

# Agency for International Development

## **FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB**

(REVISED) October 1977

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

A.I.D. FY 1979 REQUEST TO OMB

Table of Contents

SUMMARY TABLES

Page No.

1.	Long Range Program Plan by Appropriation Account, FY 1977-1983.....	1
1a.	Long Range Program Plan by Operating Unit, FY 1977-1983 and Supplementary Tables.....	2 - 2e
2.	Summary of New Obligational Authority, FY 1977-1983.....	3
3.	Outlays, FY 1978.....	4
3a.	Outlays, FY 1979.....	5
3b.	Outlays, FY 1980-1983.....	8

Decision Package Sets

AFRICA

4.	Decision Unit Overview.....	9
4a.	Africa: Decision Package - Minimum.....	11
4b.	Africa: Decision Package - Current.....	13
4c.	Africa: Decision Package - Proposed.....	15
4d.	Africa: Program by Country.....	17

ASIA

5.	Decision Unit Overview.....	21
5a.	Asia: Decision Package - Minimum.....	23
5b.	Asia: Decision Package - Current.....	25
5c.	Asia: Decision Package - Proposed.....	27
5d.	Asia: Program by Country.....	29

LATIN AMERICA

6.	Decision Unit Overview.....	32
6a.	Latin America: Decision Package - Minimum.....	34
6b.	Latin America: Decision Package - Current.....	36
6c.	Latin America: Decision Package - Proposed.....	38
6d.	Latin America: Program by Country.....	40

NEAR EAST

7.	Decision Unit Overview.....	43
7a.	Near East: Decision Package - Minimum.....	45
7b.	Near East: Decision Package - Current.....	48
7c.	Near East: Decision Package - Proposed.....	50
7d.	Near East: Program by Country.....	52

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page No.</u>
<u>PHA</u>	
8. PHA/POP Decision Unit Overview.....	53
8a. POP Decision Package - Minimum.....	55
8b. POP Decision Package - Current.....	57
8c. POP Decision Package - Proposed.....	59
8d. POP Program Detail.....	61
9. PHA/PVC: Decision Unit Overview.....	63
9a. PVC: Decision Package - Minimum.....	65
9b. PVC: Decision Package - Current.....	67
9c. PVC: Decision Package - Proposed.....	69
9d. PVC: Program Detail.....	71
<u>TAB</u>	
10. Decision Unit Overview.....	72
10a. TAB: Decision Package - Minimum.....	75
10b. TAB: Decision Package - Current.....	78
10c. TAB: Decision Package - Expansion.....	81
10d. TAB: Program Detail.....	83
<u>INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS</u>	
11. Decision Unit Overview.....	85
11a. IO&P: Decision Package - Minimum.....	90
11b. IO&P: Decision Package - Current.....	92
11c. IO&P: Decision Package - Proposed.....	94
11d. IO&P: Program Detail.....	96
<u>OTHER PROGRAMS</u>	
12. Decision Unit Overview.....	97
12a. Decision Package - Minimum.....	99
12b. Decision Package - Current.....	101
12c. Decision Package - Proposed.....	103
12d. Program Detail.....	105
12e. Additional Programs - Foreign Service Retirement Fund and UNFICYP .....	107

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page No.</u>
<u>RANKING</u>	
13. Program Ranking Sheet.....	108
<u>EMPLOYMENT AND OPERATING EXPENSES</u>	
14. Employment - Direct Hire Personnel.....	113
15. Washington Direct-Hire Position Levels.....	114
16. Overseas Direct-Hire Personnel Levels.....	116
16a. Overseas Direct-Hire Personnel Levels - Africa.....	117
16b. Overseas Direct-Hire Personnel Levels - Asia.....	118
16c. Overseas Direct-Hire Personnel Levels - Latin America.....	119
16d. Overseas Direct-Hire Personnel Levels - Near East.....	120
16e. Overseas Direct-Hire Personnel Levels - Non-Regional and Complement.....	121
16f. Overseas Direct-Hire Personnel Levels - Auditor General.....	122
17. Operating Expenses, FY 1977-1979.....	123
<u>PUBLIC LAW 480</u>	
18. Decision Unit Overview.....	124
18a. Decision Package - Minimum.....	125
18b. Decision Package - Current.....	127
18c. Decision Package - Proposed.....	129
18d. Program by Country.....	131

## SUMMARY TABLES

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 Long Range Program Plan by Appropriation Account  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 1

	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979			FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983
	Estimate	Estimate	Minimum	Current	Proposed	Proposed	Proposed	Proposed	Proposed
Food and Nutrition	474	557	390	572	762	762	762	762	762
Population	140	162	143	175	216	216	216	216	216
Health	84	121	50	76	94	94	94	94	94
Education and Human Resources	95	97	87	99	129	129	129	129	129
Selected Development Activities	<u>55</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>147</u>
Subtotal-Functional Development Assistance (of which Grants) (of which Loans)	848 (557) (291)	1,052 ( 638) ( 414)	740 (485) (255)	1,012 ( 653) ( 359)	1,348 ( 848) ( 499)				
Sahel Development Program	-	50	61	70	95	95	95	95	95
International Organizations and Programs	244	232	197	243	288	288	288	288	288
International Fund for Agricultural Development*	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (U.S. OWNED LOCAL CURRENCY)	20 (7)	24 (-)	6 <sup>a/</sup> (7)	6 <sup>a/</sup> (7)	20 <sup>a/</sup> (7)	20	20	20	20
International Disaster Assistance	30	35	19	19	25	25	25	25	25
Special Disaster Appropriations	28	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contingency Fund	-	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Miscellaneous Appropriations (FOREIGN CURRENCY, FOREIGN TRAINING) Operating Expenses	2 (.4) <u>202</u>	(.4) <u>220</u>	(.4) <u>240</u>	(.4) <u>260</u>	(.4) <u>282</u>	(.4) <u>282</u>	(.4) <u>282</u>	(.4) <u>282</u>	(.4) <u>282</u>
TOTAL AID DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	1,374	1,858	1,268	1,615	2,063	2,063	2,063	2,063	2,063
Foreign Service Retirement Fund	21	21	21	21	21	22	22	22	22

\* This program plan does not include a replenishment for IFAD for which a supplemental request may be submitted when the timing and amounts required have become firm.

a/ Does not include request for \$7.0 in U.S.-owned foreign currency.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 Long Range Program Plan by Major Operating Unit  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 1a

	FY 1977 Estimate	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979			FY 1980 Proposed	FY 1981 Proposed	FY 1982 Proposed	FY 1983 Proposed
			Minimum	Current	Proposed				
AFRICA BUREAU (Of which Sahel DP)	154 ( - )	213 ( 50)	180 ( 61)	222 ( 70)	303 ( 95)	303 ( 95)	303 ( 95)	303 ( 95)	303 ( 95)
ASIA BUREAU	246	365	224	342	450	450	450	450	450
LATIN AMERICA BUREAU	172	218	181	219	286	286	286	286	286
NEAR EAST BUREAU	53	48	34	46	64	64	64	64	64
POPULATION AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE BUREAU: Centrally Administered Population Programs	104	108	89	112	143	143	143	143	143
Private and Voluntary Cooperation	27	30	25	28	34	34	34	34	34
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BUREAU	82	97	57	91	121	121	121	121	121
OTHER AID PROGRAMS	<u>10</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>42</u>
SUBTOTAL	848	1,102	801	1,082	1,443	1,443	1,443	1,443	1,443
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS	244	232	197	243	288	288	288	288	288
INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT*	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	--
AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD (U.S. OWNED LOCAL CURRENCY)	20 (7)	24 (-)	6 <sup>a/</sup> (7)	6 <sup>a/</sup> (7)	20 <sup>a/</sup> (7)	20	20	20	20
INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE	30	35	19	19	25	25	25	25	25
SPECIAL DISASTER APPROPRIATIONS	28	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONTINGENCY FUND	-	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS (FOREIGN CURRENCY, FOREIGN TRAINING)	2 (.4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(.4)	(.4)	(.4)	(.4)
OPERATING EXPENSES	<u>202</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>282</u>
TOTAL AID DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	1,374	1,858	1,268	1,615	2,063	2,063	2,063	2,063	2,063
FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT FUND	21	21	21	21	21	22	22	22	22

\*This program plan does not include a replenishment for IFAD for which a supplemental request may be submitted when the timing and amounts required have become firm.

a/ Does not include request for \$7.0 in U.S.-owned foreign currency.

AFRICA  
Development Assistance, FY 1977-1979  
(in millions of dollars)

Table La  
Supp. I

<u>Country</u>	<u>1977</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1978</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>(of which)</u> <u>Sahel Prog.</u>	<u>1979</u> <u>Proposed</u>	<u>(of which)</u> <u>Sahel Program</u>
Total for Africa	165.2 <sup>1/</sup>	212.6	50.0	303.4	(95.2) <sup>+</sup>
Benin	-	-		1.0	
Botswana	- **	- **		6.6	
Burundi	-	.8		1.8	
Cameroon	3.0	11.6		8.9	
Cape Verde	2.3	4.3	(.7)	2.2	(1.2)
Central African Empire	.9	.5		-	
Chad	6.6	6.0	(4.6)	7.9	(7.2)
Djibouti	-	1.0		1.0	
Entente Fund	-	5.4		.4	
Ethiopia	.9	15.0		9.7	
Gambia	-	-		1.0	(1.0)
Ghana	5.2	7.3		13.0	
Guinea	.8	2.1		2.5	
Guinea-Bissau	1.5	1.1		1.8	
Kenya	29.9	15.5		23.0	
Lesotho	(3.3)	- **		8.7	
Liberia	18.9	10.0		10.0	
Malawi	(1.9)	- **		.8	
Mali	9.9	5.1	(3.4)	14.2	(14.1)
Mauritania	1.5	1.8	(1.3)	6.3	(5.2)
Mozambique	-	.9		.6	
Niger	5.0	9.7	(5.5)	10.5	(8.8)
Portugese-speaking Africa	1.8	1.9		1.9	
Rwanda	.1	1.4		2.6	
Senegal	8.4	7.8	(5.7)	9.7	(6.7)
Sierra Leone	.5	2.0		2.0	
Somalia	-	4.0		6.0	
Sudan	-	7.5		12.3	
Swaziland	(2.3)	- **		5.3	
Tanzania	6.7	10.7		17.2	
Togo	.4	.9		1.4	
Upper Volta	2.9	4.5	(2.0)	8.6	(8.2)
Zaire	- **	- **		12.0	
Zambia	- **	- **		1.1	
Sub-Total, Countries	107.2	137.9	(23.1)	212.1	(52.5)
SFWA Regional/Sahel	19.3	28.4	(26.9)	42.7	(12.7)
East Africa-Regional	1.0	.7		.7	
W. Reg. & Reg. Other	28.9	44.1		46.8	
Southern Africa Regional	8.8	1.7		1.9	

<sup>1/</sup> Includes \$8.6 million of Disaster Assistance and \$.9 million of Africa Development Program.

\*\* In Security Supporting Assistance. PLS countries in S. Afr. Reg. in 1977

ASIA  
Development Assistance FY 1977-1979  
(in millions of dollars)

<u>Country</u>	<u>1977 Actual</u>	<u>1978 Estimate</u>	<u>1979 Proposed</u>
<u>Total for Asia</u>	245.8	365	450
Bangladesh	60.0	65	87
India	-	60	90
Indonesia	42.4	73	73
Nepal	6.8	12	17
Pakistan	52.6	52	70
Philippines	35.3	54	55
Sri Lanka	20.9	23	25
Thailand	12.6	9	13
Regional Programs	15.2	17	20

LATIN AMERICA

Development Assistance FY 1977-1979  
(in millions of dollars)

<u>Country</u>	<u>1977 Actual</u>	<u>1978 Estimate</u>	<u>1979 Estimate</u>
Total for Latin America	<u>171.5</u>	<u>217.9</u>	<u>286</u>
Bolivia	35.8	20.7	30.0
Brazil	.5	-	-
Chile	.6	-	-
Colombia	1.6	-	-
Costa Rica	6.4	7.6	13.6
Dominican Republic	.9	11.1	13.2
Ecuador	-	-	5.0
El Salvador	2.7	7.1	7.0
Guatemala	10.6	17.7	11.6
Guyana	6.3	7.3	13.0
Haiti	20.9	18.0	20.3
Honduras	7.8	20.1	20.0
Jamaica	17.5	.6**	21.6
Nicaragua	1.4	16.7	6.3
Panama	13.7	21.6	16.9
Paraguay	1.7	12.4	6.3
Peru	17.4	23.8	18.0
Uruguay	.6	*	-
Caribbean Regional	7.2	17.8	54.9
ROCAP	3.0	1.2	2.7
Latin America Regional	15.1	14.2	25.6

\* Less than \$50 thousand

\*\* Plus \$10.5 million in Security Supporting Assistance.

Table 1a  
Supp. 4

NEAR EAST

Development Assistance - FY 1977-1979

(in millions of dollars)

<u>Country</u>	<u>1977 Actual</u>	<u>1978 Estimate</u>	<u>1979 Proposed</u>
Total for Near East	<u>52.9</u>	<u>48.3</u>	<u>64</u>
Afghanistan	20.0	19.8	21
Morocco	2.4	3.5	9
Tunisia	10.9	11.6	14
Yemen	15.5	7.8	13
NE Regional	4.1	5.6	6

Table 1a  
Supp. 5

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS  
FY 1977-1979  
( in millions of dollars)

<u>Program</u>	<u>1977 Actual</u>	<u>1978 Estimate</u>	<u>1979 Proposed</u>
UNDP	100.06	113.0	135.0
UN Revolving Fund	2.5	1.0	3.0
UN Capital Development Fund	-	2.0	2.0
FAO Post Harvest Fund	-	-	3.0
UN Associate Experts	-	-	2.0
World Food Program	1.5	1.5	1.5
UNICEF	20.0	25.0	35.0
UN Year of the Child	0.25	-	1.0
UNRWA	66.7	42.5**	55.0
Un Decade for Women	-	3.0	3.0
Habitat	-	-	-
UNDRO	-	0.25	0.25
UMO	2.0	2.0	2.5
Int'l Atomic Energy Agency	10.0	10.0	12.0
UNEP	10.0	10.0	5.0
UNETPSA	0.05	1.0	1.0
UN Namibia Institute	0.25	0.5	0.5
Inst. for Training and Research	0.4	0.5	0.5
UN University	-	-	5.0
World Heritage	0.27	-	0.3
OAS	15.0	17.5	20.0
Total	<u>229.0</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>231.75</u>	<u>287.55</u>

<sup>1/</sup>This excludes Indus Basin \$15.8 million.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 Summary of New Obligational Authority  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 2

	FY 1977 Estimate	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979			FY 1980 Proposed	FY 1981 Proposed	FY 1982 Proposed	FY 1983 Proposed
			Minimum	Current	Proposed				
Food and Nutrition	505	515	390	572	762	762	762	762	762
Population	143	155	143	175	216	216	216	216	216
Health	71	95	50	76	94	94	94	94	94
Education and Human Resources Development	70	76	87	99	129	129	129	129	129
Selected Development Activities	<u>67</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>145</u>
Subtotal, Functional Development Assistance	856	931	738	1,010	1,346	1,346	1,346	1,346	1,346
Sahel Development Program	-	50	61	70	95	95	95	95	95
International Organizations and Programs	244	231	197	243	288	288	288	288	288
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (U.S. OWNED LOCAL CURRENCY)	20 (7)	24 (-)	6 <sup>a/</sup> (7)	6 <sup>a/</sup> (7)	20 <sup>a/</sup> (7)	20	20	20	20
International Disaster Assistance	25	19	19	19	25	25	25	25	25
Special Disaster Appropriations	33	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contingency Fund (FOREIGN CURRENCY, FOREIGN TRAINING) Operating Expenses	5 (14) <u>195</u>	5 (4) <u>213</u>	5 (4) <u>238</u>	5 (4) <u>258</u>	5 (4) <u>280</u>	5 (4) <u>280</u>	5 (4) <u>280</u>	5 (4) <u>280</u>	5 (4) <u>280</u>
TOTAL AID DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	1,378	1,498	1,264	1,611	2,059	2,059	2,059	2,059	2,059
Foreign Service Retirement Fund	21	21	21	21	21	22	22	22	22

NOTE: The following "bridge" items reconcile new obligational authority and program levels: FY 1978 - \$61.2 million of carry-in and \$59.5 million of recoveries in the functional accounts; \$2.0 million of carry-in and \$4.8 million of recoveries and reimbursements in operating expenses; \$.5 million of carry-in for I.O.; \$.1 million of carry-in for ASHA; \$15.5 million of carry-in and \$1.5 million of recoveries in Disaster Assistance; \$15.0 million of carry-in for Special Disaster Appropriations; and \$200 million of carry-in for IFAD. For FY 1979 - FY 1983 - \$2 million of reimbursements in the functional accounts and \$2 million of reimbursements in operating expenses.

This program plan does not include a replenishment for IFAD for which a supplemental request may be submitted when the timing and amounts required have become firm.

a/ Does not include request for \$7.0 in U.S.-owned foreign currency.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 3

FY 1978 Estimated Outlays

	Unliq. Bal. (Pipeline) 10/1/77-Est.	PY Factor-%	Outlays from PY Oblig.	FY 1978 Programs	CY Factor-%	Outlays from CY Oblig.	Total	Unliq. Bal. (Pipeline) 9/30/78-Est.
<u>Functional Development Assistance</u>								
Food and Nutrition	1,087.2		311.9	516.0		64.2	376.1	1,227.1
Grants	( 269.8)	55	(148.4)	(256.0)	20	(51.2)	(199.6)	( 326.2)
Loans	( 817.4)	20	(163.5)	(260.0)	5	(13.0)	(176.5)	( 900.9)
Population	153.2		96.5	160.0		37.4	133.9	179.4
Grants	( 147.0)	65	( 95.5)	(149.0)	25	(37.3)	(132.8)	( 163.2)
Loans	( 6.2)	15	( 1.0)	( 11.0)	1	( .1)	( 1.1)	( 16.2)
Health	181.2		51.2	118.0		13.4	64.6	234.7
Grants	( 47.9)	65	( 31.2)	( 51.0)	25	(12.7)	( 43.9)	( 55.0)
Loans	( 133.3)	15	( 20.0)	( 67.0)	1	( .7)	( 20.7)	( 179.7)
Education and Human Resources	155.1		58.0	88.0		20.8	78.8	164.3
Grants	( 63.2)	70	( 44.2)	( 83.0)	25	(20.7)	( 64.9)	( 81.3)
Loans	( 91.9)	15	( 13.8)	( 5.0)	1	( .1)	( 13.9)	( 83.0)
Selected Development Activities	183.4		59.2	118.0		16.8	76.0	225.4
Grants	( 70.5)	60	( 42.3)	( 82.0)	20	(16.4)	( 58.7)	( 93.8)
Loans	( 112.9)	15	( 16.9)	( 36.0)	1	( .4)	( 17.3)	( 131.6)
Development Loans, pre-1974	129.9	53	68.9	-	-	-	68.9	61.0
Subtotal	1,890.0		645.6	1,000.0		152.5	798.1	2,091.9
Grants	( 598.4)		(361.5)	( 621.0)		(138.3)	(499.9)	( 719.4)
Loans	(1,291.6)		(284.2)	( 379.0)		( 14.2)	(298.2)	(1,372.5)
Sahel Development Programs	-	-	-	50.0	10	5.0	5.0	45.0
International Organizations & Programs	70.8	93	65.8	240.0	72	172.8	238.6	72.2
International Fund for Agricul. Develop.	200.0	-	-	-	15	30.0	30.0	170.0
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	22.5	50	11.3	22.0	35	7.7	18.9	25.6
International Disaster Assistance	64.9	60	38.9	19.0	40	7.6	46.5	37.4
Special Disaster Appropriations	-	-	-	45.0	40	18.0	18.0	27.0
Contingency Fund	5.9	50	3.0	5.0	40	2.0	5.0	6.0
Miscellaneous Appropriations	96.1	36	34.8	-	-	-	34.8	61.4
(FOREIGN CURRENCY, FOREIGN TRAINING)			(-)			(-)	(-)	
Operating Expenses	44.6	90	40.1	235.0	80	188.0	228.1	51.5
Total A.I.D.	2,394.8		839.4	1,616.0		583.6	1,423.1	2,588.0
						Less Loan Receipts	536.5	
						Net Outlays, A.I.D.	886.5	

Agency for International Development  
FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
(in millions of dollars)

