOTAL FOOD $ MIL	COTTON BALES 000	COTTON $ MIL	TOBACCO MT 000	TOBACCO $ MIL
TOTAL ALLOCATED	719.4	3273.2	528.0	261.8	89.0	107.1	13.7	104.9	68.5	3747.0	699.2	60	20.2	.0	.0
TITLE I RESERVE	210.6	1022.5	163.6	138.2	47.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1160.7	210.6	0	.0	.0	.0
TOTAL NEW PROGRAM	930.0	4295.7	.0	400.0	.0	107.1	.0	104.9	.0	4907.7	.0	60	.0	.0	.0
TITLE I CARRY-IN	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	.0	.0
GRAND TOTAL	930.0	4295.7	691.6	400.0	136.0	107.1	13.7	104.9	68.5	4907.7	909.8	60	20.2	.0	.0

P.L. 480 TITLE II

FY 1980

	BUDGET LEVEL	
	(000) MT/MTGE	$ MIL
Voluntary Agency	755.8	252.7
World Food Program	317.4	75.0
Subtotal	1,073.2	327.7
Government-to-Government	82.0	20.3
Emergency/Unallocated Peserve	200.0	28.0
Commodities Total	1,355.2	376.0
Section 204		2.0
Ocean Transportation		178.0
GRAND TOTAL		556.0

P.L. 480 TITLE II

FY 1981 BUDGET PRESENTATION

MINIMUM

	BUDGET LEVEL	
	(000) MT/MTGE	$ MIL
Voluntary Agency	1,071.4	314.6
World Food Program	294.8	75.0
Subtotal	1,366.2	389.6
Government-to-Government	25.7	3.6
Emergency/Unallocated Reserve	258.2	42.8
Commodities Total	1,650.1	436.0
Section 204		2.0
Ocean Transportation		249.0
GRAND TOTAL		687.0

P.L. 480 TITLE II

FY 1981 BUDGET PRESENTATION

CURRENT

	BUDGET LEVEL	
	(000)	
	MT/MTGE	$ MIL
Voluntary Agency	1,061.4	320.6
World Food Program	294.8	75.0
Subtotal	1,356.2	395.6
Government-to-Government	25.7	3.6
Emergency/Unallocated Reserve	258.2	42.8
Commodities Total	1,640.1	442.0
Section 204		2.0
Ocean Transportation		249.0
GRAND TOTAL		693.0

P.L. 480 TITLE II

FY 1981 BUDGET PRESENTATION

CURRENT ADJUSTED FOR ARREARAGES

	BUDGET LEVEL	
	(000)	
	MT/MTGE	$ MIL
Voluntary Agency	1,031.2	338.8
World Food Program	294.8	75.0
Subtotal	1,326.0	413.8
Government-to-Government	54.4	7.5
Emergency/Unallocated Reserve	258.2	42.8
Commodities Total	1,638.6	464.1
Section 204		2.0
Ocean Transportation		249.0
GRAND TOTAL		715.1

P.L. 480 TITLE II

FY 1981 BUDGET PRESENTATION

ENHANCEMENT

	BUDGET LEVEL	
	(000) MT/MTGE	$ MIL
Voluntary Agency	1,031.2	338.8
World Food Program	294.8	75.0
Subtotal	1,326.0	413.8
Government-to-Government	54.4	7.5
Emergency/Unallocated Reserve	269.7	44.7
Commodities Total	1,650.1	466.0
Section 204		2.0
Ocean Transportation		249.0
GRAND TOTAL		717.0

P.L. 480 TITLE II

FY 1981 BUDGET PRESENTATION

PROPOSED

	BUDGET LEVEL	
	(000) MT/MTGE	$ MIL
Voluntary Agency	1,040.3	343.4
World Food Program	294.8	75.0
Subtotal	1,335.1	418.4
Government-to-Government	104.2	17.1
Emergency/Unallocated Reserve	269.7	44.7
Commodities Total	1,709.0	480.2
Section 204		2.0
Ocean Transportation		259.0
GRAND TOTAL		741.2

OPERATING EXPENSES

FY 1981 OPERATING EXPENSE BUDGET

($ million)

(Appropriated Funds Only)