## FY 1979 Outlays - Minimum

	Unliq. Bal. (Pipeline) 10/1/77-Est.	PY Factor-%	Outlays from PY Oblig.	FY 1979 Minimum Program	CY Factor-%	Outlays from CY Oblig.	Total Outlay at Minimum	Unliq. Bal. (Pipeline) 9/30/78-Est.
<u>FUNCTIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE</u>								
Food and Nutrition	1,273.6		374.9	390.0		48.7	423.6	
Grants	( 343.5)	55	(188.9)	(195.0)	20	(39.0)	(227.9)	
Loans	( 930.1)	20	(186.0)	(195.0)	5	( 9.7)	(195.7)	
Population	185.0		111.1	143.0		33.3	144.4	
Grants	( 166.9)	65	(108.4)	(133.0)	25	(33.2)	(141.6)	
Loans	( 18.1)	15	( 2.7)	( 10.0)	1	( .1)	( 2.8)	
Health	237.9		63.0	50.0		9.1	72.1	
Grants	( 54.9)	65	( 35.6)	( 36.0)	25	( 9.0)	( 44.6)	
Loans	( 183.0)	15	( 27.4)	( 14.0)	1	( .1)	( 27.5)	
Education and Human Resources	174.6		71.9	87.0		15.7	87.6	
Grants	( 83.4)	70	( 58.3)	( 62.0)	25	(15.5)	( 73.8)	
Loans	( 91.2)	15	( 13.6)	( 25.0)	1	( .2)	( 13.8)	
Selected Development Activities	217.8		71.4	70.0		11.9	83.3	
Grants	( 86.2)	60	( 51.7)	( 59.0)	20	(11.8)	( 63.5)	
Loans	( 131.6)	15	( 19.7)	( 11.0)	1	( .1)	( 19.8)	
Development Loans, pre-1974	65.5	60	39.3	-	-	-	39.3	
Subtotal	2,154.4		731.6	740.0		118.7	850.3	
Grants	( 734.9)		(442.9)	(485.0)		(108.5)	(551.4)	
Loans	(1,419.5)		(288.7)	(255.0)		( 10.2)	(298.9)	
Sahel Development Program	45.0	20	9.0	61.0	10	6.1	15.1	
International Organizations & Programs	67.2	93	62.4	197.0	72	141.8	204.2	
International Fund for Agricul. Develop.	170.0	-	<del>50.0</del> 70.0	-	-	-	<del>50.0</del> 70.0	
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (U.S. OWNED LOCAL CURRENCY)	25.2	50	12.6	6.0	35	2.1	14.7	
International Disaster Assistance	47.9	60	28.7	19.0	40	7.6	36.3	
Special Disaster Appropriations	24.0	60	14.4	-	-	-	14.4	
Contingency Fund	5.8	50	2.9	5.0	40	2.0	4.9	
Miscellaneous Appropriations (FOREIGN CURRENCY, FOREIGN TRAINING)	86.9	26	22.5	-	-	-	22.5	
Operating Expenses	48.3	90	<del>(-)</del> 43.4	240.0	80	<del>(-)</del> 192.0	<del>(-)</del> 235.4	
TOTAL, A.I.D.	2,674.7		<del>997.5</del> 977.6	1,268.0		470.3	<del>1,467.8</del> 1,447.8	
						Less Loan Receipts	573.1	
						Net Outlays, A.I.D.	<del>894.7</del> 874.7	
FS Retirement Fund	-	-	-	21.4	100	21.4	21.4	

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 3a  
 (Continued)

FY 1979 Outlays - Current

	Unliq. Bal. (Pipeline) 10/1/77-Est.	PY Factor-%	Outlays from PY Oblig.	FY 1979 Current Program	CY Factor-%	Outlays from CY Oblig.	Total Outlay at Current
<u>FUNCTIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE</u>							
Food and Nutrition	1,273.6		374.9	572.0		71.6	446.5
Grants	( 343.5)	55	(188.9)	(287.0)	20	(57.4)	(246.3)
Loans	( 930.1)	20	(186.0)	(285.0)	5	(14.2)	(200.2)
Population	185.0		111.1	175.0		41.3	152.4
Grants	( 166.9)	65	(108.4)	(165.0)	25	(41.2)	(149.6)
Loans	( 18.1)	15	( 2.7)	( 10.0)	1	( .1)	( 2.8)
Health	237.9		63.0	76.0		12.8	75.8
Grants	( 54.9)	65	( 35.6)	( 50.0)	25	(12.5)	( 48.1)
Loans	( 183.0)	15	( 27.4)	( 26.0)	1	( .3)	( 27.7)
Education and Human Resources	174.6		71.9	99.0		18.7	90.6
Grants	( 83.4)	70	( 58.3)	( 74.0)	25	(18.5)	( 76.8)
Loans	( 91.2)	15	( 13.6)	( 25.0)	1	( .2)	( 13.8)
Selected Development Activities	217.8		71.4	90.0		15.5	86.9
Grants	( 86.2)	70	( 51.7)	( 77.0)	20	(15.4)	( 67.1)
Loans	( 131.6)	15	( 19.7)	( 13.0)	1	( .1)	( 19.8)
Development Loans, pre-1974	65.5	60	39.3	-	-	-	39.3
Subtotal	2,154.4		731.6	1,012.0		159.9	891.5
Grants	( 734.9)		(442.9)	( 653.0)		(145.0)	(587.9)
Loans	(1,419.5)		(288.7)	( 359.0)		(149.0)	(303.6)
Sahel Development Program	45.0	20	9.0	70.0	10	7.0	16.0
International Organizations and Programs	67.2	93	62.4	243.0	72	174.9	237.3
International for Agricultural Development	170.0	-	<del>58.0</del> 76.0	-	-	-	<del>50.0</del> 70.0
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (U.S. OWNED LOCAL CURRENCY)	25.2	50	12.6	6.0	35	2.1	14.7
International Disaster Assistance	47.9	60	28.7	19.0	40	7.6	36.3
Special Disaster Appropriations	24.0	60	14.4	-	-	-	14.4
Contingency Fund	5.8	50	2.9	5.0	40	2.0	4.9
Miscellaneous Appropriations (FOREIGN CURRENCY, FOREIGN TRAINING)	86.9	26	22.5	-	-	-	22.5
Operating Expenses	48.3	90	43.4	260.0	80	208.0	251.4
Total, A.I.D.	2,674.7		<del>997.5</del> 977.5	1,615.0		561.5	1,559.0
							1,539.0
						Less Loan Receipts	573.1
						Net Outlays, A.I.D.	985.9
							965.9
FS Retirement Fund	-	-	-	21.4	100	21.4	21.4

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 3a  
 (Continued)

FY 1979 Outlays-Proposed

	Unliq. Bal. (Pipeline) 10/1/78-Est.	PY Factor-%	Outlays from PY Oblig.	FY 1979 Proposed Program	CY Factor-%	Outlays from CY Oblig.	Total Outlays at Proposed	Unliq. Bal. (Pipeline) 9/30/79-Est.
<u>Functional Development Assistance</u>								
Food and Nutrition	1,273.6		374.9	761.5		93.0	467.9	1,567.2
Grants	( 343.5)	55	(188.9)	(366.8)	20	(73.3)	(262.2)	( 446.1)
Loans	( 930.1)	20	(186.0)	(394.7)	5	(19.7)	(205.7)	(1,119.1)
Population	185.0		111.1	216.0		51.1	162.2	238.8
Grants	( 166.9)	65	(108.4)	(204.3)	25	(51.0)	(159.4)	( 211.8)
Loans	( 18.1)	15	( 2.7)	( 11.7)	1	( .1)	( 2.8)	( 27.0)
Health	237.9		63.0	93.9		15.7	78.7	253.1
Grants	( 54.9)	65	( 35.6)	( 61.7)	25	(15.4)	( 51.0)	( 65.6)
Loans	( 183.0)	15	( 27.4)	( 32.2)	1	( .3)	( 27.7)	( 187.5)
Education and Human Resources	174.6		71.9	128.7		26.0	97.9	205.4
Grants	( 83.4)	70	( 58.3)	(103.2)	25	(25.8)	( 84.1)	( 102.5)
Loans	( 91.2)	15	( 13.6)	( 25.5)	1	( .2)	( 13.8)	( 102.9)
Selected Development Activities	217.8		71.4	147.4		22.7	94.1	271.1
Grants	( 86.2)	60	( 51.7)	(112.4)	20	(22.4)	( 74.1)	( 124.5)
Loans	( 131.6)	15	( 19.7)	( 35.0)	1	( .3)	( 20.0)	( 146.6)
Development Loans, per-1974	65.5	60	39.3	-	-	-	39.3	26.2
Subtotal	2,154.4		731.6	1,347.5		208.5	940.1	2,561.8
Grants	( 734.9)		(442.9)	( 848.4)		(187.9)	(630.8)	( 952.5)
Loans	(1,419.5)		(288.7)	( 499.1)		( 20.6)	(309.3)	(1,609.3)
Sahel Development Program	45.0	20	9.0	95.0	10	9.5	18.5	121.5
International Organizations & Programs	67.2	93	62.4	288.0	72	207.3	269.7	85.5
International Fund for Agricul. Develop.	170.0	-	<del>50.0</del> 70.0	-	-	-	<del>50.0</del> 70.0	<del>12.0</del> 100.0
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (U.S. OWNED LOCAL CURRENCY)	25.2	50	12.6 (-)	20.0	35	7.0 (-)	19.6 (-)	25.6
International Disaster Assistance	47.9	60	28.7	25.0	40	10.0	38.7	34.2
Special Disaster Appropriations	24.0	60	14.4	-	-	-	14.4	9.6
Contingency Fund	5.8	50	2.9	5.0	40	2.0	4.9	5.9
Miscellaneous Appropriations (FOR FOREIGN CURRENCY, FOREIGN TRAINING)	86.9	26	22.5 (-)	-	-	-	22.5 (-)	64.4
Operating Expenses	48.3	90	43.4	282.0	80	(-)	(-)	61.3
Total, A.I.D.	2,674.7		997.5 977.5	2,062.5		225.6	269.0	61.3
						669.9	1,667.4	3,069.8
							1,647.4	3,089.8
							573.1	
						Less Loan Receipts		
						Net Outlays, A.I.D.	1,094.3	
							1,074.3	
FS Retirement Fund			-	21.3	100	21.3	21.3	

TABLE 3b

Estimated Outlays  
FY 1980 - 83

	1980			1981			1982			1983		
	Prior Year	Current Year	Total									
<u>Functional Development Assistance</u>												
Food and Nutrition	470	93	563	526	93	619	562	93	655	587	93	680
Grants	(246)	(73)	(319)	(272)	(73)	(345)	(284)	(73)	(357)	(289)	(73)	(362)
Loans	(224)	(20)	(244)	(254)	(20)	(274)	(278)	(20)	(298)	(298)	(20)	(318)
Population	142	51	193	153	51	204	157	51	208	160	51	211
Grants	(138)	(51)	(189)	(148)	(51)	(199)	(151)	(51)	(202)	(153)	(51)	(204)
Loans	( 4)	( -)	( 4)	( 5)	( -)	( 5)	( 6)	( -)	( 6)	( 7)	( -)	( 7)
Health	71	16	87	74	16	90	75	16	91	76	16	92
Grants	( 43)	(16)	( 59)	( 45)	(16)	( 61)	( 46)	(16)	( 62)	( 46)	(16)	( 62)
Loans	( 28)	( -)	( 28)	( 29)	( -)	( 29)	( 29)	( -)	( 29)	( 30)	( -)	( 30)
Education and Human Resources	87	26	113	93	26	119	95	26	121	96	26	122
Grants	( 72)	(26)	( 98)	( 76)	(26)	(102)	( 77)	(26)	(103)	( 77)	(26)	(103)
Loans	( 15)	( -)	( 15)	( 17)	( -)	( 17)	( 18)	( -)	( 18)	( 19)	( -)	( 19)
Selected Development Activities	97	23	120	108	23	131	113	23	136	116	23	139
Grants	( 75)	(23)	( 98)	( 84)	(23)	(107)	( 88)	(23)	(111)	( 89)	(23)	(112)
Loans	( 22)	( -)	( 22)	( 24)	( -)	( 24)	( 25)	( -)	( 25)	( 27)	( -)	( 27)
Development Loans, pre-1974	26	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	892	209	1,101	953	209	1,162	1,002	209	1,211	1,035	209	1,244
Grants	(573)	(188)	(761)	(625)	(188)	(813)	(646)	(188)	(834)	(654)	(188)	(843)
Loans	(319)	( 21)	(340)	(328)	( 21)	(349)	(356)	( 21)	(377)	(381)	( 21)	(401)
Sahel Development Program	24	9	33	37	9	46	46	9	55	54	9	63
International Organizs. & Programs	80	207	287	81	207	288	81	207	288	81	207	288
International Fund for Agricul. Dev.	<del>80</del>	-	<del>80</del>	<del>80</del>	-	<del>80</del>	<del>80</del>	-	-	<del>80</del>	-	<del>80</del>
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	13	7	20	13	7	20	13	7	20	13	7	20
International Disaster Assistance	21	10	31	17	10	27	16	10	26	15	10	25
Special Disaster Appropriations	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contingency Fund	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	2	5
Miscellaneous Appropriations	64	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(FORGIGN CURRENCY, FOREIGN TRAINING)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Operating Expenses	55	226	281	56	226	282	56	226	282	56	226	282
Total, A.I.D.	<del>1,242</del>	670	<del>1,913</del>	<del>1,180</del>	670	<del>1,850</del>	<del>1,217</del>	670	<del>1,887</del>	<del>1,257</del>	670	<del>1,927</del>
Less Loan Receipts	1,185	-	1,185	1,190	-	1,190	1,257	-	1,257	1,287	-	1,287
Net Outlays, A.I.D.			601			615			635			632
			<del>1,242</del>			<del>1,235</del>			<del>1,252</del>			<del>1,295</del>
FS Retirement Fund		21	<del>1,258</del>		21	<del>1,245</del>		21	<del>1,292</del>		21	<del>1,325</del>





Decision Unit Overview for Africa Bureau (Decision Unit 1101)

Long range goals:

To improve the quality of life of approximately 240 million Africans earning \$100 per capita or less and living in severe conditions of poverty.

Major Objectives:

- The basic long-term objective is the creation of African capacities directed toward enlarged incomes and expanded basic development services for the majority of the population.

In the primary development sectors, achievement means:

- Increasing incomes of the small farm families and rural communities.
- Expanding services to the 70-80% of Africans not now included in health improvement activities.
- Enlarging education opportunities for the majority of African adults and school age children without means to advance their basic knowledge and skills.
- Increasing substantially the manpower required for economic and social development.
- Generating and employing the technologies required for sustained development with particular attention to energy problems, environmental preservation and resource development.

Geographic Priorities: Establish growth with equity strategies for the 34 (18 least developed) countries to be assisted in FY 1979-FY 1983.

- Intensify Sahel Development activity; strengthen sector integration of donor and African led CILSS group activity; and identify opportunities for building economic interrelationships with West African coastal countries.

Major Objectives: (cont'd)

- Strengthen the development base of majority ruled states in southern Africa.
- Expand growth with equity programs in the Horn of Africa--Somalia, Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya.
- Support efforts of countries emerging from economic stabilization crises to orient investment priorities toward agriculture and rural development, e.g. Zaire, Ghana, Sierre Leone, Zambia.
- Participate in multidonor infrastructure programs where such programs promote broadbased economic growth primarily in the 18 least developed countries, e.g. Tanzania, Lesotho, Sahel countries.

Sector Priorities:

In agriculture, expand institutional capacities for training manpower (Tanzania, Chad); strengthen national research and planning (Kenya, Botswana, Cameroon); expand extension services (Senegal), as well as livestock development (Kenya, Niger); broaden access to improved marketing, storage, cooperatives, procurement and distribution, credit and rural industries (Tanzania, Ghana).

- In health, enlarge institutional capacities for training manpower; strengthen planning, management and research; establish low-cost village systems supporting participation in water supply, environmental sanitation, nutrition and health education; support communicable disease control programs--onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, trypanosomiasis--integrated with area economic development programs (Niger, Chad, Liberia, Zaire, Swaziland).
- Continue and expand population efforts as a part of integrated health activities (Kenya, Senegal, Tanzania).
- In education, expand primary schooling and non-formal education activity (Lesotho, Swaziland, Ethiopia).
- In manpower, enlarge substantially international and African based professional level training programs (Africa Regional).

Agency for International Development  
FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB

TABLE 4  
(cont'd)

Decision Unit Overview for Africa Bureau

Alternatives:

- To give heavier concentration to a few 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 concentrate more on capital infrastructure vs. human resource development.
  
- 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.

The proposed program most closely reflects the last alternative. Currently programs represent about 10% of ODA assistance to Africa and with few exceptions the U.S. is not the major donor in any country; future plans are not to preempt other donors or become a dominant donor in any one sector or country. Concentration on agriculture and rural development is appropriate since about 80% of the people are engaged in that sector. While in a pure functional sense A.I.D. is not heavily engaged in education programs, there is a heavy emphasis in agriculture and health programs in training and institutional development. For the present, the program in a broad-range of countries is focused more on equity-oriented projects than on large-scale social or capital infrastructure or institutional development activities at the national level.

Accomplishments

- The Bureau has strengthened the general orientation of the program toward rural areas by increased integrated rural development project activity focused on specific regional sections within countries. This more specific focus helps assure that project benefits more readily reach the beneficiary target groups emphasized by Congress as well as by the Agency. In particular, there has been an increase in rural health projects.
- Sahel Development Program sector strategies were examined, amended, and adopted by the CILSS in April 1977 and reaffirmed by the Sahel Club des Amis at a major conference in Ottawa in May 1977.
- Washington and field staffs have been reorganized and strengthened. With improved management procedures, for example, the Agency processed documentation for 83 new or significantly revised Africa projects for FY 1977 funding as well as documentation for 55 projects to be funded in FY 1978. The staff should be able to increase assistance flows to Africa over previous years.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 4a

Decision Package for Africa Bureau -1101-1

Activity Description

At the minimum level, the Bureau would maintain a moderate level of activity (largely on-going) for ten countries (primarily those high on the priority list) and for the Sahel program. New programs for Sudan and Somalia to be initiated in FY 1978 will also be continued. At this level, we would not continue a number of programs in smaller countries such as Benin, Burundi, Sierra Leone, Togo except modest PL 480 programs. At this reduced level, there would be no shift in the sector orientation of the program. Primary emphasis would remain on continuing efforts to increase food production and expand rural development activities.

			1979		Cumulative Total
	1977	1978	This Package Minimum		
<u>Resource Requirements</u>					
Food and Nutrition	100.1 106.5	87.3 89.3	67.7 67.2		67.7 67.2
Population	5.9 5.5	5.3 6.3	4.4		4.4
Health	14.0 15.2	23.4	19.8		19.8
Education	19.1 18.8	22.3 24.0	19.8		19.8
SDA	2.5 8.4	19.7	8.1 7.9		8.1 7.9
Total Functional Program	(156.6)(154.4)	(158.0)(162.7)	(119.8)(119.1)		(119.8)(119.1)
<u>Other Programs</u>					
Assistance to Portugal and Port. Colonies	1.3	-	-		-
Drought Assistance	10.2 8.6	11.5	-		-
Sahel Development Program <i>African Development Program</i>	0.9	50.0	61.2		61.2
Total Program	168.1 165.2	208.0 212.7	181.0 180.3		181.0 180.3
PL 480 I (non-add)	( 38.5)	( 53.1)	( 7.6)		( 7.6)
PL 480 II (non-add)	( 34.1)	( 36.9)	(39.9)		(39.9)
Housing Guaranties (non-add)	( 12.6)	( 5.0)	(15.0)		(15.0)
<u>Employment, full-time permanent</u>					
U.S. Direct Hire, Washington	190	172	152		152
U.S. Direct Hire, Overseas	429	511	486		486
Foreign Nationals	467	584	550		550
Total	1,086	1,267	1,188		1,188
<u>Five Year Projections</u>					
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Program (Long-term Africa Total)	181	340	500	750	950
(Of which Sahel Dev. Program)	(65)	(100)	(125)	(125)	(125)

Agency for International Development  
FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB

TABLE 4a  
(cont'd)

Short Term Objectives

Impact on Major Objectives

- Maintain major on-going rural development programs in priority countries such as Tanzania, Cameroon, Kenya and Ethiopia; major manpower training projects in Lesotho, Botswana, and the Africa Regional programs.
- Continue development of a major rural sector program in Sudan.
- Continue expansion of the on-going Sahel program although practically no new activities would be initiated.

The major impact would be that, except for possibly the Sahel Program, little progress could be made toward overcoming the lag in food production and the growing need for skilled manpower. The minimum level would essentially keep major programs going with little accelerated development progress. The minimum level would force retrenchment in the recent expansion of the African program in FY 1977 and planned for in FY 1978.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

Table 4b

Decision Package for Africa Bureau -1101-2

Activity Description

At this level the program would still be heavily concentrated in the twelve countries (ten ongoing and two new programs) and the Sahel region as identified in the minimum level. We could, however, fund continuing activities in several small country programs which are excluded from the minimum level (e.g. Guinea, Togo, Burundi). Sector orientation would not shift significantly from the minimum level, but new starts could be initiated in a number of programs.

	1977	1978	1979		Cumulative Total
			This Package Current		
<u>Resource Requirements</u>					
Food and Nutrition	108.1	87.3	15.7		83.4
Population	5.9	5.3	1.6		6.0
Health	14.0	23.4	6.7	6.1	26.5
Education	19.1	22.3			23.6
SDA	9.5	19.7	5.7		13.8
Total Functional Program	(156.6)	(158.0)	(33.5)	(32.9)	(153.3)
<u>Other Programs</u>					
Assistance to Portugal and Port. Colonies	1.3	-	-		-
Drought Assistance	10.2	-	-		-
Sahel Development Program	-	50.0	8.5		69.7
<i>African Development Program</i>	0.9				
Total Program	168.1	208.0	42.0	41.4	223.0
PL 480 I (non-add)	(38.5)	(53.1)	(23.6)		(31.2)
PL 480 II (non-add)	(34.1)	(36.9)	(6.0)		(45.9)
Housing Guaranties (non-add)	(12.6)	(5.0)	(-)		(15.0)
<u>Employment, full-time permanent</u>					
U.S. Direct Hire, Washington	190	172	32		184
U.S. Direct Hire, Overseas	429	511	32		518
Foreign Nationals	467	584	50		600
Total	1,086	1,267	114		1,292
<u>Five Year Projections</u>					
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Program (Long-term Africa Total)	223	390	520	750	950
(Of which Sahel Dev. Program)	(70)	(95)	(115)	(125)	(125)

Agency for International Development  
FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB

TABLE 4b  
(cont'd)

Short Term Objectives

The objectives are similar to those at the minimum level with the following differences:

- The increased level for the Sahel Program would permit no expansion of the program through new projects in Chad, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Mali.
- There would be modest growth in the health sector at this level, with emphasis on training manpower and extending health services.

Impact on Major Objectives

Aside from enabling the Bureau to continue programs in poor countries excluded at the minimum level, the principal effect of this increased funding is that it permits modest expansion of priority programs in Tanzania, Cameroon, Sudan, and the Sahel. This allows the Bureau to maintain some momentum in these programs, which except for Tanzania consist of fairly recent initiatives.

- Since FY 1978 is the start of a transition period from regular programs to the Sahel Development Program (SDP) only modest increases would be allowed in FY 1979 for SDP programs. As an expected contributor of about 10% to this program we would be short of our anticipated contribution at this level.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request for OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

Table 4c

Decision Package for Africa Bureau -1101-3

Activity Description

At the proposed level, the Bureau could make a concerted effort to develop new initiatives designed to meet the major objectives innumeraed previously. The critical aspect of this level is that it would permit a substantial level of new starts in most programs. In addition, programs could be extended to additional countries including Zambia, Mozambique, Benin, and Djibouti.

			1979		Cumulative Total
	1977	1978	This Package Proposed		
<u>Resource Requirements</u>					
Food and Nutrition	108.1	106.5	46.0	33.0	129.4
Population	5.9	5.5	3.4		9.4
Health	14.0	15.2	14.9	11.4	41.1
Education	19.1	18.8	6.8		30.4
SDA	9.5	8.4	1.4	1.2	15.2
Total Functional Program	(156.6)	(154.4)	(72.5)	(55.8)	(225.5)
<u>Other Programs</u>					
Assistance to Portugal and Port. Colonies	1.3	-	-		-
Drought Assistance	10.2	8.6	-		-
Sahel Development Program	-	50.0	32.5	25.5	102.2
<i>African Development Program</i>	0.9				
Total Program	168.1	165.2	105.0	81.3	328.0
PL 480 I (non-add)	( 38.5)	( 53.1)	(26.0)		(57.2)
PL 480 II (non-add)	( 34.1)	(36.9)	( 7.0)		(52.9)
Housing Guaranties (non-add)	( 12.6)	( 5.0)	(21.0)		(36.0)
<u>Employment, full-time permanent</u>					
U.S. Direct Hire, Washington	190	217	-		184
U.S. Direct Hire, Overseas	429	511	33		551
Foreign Nationals	467	548	46		646
Total	1,086	1,276	79		1,381
<u>Five Year Projections</u>					
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Program (Long-term Africa Total)	328	420	600	750	950
(Of which Sahel Dev. Program)	(102)	(115)	(125)	(125)	(125)

Agency for International Development  
FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB

TABLE 4c  
(cont'd)

Short Term Objectives

- This level would permit major inputs to new rural development initiatives in Kenya, Ghana, and Zaire. In each of these instances, this assistance would help continue orientation of development toward rural areas while major economic stabilization problems are being confronted.
- A major initiative to expand programs in Southern Africa can continue with a focus on manpower training in all fields.
- Most of the activity in this increment for the Sahel would permit funding of new starts which is critical to continued multi-donor planning and contributions.
- It would permit increased funding for new PVO projects.

Impact on Major Objectives

- This level allows the Bureau to attain its planned 10 percent contribution to the multi-donor effort in the Sahel.
- The expanded program for Africa would provide a major opportunity to implement programs under the "New Directions" in large number of the world's poorest countries. While the increased level of effort is not dramatic, it would signal a growing U.S. interest in meeting African Development needs.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 4d

Decision Package for the Africa Bureau  
Supporting Table

<u>Country Program</u>	<u>Food and Nutrition</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Education and Human Resources</u>	<u>SDA</u>	<u>Func. Total</u>	<u>SDP</u>	<u>PL 480</u>		<u>HIGs</u>
								<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	
<u>Minimum Package</u>										
Tanzania	10.0	1.1	-	-	-	11.1	-	-	2.9	-
Botswana	2.1	-	.8	1.1	-	4.0	-	-	-	5.0
Upper Volta	-	-	-	.4	-	.4	(3.7)	-	7.1	-
Kenya	6.1	.3	3.4	-	-	9.8	-	-	2.3	-
Lesotho	3.2	-	1.6	1.1	-	5.9	-	-	4.3	-
Mali	-	.1	-	-	-	.1	(8.7)	-	-	-
SDP	-	-	-	-	-	-	61.2	-	-	-
Cameroon	1.9	-	.8	.3	-	3.0	-	-	1.3	-
Sudan	5.6	.4	1.1	-	-	7.8 <sup>76</sup>	-	-	1.4	-
Somalia	5.0 <sup>45</sup>	-	-	-	-	5.0 <sup>45</sup>	-	-	-	-
Liberia	.5	.1	2.2	1.1	2.8	6.7	-	-	-	-
Zaire	1.9	-	1.4	1.0	-	4.3	-	4.1	-	-
Ethiopia	8.3	.3	-	1.1	-	9.7	-	-	3.1	-
Niger	1.5	-	-	-	-	1.5	(4.7)	-	-	-
Ghana	1.8	.6	-	.6	-	3.0	-	-	3.2	-
Chad	-	-	.7	-	-	.7	(5.9)	-	.5	-
Senegal	-	.7	-	-	1.4	2.1	(3.3)	1.1	3.4	-
SFWA Regional (of which OMVS)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	.5	.5	(29.9)	-	-	(-)
Regional Affairs	9.0	-	3.5	5.5	.5	18.5	(4.9)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Regional Affairs - Other	5.5	.8	3.0	3.0	2.0	14.3	-	-	.8	-
Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	-
Swaziland	1.1	-	1.0	1.1	-	3.2	-	-	-	-
Southern Regional	-	-	-	1.4	-	1.4	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	1.1	-	-	-	-	1.1	(4.0)	-	1.3	-
Rwanda	.8	-	-	-	-	.8	-	-	1.0	-
Malawi	.8	-	-	-	-	.8	-	-	-	-
Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	-	-
Togo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	-
PSA Regional	-	-	-	1.5	-	1.5	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	.7	-	.3	-	-	1.0	(1.1)	-	-	-

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 4d  
 (cont'd)

Decision Package for the Africa Bureau  
 Supporting Table

Country Program	Food and Nutrition	Population	Health	Education and Human Resources	SDA	Func. Total	SDP	PL 480		HIGs
								I	II	
<u>Minimum Package - continued</u>										
East Regional	.6	-	-	-	-	.6	-	-	-	-
Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	-
Benin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2	-
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	-
Entente	.2	-	-	-	.2	.4	-	-	-	-
Ivory Coast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0
Guinea Bissau	-	-	-	.6	-	.6	-	-	-	-
<u>Total Minimum</u>	<u>67.767.2</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>19.8</u>	<u>19.8</u>	<u>8.17.9</u>	<u>119.8</u> <u>119.1</u>	<u>61.2</u>	<u>7.6</u>	<u>39.9</u>	<u>15.0</u>
<u>Current Package</u>										
Tanzania	2.0	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	1.8	-	-
Upper Volta	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.0)	-	-	-
Kenya	.8	.2	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.2)	-	-	-
SDP	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.5	-	-	-
Cameroon	1.0	-	1.0	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-
Sudan	3.3	-	1.0	-	-	4.3	-	-	-	-
Liberia	-	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	-	-	-	-
Zaire	.8	.5	-	.3	-	1.6	-	9.7	-	-
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	-	-
Niger	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.3)	-	4.6	-
Ghana	.5	-	1.0	.8	-	2.3	-	6.5	-	-
Chad	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.3)	-	-	-
Senegal	-	-	-	-	-	-	(.9)	.6	-	-
SFWA Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2.1)	-	-	-
(of which OMVS)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Regional Affairs	1.4	-	3.0	1.2	2.0	7.6	-	-	-	-
Regional Affairs - Other	.5	.8	-	-	1.5	2.8	-	-	-	-

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 4a  
 (cont'd)

Decision Package for the Africa Bureau  
 Supporting Table

Country Program	Food and Nutrition	Population	Health	Education and Human Resources	SDA	Func. Total	SDP	PL 480		HIGs
								I	II	
<u>Current Package - continued</u>										
Southern Regional	-	-	-	.5	-	.5	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-	-	(.7)	-	-	-
Rwanda	-	-	-	.4	-	.4	-	-	-	-
Guinea	2.5	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	2.2	-	-
Togo	-	.1	.1	-	-	.2	-	-	-	-
PSA Regional	-	-	-	.4	-	.4	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	-
East Regional	.1	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-
Burundi	.5	-	-	-	-	.5	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	1.8	-	-	-	.2	2.0	-	-	-	-
CAE	-	-	.6	-	-	.6	-	-	-	-
Guinea Bissau	.5	-	-	.2	-	.7	-	-	-	-
<u>Total Current</u>	15.7	1.6	6.7	6.1	3.8	5.7	8.5	23.6	6.0	-
<u>Proposed Package</u>										
Tanzania	2.2	1.1	-	-	.8	4.1	-	-	-	-
Botswana	.7	-	.6	1.3	-	2.6	-	-	-	-
Upper Volta	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5.0)(3.5)	-	-	-
Kenya	7.4	-	6.6	4.6	-	14.0	12.0	-	-	-
Lesotho	.7	-	.4	1.7	-	2.8	-	-	-	2.0
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5.1)(4.2)	-	-	-
SDP	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.5	25.5	-	-
Cameroon	1.6	.8	1.5	-	-	3.9	-	-	-	-
Sudan	.5	-	-	-	.2	7.5	-	6.2	-	5.0
Somalia	-	-	1.5	1.0	-	1.5	1.0	4.9	-	-
Liberia	5.0	.3	-	.7	-	6.0	1.0	-	-	-
Zaire	11.8	5.8	-	-	-	11.8	5.8	10.2	.3	-
Niger	-	-	-	-	.2	.2	(3.3)(2.8)	-	-	-
Ghana	10.0	8.0	-	-	-	10.0	8.0	-	-	-

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 4d  
 (cont'd)

Decision Package for the Africa Bureau  
 Supporting Table

Country Program	Food and Nutrition	Population	Health	Education and Human Resources	SDA	Func. Total	SDP	PL 480		HIGs
								I	II	
Proposed Package - continued										
Senegal	-	.5	-	.4	-	.9	(3.0)(2.5)	1.7	-	-
SFWA Regional (of which OMVS)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(13.9)(10.4)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Regional Affairs - Other	1.0	.7	.5	.6	-	2.8	-	-	-	-
Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.0)	-	-	-
Swaziland	.3	-	.8	1.0	-	2.1	-	-	-	2.0
Zambia	1.1	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	10.0
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-	-	(.5)	-	4.8	-
Rwanda	.9	-	-	.5	-	1.4	-	-	-	-
Malawi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0
Togo	-	-	1.5 1.0	-	2 -	1.7 1.2	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	-	-	-	-	-	-	(.7)(.1)	-	-	-
Mozambique	-	-	-	.6	-	.6	-	-	-	-
Burundi	1.3	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-
Benin	-	-	1.5 1.0	-	-	1.5 1.0	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-
Djibouti	1.0	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-
Guinea Bissau	.5	-	-	-	-	.5	-	-	1.7	-
Sao Tome/Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2	-
<u>Total Proposed</u>	<u>46.0 33.0</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>14.9 11.4</u>	<u>6.8</u>	<u>1.4 1.2</u>	<u>72.5 56.8</u>	<u>32.5 25.5</u>	<u>26.0</u>	<u>7.0</u>	<u>21.0</u>



Decision Unit Overview for Asia Bureau (Decision Unit 1102)

Long range goals:

The Asia Bureau countries are faced with pervasive poverty in six of the eight program countries; a population of 1.5 billion by 1990, including over two-thirds of the worldwide population in low income food deficit countries and if past production trends continue a food grain gap by 1990 of 55 million tons. The Bureau's long-term goals address these three major interrelated problems.

A. Average annual growth in food grain production of 4.2% by 1990 in the low income, food grain deficit LDCs and a 3-to-5% increase in the food exporting LDCs (Pakistan and Thailand) to meet minimum increases in calorie consumption.

B. Replacement level fertility by the year 2000.

C. By 1985, the development of and improvement in poverty indicators by: (1) greater mobilization and reallocation of LDC resources to benefit the rural population; (2) the development of an incipient, but functioning, institutional framework for the delivery of economic and social services to the rural population; (3) the creation of local level participatory organizations, e.g., water users associations, rural electrification cooperatives, etc., and (4) a more highly trained and experienced government cadre engaged in the planning and implementation of social sector programs.

Major Objectives

1. Encourage recipient government support and small farmer acceptance of essential technical components to improve the efficiency of food production, e.g., fertilizer, water conservation and management practices, alternative cropping systems, etc.
2. Promote the evolution of a broad-based integrated approach to rural development by:
  - a. Adding rural outreach components such as health, nutrition and education to ongoing population efforts;
  - b. Testing the feasibility of area development concepts as a means to strengthen

government planning and implementation of rural development programs;

c. Creating or strengthening local level participatory institutions, e.g., water users associations, rural electrification cooperatives, local credit mechanisms, etc.

3. Expand income generating opportunities in the rural areas by testing the viability of:

-- ~~Market town concepts;~~

-- Non-traditional rural credit arrangements;

-- Investments in rural infrastructure to provide the foundation for the growth of small-scale, labor-intensive rural industries.

4. ~~Establish~~ <sup>Initiate</sup> a developmentally significant bilateral assistance program to India.

Agency for International Development  
FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
Asia Bureau

TABLE 5  
(cont'd)

Alternatives

An alternative is to increase U.S. resources to the IFI's to enable them to be more responsive to LDC needs. Unfortunately, the IFI's are not willing to engage with the risks inherent in New Directions activities, particularly in relation to institution building. Once a concept can be demonstrated to have validity in a country-specific situation, the IFI's are willing to assume financing, e.g., Provincial Water and Rural Electrification in the Philippines.

Another possible alternative is to switch the mix of funding, that is less food and nutrition in favor of more population and health. This alternative was considered in terms of bringing more direct and immediate benefits.

Accomplishments

- Manpower- 856 Asians began formal training during the year; several thousand received on-the-job training;
- The Strategy for Nepal was reviewed to focus on programs to impact on most needy;
- Government of Pakistan initiated action to release federal funds to provinces faster and with more rigid controls, thus providing that funds will be available to rural sector when needed.

to the needy. It is not practicable because it would be at the expense of food production programs which are of greater significance in the short- and long-run and the absorptive capacity of health/population organizations is, at this time, limited.

Can we substitute PL 480 for dollar aid? They are not interchangeable resources.

India, which is the key to meeting regional goals, requested resumption of a development relationship.

The Chief Planner in Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture requested that A.I.D. provide a team of consultants to assist in preparing a series of strategy papers specifically focusing on small farmers and programs that will benefit them.

A major shift occurred in the Philippine population program with the fielding of almost 3,000 outreach workers to reach population beyond normal radius of family planning services. Also a program to reduce post harvest crop losses due to rodents and insects was initiated, and improved water systems were instituted in the Philippines.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 5A

Decision Package for Asia Bureau -1102-1  
Minimum

Activity Description

At the minimum level, we will be able to complete funding actions on a number of projects, for example, Integration of Health Services in Nepal, Agricultural Research and Development Communications in Pakistan, Rural Roads II, and Barangay Water in the Philippines.

			1979		
	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>This Package</u>	<u>Cumulative Total</u>	
<u>Resource Requirements</u>					
Food and Nutrition	198	208	150	150	
Population	166	227	39	39	
Health	19	37	10	10	
Education	31	59	33	33	
SDA	24	19	12	12	
	2	18	10	10	
<b>Total Program</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>244</b>	
PL 480 I (non add)	246	365	224	224	
PL 480 II (non add)	397	340	155	155	
Housing Guaranties (non add)	147	159	145	145	
	25	40	-	-	
<u>Employment - Full-time Permanent</u>					
U.S. Direct Hire, Washington	124	108	104	104	
U.S. Direct Hire, Overseas	300	297	283	283	
Foreign Nationals	707	795	762	762	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,149</b>	<b>1,149</b>	
<u>Five Year Projections</u>					
Program	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
	244	400	600	1,350	1,700

NOTE: TOTALS MAY NOT ADD  
 DUE TO ROUNDING.

Agency for International Development  
FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
Asia Bureau  
Minimum

TABLE 5A  
(cont'd)

Short Term Objectives

To assure, to the extent possible, that the political and institutional momentum of ongoing development efforts are not dissipated.

Impact on Major Objectives

The minimum level will have no discernible impact on the Bureau's major objectives.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 5B

Decision Package for Asia Bureau -1102-2  
Current

Activity Description

The current level would permit the beginning of a broad-based rural development program in most countries, with India being the most significant exception. We could begin, for example, to develop rural health, nutrition and education linkages in our population programs.

			1979		
	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>This Package</u>	<u>Cumulative Total</u>	
<u>Resource Requirements</u>					
Food and Nutrition	198	166	109	259	
Population	20	19	4	43	
Health	31	59	10	20	
Education	26	24	3	26	
SDA	2	6	-	12	
<b>Total Program</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>370</b>	
PL 480 I (non add)	397	340	153	308	
PL 480 II (non add)	147	159	19	164	
Housing Guaranties (non add)	25	40	15	15	
<u>Employment - Full-time permanent</u>					
U.S. Direct Hire, Washington	121	119	11	115	
U.S. Direct Hire, Overseas	300	306	25	308	
Foreign Nationals	707	767	11	773	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>1,192</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1,196</b>	
<u>Five Year Projections</u>					
	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Program	370	600	800	1,350	1,700

Agency for International Development  
FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
Asia Bureau  
Current

TABLE 5B  
(cont'd)

Short Term Objectives

To fully fund the Bureau population programs; to continue ongoing programs and introduce, at a modest level, the beginnings of a broad-based rural development programs.

Impact on Major Objectives

The funding levels in the current decision package would not result in a significant impact on the Bureau's major objectives, except for population. The levels proposed for population would fully fund the Bureau population program, thereby provide continuity in those programs and permitting an increased level of effort.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 5C

Decision Package for Asia Bureau -1102-3  
Proposed

Activity Description

Sufficient PL 480 food and non-food resources can be provided to meet short-term consumption requirements and generate local currencies in support of development budgets. We could engage in a significant bilateral assistance program with India and modestly help Thailand redress urban-rural income disparities.

			1979		
	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>This Package</u>	<u>Cumulative Total</u>	
<u>Resource Requirements</u>					
Food and Nutrition	198	166	147	329	
Population	20	19	-	42	
Health	31	59	15	31	
Education	16	24	6	26	
SDA	2	6	8	22	
Total Program	267	246	176	450	
PL 480 I (non add)	397	340	103	411	
PL 480 II (non add)	147	159	36	200	
Housing Guaranties (non add)	25	40	-	15	
<u>Employment - Full-time permanent</u>					
U.S. Direct Hire, Washington	121	119	-	115	
U.S. Direct Hire, Overseas	300	306	22	330	
Foreign Nationals	707	767	63	836	
Total	1,128	1,192	85	1,281	
<u>Five Year Projections</u>					
Program	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
	546	775	1,050	1,350	1,700

NOTE: TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING.

Agency for International Development  
FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB

Asia Bureau  
Proposed

TABLE 5C  
(cont'd)

Short Term Objectives

Plan and test new income generating initiatives in Bangladesh. Plan and initiate a significant bilateral assistance program with India. Shift to a development assistance program in Thailand. Initiate pilot projects integrating health and population programs. ~~Improve administrative and management capabilities of provincial and local officials to enable them to be more responsive as host governments shift resources to the rural sector.~~

Impact on Major Objectives

Given A.I.D.'s relatively small share of Asia's total investment requirements, the direct impact of A.I.D. funding on regional long-term goals would be difficult to measure. We are one among many donors working to achieve increased food production and replacement level fertility. The proposed levels will enable A.I.D. to assume a ~~greater~~ role as an innovator in undertaking some of the more difficult and pervasive rural problems and thereby continue to induce host governments and other donors to focus increasingly on the rural sector and social equity problems.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 5d

Decision Package for Asia Bureau  
Minimum  
Supporting Table

<u>Country/Program</u>	<u>Food and Nutrition</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Education and Human Resources</u>	<u>SDA</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>PL 480</u>		<u>HGs</u>
							<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	
Indonesia	24	25 12	2	-	-	41 39	70	3	-
Pakistan	36	3 4	4	30 14	-	73 58	-	1	-
Bangladesh	27	22 13	-	-	-	39 40	17	12	-
India	45	-	-	-	-	45	26	98	-
Philippines	8	3	1	-	7 5	29 17	-	27	-
Nepal	2	3	2	-	-	7	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	7	-	-	-	-	7	8	4	-
Thailand	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Asia Regional	1	-	1	3	5	10	-	-	-
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-
<b>Total Minimum Package</b>	150	39 38	10	33 17	12 10	244 224	155	145	-

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 5d  
 (cont'd)

Decision Package for Asia Bureau  
 Current  
 Supporting Table

<u>Country/Program</u>	<u>Food and Nutrition</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Education and Human Resources</u>	<u>SDA</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>PL 480</u>		<u>HGs</u>
							<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	
Indonesia	25 17	-	8	2 -	-	34 25	52	1	-
Pakistan	3	-	-	-	-	3	18	-	-
Bangladesh	39	-	2	7 1	-	41 42	12	-	-
India	15	-	-	-	-	15	28	9	-
Philippines	18	2	-	-	-	20	3	8	-
Nepal	-	2	-	2	-	4	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	3	-	-	-	-	3	8	1	-
Thailand	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	15
Asia Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-
Total Current Package	109 100	4	10	3	-	126 119	153	19	15
(Total Minimum & Current)	(259) 250	(43)	(20)	(36)	(12)	(370) 342	(308)	(164)	(15)

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 5d  
 (cont'd)

Decision Package for Asia Bureau  
 Proposed  
 Supporting Table

Country/Program	Food and Nutrition	Population	Health	Education and Human Resources	SDA	Total	PL 480		HGs
							I	II	
Indonesia	8 -	-	259	-	1	2513	20	-	-
Pakistan	149	-	-	-	-	149	19	-	-
Bangladesh	123	-	-	-	3	226	24	6	-
India	7528	-	-	1 -	2	7630	-	14	-
Philippines	17	-	-	41	1 -	2218	-	16	-
Nepal	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	59	-	12	4	-	515	-	-	-
Thailand	74	-	-	-	1 -	84	-	-	-
Asia Regional	3	-	-	1	6	10	-	-	-
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
Total Proposed Package	14779	-	25 11	6	8 12	276 108	103	36	-
(Total Proposed Program)	(406) 329	(43)	(35) 31	(42)	(20) 24	(546) 450	(411)	(200)	(15)



Decision Unit Overview for Latin America (Decision Unit 1103)

Long range goals:

Bring the Latin American countries to the point where (1) future growth can be fueled essentially by domestic savings and private capital flows, (2) the distribution of income and benefits is equitable and productive, and (3) the Latin countries will be able to play an increasingly stable, constructive role in an interdependent world.