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

	OBJECT CLASS	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Est.	FY 1980	FY 1981* Current	FY 1981* Proposed
11	Personnel Compensation	$122.6	$135.8	$138.1	$140.4	$140.4
12	Personnel Benefits	16.2	18.3	18.0	19.1	19.1
13	Benefits - Former Personnel	0.8	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.2
21	Travel & Transp. Persons	12.3	15.3	15.5	17.8	17.8
22	Transp. of Things	7.5	8.7	8.0	9.3	9.3
23	Rents, Communications & Utl.	19.5	26.1	28.5	32.5	32.5
24	Printing & Reproduction	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3
25	Other Services	26.5	36.5	40.1	43.9	43.9
26	Supplies & Materials	3.5	4.1	4.1	4.7	4.7
31	Equipment	7.6	7.9	7.7	8.7	8.7
32	Lands and Structures	1.0	0.5	3.0	3.0	3.0
42	Loans & Grants	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS.....	$218.7	$256.0	$265.0	$282.0	$282.0

FUNDING SOURCES

New Obligational Authority	$216.7	$254.0	$263.0	$280.0	$280.0
Reimbursements	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
TOTAL FUNDING SOURCES.....	$218.7	$256.0	$265.0	$282.0	$282.0

*Object Class 25 for FY 1981 does not include the $1,227,000 which is to be transferred to the Department of State for Building Operating Expense.

NOTE: The above data does not include projected requirements for pay increases totaling $6.6 million in both FY 1980 and in FY 1981.

FY 1981 OPERATING EXPENSE BUDGET

($ million)

(Appropriated and Non-Appropriated Funds)

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

OBJECT CLASS	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Est.	FY 1980	FY 1981* Current	FY 1981* Proposed
11 Personnel Compensation	$126.4	$140.1	$143.0	$145.2	$145.2
12 Personnel Benefits	16.8	18.9	18.6	19.7	19.7
13 Benefits - Former Personnel	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.3
21 Travel & Transp. Persons	13.4	16.9	17.1	19.5	19.5
22 Transp. of Things	7.7	8.9	8.1	9.5	9.5
23 Rents, Communications & Utl.	21.0	28.1	30.4	34.5	34.5
24 Printing & Reproduction	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4
25 Other Services	28.5	37.6	40.9	44.5	44.5
26 Supplies & Materials	3.7	4.5	4.3	4.9	4.9
31 Equipment	8.2	8.1	7.7	8.7	8.7
32 Lands & Structures	1.0	0.5	3.0	3.0	3.0
42 Loans & Grants	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS....	$228.9	$266.9	$275.4	$292.3	$292.3
FUNDING SOURCES					
New Obligational Authority	$216.7	$254.0	$263.0	$280.0	$280.0
Reimbursements	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Trust Funds	7.0	7.1	5.7	5.7	5.7
Fees	3.2	3.8	4.7	4.6	4.6
TOTAL FUNDING SOURCES.....	$228.9	$266.9	$275.4	$292.3	$292.3

*Object Class 25 for FY 1981 does not include the $1,227,000 which is to be transferred to the Department of State for Building Operating Expenses.

NOTE: The above data does not include projected requirements for pay increases totaling $6.6 million in both FY 1980 and FY 1981.

DIRECT HIRE PERSONNEL LEVELS

(Full-Time Employees in Permanent Positions)

OVERSEAS

REGION	FY 1978 Actual	ESTIMATE FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981 Current	FY 1981 Proposed
Africa					
U.S. Nationals	421	486	520	520	520
Foreign Nationals	414	440	476	455	455
Asia					
U.S. Nationals	267	273	283	283	283
Foreign Nationals	663	640	570	544	544
Latin America					
U.S. Nationals	342	321	316	316	316
Foreign Nationals	642	602	589	562	562
Near East					
U.S. Nationals	228	235	223	223	223
Foreign Nationals	362	304	270	258	258
Auditor General					
U.S. Nationals	69	75	73	73	73
Foreign Nationals	22	30	22	22	22
Other					
U.S. Nationals	122	135	115	115	115
Foreign Nationals	3	9	8	7	7
Total Overseas					
U.S. Nationals	1449	1525	1530	1530	1530
Foreign Nationals	2106	2025	1935	1848	1848

DIRECT HIRE PERSONNEL LEVELS

(Full-Time Employees in Permanent Positions)

WASHINGTON

PERSONNEL CATEGORY	FY 1978 Actual	ESTIMATE FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981 Current	FY 1981 Proposed
Administrative	89	88	88	88	88
Central Staff	865	867	862	862	862
Policy Bureaus	160	161	136	136	136
Central Program Bureaus	447	433	403	403	403
Regional Bureaus	549	596	596	596	596
Complements	90	55	55	55	55
Total Washington.....	2200	2200	2140	2140	2140

WORLDWIDE SUMMARY

U.S. Nationals	3649	3725	3670	3670	3670
Foreign Nationals	2106	2025	1935	1848	1848
Grand Total.....	5755	5750	5605	5518	5518