Major objectives:

As mandated by the Congress in the Foreign Assistance Act:

--reduce rural poverty by improving marketing, transportation and inputs supply; generating employment in service and food processing industries; producing more effective government policies; and reducing malnutrition.

--improve access to health by developing low cost delivery systems.

--reduce Latin America's population growth rate.

--assure better distribution of the benefits of learning by increasing relevance of education to the poor, and increasing cost effectiveness of formal and non-formal education systems.

--search for more effective ways of dealing with the urban poor.

--increase participation of indigenous private institutions and organizations in Latin America's development.

--accelerate development in the poorest countries and in the Caribbean.

Alternatives:

(1) Rely on international financial and development institutions (IFI's) for all the support needed to carry forward growth with equity throughout the hemisphere. This alternative was rejected because the IFI's have not been as successful as AID in designing and implementing programs that attack the root causes of maldistribution of income. The AID program objectives do, however, assume that large infrastructure and resource transfer projects needed for economic growth will be financed by the IFI's.

(2) Use block grants and program loans to those countries which agree to implement their own rural development, health and population and/or education programs to satisfy the basic needs of their poor. This alternative was rejected because the countries generally lack the expertise to design and implement such programs, and the pressures on the governments are such that AID resources would tend to be dissipated in the expansion of existing programs rather than concentrated on finding innovative, low-cost solutions to the stated problems.

Agency for International Development  
FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB

TABLE 6  
(cont'd)

Decision Unit Overview for Latin America

Alternatives: (cont.)

(3) Rely on private voluntary and other organizations to implement the AID program. AID is presently making maximum feasible use of such organizations to implement projects in the region and will expand use of this channel consistent with growth of the capacity of these organizations to design and manage good programs. However, our objective of influencing host country policies on income and benefit distribution frequently requires larger and more complex projects than can be handled by these organizations. Thus, AID bilateral and regional programs working directly with governments will continue to be needed to achieve our objectives and goals.

Accomplishments:

--The Latin American/Caribbean region has achieved the highest overall growth rate of the lesser-developed areas, but its GNP per capita is still only about 12% of the U.S. figure, and it is inequitably distributed.

--Private investment has been attracted to this high-growth region. Nearly 70% of total U.S. private foreign investment in the developing world is in L.A.

--Although the region has a very high population growth rate, population programs are having a discernible downward effect on the birth rate, and some countries, such as Costa Rica, are passing through the "demographic transition" to developed country rates of population growth.

--Agricultural production has kept up, but just barely, with population growth. Brazil, a "middle income" LDC, is emerging as a major exporter of food grains. Except for Haiti, famine is not a threat in L.A.

--School attendance has increased remarkably in the last decade and a half. In 1960, only 46 percent of primary-aged and 18 percent of secondary aged children attended school. By 1976, attendance had risen to 60 percent and 40 percent, respectively.

--L.A. region governments attach the very highest priority to economic development, and increasingly there is even greater support in these governments for programs aimed at meeting the basic needs of the poor majority.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 6a

Decision Package for Latin America Bureau-1103-1

Activity Description

This package funds Bureau programs at the minimum level. Support is provided for three regional programs and bilateral development programs in thirteen countries. PL 480 Title I commodities are programmed for three of these countries and PL 480 Title II for eleven. HIGs are included for three countries.

	<u>1977</u>	(\$ millions) <u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	
			<u>This Package</u>	<u>Cumulative Total</u>
<u>Resource Requirements</u>				
Food and Nutrition	109.5	150.9	116.0	116.0
Population	7.2	5.0	8.6	8.6
Health	14.6	17.3	12.7	12.7
Education	36.3	24.4	29.2	29.2
SDA	3.9	20.3	14.6	14.6
Total Program	<u>171.5</u>	<u>217.9</u>	<u>181.1</u>	<u>181.1</u>
PL 480 I (non add)	28.1	23.0	17.9	17.9
PL 480 II (non add)	79.2	44.7	44.4	44.4
Housing Guaranties (non add)	43.4	70.8	45.0	45.0
<u>Employment</u>				
Full-time permanent: USDH, Washington	156	138	125	125
USDH, Overseas	384	381	374	374
Foreign Nationals	<u>682</u>	<u>672</u>	<u>646</u>	<u>646</u>
Total	1,222	1,191	1,145	1,145
<u>Five Year Projections</u>				
Program	<u>182.0</u>	<u>360.0</u>	<u>420.0</u>	<u>450.0</u>
			<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
			450.0	450.0

Short Term Objectives

--continue focus on rural poverty (loans to provide improved transportation and marketing and better delivery of inputs for the small farmer are included for Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Guyana, Panama, Peru, and the Caribbean; grants to support principally on-going rural development activities and programmed for these as well as all the remaining countries and regional programs in this package).

--reduce population growth (funds are included for support of continuing programs in 9 of the 13 countries; a new program in Mexico would be initiated).

--assure better distribution, relevance, and cost-effectiveness of formal and non-formal education systems (loans for new programs are included for the Dominican Republic and Paraguay; grants support on-going activities in all other countries except Guyana).

--improve access to health (loans for improved health delivery systems in rural areas would go to the Dominican Republic, Guyana, and Honduras; grants for continuing projects to Bolivia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, and Caribbean Regional).

--help the urban poor (integrated urban development loan in Costa Rica; housing investment guarantees in Jamaica, Panama, and Peru).

--special focus on Caribbean (new initiatives proposed for Guyana, Jamaica, and Caribbean Regional).

Impact on Major Objectives

Funding at the minimum level would permit only limited new initiatives in Jamaica and the Caribbean; continuation of agriculture, health, and education programs already begun in the region but support of new starts in only a relatively few and highly selected cases; and maintenance of the Title II feeding programs at current levels. Title I for balance of payments and rural development support would be made available to Haiti, Honduras, and Jamaica at restricted levels.

Other Information

Funding at less than the minimum level would eliminate any new starts; would lose momentum generated in many of our cooperative development efforts; would in a number of cases lead to premature termination of activities; and would undermine the President's renewed promise of U.S. support for Latin American development in his Pan American Day speech to the OAS.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 6b

Decision Package for Latin America Bureau-1103-2

Activity Description

This package adds funding up to the current level and includes additional loans and grants for the Caribbean Regional program and for six of the thirteen countries receiving support at the minimum level. Additional PL 480 Title I would be provided to Haiti, a new PL 480 Title I program would be included for Peru, and a HIG for Guatemala.

	1977	1978	1979		
			This Package	Cumulative Total	
<u>Resource Requirements</u>					
Food and Nutrition	<del>113.6</del> 109.5	<del>138.0</del> 150.9	31.4	<del>133.3</del> 147.4	
Population	6.0	7.2	-	8.6	
Health	<del>15.1</del> 14.6	<del>19.1</del> 17.3	6.6	<del>24.3</del> 19.3	
Education	49.4	36.3	-	29.2	
SDA	4.3	3.9	-	14.6	
Total Program	<del>188.4</del> 171.5	<del>200.0</del> 217.9	38.0	<del>220.0</del> 219.1	
PL 480 I (non add)	28.1	23.0	11.4	29.3	
PL 480 II (non add)	79.2	44.7	-	44.4	
Housing Guaranties (non add)	43.4	70.8	10.0	55.0	
<u>Employment</u>					
Full-time Permanent:	USDH, Washington	156	138	22	147
	USDH, Overseas	384	381	2	376
	Foreign Nationals	682	672	8	654
Total	1,222	1,191	32	1,177	
<u>Five Year Projections</u>					
Program	220.0	360.0	420.0	450.0	450.0

Short Term Objectives

--focus on rural poverty (support to rural development activities would be expanded in Bolivia, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, and Caribbean Regional; new small farmer marketing and fish production programs would be started in Jamaica).

--improve access to health (a rural health program in El Salvador and a community water supply and sanitation program in the Caribbean would be initiated).

--special focus on the Caribbean (expanded initiatives proposed for Guyana, Jamaica, and Caribbean Regional).

Impact on Major Objectives

Funding at the current level would allow some expansion of initiatives in Jamaica and the Caribbean; increased support to planned rural development programs in Bolivia, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Panama; and initiation of assistance to a rural health program in El Salvador.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 6c

Decision Package for Latin America Bureau -1103-3

Activity Description

This package includes funding at the proposed level and would provide additional support for programs in Bolivia, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Peru, and LA Regional; would allow renewal of our bilateral assistance program in Ecuador; would add PL 480 Title I in Guyana, Peru, and Haiti; and would include HIGs for Guatemala, Nicaragua, and the Inter-American Savings and Loan Bank (BIAPE).

	1977	1978	1979		
			This Package	Cumulative Total	
<u>Resource Requirements</u>					
Food and Nutrition	<del>113.6</del> 109.5	<del>138.0</del> 150.9	<del>35.5</del> 26.1	<del>168.8</del> 173.4	
Population	6.8	7.2	6.2	14.8	
Health	<del>15.1</del> 14.6	<del>19.1</del> 17.3	0.1	<del>34.4</del> 19.4	
Education	<del>49.4</del> 36.3	<del>16.9</del> 24.4	2.3	31.5	
Selected Development Activities	<del>4.3</del> 3.9	<del>20.8</del> 20.3	<del>13.9</del> 32.3	<del>28.5</del> 46.9	
Total Program	<del>188.4</del> 171.5	<del>200.0</del> 217.9	<del>58.0</del> 67.0	<del>270.0</del> 286.0	
PL 480 I (non add)	28.1	23.0	9.9	39.2	
PL 480 II (non add)	79.2	44.7	-	44.4	
Housing Guaranties (non add)	43.4	70.8	27.0	82.0	
<u>Employment</u>					
Full-time permanent: USDH, Washington	156	138	-	147	
USDH, Overseas	384	381	4	380	
Foreign Nationals	<u>682</u>	<u>672</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>659</u>	
Total	1,222	1,191	9	1,186	
<u>Five Year Projections</u>					
Program	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
	278.0	360.0	420.0	450.0	450.0

Decision Package for Latin America Bureau

Short Term Objectives

- focus on rural poverty (higher levels of support to rural development programs in Bolivia, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, and Peru; initiation of a new program in Ecuador).
- reduce population growth (increased support to a regional program assisting activities in countries such as Mexico and Brazil).
- help the urban poor (urban development programs in Bolivia and Peru would be supported).
- increase use of private organizations to experiment with strategies and methodologies for reaching the poor majority (a consortium of private voluntary organizations operating in the Caribbean would be provided impetus through a \$2.0 million grant).
- special focus on the Caribbean (expanded initiatives proposed for Guyana, Jamaica, and Caribbean Regional, and a special program proposed for the region).

Impact on Major Objectives

The proposed decision package will provide the Latin America Bureau of AID with an appropriate level of resources to make a reasonable rate of progress toward our objectives:

- A \$10 million loan in Jamaica will seek out new solutions for the acute rural poverty of that island, thus avoiding exaggeration of the migration problem.
- A \$5 million loan to Ecuador will reestablish bilateral assistance ties to that primarily agricultural economy whose rural sector has been bypassed by recent developments.
- Existing rural development programs in Bolivia and Guyana will be reinforced with funding increments of \$2.5 million and \$6.0 million, respectively.
- Funding for the LA regional population program will be used for programs in regions where bilateral population aid no longer exists or would be sensitive (Mexico, Brazil, Columbia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Honduras, etc). These countries contribute more to the region's high birth rate than all the rest.
- A \$1 million loan to Jamaica will provide for training of middle management persons needed to accelerate recovery and development.
- In the Caribbean, a special \$30 million program will promote productive employment generation and regional cooperation.

These programs are needed to maintain momentum towards our objectives in the region and to give credence to our pledges to help the poor in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 6a

Decision Package for Latin American Bureau

Supporting Table

<u>Country/Program</u>	1978 est.	1979						PL 480		
		<u>Food and Nutrition</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Education and Human Resources</u>	(106) <u>SDA</u>	<u>Total*</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>HGs</u>
<u>Minimum</u>										
Bolivia	<del>18.7</del> 20.7	16.0	.1	1.3	2.3	.1	19.8	( - )	(6.4)	( - )
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	( - )	(5.9)	( - )
Costa Rica	<del>8.0</del> 7.6	8.5	.5	-	.2	4.4	13.6	( - )	( - )	( - )
Dominican Republic	<del>11.2</del> 11.1	.7	-	7.1	5.2	.2	13.2	( - )	(5.5)	( - )
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	( - )	(1.0)	( - )
El Salvador	<del>7.0</del> 7.1	.5	1.0	.2	.3	.6	2.6	( - )	(1.4)	( - )
Guatemala	<del>11.0</del> 17.7	6.2	.4	.2	.2	.2	7.2	( - )	(8.4)	( - )
Guyana	<del>7.0</del> 7.3	5.4	-	1.4	-	.2	7.0	( - )	( - )	( - )
Haiti	<del>18.6</del> 18.0	12.2	1.4	1.2	2.6	2.9	20.3	(6.2)	(4.8)	( - )
Honduras	<del>24.9</del> 20.1	<del>2.3</del> 17.0	.4	<del>15.9</del> 0.9	.7	1.0	<del>20.3</del> 20.0	(1.7)	(4.2)	( - )
Jamaica	<del>7</del> .6	.2	1.0	.1	.3	.1	1.7	(10.0)	( - )	(15.0)
Nicaragua	<del>6.7</del> 16.7	1.0	.7	.1	.4	.1	2.3	( - )	( - )	( - )
Panama	<del>24.4</del> 21.6	10.7	.5	.1	.5	.1	11.9	( - )	(1.7)	(15.0)
Paraguay	<del>7.0</del> 12.4	1.0	-	-	5.2	.1	6.3	( - )	( - )	( - )
Peru	<del>22.4</del> 23.8	<del>10.2</del> 15.6	.3	-	1.1	.1	<del>17.3</del> 17.1	( - )	(5.1)	(15.0)
Caribbean Regional	17.8	16.9	-	.1	1.0	1.2	19.2	( - )	( - )	( - )

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 6d  
 (cont'd)

Decision Package for Latin American Bureau

Supporting Table

Country/Program	1978 est.	1979						PL 480		
		Food and Nutrition	Population	Health	Education and Human Resources	(106) SDA	Total*	I	II	HGs
<u>Minimum (Continued)</u>										
ROCAP	<del>1.0</del> 1.2	2.3	-	-	.2	.2	2.7	( - )	( - )	( - )
Andean Regional	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	( - )	( - )	( - )
LA Regional	<del>13.7</del> 14.2	1.8	2.3	-	9.0	3.1	16.2	( - )	( - )	( - )
TOTAL, MINIMUM	<del>200.0</del> 217.9	<del>101.9</del> 116.0	8.6	<del>27.7</del> 12.7	29.2	14.6	<del>182.0</del> 181.1	(17.9)	(44.4)	(45.0)
<u>Current</u>										
Bolivia	-	<del>7.7</del> 5.2	-	-	-	-	<del>7.7</del> 5.2 (27.5)(25.0)	( - )	( - )	( - )
El Salvador	-	-	-	4.4	-	-	4.4 ( 7.0)	( - )	( - )	( - )
Guatemala	-	4.4	-	-	-	-	4.4 (11.6)	( - )	( - )	(10.0)
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	( 4.2)	( - )	( - )
Jamaica	-	8.9	-	-	-	-	8.9 (10.6)	( - )	( - )	( - )
Nicaragua	-	4.0	-	-	-	-	4.0 ( 6.3)	( - )	( - )	( - )
Panama	-	5.0	-	-	-	-	5.0 (16.9)	( - )	( - )	( - )
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	( 7.2)	( - )	( - )
Caribbean Regional	-	1.4	-	2.2	-	-	3.6 (22.8)	( - )	( - )	( - )
TOTAL, CURRENT	-	<del>33.4</del> 28.9	-	6.6	-	-	<del>38.0</del> 35.5	(11.4)	( - )	(10.0)
(TOTAL, MINIMUM + CURRENT)	( - )	<del>(133.3)</del> (144.9)	(8.6)	<del>(34.3)</del> (19.3)	(29.2)	(14.6)	<del>(220.0)</del> 216.6	((29.3))	((44.4))	((55.0))

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 6d  
 (cont'd)

Decision Package for Latin American Bureau

Supporting Table

Country/Program	1978 est.	1979					Total*	PL 480		
		Food and Nutrition	Population	Health	Education and Human Resources	(106) SDA		I	II	HGS
Proposed										
Bolivia	-	5.0	-	-	-	8.6	13.6 <del>(41.1)</del> 5.0 (30.0)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Ecuador	-	5.0	-	-	-	-	5.0 (5.0)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)	(-)	(10.0)
Guyana	-	6.0	-	-	-	-	6.0 (13.0)	(2.1)	(-)	(-)
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.0)	(-)	(-)
Honduras	-	<del>4.0</del>	-	-	-	-	<del>4.0</del> <del>(8.3)</del>	(-)	(-)	(-)
Jamaica	-	10.0	-	-	1.0	-	11.0 (21.6)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)	(-)	(2.0)
Peru	-	<del>9.0</del>	.5	.1	.3	<del>9.0</del>	0.9 <del>6.5</del> <del>(24.6)</del> (18.0)	(6.8)	(-)	(-)
Caribbean Regional	-	-	-	-	-	32.1	32.1 <del>(24.9)</del> (54.9)	(-)	(-)	(-)
LA Regional	-	2.5	5.7	-	1.0	.2	9.4 (25.6)	(-)	(-)	(15.0)
TOTAL, PROPOSED	-	<del>35.5</del> 28.5	6.2	.1	2.3	<del>13.9</del> 32.3	58.0 69.4	(9.9)	(-)	(27.0)
(TOTAL, MINIMUM + CURRENT + PROPOSED)	-	<del>(160.8)</del> (173.4)	(14.8)	<del>(34.4)</del> (19.4)	(31.5)	<del>(28.5)</del> (46.9)	<del>(278.0)</del> (286.0)	((39.2))	((44.4))	((82.0))

\* Figures in parentheses below the country totals are the cumulative country totals.

NEAR EAST

Decision Unit Overview for Near East Bureau (Decision Unit 1104)

Long range goals:

- Development Assistance is provided to Afghanistan, Yemen, Morocco, and Tunisia and a regional program to (1) improve the agricultural productivity, income, health, nutrition, education, housing, and family planning services available to the poor majority in these countries; (2) provide other development assistance such as technology transfer, enhancement of the role of women in development, and human rights; and (3) by providing assistance, to contribute to the achievement of a broad range of U.S. objectives in each assisted country.

Major objectives:

Afghanistan is one of the least developed countries in the world. AID's objective is to expand assistance substantially over the 1978-83 period to benefit more significantly the rural poor, especially in agriculture, health, and education, and thereby contribute to development, continued political stability, and maintenance of national independence.

Yemen is also a least-developed country, though a massive inflow of workers' remittances from Saudi Arabia is fueling rapid economic and social change. AID's primary objectives are, through training and other forms of technical assistance, to help develop the human and institutional resources at both local and central government levels to enable the Yemeni to mobilize their financial resources for equitable economic and social development.

Morocco and Tunisia are relatively better off; Tunisia has achieved middle income status and Morocco is approaching it. In both countries, AID's objectives are to support government efforts to reduce disparities in income and social services to disadvantaged groups and regions. In Tunisia, AID seeks to support Tunisia's goal of achieving self-sustaining development by 1981.

Through its regional program, AID supports a variety of objectives, including the development of the American University of Beirut as an independent institution, meeting priority educational needs in the region, support to the development activities of CENIO, stimulation of Private Voluntary Organization activities, and other projects and studies of priority within the region.

Alternatives:

1. At the minimum FY 1979 level of \$34 million in dollar assistance, an alternative would be to program more aid for Tunisia and Morocco and less

for Afghanistan and Yemen. However, we have elected to hold the Afghanistan and Yemen levels relatively high and to cut Tunisia and Morocco back sharply, for two reasons: the urgent development assistance needs of the two least-developed countries, and the fact that the severe cuts in Morocco and Tunisia are partially offset by the continued provision of significant FL 480 Title II in Morocco and Housing Guarantees in both countries.

2. At the current and proposed FY 1979 levels, an alternative would be to program higher dollar assistance levels in the two poorer countries and lower amounts in the two more advanced countries. However, we have elected otherwise in view of the limited present capacity of Afghanistan and Yemen to absorb higher aid levels. Tunisia and Morocco can effectively utilize higher aid levels in view of their more completely articulated plans and programs to bring development assistance to their low-income populace.

Accomplishments:

Afghanistan's economic growth has been slow, and until recently, participation in growth by the poor majority has been limited. Per capita income, life expectancy, literacy, and access to health care are all very low; population growth at 2.3% would be higher except for a high infant mortality rate. However, the Republican government that assumed power in 1973 has expressed a strong commitment to improve the income and welfare of the rural poor. Since then, key programs have been launched in agriculture, and basic education, health, and family planning services are being extended. In 1977 AID has contributed to these efforts by helping to complete 66 rural works projects, construction of 280 kilometers of drains to improve irrigated farm production in the Helmand Valley, upgrading of family planning clinics in 24 provinces, constructing of 12 health clinics, and training of 400 personnel to staff these clinics, construction of 42 rural primary schools, and introduction of a new primary school curriculum and production of 80,000 new texts.

Yemen has only recently established a central government after centuries of tribal existence and isolation from the outside world. Little data exists with which to measure this country's progress, though it is

one of the least-developed countries in terms of per capita income, literacy, life expectancy, infant mortality, and health care. Remittances from workers in Saudi Arabia are providing the wherewithal for rapid progress, however, and the human and institutional capabilities are being developed to apply this financial inflow to development. AID's program, which resumed in 1973 after the civil war, is in 1977 helping to train personnel and develop research and extension programs in poultry, horticultural crops and subsistence grains; carry out a soils and water survey; improve the supply and potability of water (Yemen's scarcest resource) in rural and urban areas, as well as improve Yemen's administrative capability to manage water resources; improve the nutrition of 10-20,000 children; and train over 100 Yemeni in key managerial and technical fields.

Morocco's recent record of development has been favorable, and per capita income is approaching \$500. However, poverty is still widespread because of income disparities, and a high rate of population growth (3%) impedes progress. The Moroccan government, with AID cooperation, is devoting increasing attention and resources to these problems. In 1977 AID, for instance, has helped the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform conduct 7 research studies in major crop areas; trained 30 students in key agricultural subjects; begun assistance in dryland agriculture where most of the rural poor live; and supported over 1000 FP/MCH facilities reaching more than 300,000 couples with family planning services.

Tunisia's growth rate in the past decade has been impressive, and with per capita income of over \$650, relatively high levels of literacy, health care, agricultural production, and economic diversification, Tunisia is a middle-income country expecting to achieve "take-off" by 1981. Tunisia has been a pioneer in such developmental areas as family planning, the emancipation of women, and the modification of other traditional practices and attitudes detrimental to development. However, an estimated 40 percent of the population still live in poverty, and Tunisia's performance warrants continued U.S. support as the government increasingly seeks to reach this disadvantaged minority. In past years AID has contributed substantially to the doubling of wheat production, to increased livestock production, to a reduction of the rate of population growth to 2.4 percent (from 3 percent a decade ago), and to amelioration of unemployment and malnutrition through the PL 480 Title II program, which program is now being transformed into a long-term,

self-sustaining development program of nutrition, health care, and education. In 1977 AID has begun an integrated rural development program in the poor province of Siliama, a forage seed production program to benefit small farmers, a rural community health and an integrated pre-school feeding program.

The regional program is concentrated in 1977 primarily on the American University of Beirut (AUB) and support to CENIO technical assistance activities. At AUB, AID has supported the training of over 2,655 students in agriculture, 3,165 in education, 1,893 in engineering, 708 in public health, and 246 in nursing. This cadre has been invaluable to development of the Middle Eastern and South Asian countries. With the resumption of activity disrupted by the civil war in Lebanon, AID is supporting 100 new students in 1977. Under the CENIO program, AID has helped support a broad range of training and research programs, workshops, and conferences to foster increased regional cooperation and upgrade technical competence in economic development problems common to the CENIO countries and the region.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 7a

Decision Package for NE Bureau -1104-1

Activity Description

This package of \$34 million in development assistance is concentrated primarily in agriculture, rural development, and education in Afghanistan and Yemen, two of the world's least-developed countries, and provides only token support, primarily in family planning, to Tunisia and Morocco. Housing Guarantees of \$10 million each in Tunisia and Morocco assist the urban poor in those countries, and together with continued PL 480 Title II support to Morocco's neediest (\$12.3 million) provide overall assistance levels minimally adequate to achieve U.S. objectives in the two relatively more advanced North African countries.

	1977	1978	1979		
			This Package (Minimum)	Cumulative Total	
<u>Resource Requirements</u>					
Food and Nutrition	26.4 26.0	17.425 17.400	14.271	14.271	
Population	3.0 2.8	3.007 3.540	3.995	3.995	
Health	17.1 17.5	9.155 9.200	2.506	2.506	
Education	5.6	14.918 4.900	11.972	11.972	
SDA	1.8 1.2	2.495 3.250	1.269	1.269	
Total Program	<u>53.9 53.1</u>	<u>47.000 48.290</u>	<u>34.013</u>	<u>34.013</u>	
PL 480 I (non add)	18.7	20.7	-	-	
PL 480 II (non add)	18.7	16.7	16.2	16.2	
Housing Guaranties (non add)	10.0	10.0	20.0	20.0	
<u>Employment, Full-Time Permanent:*</u>					
U.S. Direct Hire, Washington	142	132	114	114	
U.S. Direct Hire, Overseas	268	255	260	260	
Foreign Nationals	510	520	448	448	
Total	<u>920</u>	<u>907</u>	<u>822</u>	<u>822</u>	
<u>Five Year Projections</u>					
	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Program	34	100	178	325	450

\* Includes staff for the Near East Bureau's Security Supporting Assistance as well as Development Assistance programs.

Agency for International Development  
FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB

TABLE 7a

Decision Package - NE Bureau

Short Term Objectives

Afghanistan - to continue and, as GOA absorptive capacity permits, expand ongoing and initiate new projects focused mainly on agricultural production and small-farmer income, development of technical skills and services for rural development (primary schools, health services and rural works), general training in key development areas, and family planning.

Yemen - to expand the country's human resource base for development through training in key areas and development of indigenous educational institutions; to strengthen central government capacities to deliver services in agriculture and the water sector; and to support local-level rural and community development activities, largely through PVOs, that will mobilize local resources and reach disadvantaged areas.

Morocco - to continue and expand when possible "new directional" projects, particularly in dryland agriculture, family planning, and non-formal education for women; to continue assistance through PL 480 Title II to the poorest elements of the population; to alleviate urban poverty through Housing Guarantees.

Tunisia - to provide continued support to Tunisia's successful development efforts, with particular emphasis on family planning, agriculture, technology transfer, and a variety of development programs to increase rural productivity and welfare in disadvantaged areas.

Regional - to support the return of students to AUB, CENTO's development program, and expanded PVO activities.

Impact on Major Objectives

The minimum level of \$34 million is only 68% of the planned average 77 and 78 level (\$50 million). The impact on objectives is as follows:

In Afghanistan, the aid level would be reduced by nearly \$6 million to a level inappropriate to achievement of U.S. humanitarian developmental and political goals. Important agricultural and education projects would have to be sharply curtailed in scope, with resultant loss of benefits to the rural poor.

In Yemen, about \$4 million would have to be cut from the proposed program, an inappropriately low level in terms of U.S. interests in the Arabian Peninsula and Yemen's rudimentary state of development. The critical participant training program would have to be scaled back, assistance to the poorest through PL 480 Title II reduced, and several ongoing projects terminated.

In Morocco, only about a third of the proposed 79 dollar program would be possible. The family planning project would have to be reduced, and important new projects in dryland agriculture and education reduced and/or eliminated, with adverse consequences for those poor who would otherwise benefit.

In Tunisia, all projects except the ongoing Family Planning Services project and a Housing Guaranty program would have to be eliminated, with the loss of all ongoing and new projects to increase small farmer income and rural productivity. The PL 480 Title II program would be cut in half. The program would fail to reflect a meaningful contribution to Tunisia's effort to reach self sustaining development by 1981, and as a result would adversely affect U.S.-Tunisian relations.

Agency for International Development  
FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB

TABLE 7a

Decision Package - NE Bureau

Impact on Major Objectives (Cont.)

As for the regional program, termination of some AUB students would be necessary, hurting development of the region and endangering AUB's solvency. Support to CENTO and PVO activities would be substantially reduced, with adverse political and developmental effects. In all cases, expectations and hopes would be dashed, and development momentum lost. The sharp reductions from prior year levels would put us basically in a holding operation. This would have adverse consequences, both developmentally and politically.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 7b

Decision Package for NE Bureau -1104-2

Activity Description

This package adds to the minimum package <sup>\$12</sup>~~\$14~~ million in development assistance, primarily in agricultural and rural development projects aimed at the poorer groups and areas of Morocco and Tunisia. It also adds \$11.2 million in PL 480 Title I assistance to the Morocco and Tunisia programs and a modest Title II increment (\$2.6 million), primarily for Tunisia. Overall, the package brings the Tunisia and Morocco programs to levels more in keeping with their absorptive capacity, with traditional past levels and reasonable expectations of U.S. aid, and with our mutual desire to increase the productivity and welfare of the rural poor in these countries.

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>					
			<u>This Package</u> (Current)	<u>Cumulative Total</u>				
<u>Resource Requirements</u>								
Food and Nutrition	26.4	26.0	17.425	17.400	10.336	8.336	24.607	22.607
Population	3.0	2.8	3.007	3.540	0.600		4.595	
Health	17.1	17.5	9.155	9.200	0.466	1.666	2.972	3.172
Education	5.6		14.918	14.900	2.000		13.972	
SDA	1.8	1.2	2.495	3.250	0.550		1.819	
<b>Total Program</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>47.000</b>	<b>48.290</b>	<b>13.952</b>	<b>12.152</b>	<b>47.961</b>	<b>46.165</b>
PL 480 I (non add)	18.7	20.7			22.4		22.4	
PL 480 II (non add)	18.7	16.7			2.6		18.8	
Housing Guaranties (non add)	10.0	10.0			-		20.0	
<u>Employment, Full-Time Permanent:*</u>								
U.S. Direct Hire, Washington	142	132			27		141	
U.S. Direct Hire, Overseas	268	255			10		270	
Foreign Nationals	510	520			13		461	
<b>Total</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>907</b>			<b>50</b>		<b>872</b>	
<u>Five Year Projections</u>								
	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>			
Program	48	110	189	325	450			

\* Includes staff for the Near East Bureau's Security Supporting Assistance as well as Development Assistance programs.

Agency for International Development  
FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB

TABLE 7b

(cont'd)

Decision Package - NE Bureau

Short Term Objectives

Afghanistan - to continue and, as GOA absorptive capacity permits, expand ongoing and initiate new projects focussed mainly on agricultural production and small-farmer income, development of technical skills and services for rural development (primary schools, health services and rural works), general training in key development areas, and family planning.

Yemen - to expand the country's human resource base for development through training in key areas and development of indigenous educational institutions; to strengthen central government capacities to deliver services in agriculture and the water sector; and to support local-level rural and community development activities, largely through PVOs, that will mobilize local resources and reach disadvantaged areas.

Morocco - to continue and expand when possible "new directional" projects, particularly in dryland agriculture, family planning, and non-formal education for women; to continue assistance through PL 480 Title II to the poorest elements of the population; to alleviate urban poverty through Housing Guarantees.

Tunisia - to provide continued support to Tunisia's successful development efforts, with particular emphasis on family planning, agriculture, technology transfer, and a variety of development programs to increase rural productivity and welfare in disadvantaged areas.

Regional - to support the return of students to AUB, CENIO's development program, and expanded PVO activities.

Impact on Major Objectives

For Afghanistan and the regional program, the current level is the same as the minimum; see comments in the minimum decision package. In Yemen, additional participants essential for Yemen's development could be trained, and the PL 480 Title II program benefitting Yemen's neediest could be continued at a more adequate level. In Morocco, the family planning and women's non-formal education projects could be more adequately funded and an important \$5 million loan for dryland agriculture could be initiated. In Tunisia, ongoing projects in rural development, agriculture, health and technology transfer could be continued, and a small-scale irrigation loan (\$3.5 million) could be funded, of benefit to small farmers and agricultural production.

Overall, the current level of ~~\$48~~<sup>\$46</sup> million, ~~\$24~~<sup>\$12</sup> million more than the minimum level but ~~\$24~~ million less than the proposed level, would avoid some of the most negative effects of the minimum level, particularly in Tunisia, but it would fall far short of achieving the objectives associated with the proposed level of ~~\$72~~ million.

\$18

\$64

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 7c

Decision Package for NE Bureau-1104-3

Activity Description

This package adds ~~\$24~~ <sup>\$18</sup> million in development assistance to the current package, principally: agricultural and rural development projects for the rural poor (~~\$14.8~~ million); education and human resource development projects in rural Afghanistan, for low-income Moroccans, and additional support for the American University of Beirut (~~\$5.1~~ million); modest but important rural health projects in Yemen and new regional initiatives in ~~human rights~~ and expanding the role of women in development; and the additional funds needed to support adequately the CENTO development assistance program, project development and support activities, and stimulation of priority PVO projects.

<u>Resource Requirements</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>		<u>Cumulative Total</u>
			<u>This Package</u> (Proposed)	<u>Total</u>	
Food and Nutrition	26.4 26.0	17.425 17.400	14.823 10.523	39.430 33.130	
Population	3.0 1.5	3.007 3.540	0.700	5.295	
Health	17.1 17.5	9.155 9.200	2.005 1.505	4.977 4.677	
Education	5.6	14.918 14.900	5.111 4.111	19.083 18.083	
SDA	1.0 1.2	2.495 3.250	1.396 9.96	3.215 2.815	
<b>Total Program</b>	<b>53.9 53.1</b>	<b>47.0 48.290</b>	<b>24.035 17.835</b>	<b>72.0 64.0</b>	
PL 480 I (non add)	18.7	20.7	-	22.4	
PL 480 II (non add)	18.7	16.7	-	18.8	
Housing Guaranties (non add)	10.0	10.0	-	20.0	
<b>Employment, full-time permanent:*</b>					
U.S. Direct Hire, Washington	142	132	-	141	
U.S. Direct Hire, Overseas	268	255	13	283	
Foreign Nationals	510	520	69	530	
<b>Total</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>954</b>	
<b>Five Year Projections</b>	<b>1979</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1981</b>	<b>1982</b>	<b>1983</b>
Program	72	120	200	325	450

\* Includes staff for the Near East Bureau's Security Supporting Assistance as well as Development Assistance programs.

Agency for International Development  
FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB

TABLE 7c  
(cont'd)

Decision Package - NE Bureau

Short Term Objectives

Afghanistan - to continue and, as GOA absorptive capacity permits, expand ongoing and initiate new projects focused mainly on agricultural production and small-farmer income, development of technical skills and services for rural development (primary schools, health services and rural works), general training in key development areas, and family planning.

Yemen - to expand the country's human resource base for development through training in key areas and development of indigenous educational institutions; to strengthen central government capacities to deliver services in agriculture and the water sector; and to support local-level rural and community development activities, largely through PVOs, that will mobilize local resources and reach disadvantaged areas.

Morocco - to continue and expand when possible "new directional" projects, particularly in dryland agriculture, family planning, and non-formal education for women; to continue assistance through PL 480 Title II to the poorest elements of the population; to alleviate urban poverty through Housing Guarantees.

Tunisia - to provide continued support to Tunisia's successful development efforts, with particular emphasis on family planning, agriculture, technology transfer, and a variety of development programs to increase rural productivity and welfare in disadvantaged areas.

Regional - to support the return of students to AUB, CENTO's development program, and expanded PVO activities.

Impact on Major Objectives

In Afghanistan, expansion of the ongoing Helmand Valley Drainage, education and family planning projects, and initiation of a soil and water survey project for the Helmand Valley, would contribute to agricultural, education, and family planning objectives. In Yemen, the additional \$3 million would make possible the continuation of several ongoing water and agricultural projects, grants to PVOs, and self-help activities. In Morocco, a \$4 million increment for three new projects in dryland agriculture and education, and increased family planning support, would more adequately respond to Moroccan development needs. In Tunisia, a ~~\$5.5~~ million increment for small farmer credit and irrigation loans and for development of rural industries would contribute meaningfully to Tunisia's agricultural and rural development efforts. For the regional program, a ~~\$4~~ million increment would permit: continued funding of CENTO at the present level; initiation of new projects for training of women and human rights; adequate support both to continuing and new students at AUB and to PVO activities; and adequate funds to develop both an expanded and soundly-conceived program in FY 1979 and future years.

Overall, this increment, including PL 480 and HGs, provides a cumulative total of \$133 million, only \$33 million more than the planned 1977 level. It is a full and effective response to the basic needs of the concerned countries and their most critical development problems.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 7d

Decision Package for Near East Bureau

Supporting Table

<u>Country/Program</u>	<u>Food and Nutrition</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Education and Human Resources</u>	<u>SDA</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>PL 480</u>		
							<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>HGs</u>
Afghanistan	9.0	.4	.4	6.0	-	15.8	-	-	-
Yemen	3.6	-	1.9	3.0	.9	9.5	-	2.0	-
Morocco	1.4	1.6	-	1.0	-	4.0	-	12.3	10.0
Tunisia	-	2.0	-	-	-	2.0	-	1.9	10.0
Regional	.2	-	.2	2.0	.4	2.8	-	-	-
Total, Minimum	14.2	4.0	2.5	12.0	1.3	34.0	-	16.2	20.0
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	-	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	.5	-
Morocco	<del>5.0</del> 3.0	.6	-	1.0	-	<del>5.6</del> 4.6	11.2	.1	-
Tunisia	5.3	-	<del>5.7</del>	-	.5	<del>6.4</del> 6.6	11.2	2.0	-
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Current	<del>10.3</del> 8.3	.6	<del>5.7</del>	2.0	.5	<del>14.0</del> 12.1	22.4	2.6	-
CUMULATIVE TOTAL	<del>24.5</del> 22.5	4.6	<del>3.0</del> 3.2	14.0	1.8	<del>48.1</del> 46.1	22.4	18.8	20.0
Regional	.6	-	<del>5.2</del>	1.5	<del>1.4</del> 1.0	<del>4.0</del> 3.3	-	-	-
Afghanistan	2.9	.2	-	2.6	-	5.7	-	-	-
Yemen	1.2	-	<del>1.6</del> 1.4	-	-	<del>2.8</del> 2.6	-	-	-
Morocco	<del>2.6</del> 1.3	.5	-	<del>1.0</del> -	-	<del>4.1</del> 1.8	-	-	-
Tunisia	<del>7.5</del> 3.5	-	-	-	-	<del>7.5</del> 5.5	-	-	-
Total, Proposed	<del>14.8</del> 10.5	.7	<del>2.0</del> 1.5	<del>5.1</del> 4.1	<del>1.4</del> 1.0	<del>24.0</del> 17.9	-	-	-
CUMULATIVE TOTAL	<del>39.4</del> 33.1	5.3	<del>5.0</del> 4.7	<del>19.1</del> 18.1	<del>3.2</del> 2.8	<del>72.0</del> 64.0	22.4	18.8	20.0



Decision Unit Overview for PHA/POP (Decision Unit 1105)

Long range goals: The Agency's long-term goal for the centrally funded and administered population programs--in conjunction with bilateral and regional population programs, is to support broad range programs to help achieve a continuing reduction of LDC population growth rates and thus remove one of the major barriers to the achievement of a sustained increase in per capita income and the quality of life of the rural and urban poor. Although the LDC world achieved a higher than ever economic growth rate in the 1960s, population growth rates did not fall enough to alter the level of living for most of the poor. Consequently the need for continued research on the interaction of development and fertility and for expanded programs--both in family planning and in related social and economic areas--is essential.

While there has been progress in both these areas in the last ten years--and AID support has been an important factor--it would appear that only ten to fifteen percent of fertile couples in most LDCs are practicing effective contraception. Prevalence rates of 22 to 25 percent prevail in only a very few LDC countries. Since a 65 percent prevalence rate is necessary to yield replacement fertility, it is clear that larger and more extensive family planning and related development programs will be necessary for at least another twenty years for the LDC world, as a whole, to begin to reach an acceptable high contraceptive prevalence rate.

This operational and research program: (a) sustains the expanded efforts of international and LDC population-family planning organizations; (b) trains professionals and paraprofessionals in the U.S. and the LDCs; (c) supports socio-economic, operational and bio-medical research and testing of pilot programs in the LDCs and the U.S. and (d) offers LDC population program planners and managers the opportunity of

exchanging information and learning of new approaches. In this way the bilateral and regional population programs can be more effective and responsive efforts.

Major objectives:

Achieving the long term goal requires a world-wide effort--involving the LDCs, the U.S., other bilateral donors, and the international lending and technical assistance agencies--of expanded research, operational and training programs to: (a) design and implement improved and expanded rural outreach and urban family planning delivery systems, integrated with MCH when such is appropriate, and extended to include private sector commercial distribution whenever feasible; (b) test and evaluate the effectiveness of differently organized and staffed family planning and maternal child health delivery systems so as to modify existing systems, and design new and more effective means of delivering services to the poor; (c) study the inter-relationships between social and economic development and fertility, examine development programs and policies to identify those which have positive effects on fertility reduction, and allocate a larger share of the development budget to those programs; (d) train a wide range of managerial, professional and paraprofessional personnel to design, organize, direct, operate and evaluate the new and enlarged family planning delivery systems; (e) extend the frontier of biomedical knowledge and develop new, inexpensive and safe contraceptive and surgical techniques; (f) develop effective education and information programs as part of family planning and maternal child health programs, but also for the formal school system, and in programs for the adult population, so as to increase understanding of the reasons for family planning and acceptance of available contraceptive techniques, and to support the sustained use of contraception throughout the fertile years and (g) develop a professional staff capable of designing and organizing systems for collecting and analyzing demographic data, thus providing a firm statistical basis for guiding the decisions of development planners and project designers,

and improving the quality and effectiveness of family planning programs.

Alternatives: Two alternative forms of management are theoretically plausible, but neither is consistent with the most effective use of public funds.

More of the total population program could be administered on a bilateral basis. This presupposes that all countries in need of assistance in population planning are prepared to accept such directly. We do not believe such a shift toward the bilateral is desirable or possible.

Secondly, by placing more design and monitoring responsibility on the larger "intermediaries", the size of the AID/W staff could be reduced. In our judgement the character of the current and proposed program argues for more rather than less AID/W interaction concerning the design and operation of "intermediary administered" programs.

Accomplishments: The population program's design builds on a continuing evaluation and re-assessment of experience. The current emphases reflect our present stock of scientific knowledge, operational experience and the stage of development of less developed countries. Some examples of advances made in the past few years are: (a) more LDCs are aware of the limitations of hospital-oriented curative systems and are interested in developing rural delivery systems using paraprofessional staff wherever possible; (b) tests of the ef-

fectiveness of such decentralized systems (e.g. in Egypt) have revealed a wide variety of organizing principles which apply to LDC situations, and have indicated ways of simplifying delivery systems so as to meet the needs of poor rural societies; (c) the first steps have been taken to test private sector commercial distribution systems in specific country situations (e.g. Jamaica and El Salvador) and the results suggest that these could become an important element in LDC family planning programs; (d) studies in Indonesia, Kenya and other LDCs, of the relationships of the employment and educational status of women to their fertility suggest that social and economic development programs can be designed which reduce fertility as well as accomplish other laudable objectives; (e) local universities in Latin America and Southeast Asia have become involved in social and demographic research which has led to the liberalization of population policies and heightened awareness on the part of development planners of the demographic impact of development programs; (f) more than 700 LDC physicians have been trained in the use of new surgical techniques and (g) several Asian LDCs (e.g. Indonesia, and the Philippines) have developed sufficiently well trained and funded demographic staffs to produce regular and statistically sound reports on contraceptive acceptance and prevalence which are used by the population program planners and managers.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 8a

Decision Package for PHA/POP (Minimum)-1105-1

Activity Description: The centrally funded population program includes the support of intermediaries delivering family planning services, U.S. contribution to UNFPA, the training of family planning managers, professionals and paraprofessionals, testing of different delivery systems, research in demography and the socio-economic determinants of fertility, biomedical research on new contraceptive and surgical techniques, testing of private sector distribution schemes, research and testing of educational programs related to family planning, efforts to include population dynamics into government development policies and plans, and program development and support.

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>		
			<u>This Package</u>	<u>Cumulative Total</u>	
<u>Resource Requirements</u>					
Food and Nutrition					
Population	104.8 <sup>3</sup>	107.8	89.0	89.0	
Health					
Education					
SDA					
Total Program	<u>104.8<sup>3</sup></u>	<u>106.6</u>	<u>89.0</u>	<u>89.0</u>	
PL 480 I (non add)		107.8			
PL 480 II (non add)					
Housing Guaranties (non add)					
<u>Employment</u>					
Full-time Permanent US					
Full-time Permanent FN					
Other					
Total					
<u>Five Year Projections</u>					
Program	<u>89.0</u>	<u>175.0</u>	<u>210.0</u>	<u>250.0</u>	<u>250.0</u>

Short Term Objectives : In order to reach the long-term goal the LDC world, with support from U.S. and other donors, will need to steadily expand its efforts along the lines described above under Long Term Objectives. While the particular form of LDC programs and projects and the areas of donor effort will change as knowledge increases, programs expand and new problems emerge, we can safely postulate that the short-term objectives of the AID financed population program are essentially the same as the long term. That is to say: (a) support for LDC family planning organizations to expand and simplify delivery systems based in part on continued field testing of simpler delivery systems; (b) training of all kinds of professionals and para-professionals; (c) demographic and social science research on fertility determinants; (d) biomedical research on new safe techniques and (e) support of development programs which enhance the potential for a higher level of sustained demand for family spacing and reduced family size.

Since the ultimate test of the program lies in the reduction of fertility in each LDC, the centrally funded population program needs to concentrate on generic, operational, socio-economic and biomedical problems which, when more fully analyzed, will help solve the problems faced by particular countries.

In the next two years, AID plans to develop, jointly with USAIDs, country specific population strategies. These strategies will help focus attention on the particular combination of resources needed to accomplish the long term goal for each LDC.

Impact on Major Objectives: Minimum

Clearly the minimum level of funding will slow down progress of the LDCs toward reaching a higher rate of contraceptive prevalence in a number of ways. Limiting the pace of extension of services through intermediaries, cutting back the support for UNFPA, and restricting the range of biomedical research efforts, are examples of actions that will have to be taken which overall will limit individual LDCs in their reliance on a wide spectrum of support for operations, and research and testing of new scientific and operational approaches funded by this program. The cutback in demographic research and information and education programs is particularly marked. The decision to place these at a lower priority level reflects doubts about the effectiveness of present efforts in these essential areas but not about the importance of the job to be done.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 8b

Decision Package for PHA/POP (Current) -1105-2

Activity Description : The centrally funded population program includes the support of intermediaries delivering family planning services, U.S. contribution to UNFPA, the training of family planning managers, professionals and paraprofessionals, testing of different delivery systems, research in demography and the socio-economic determinants of fertility, biomedical research on new contraceptive and surgical techniques, testing of private sector distribution schemes, research and testing of educational programs related to family planning, efforts to include population dynamics into government development policies and plans, and program development and support.

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>		
			<u>This Package</u>	<u>Cumulative Total</u>	
<u>Resource Requirements</u>					
Food and Nutrition Population Health Education SDA	104.8 <sup>3</sup>	107.8 <del>106.0</del>	23.0	112.0	
Total Program	104.8 <sup>3</sup>	107.8 <del>106.0</del>	23.0	112.0	
PL 480 I (non add)					
PL 480 II (non add)					
Housing Guaranties (non add)					
<u>Employment</u>					
Full-time Permanent US Full-time Permanent FN Other					
Total					
<u>Five Year Projections</u>					
	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Program	112.0	175.0	210.0	250.0	250.0

Agency for International Development  
FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB

TABLE 8b  
(cont'd)

Short Term Objectives : The same as objective minimum.

Impact on Major Objectives: - Current

The current level of funding would permit a volume of activity in the various program areas identified in the activity description which would provide LDCs with growing support for delivery systems, testing of new approaches and techniques, and research which would permit them to make reasonable progress towards a higher level of contraceptive prevalence. Funding for most activities at this level would be at or above that currently estimated for FY 1978, but would provide less for demographic and educational and information programs because of the lower priority given these activities.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 8c

Decision Package for PHA/POP (Proposed) -1105-3

Activity Description : The centrally funded population program includes the support of intermediaries delivering family planning services, U.S. contribution to UNFPA, the training of family planning managers, professionals and paraprofessionals, testing of different delivery systems, research in demography and the socio-economic determinants of fertility, biomedical research on new contraceptive and surgical techniques, testing of private sector distribution schemes, research and testing of educational programs related to family planning, efforts to include population dynamics into government development policies and plans, and program development and support.

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	
			<u>This Package</u>	<u>Cumulative Total</u>
<u>Resource Requirements</u>				
Food and Nutrition	104. <sup>3</sup> <sub>8</sub>	107.8	31.0	143.0
Population Health		106.0		
Education				
SDA				
Total Program	104. <sup>3</sup> <sub>8</sub>	106.0	31.0	143.0
PL 480 I (non add)		107.8		
PL 480 II (non add)				
Housing Guaranties (non add)				
<u>Employment</u>				
Full-time Permanent US				
Full-time Permanent FN				
Other				
Total				
<u>Five Year Projections</u>				
Program	143.0	175.0	210.0	250.0

Short Term Objectives: The same as objectives - minimum.

Impact on Major Objectives - Proposed

The proposed level provides an increase of \$31 million (or 25%) over the current level.

A major element of the program is the support we have been giving to a number of large intermediaries, e.g. (IPPF, FPIA, AVS) which through their connection to indigenous LDC organizations, have been in the forefront of expanding and improving family planning delivery systems throughout the LDC world, including countries in which we have no bilateral program. Since these programs are managed by LDC organizations which are particularly interested in rural outreach and community oriented efforts, they have responded readily to new approaches and techniques, and have been flexible in their form of organization and staffing. Consequently we have allocated one half of the \$31 million increment to these intermediaries.

The improved quality of the UNFPA program over the past few years leads us to believe that UNFPA could expand its efforts in functional areas of particular interest to us, and in countries where bilateral programs are not yet acceptable. Therefore, we propose to provide UNFPA with an increment of \$4 million (i.e. 15% more than in FY 1978) if UNFPA is able to obtain matching grants from other contributions so that the U.S. contribution (compared to other donors) would remain at its present ratio.

Medical, paramedical and managerial training particularly in the LDCs, would be further expanded in view of the unfulfilled need for trained personnel, and the increased recognition by the LDCs that the effectiveness of delivery systems rests on professionally qualified staff at every level. The testing of private sector distribution systems would be sharply expanded. Increases for other areas such as socio-economic and demographic research, and information and education programs would be much more modest since more time is needed to build up sound and operationally useful research efforts, and there is a limit to the absorptive capacity of operating systems for radically new ideas and approaches.

It is our conviction that more and more LDCs are investing additional amounts of their own resources in population planning because they are convinced that a steady decrease of the population growth rate is essential if they are to reduce poverty. The enlarged programs recommended in this proposed population package are an essential element in the steady improvement of current LDC programs and the decision by LDC governments to consider new departures and significant enlargements of their population efforts.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 8d

Decision Package for PHA/POP

Supporting Table

<u>Program</u>	<u>Food and Nutrition</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Education and Human Resources</u>	<u>SDA</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>PL 480</u>		
							<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>HGs</u>
<u>Minimum</u>									
Delivery of Services by Major Intermediaries		26.3				26.3			
Research on the Fertility Impact of Different Types of FP Delivery Systems		5.1				5.1			
Studies on Socio-Economic Determinants of Fertility UNFPA		1.5				1.5			
Population Policy Development		24.0				24.0			
Training		3.0				3.0			
Development of Commercial Distribution Systems		11.1				11.1			
Biomedical Research		2.7				2.7			
IEC		5.2				5.2			
Demography		2.0				2.0			
Technical and Program Support		6.4				6.4			
		1.7				1.7			
		<u>89.0</u>				<u>89.0</u>			
<u>Current</u>									
Delivery of Services by Major Intermediaries		5.7				5.7			
Research on the Fertility Impact of Different Types of FP Delivery Systems		1.0				1.0			
Studies on Socio-Economic Determinants of Fertility UNFPA		.7				.7			
Population Policy Development		4.0				4.0			
Training		1.1				1.1			
Development of Commercial Distribution Systems		2.9				2.9			
Biomedical Research		.6				.6			
IEC		1.8				1.8			
Demography		1.8				1.8			
Technical and Program Support		2.7				2.7			
		.7				.7			
		<u>23.0</u>				<u>23.0</u>			
		(Cumulative Total)				(112.0)			

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 8d

Decision Package for PHA/POP

Supporting Table

<u>Program</u>	<u>Food and Nutrition</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Education and Human Resources</u>	<u>SDA</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Proposed</u>						
Delivery of Services by Major Intermediaries		14.9				14.9
Research on the Fertility Impact of Different Types of FP Delivery Systems		1.5				1.5
Studies on Socio-Economic Determinants of Fertility		.3				.3
UNFPA		4.0				4.0
Population Policy Development		1.0				1.0
Training		3.6				3.6
Development of Commercial Distribution Systems		2.7				2.7
Biomedical Research		.3				.3
IEC		1.5				1.5
Demography		.9				.9
Technical and Program Support		.3				.3
Total Proposed		<u>31.0</u>				<u>31.0</u>
Cumulative Total		(143.0)				(143.0)

Decision Unit Overview for PHA/PVC (Decision Unit 1106)

Long range goals:

- To increase our ability to reach the rural poor in LDCs by channeling additional human and financial resources of private and voluntary organizations as innovatively and efficiently as possible.

Major Objectives:

- To increase developmental capacity of PVOs by strengthening headquarters and field ability to plan design, manage and evaluate programs.
- To expand the development activities of PVOs at the grass roots level.
- To encourage the creation of functional and geographic consortia of PVOs which can combine resources and information to respond to specific development problems in LDCs.
- To reduce AID management workload by avoiding a multiplicity of small grants to various organizations.
- To support specialized PVOs which can offer other PVOs services such as short-term technical assistance, staff recruitment and training.
- To defray operations costs of U.S. cooperatives prepared or capable of initiating development projects in LDCs in association with indigenous cooperative movements.

Alternatives:

It has been proposed recently that consolidated program support grants be set up for certain larger PVOs. (This proposal was not approved during the Agency's budget review since more time is required to study and analyze the proposal.

Under this alternative the numerous grants provided to such larger agencies as CARE and CRS from the several bureaus and offices of A.I.D. would be combined into one grant, thereby reducing administrative costs for both the PVOs and A.I.D. The PVOs selected for support under this new grant mechanism would continue their normal working relationships with A.I.D. Missions/countries, but would be able to carry out their development programs with more flexibility since this A.I.D. support would be in addition to bilateral country program levels. Such grants would be based on a percentage of the Agency's total cash budget and substitute for the funds now received from centrally managed grants and/or from Mission Operational Program Grants (OPGs).

The start-up of these consolidated program support grants would not be directly affected by the level of funding because these grants are essentially a non-add item, consisting of various grants now being handled by other parts of the Agency. The individual grant amounts would be determined by an analysis of the total cash budgets of these agencies (including the relationship of private income and A.I.D. support) and growth potential.

Agency for International Development  
FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB

TABLE 9  
(cont'd)

Accomplishments:

1. In an effort to assist PVOs to improve their ability to plan, design, manage and evaluate development programs, the Development Program Grant (DPG) mechanism was established in FY 1975. The FY 1979 budget contains third year funding for the DPGs initiated in FY 1977 (the last year for new starts) and brings the entire program to a close. Nearly 40 agencies have received DPGs totalling \$20.0 million during the course of this program and have increased their ability to participate in LDC development activities.

2. As a consequence of the DPG program, many PVOs now attract and manage increased funding resources from A.I.D., other public agencies, and the private sector.

3. The increased capacity and enhanced abilities fostered by the DPG program have enabled an increasing number of PVOs to receive OPGs which are managed by the Regional Bureaus and designed to implement specific PVO field projects in functional categories mandated by Congress. From FY 1975 through the third quarter of FY 1977, 141 OPGs have been awarded totalling \$26 million.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 9a

Decision Package for PHA/PVC (Minimum)-1106-1

Activity Description: At the minimum, existing grants for program support, for consortia and management support will continue at current levels. Funding of new initiatives will be limited to a level below that planned for FY 1978. Support for cooperatives will be reduced below the capacity level created by the DPG program. The ocean freight program is greatly reduced from recent years--a necessary step taken to allow for continuation of current levels of funding in the more "development" related areas of the program. The last year of funding for DPGs started in FY 1977 will be provided.

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>		
			<u>This Package</u>	<u>Cumulative Total</u>	
<u>Resource Requirements</u>					
Food and Nutrition Population Health	2.4				
Education	<del>3.5</del> 2.9	3.5	3.4	3.4	
SDA	<del>22.6</del> 22.2	<u>26.5</u>	<u>21.6</u>	<u>21.6</u>	
Total Program	<del>28.5</del> 27.5	30.0	25.0	25.0	
PL 480 I (non add)					
PL 480 II (non add)					
Housing Guaranties (non add)					
<u>Employment</u>					
Full-time Permanent US					
Full-time Permanent FN					
Other					
Total					
<u>Five Year Projections</u>					
	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Program	25.0	45.0	70.0	100.0	150.0

Agency for International Development  
FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB

TABLE 9a  
(cont'd)

Short Term Objectives: To continue, as required by the FAA, support and to encourage private agencies to focus on development related programs in the LDCs.

Impact on Major Objectives: Major objectives will be met to a degree at the minimum level by continuing programs undertaken as early as FY 1976. But the minimum level will not permit funding of any new initiatives and will sharply curtail certain activities such as ocean freight and cooperatives.

This level will fund existing program support grants at current levels and permit grants to a limited number of agencies which by FY 1978 will have "graduated" from the DPG stage and demonstrated their ability to engage effectively in expanded development efforts. It will not be possible at this level to award any new program support grants for other qualified agencies. Funding for The Asia Foundation and the International Executive Service Corps will continue at \$3.0 million each, pending a review of how well these organizations respond to A.I.D. concerns and achieve objectives defined in the FAA.

This level permits an increase in funds for the consortium, PACT, but funding for any new functional or geographic consortia will be substantially reduced below that planned for FY 1978. There is a modest increase in funds for the management support activities provided by the new Transcentury Foundation, but support for additional activities in this area will be reduced below that planned for FY 1978.

This level also provides for the last year of funding for those DPGs initiated in FY 1977.

The five cooperatives funded in FYs 1977 and 1978 will have to reduce their staffs at this level, sharply curtail the short-term assistance now provided to LDCs and Missions, and limit their technical assistance and project backstopping services furnished to LDCs and A.I.D. Missions.

At the minimum level the ocean freight program would be confined to the RLDCs and reduced to \$4.5 million. While \$4.5 million is the amount obligated in FY 1977, it is a much lower average annual rate than experienced in recent years.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to CDE  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 9b

Decision Package for PHA/PVC (Current)-1106-2

Activity Description: Program support grants can be extended to a few additional qualified agencies at this level. The management support function is modestly increased by \$500,000, but the funding for consortia remains the same as at the minimum. Only two of the five cooperatives will receive full funding. Funding of \$5.5 million for the ocean freight program is greatly reduced from the amounts required in the recent past.

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	1979		
			<u>This Package</u>	<u>Cumulative Total</u>	
<u>Resource Requirements</u>					
Food and Nutrition	2.4				
Population					
Health					
Education					
SDA	3.5	3.5	-	3.4	
Total Program	22.6	22.2	3.0	24.6	
	<u>28.5</u>	<u>27.5</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>28.0</u>	
PL 480 I (non add)					
PL 480 II (non add)					
Housing Guaranties (non add)					
<u>Employment</u>					
Full-time Permanent US					
Full-time Permanent FN					
Other					
Total					
<u>Five Year Projections</u>					
	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Program	28.0	45.0	70.0	100.0	150.0

Agency for International Development  
FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB

TABLE 9b  
(cont'd)

Short Term Objectives: Same as described for  
the Minimum.

Impact on Major Objectives: Current  
Current levels reflect expected project activity in FY 1978, and the \$500,000 reserve will permit funding of new program support grants to selected DPG "graduates" which exhibit the competence and commitment to undertake development activities and justify continued support. The level for functional and geographic consortia remains the same as at the minimum, a level below that planned for FY 1978 and a level which precludes an expansion of new initiatives in this category. Management support grants at the current level allow for increased funding for the New Transcentury Foundation, but new activities remain at a level below that planned for FY 1978. Funding for the Technical Assistance Information Clearing House (TAICH), the information exchange center for PVOs, not included at the minimum, is possible at the current.

At the current level, two cooperatives (VDC and ACDI) will receive full funding, but the other three will be partially funded at a level below the capacity created by the DPGs.

The ocean freight program is still held at a level which will require reduction or elimination of support for many of the long-established PVO programs. We have

purposely reduced this traditional form of support for PVOs at the current level in order to continue the momentum now built up in many of the PVO's development programs which we consider to be of higher priority.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 9c

Decision Package for PHA/PVC (Proposed) -1106-3

Activity Description: There is an additional \$500,000 for new program support grants for qualified agencies at this level. Support for new consortia arrangements is possible with a \$1.6 million reserve in this unit. The cooperatives will be funded at levels necessary to sustain the development focus created by the DPG program. This level provides an increase for ocean freight to \$7.5 million.

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>		
			<u>This Package</u>	<u>Cumulative Total</u>	
<u>Resource Requirements</u>					
Food and Nutrition	2.4				
Population					
Health					
Education					
SDA					
Total Program	3.5 2.9 <u>22.6 22.2</u>	3.5 <u>26.5</u>	.5 <u>5.5</u>	3.9 <u>30.1</u>	
	28.5 27.5	30.0	6.0	34.0	
PL 480 I (non add)					
PL 480 II (non add)					
Housing Guaranties (non add)					
<u>Employment</u>					
Full-time Permanent US					
Full-time Permanent FN					
Other					
Total					
<u>Five Year Projections</u>					
	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Program	34.0	45.0	70.0	100.0	150.0

Agency for International Development  
FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB

TABLE 9c  
(cont'd)

Short Term Objectives : Same as described for  
The Minimum.

Impact on Major Objectives: Proposed  
An increase of \$500,000 in the **reserve**  
for new program support grants will enable  
support to additional qualified PVOs.

The proposed level for consortia provides a significant increase for PACT over that planned for FY 1978 based on the demonstrated competence of this consortium and its expanded capacity to design and manage a significantly larger program, including projects in small farmer production, low cost housing, and small enterprise development; training programs for PACT member organizations; and project design and evaluation services to member PVOs. In addition this level will allow for support to new functional and geographic consortia initiatives with a reserve of \$1.6 million.

The proposed level of \$7.5 million for ocean freight is based on a proposed re-orientation of this program. Priorities and criteria for the systematic planning and allocation of funds for ocean freight still must be determined. The proposed level will also continue funding for cooperatives at present levels and assumes a positive assessment of their contribution to development. However, this does not anticipate any increase for these organizations--an option which might be desirable if their efforts continue to improve. At the present time, however, an increase for these organizations is not justified.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 9d

Decision Package for PHA/PVC

Supporting Table

<u>Program</u>	<u>Food and Nutrition</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Education and Human Resources</u>	<u>SDA</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Minimum</u>						
Program Support				3.4	8.0	11.4
Consortia					3.9	3.9
Management Support					1.4	1.4
Development Program Grants (DPGs)					1.9	1.9
Cooperatives					1.9	1.9
Ocean Freight					4.5	4.5
Total Minimum				<u>3.4</u>	<u>21.6</u>	<u>25.0</u>
<u>Current</u>						
Program Support				-	.9	.9
Consortia				-	-	-
Management Support				-	.5	.5
Cooperatives					.6	.6
Ocean Freight					1.0	1.0
Total Current (Cumulative Total)				<u>-</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>3.0</u>
<u>Proposed</u>						
Program Support				.5	.5	1.0
Consortia					2.4	2.4
Management Support					.2	.2
Cooperatives					.4	.4
Ocean Freight					2.0	2.0
Total Proposed (Cumulative Total)				<u>.5</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>6.0</u>
				(3.9)	(30.1)	(34.0)



Decision Unit Overview for the Technical  
Assistance Bureau (Decision Unit 1107)

Long range goals:

1. To identify the key obstacles to development, especially problems common to ecologies and cultures in a number of developing countries, and find ways of overcoming those obstacles through human skill and knowledge.
2. To identify opportunities arising on the frontiers of science and technology for better meeting the needs of poor people in developing countries, and to turn those opportunities into methods available for use.
3. To ensure that AID is able to meet in timely and effective fashion the technical needs of its bilateral assistance programs, through:
  - a. matching knowledge, expertise and institutional capacity to the otherwise unmet needs of AID country Missions; and
  - b. where necessary seeking new knowledge, developing new expertise, creating new institutions or modifying existing ones.
4. To help achieve and maintain the quality and quantity of technical capacity in AID staff needed to meet Agency objectives.
5. To establish effective communication within AID on technical matters, particularly on new approaches available for application and the definition of problems to be solved.
6. To help establish networks of institutions that can deliver solutions of developing country problems to the point of need with a minimum of continuing AID finance or direct involvement.
7. To speak for the Agency on technical and functional matters to national and international organizations, the public, the Congress, and other Executive Branch agencies.
8. To ensure that all Bureau activities are focussed on ultimate utilization by the people of developing countries, and significantly strengthen the mechanisms for promoting application of research and development results.

Major Objectives:

1. Establish an effective center in the Office of Science and Technology for keeping in touch with new and applicable technological developments in all fields.
2. Provide sufficient leadership in energy to enable the Agency to respond adequately to the new provisions of our authorizing legislation.
3. Help maintain the momentum of implementation of our new policies on the environment, and build a capacity to assist the developing countries to work in that field.
4. Establish collaborative research grants as the main method for AID financed research in those aspects of food and agriculture where there is a shared US-LDC interest in research results.
5. Establish Cooperative Agreements as a major means of mobilizing the talent of universities in a flexible yet long-term form.
6. Ensure that the interrelationships with **human fertility are an important element of program attention in all relevant activities.**

Agency for International Development  
FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB

TABLE 10  
(cont'd)

Decision Unit Overview for the Technical  
Assistance Bureau (Decision Unit 1107)

Major Objectives: (cont'd.)

7. Expand basic work on problems of urbanization as a background for consideration of new policies on this subject at some time in the future.
8. Build up a capacity for significant work on the general subject of information systems for the use of developing countries.
9. In agriculture, increase capacity to work on intensive cropping systems for small farmers, and in the back-stopping of programs to increase the research capacity of developing country institutions.
10. In nutrition, begin a limited but effective program on the issue of weaning of infants, and achieve a significant increase in attention to nutrition issues in countries outside of Latin America.
11. In health, define Agency strategy in the field of environmental health, including water and sewage, and enteric disease, and mount appropriate supporting programs.
12. Build up a significant effort on the subject of non-farm rural employment.
13. Work for a consensus on educational strategy that can be translated into a clear rationale for Agency programs in this area.
14. Achieve good supporting relationships between the Office of Development Administration and the various points in the Agency concerned with public and private management aspects of our program.
15. To make sure that the role of women is given specific attention in each aspect of the Bureau's functions.

Alternatives:

The budget has been structured to provide the resources -- funds and people -- necessary to perform the functions described above, regardless of the organization or location of the resources within the Agency. The functions respond to Agency-wide needs. Performance of these functions in an organization separate from the Agency would probably require additional staff.

Recent Accomplishments:

Title XII: Requirements of the legislation to establish the Board and subordinate committees and staff have been achieved. Preliminary priorities for collaborative research defined; planning of three research programs beginning.

Agriculture: Among successful technologies recently developed and now being applied are on-farm water management practices, control of vertebrate pests, small farm machinery.

Agency for International Development  
FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB

TABLE 10  
(cont'd)

Recent Accomplishments: (cont'd.)

Rural Development: Interdisciplinary staff established to direct field research and technical services related to problems of integrated rural development.

Nutrition: Increasingly widespread application of nutrition planning techniques and emergence of numerous bilateral nutrition projects.

Health: Integrated low-cost health delivery system model developed and being applied in 27 countries. Breakthroughs in development of malaria vaccine have significantly increased probability of success.

Education: Development of successful non-formal education technologies, e.g., using radio for teaching mathematics to rural primary school students. Widespread demand generated for communications technology.

Development Administration: Methodology for analyzing management of agricultural sector programs developed and being applied.

Urban Development: Methodology for urban and regional analysis developed and applied in one geographic region.

Utilization and Information: Establishment of information system for TAB R&D results; publication of abstracts and catalogue for all agriculture R&D reports.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 10-a

Minimum Decision Package for the Technical Assistance Bureau -1107-1

Activity Description

Minimum practical level for continuation of a central function with sufficient staff for substantial field service and regional bureau support. Program funds would be limited primarily to support for research at the International Agricultural Research Centers and other research programs plus support for contractors and other agencies with a field support function.

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	
			<u>This Package</u>	<u>Cumulative Total</u>
<u>Resource Requirements</u>				
Food and Nutrition	63.2	65.0	43.0	43.0
Population	.7	.8	.1	.1
Health	5.6	7.0	5.0	5.0
Education	5.1	5.6	.8	.8
SDA	9.1	16.6	8.0	8.0
Total Program	<u>83.7</u>	<u>95.0</u>	<u>57.0</u>	<u>57.0</u>
PL 480 I (non add)				
PL 480 II (non add)				
Housing Guaranties (non add)				

<u>Five Year Projections</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Program	57	85	128	165	180

Minimum Level for the Technical Assistance Bureau

A. Short Term Objectives

Agriculture: The budget for international agricultural research centers is 25% of the estimated contributions for the core costs approved by the multi-donor Consultative Group (CGIAR). Funds for the International Fertilizer Development Center are included. Under Title XII authority, two ongoing collaborative research grants would be continued and two planning grants awarded. There would be core support to outside entities providing field support in agricultural economics and planning, seed industry development, pest management and pesticide use, grain storage, soils, fertilizer and fisheries.

Rural Development: The budget provides continuation of a combination of field service and field research for off-farm employment programs as well as core financing for the Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, and USDA services.

Nutrition: Title XII collaborative research in the critical area of the impact of malnutrition on the functions of human beings plus limited field support for nutrition planning and analysis.

Title XII Board Support: Minimum staff and support costs for the Title XII mechanism: the Board, the Joint Research Committee and the Joint Committee on Agricultural Development.

Health: Contributions for two multi-donor research programs. The International Institute for Health Research in Bangladesh will be concerned with nutrition, including effects of enteric disease, and family planning. The Tropical Disease Research (TDR) program sponsored by WHO/UNDP/IBRD will concentrate on six diseases including malaria, river blindness and snail fever. Core support to contractors would provide capacity for services to Regional Bureaus and Missions in all aspects of health.

Education: Limited capacity for contract services to Missions in non-formal education, education technology and education planning and finance.

Development Administration: Limited capacity for multi-disciplinary field services relating to management of health, education and agriculture sector programs.

Urban Development: Exploration of programs to promote small urban enterprises as a way to reduce unemployment and provide services to surrounding rural areas.

Science and Technology: Field support in the areas of energy and remote sensing resource assessments.

Appropriate Technology: A contribution to Appropriate Technology International, an independent non-profit private organization, will finance the second year of operations working with the private sector and developing countries.

Utilization and Information: Maintenance of a centralized technical information resource for AID and core staff expertise in information management and utilization tactics.

B. Impact on Major Objectives

Continuation of a central function in most decision units:

- technical capacity to participate in policy and strategy decisions;
- some communication with professional community;
- encouragement of communication among agency personnel;
- backstop liaison with multilateral organizations;

Agency for International Development  
FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
Minimum Level for the Technical Assistance Bureau

TABLE 10-a  
(cont'd)

B. Impact on Major Objectives (cont'd.)

- respond to queries;
- includes adequate staff to maintain information center for Agency-wide support, and utilization capability to provide information based on past AID-supported R&D and information from other sources;
- provides for support to research programs at international research centers and through Title XII at land grant universities. The staff would not be sufficient to manage Agency participation in any detail. In those kinds of activities the decisions on research to be performed are made by the program managers subject to general review by donors.
- provides an increased staff to monitor implementation of AID's environmental regulations, but no special expertise in environmental health;
- the funding would preserve response capacity on the part of intermediaries with a proven capacity to meet AID requirements, but not fund actual field service. Missions would have to do their own contracting and funding for such service. If they have to rely on present mechanisms, this will be cumbersome and inefficient.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 10-b

Current Decision Package for the Technical Assistance Bureau -1107-2

Activity Description

The current budget level includes highest priority work on adaptation and application of technology and some of the highest priority research projects. Each office begins to have a positive role in explaining new approaches, testing means of applying.

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	1979	
			<u>This Package</u>	<u>Cumulative Total</u>
<u>Resource Requirements</u>				
Food and Nutrition	63.2	65.0	17.4	60.4
Population	.7	.8	.5	.6
Health	5.6	7.0	2.3	7.2
Education	5.1	5.6	4.5	5.3
SDA	9.1	16.6	9.4	17.4
Total Program	<u>83.7</u>	<u>95.0</u>	<u>34.0</u>	<u>91.0</u>
PL 480 I (non add)				
PL 480 II (non add)				
Housing Guaranties (non add)				

<u>Five Year Projections</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Program	91	122	140	165	180

Current Level for the Technical Assistance Bureau

A. Short Term Objectives

Agriculture: Priority work in adapting and applying improved policies and techniques. For example, the project in Small Scale Farm Equipment, which stems from a research project carried out by the International Rice Research Institute, assists local manufacturers in several countries to build and introduce small and simple machinery appropriate to the specific situation. The Program for Economic Analysis in Agricultural Planning enlists U.S. university staff in collaboration with LDC institutions in several countries to strengthen developing country capability to do their own analyses of social and economic policies, hopefully leading to better decisions for food production and consumption. The Research Management project, also new, will help developing countries address one of the critical problems facing national research systems in nearly all LDCs: how to improve resource allocation and management in research and development. The project in Reducing Post Harvest Food Losses is to adapt and apply more widely some low-cost techniques to save grains and other foods. Two Title XII collaborative research grants will be concerned with small farm animals and bean crops.

Rural Development: Major expansion and continuation of combined field services, field research and information dissemination regarding rural financial markets.

Nutrition: Program to adapt and promote application of improved technologies to LDC nutrition problems. Evaluation of Agency-wide experience with the variety of experimental programs undertaken in the past four years. Continued development of program methods to deal with premature cessation of breast feeding or delayed solid food supplementation of infant diets. A set of studies, to be managed jointly with the Office of Agriculture, on the consumption effects of agricultural policies, designed to produce answers directly applicable to decision-making in the majority of developing countries.

Health: Emphasis would be primarily on health delivery systems. The work on delivery systems would be enlarged to permit continued efforts to identify new or particularly successful approaches, and make this knowledge available to developing countries. The MEDEX project would continue its work in developing a new system for training para-medical and community level personnel. Funds would be provided to permit an intensive assessment of the Agency's experience to date in assisting developing countries to undertake multidisciplinary health planning.

Education: Specific field activities to adapt and test alternative approaches for use by Missions in later project design. Communications technology projects include, for example, mass media approaches to the adoption of health practices, or increasing effectiveness of rural schools through instructional radio. Non-formal education projects include methods of literacy training.

Development Administration: Emphasis on methods of managing decentralization of service delivery in rural areas.

Urban Development: Field-oriented information and demonstration projects emphasizing employment and finance and management, particularly for urban areas in a regional development context.

Science and Technology: Investigations and studies leading to adaptation and application of the improved technologies. For example, a methodology for analyzing the energy needs of the rural sectors in developing countries would be developed. Also non-conventional energy technologies now available in U.S. laboratories would be tested and demonstrated under developing country conditions. Essential information needed to ensure that the environmental consequences of proposed A.I.D. activities

Agency for International Development  
FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB

TABLE 10-b  
(cont'd)

Current Level for the Technical Assistance Bureau

A. Short Term Objectives (cont'd)

are identified and considered as well as to strengthen the indigenous capabilities of LDCs will be assembled from existing sources such as EPA and USDA. Studies for applying under-utilized technologies such as systems analysis, tropical meteorology and unexploited tropical plants will be possible. Studies to apply newly developed remote sensing techniques to agriculture and cartography can go forward in support of better land utilization. The single proposed research project would be an investigation of non-chemical methods of pest control not currently in common use, utilizing cultural, physical, mechanical and genetic control methods.

-- at this level, the different entities begin to have sufficient weight to influence Agency direction and the quality of technical performance.

Engineering: A continuing analysis of low-volume roads for LDC use, and pilot testing of low-cost, lightweight roofing for village homes.

B. Impact on Major Objectives and Functions

The current level:

- involves significant growth in Bureau budget, personnel and overhead;
- much of the work is done in LDC's;
- provides identifiable central program and point of leadership in initiative areas, such as energy and environment, which otherwise left almost entirely to Regional Bureaus;

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 10-c

Proposed Expansion Decision Package for the Technical Assistance Bureau -1107-3

Activity Description

The Proposed Expansion budget level emphasizes high priority research projects specifically pointed toward AID country and regional objectives, that is not a likely or appropriate part of a bilateral assistance program.

	1977	1978	1979	
			This Package	Cumulative Total
<u>Resource Requirements</u>				
Food and Nutrition	63.2	65.0	23.5	83.7
Population	.7	.8	20.3	80.7
Health	5.6	7.0	3.5	.6
Education	5.1	5.6	1.9	10.7
SDA	9.1	16.6	1.4	7.2
Total Program	83.7	95.0		18.8
PL 480 I (non add)			27.0	118.0
PL 480 II (non add)			30.0	121.0
Housing Guaranties (non add)				

Five Year Projections	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Program	118	140	145	165	180
			162	185	200

Agency for International Development  
FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB

TABLE 10-c  
(cont'd)

Expansion Level for the Technical Assistance Bureau

A. Short Term Objectives

*are through initiatives by the title XII Board.*

Agriculture: Title XII collaborative research grants will be concerned with mariculture and a major effort in tropical soils research. This expansion contains no brand new hard science research, but continues promising newer projects. For example, research on tropical soil families in several countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America; on nematodes (plant pests) in a network encompassing 50 developing countries; and a relatively new project on aflatoxin in maize. Also in this category is work on biological fixation of nitrogen; this work is planned to be phased into a collaborative research grant in 1980. Work in economics is aimed at getting information for improved policy decisions (agricultural labor market analysis, improved efficiency of agriculture markets, data on poor rural households.) It also includes an innovative new project that will provide an opportunity for individuals in minority institutions, through small research grants, to strengthen their capabilities for international work while carrying out useful analyses.

Rural Development: Analysis of collective local rural development efforts to identify the program factors leading to increases in rural incomes and well being.

Nutrition: Coordinated research and field testing to develop programs which reduce iron and vitamin A deficiencies. Expanded effort to promote nutrition planning particularly related to health programs. Study of the benefits of subsidized food consumption programs, such as PL 480.

Health: Continuing effort to develop useable vaccines against malaria. Field services in environmental health. Examination of the health impact of non-health sector activities. Development of curricula for training low-cost health system workers.

Education: Examination of relationships between education and fertility; role of the family in education for literacy among remote groups. Testing participation of poor in planning village education; mass education about food storage, and methods of education in the vernacular.

Science and Technology: Capability to assist bureaus and Missions to design and implement programs in energy, science policy and remote sensing.

B. Impact on Major Objectives and Functions

The expansion level provides:

- expansion of funding for collaborative research grants, to the point commensurate with the major initiative it has been judged by AID and the BIFAD to be;
- research projects, many of them continuing, which are of high substantive priority and are of such a nature that they cannot be handed over to domestic agencies to fund and manage. These are often tied quite closely to Mission activities in one or more countries;
- continues existing arrangements for TAB financing of support to Missions from outside private and government entities, with modification in scope and scale depending on changing requirements, particularly for new areas such as nutrition planning and energy.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in thousands of dollars)

TABLE 10-#2

Decision Package for the Technical Assistance Bureau

Supporting Table

<u>Country/Program</u>	<u>Food and Nutrition</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Education and Human Resources</u>	<u>SDA</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Minimum</u>						
Agriculture	36,990*					36,990
Rural Development	735					735
Nutrition	2,650*					2,650
Title XII Board Support	1,050					1,050
Health		108	5,004			5,112
Education				630		630
Development Administration				200		200
Urban Development					665	665
Science & Technology	800				1,600	2,400
Appropriate Technology					5,000	5,000
Utilization & Information	560				500	1,060
Program Planning	250				258	508
Sub-Total, Minimum	43,035*	108	5,004	830	8,023	57,000
<u>Current</u>						
Agriculture	10,580*					10,580
Rural Development	930					930
Nutrition	2,950					2,950
Title XII Board Support	165					165
Health		458	2,274			2,732
Education				3,780		3,780
Development Administration				725		725
Urban Development					1,700	1,700
Science & Technology	2,410				6,690	9,100
Engineering					455	455
Utilization & Information	140				400	540
Program Planning	176				167	343
Sub-Total, Current	17,351*	458	2,274	4,505	9,412	34,000
(Total, Minimum + Current)	(60,386)*	(566)	(7,278)	(5,335)	(17,435)	(91,000)

\*Includes Title Collaborative Research Grants

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in thousands of dollars)

Table 10-d *D*  
 (cont'd)

Decision Package for the Technical Assistance Bureau

Supporting Table

<u>Country/Program</u>	<u>Food and Nutrition</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Education and Human Resources</u>	<u>SDA</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>PROPOSED Expansion</u>						
Agriculture	16,200*					16,200
Rural Development	600					600
Nutrition	2,100					2,100
Health			3,488			3,488
Education				1,850		1,850
Science and Technology	740				950	1,690
Title XII Board Support	165					165
Program Planning	427				400	827
TITLE XII (COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH GRANTS)	→ 3,000**	-	-	-	3,000	→ 827
Sub-Total, Expansion	20,312*	-	3,488	1,850	1,350	27,000
						20,000
(Total, Minimum + Current + Expansion)	(80,698) (83,692)	(566)	(10,766)	(7,185)	(18,785)	(118,000) (121,000)

\*Includes Title XII Collaborative Research Grants

\*\*Unprogrammed Title XII Collaborative Research Grants

**INTERNATIONAL  
ORGANIZATIONS  
AND PROGRAMS**

Agency for International Development  
FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB

TABLE 11

Page 1 of 5

Decision Unit Overview for  
International Organizations and Programs (IO and P) (Decision Unit 1108)  
(Voluntary Contributions)  
Department of State

Long range goals:

1. To support through US voluntary financial contributions the United Nations and OAS programs in the fields of development and technical assistance, humanitarian needs, scientific cooperation, and education and training.
2. To provide through the UN Development Program and other smaller programs technical assistance to developing countries.
3. To support multilateral efforts to meet humanitarian needs, especially in the developing countries.
4. To provide financial support for international scientific cooperation of direct benefit to all nations including the United States.
5. To support multilateral programs in the fields of education and training with special emphasis on preparing persons from minority governed African territories for responsibilities when their territories reach independence.
6. To strengthen the capabilities of the UN and the OAS to deal through multilateral action with a broad range of problems of concern to the international community.

Major objectives.

1. To strengthen the UN Development Program's (UNDP) central coordinating role in the UN system of technical assistance programs; to support fully UNDP's long-range projection of sustained delivered technical assistance to over 100 developing countries; to encourage reforms to improve UNDP's effectiveness and efficiency as proposed in Governor Gilligan's June 1977 UNDP Governing Council address; and to encourage increased financial contributions by other donor nations to UNDP.
2. To support the expansion of specialized development and technical assistance programs to meet particular medium-term needs of the developing countries. (Post Harvest Fund, Capital Development Fund, and World Food Program).
3. To encourage greater participation by young Americans in the UN development system and to expand the number of Americans interested in UN careers (UN Associate Experts).
4. To expand assistance and increase the focus of international interest in the plight of needy children worldwide (UNICEF and UN Year of the Child).
5. To sustain US support for the specialized programs of the UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) in providing welfare support for and training for responsible participation in society by the Palestinian refugees in the Middle East.
6. To support the UN Decade for Women program of improving the status and participation of women especially in the process of development.

Agency for International Development  
FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
(IO and P) (Voluntary Contributions)

TABLE 11

7. To support the ongoing and effective programs of international scientific and conservation cooperation carried out by the World Meteorological Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the UN Environment Program.
8. To increase substantially US financial support for the two UN programs designed specifically to train Namibians in preparation for the territory's eventual independence.
9. To continue US support for the two UN programs carrying out training and research with special stress on the problems of developing countries (UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and UN University).
10. To increase substantially US financial support for the OAS voluntary programs which are aimed at encouraging cooperation among the Latin American countries in various fields of development and trade relations.

Alternatives.

1. For the development and technical assistance programs there are no alternatives which would provide effective assistance universally accessible to all countries through the UN system and which would share the burden of such assistance through substantial donations from many nations in the international community.
2. In the category of humanitarian needs the unique services provided by these programs could not be as effectively carried out through any existing multilateral or bilateral alternatives.
3. In the scientific fields it is possible that bilateral programs could serve as alternatives. However, they would not achieve the goals of encouraging international cooperation, especially in the area of the nuclear safeguards inspection program. The UN Environment Program is unique in that it is the only multilateral effort which addresses directly environmental problems common to groups of nations or to all nations.
4. The specialized African educational and training programs reflect the concern of the international community and of the United Nations for future stability and growth in southern Africa. The two specialized UN educational programs (UNITAR and the UN University) provide a channel through the United Nations for research and consideration of new approaches to development and international cooperation.
5. There is no alternative to the OAS programs which in many cases result from initiatives made by the Latin countries themselves and which support the concept that the OAS can be an action organization to encourage regional cooperation.

Accomplishments.

Development and technical assistance: UNDP: Funding 10,000 experts and about 8,000 projects in over 140 countries, UNDP has established its leadership as the major source of multilateral technical assistance. It has enlisted and organized on a large scale the financial and human resources of the international community. Through its ability to draw on a

broad range of technical skills, UNDP has acquired the capability to meet technical assistance requirements on a comprehensive, multi-disciplinary basis. UNDP's five-year programming concept encourages and carries out a medium-range, coherent approach to development. In the field, UNDP coordination has proved valuable in increasing the effectiveness of multilateral and bilateral assistance. UNDP pre-investment surveys and related programs contribute importantly to stimulating developing country receptivity and investor interest in the expansion of production and employment through private investment. Through its Governing Council, UNDP allows both the developing and developed countries to participate actively in determining policies for a major global development assistance program.

- The UN Capital Development Fund is providing innovative and appropriate technology in the least developed countries by providing seed capital for projects too small or otherwise inappropriate for assistance from other sources of capital assistance.
- The UN Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration is assisting developing countries to undertake high risk, capital intensive mineral exploration and thus encourages the expansion of the global base for scarce natural resources.
- The UN/FAO World Food Program contribution supports the administrative budget of that program to which the US also makes a much larger commodity contribution. Especially through its Food for Work programs, the WFP has made a significant contribution in the developing world.
- New Programs: The UN Post Harvest Losses Fund will support a global program to reduce the enormous waste of agricultural production due to weather and pest damage following harvest. US funding of the UN Associate Experts will increase US presence in the UN now and the future potential for expanding the number of Americans interested in career positions in multilateral organizations.

#### Humanitarian Needs

- The United States support for the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) has helped disadvantaged, poor and hungry children throughout the world to live better. UNICEF programs in health, education, nutrition and other fields directly benefit the welfare of over 750 million children and mothers in 105 developing countries.
- The UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) continues to provide effective programs of education and vocational training, medical care, and limited basic welfare for the 1.6 million Palestinian refugees now on UNRWA rolls. UNRWA's increasing educational focus actively encourages a constructive role for Palestinians. By doing this UNRWA contributes to reducing the potential for unrest among the refugees caused by want and thereby to the regional stability which is essential to the effort to achieve a permanent Middle East settlement.
- The UN Decade for Women is funding the establishment of regional centers and other programs for training and research aimed primarily at strengthening the role of women in development.

Page 4 of 5

-- The UN Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO) has the important role of coordinating international disaster relief and improving disaster preparedness and prevention capacities.

-- New Programs:

The HABITAT Foundation will further the basic needs approach by supporting programs worldwide concerned with the urban environment and human settlements where a substantial portion of the global population lives.

The UN International Year of the Child (1979) will compliment the UNICEF program by increasing the focus on the special problems of children worldwide, with stress on the relationship between the welfare of children and development.

Scientific Cooperation

-- The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has effectively executed research and control programs on nuclear activity worldwide with stress on the safeguard inspection program to help control nuclear proliferation. International cooperation in the investigation and exchange of information on weather and climate by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the UN Environment Program's (UNEP) efforts to stimulate action by all nations to protect the environment, are both activities in the United States interest.

-- New Program

The World Heritage Trust Fund supports the efforts of individual governments in the preservation of natural areas and cultural sites having universal significance to mankind.

Education and Training

-- The UN Education and Training Program for Southern Africa (UNETPSA), established in 1967, finances scholarships for students from Namibia, South Africa, and Southern Rhodesia which they are denied in their own minority-ruled countries.

-- The Institute for Namibia's specialized program of training Namibians as middle-level civil administrators is a positive action in support of majority rule and of the principle of UN authority in Namibia. Begun in late 1976, the Institute now has a comprehensive two year curriculum and is expanding its student body.

-- The UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) has strengthened the effectiveness of the United Nations system through interrelated training and research on economic and social development and the long-range needs of the international community.

- The United Nations University (UNU), created in 1972, began operations in 1975. It is not a traditional university, rather a global network of advanced research and training institutions giving special attention to developing countries.

OAS Voluntary Programs

In Latin America, these programs reflect the United States' special concern for our relations with Latin America by supporting a regional approach to problem solving. The Special Multilateral Fund (SMF) strengthens national training and research institutions in education, science and technology. The Special Projects Fund (Mar de Plata) provides for two or more Member States to plan jointly a specific project addressing a shared problem in education, science and technology. The Special Development Assistance Fund supports technical cooperation in economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Inter-American Export Promotion Fund assists the Member States in their national export promotion efforts. The Special Cultural Fund will help preserve the ancient and the living cultural heritage of Latin America.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 11a

Package 1 of 3  
 Minimum Level  
 Page 1 of 2

Decision Package for  
 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS (IO and P) (-1108-1)  
 (Voluntary Contributions)

Activity Description

Funding at this level would provide significantly reduced contributions to five key programs with no provision for other, smaller, programs already receiving a US contribution or for new programs.

<u>Resource Requirements</u> (Millions) (Not ranked)	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u> <sup>2/</sup>	<u>1979</u>		
			<u>This Package</u> (Increment)	<u>Individual Program</u> <u>Cumulative Level</u>	
UN Development Program (UNDP)	100.00	<del>120.00</del> 115.0	110.00	110.00	
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	20.00	25.00	20.00	20.00	
OAS Voluntary Programs	<del>15.00</del> 14.8	20.00	17.00	17.00	
UN Relief and Work's Agency (UNRWA)	66.70 <sup>1/</sup>	42.50	<del>44.00</del> 42.5	<del>44.00</del> 42.5	
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	9.00	10.00	6.00	6.00	
Total (FY 77 and 78 totals include other programs)	228.00	<del>240.00</del> 231.75	197.00	197.00	
+ <del>INDIAN BASIN DEVELOPMENT FUND</del> Five Year Projections	15.8				
	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Program IO and P:	197.00	227.00	261.00	300.00	345.00

<sup>1/</sup> of which 48.7 million contributed to UNRWA CY 1977 Budget; \$18 million to CY 1976 Budget

<sup>2/</sup> Estimated line item levels and total FY 78 appropriation.

Agency for International Development  
FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS (IO and P)  
(Voluntary Contributions)

TABLE 11a

Minimum Level  
Page 2 of 2

Short Term Objectives

US contributions at this level would maintain a minimum level of financial support for multilateral programs whose activities are considered to be strongly in the United States interest.

Impact on major objectives

A US voluntary contribution to the UN and OAS programs at this minimum level should only result from a high-level US Government decision to reverse our policy of support for the multilateral assistance and cooperation agencies. This is because such a drastic reduction in US financial support for these programs would be perceived as such a policy reversal, not only by the G-77 members of the United Nations, but also by the other developed nations which are increasing their contributions, in some cases at levels well above the United States on a per capita or percentage of GNP basis.

In the case of many of these programs, i.e., UNDP, UNRWA, UNICEF, and the International Atomic Energy Agency, such a reduction would cut their delivered programs drastically and would result in severe medium term financial difficulties. In the cases of UNDP and UNRWA, such a loss of US financing could threaten their demise as effective programs.

Moreover, reduced US voluntary contributions would reinforce the trend toward increased funding of multilateral assistance in assessed budgets. Given strong Congressional opposition to such a development, the result could be a substantial reduction in overall US support for multilateral technical assistance which would have serious negative implications for US North/South policy and which would harm directly the developing countries' own efforts.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 11b

Decision Package for International Organizations and Programs (IO and P)  
 (Voluntary contributions)-1108-2

Activity Description

Funding at the current level would provide about the same contributions to the major technical assistance and humanitarian programs, roughly unchanged contributions to most of the smaller programs and some funding for new programs.

<u>Resource Requirements</u> (Millions) (not ranked)	1977	1978 <sup>2/</sup>	1979		
			<u>This Package</u> (Increment)	<u>Individual Program</u> <u>Cumulative Level</u>	
UNDP	100.00	<del>120.00</del> 115.0	14.00	124.00	
UNICEF	20.00	25.00	5.00	25.00	
OAS	15.00	20.00	3.00	20.00	
UNRWA	66.70 <sup>1/</sup>	42.50	<del>6.00</del>	50.00	
IAEA	9.00 <sup>10.0</sup>	10.00	4.00	10.00	
UN Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa (UNETPSA)	.05	<del>0.50</del> 1.0	1.00	1.00	
UN Institute for Namibia	-	.50	.50	.50	
FAO World Food Program (WFP)	1.50	1.50	<del>2.00</del> 1.5	<del>2.00</del> 1.5	
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	
UN Decade for Women	-	3.00	2.00	2.00	
FAO Post Harvest Fund	-	-	3.00	3.00	
UN International Year of the Child	<del>.25</del>	-	1.00	1.00	
UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)	.40	<del>.50</del>	.50	.50	
UNESCO World Heritage Fund	-	-	.30	.30	
UN Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration	2.50	<del>2.00</del> 1.0	1.00	1.00	
UN Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO)	-	-	.25	.25	
Other Programs not in this package	<del>10.85</del> 10.6	<del>12.50</del> 10.25			
<b>Total</b> (1977 and 78 totals include different mix of programs)	<del>228.00</del> 229.0 ✓	<del>240.00</del> 231.75 ✓	<del>46.05</del> 45.55 ✓	<del>243.05</del> 242.55	
<b>Five Year Projections</b>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Program IO and P	243.00	291.00	349.00	418.00	500.00

1/ of which 48.7 million contributed to UNRWA CY 1977 Budget; \$18 million to CY 1976 Budget

2/ Estimated line item levels and total FY 78 appropriation.

Agency for International Development  
FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS (IO and P)

TABLE 11b

Current Level  
Page 2 of 2

Short Term Objectives

Maintenance of FY 1978 levels of support to the UNDP, UNICEF, OAS, UNRWA and IAEA programs as well as the previously funded smaller programs (WFP, UNITAR, WMO, UN Revolving Fund).

Provision for increased contributions to some of the specialized smaller programs (UNETPSA, Namibia Institute) and for contributions to new programs (Year of the Child, Post Harvest Losses Fund)

Impact on Major Objectives

Contribution at the current level would mainly affect the major programs. It would not allow for the negative impact of inflation on the finances of each program and thus would result in a reduction in real resources provided by the United States.

UNDP: A current level contribution would not meet UNDP's projected resources requirement through the end of its Second Development Cycle, 1977-1981. This assumes an approximate 14% annual increase in contributions. If other donors met UNDP's expected requirements, the result would reduce the US percentage share from the approximately 20% to less than 17%. In turn this would undercut the current US effort to strengthen UNDP's central coordinating role and to support reforms aimed at increased effectiveness and efficiency.

UNICEF: With respect to anticipated increase in total needs from 1978 to 1979, a contribution at the current level would reduce the US share significantly and would tend to induce other donors to reduce the size of their contributions.

	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>
Projected total requirement	\$172.0	\$202.0
U.S. Contribution at current level	25.0	25.0
Percentage of total	14.5	12.4

UNRWA: Given the projected increase in total requirements from 1978 to 1979, a contribution at the current level would reduce the US share significantly and would result in a deficit that would probably not be covered from other sources. The following table compares the percentage share for the two years if the current level is used.

	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>
Projected Total Requirement	\$152,733	\$165,000
U.S. Contribution	52,000	52,000
Percentage Share	34%	31%

IAEA: Over the past nine years, the US has each year increased its voluntary contribution to the Agency. A FY 79 contribution which maintained the FY 78 level could mean a smaller program due to the impact of inflation on costs for all aspects of the program: equipment, expert services and fellowships. Maintaining the technical assistance programs at the current level would inevitably give rise to political tensions within the organization because of the developing countries' perception that their main interest in the organization was being neglected.

OAS: This would deny substance to the President's expressed intent to work in the OAS to improve and develop greater assistance programs with Latin America. His credibility would be seriously questioned. This actually represents a decline in US support from previous years in real terms since it ignores the effects of inflation. Therefore, some activities would have to be cut back and no new activities could be started.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB

TABLE 11c

Package 3 of 3  
 Proposed Level  
 Page 1 of 2

Decision Package for International Organizations and Programs (IO and P)  
 (Voluntary contributions) -1108-3

Activity Description

Funding at the proposed level would provide for significant increases in contributions to the major programs and several of the minor programs. It would also provide full funding for several worthwhile new programs.

Resource Requirements (Millions) (Not ranked)	1977	1978 2/	1979		
			This Package (Increment)	Individual Program Cumulative Level	
UNDP	100.00	120.00 115.0	26.00 11.0	150.00 135.0	
Revolving Fund for Nat. Resources Expl.	2.50	2.00 1.0	2.00	3.00	
Capital Dev. Fund	-	2.00	2.00	2.00	
Post Harvest Fund	-	-	-	3.00	
UN Associate Experts	-	-	2.00	2.00	
FAO-World Food Program	1.50	1.50	-	2.00 1.5	
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	20.00	25.00	15.00 15.0	40.00	
UN Year of the Child	0.25	-	-	1.00	
UN Relief & Works Agency (UNRWA)	66.70	42.50	11.00	61.00 42.5	
UN Decade for Women	-	3.00	1.00	3.00	
HABITAT 3/	-	-	5.00 -	5.00 -	
UN Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO)	-	.25	-	.25	
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	2.00	2.00	-	2.50	
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	2.00 10.0	10.00	2.00	12.00	
UN Environmental Program (UNEP)	10.00	10.00	5.00 10.0	5.00 10.0	
World Heritage Fund	.27	-	-	.30	
UNETPSA	.05	.50 10	-	1.00	
Namibia Institute	.25 4/	.50	-	.50	
UN Institute for Training & Research	.40	.50	-	.50	
UN University	-	3.00 -	5.00 5.7	5.00 5.7	
OAS Programs	15.00	17.50	5.00 -	25.00 20.0	
Total	228.00 229.0	240.00 231.75	81.00 45.0	324.05 287.55	
Five Year Projections	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Program	324.00 288.0	350.00	400.00	450.00	500.00

1/ of which 48.7 million contributed to UNRWA CY 1977 Budget; \$18 million to CY 1976 Budget

2/ Estimated line item levels and total FY 78 appropriation.

3/ HABITAT request level is being revised

4/ Contributions being made from previously unprogrammed FY 77 funds

Proposed Level  
Page 2 of 2

Short Term Objectives

To provide sustained strong financial support for the UNDP, UNICEF, IAEA, OAS and UNRWA programs so that they can maintain or increase their levels of delivered assistance to recipient countries.

To demonstrate persuasively United States financial and policy support for action through multilateral cooperation to deal with a broad range of global problems, but especially those of special concern to the developing countries.

To strengthen the United States leadership role in urging reforms to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of these organizations, especially the UNDP

To encourage, by demonstration of our strong support, other major donors to increase their financial contributions.

Impact on Major Objectives

The proposed level of funding would strengthen our financial and policy support for multilateral cooperation in delivering vitally needed assistance to the developing world, particularly the poor majority. It would reinforce the role of UN technical assistance as the primary instrument to build up the vast reservoir of human resources to be trained in a broad spectrum of technical and managerial skills, to develop local institutions, to help the exploitation of natural resources, to encourage private investment, and so forth.

It would be an action to respond positively through the UN system itself to the developing countries' long term assistance needs.

It would help strengthen multilateral technical assistance programs financed by the international community and available to all developing nations regardless of political circumstances.

Substantially increased United States support for multilateral humanitarian, developmental and technical assistance would be a key element in a positive policy toward the two billion people and approximately 110 countries in the developing world. US financial contributions to and policy support for these programs are an important sign of American leadership in the achievement of constructive North/South relations.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB

TABLE 11d

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS (IO and P)  
 (Voluntary contributions)

RANK	PROGRAM	MINIMUM (Total Level: 197)	PROGRAM FUNDING	
			Increment	Cumulative
1	UN Development Program (UNDP)		110.00	110.00
2	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)		20.00	130.00
3	OAS Voluntary Programs		17.00	147.00
4	UN Relief and Work's Agency (UNRWA)		44.00	191.00
5	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)		6.00	197.00
<u>CURRENT (Total Level: 243)</u>				
6	UNDP (124) (Figures in parenthesis show cumulative level of individual programs)		14.00	211.00
7	UNICEF (25)		5.00	216.00
8	OAS (20)		3.00	219.00
9	UNRWA (50)		6.00	225.00
10	IAEA (10)		4.00	229.00
11	UN Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa (UNETPSA). (1)		1.00	230.00
12	UN Institute for Namibia (.5)		.50	230.50
13	FAO World Food Program (WFP) (2)		2.00	232.50
14	World Meteorological Organization (WMO) (2.5)		2.50	235.00
15	UN Decade for Women (2)		2.00	237.00
16	FAO Post Harvest Fund (3)		3.00	240.00
17	UN International Year of the Child (1)		1.00	241.00
18	UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) (.5)		.50	241.50
19	UNESCO World Heritage Fund (.3)		.30	241.80
20	UN Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration (1)		1.00	242.80
21	UN Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO) (.25)		.25	243.05
<u>PROPOSED (Total Level: 324.050)</u>				
22	UNDP (150)		26.00	269.05
23	UNICEF (40)		15.00	284.05
24	OAS (25)		5.00	289.05
25	UNRWA (61)		11.00	300.05
26	IAEA (12)		2.00	302.05
27	UNEP (5)		5.00	307.05
28	UNU (5)		5.00	312.05
29	UN Associate Experts (2)		2.00	314.05
30	UN Decade for Women (3)		1.00	315.05
31	UN Capital Development Fund (2)		2.00	317.05
32	UN Revolving Fund (3)		2.00	319.05
33	HABITAT (5) <u>1/</u>		5.00	324.05

1/ HABITAT request level is being revised.

**OTHER  
PROGRAMS**

Agency for International Development  
FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
(in millions of dollars)

Table 12

Decision Package for Other AID Programs (Decision Unit 1109)

Long range goals: To increase the effectiveness of U.S. foreign assistance through small, centrally administered activities which complement and support major AID programs by:

- Ensuring that efforts to aid poor countries are coordinated with other international activities of the United States Government.
- Enhancing the impact of development assistance through social and economic research on the causes of international poverty.
- Providing logistical support for overseas programs where such support can be managed most effectively from the U.S.
- Strengthening U.S. Land and Sea Grant Universities so they will have the capacity to make a major contribution to the efforts to solve the world food problem.
- And providing resources to help relieve the suffering caused by national and man-made disasters and to respond to other contingencies.

Major Objectives

1. Intragovernmental and International Affairs

To conduct research and studies to expand understanding of the potential impact on LDCs of U.S. trade policy, commodity procurement arrangements, utilization of seabed resources and similar areas outside AID's direct responsibility for development assistance.

2. Program and Policy Coordination

To formulate development assistance policy and sectoral program guidance to help direct the benefits of AID's activities to the poor. Social and economic research will concentrate on design of effective models for rural development in poor countries, on the demographic impact of non-population programs, on means for expanding popular participation in the development process, and on similar policy

oriented studies. Planning, budgeting and evaluation systems will ensure that Agency resources are increasingly concentrated in countries and assistance programs where they can be utilized most efficiently and effectively to benefit the poor.

3. Title XII Studies and Strengthening

To expand research and teaching facilities at U.S. Land and Sea Grant Universities in areas relevant to the continuing world food problem, will simultaneously expand the number of people working on this critical development problem while enlarging the pool of talent available to AID for overseas work. The capacity of minority institutions in such areas will be expanded. Through the Board of International Food and Agricultural Development, eligible universities will study and develop models of agricultural research, training and extension which can be effectively utilized in the LDCs.

4. Women in Development

To promote the role of women in development by ensuring that foreign assistance activities are designed wherever possible to expand the skills and training of women and to broaden their participation in economic development. To produce, collect and disseminate materials and information concerning women in development and to monitor progress in this effort within AID and the international assistance agencies supported by the U.S.

5. Reimbursable Development Programs

To assist developing countries which can afford to pay for technical assistance through a reimbursable aid program. To facilitate the procurement of private U.S. technical services, technology, and equipment by those developing countries capable of purchasing goods and services on commercial terms.

Decision Package for Other AID Programs

6. Food for Peace

To provide specialized training and management support services for the U.S. food aid program, especially in food grain storage and transportation. To provide logistical support for Title II food aid programs administered by U.S. Voluntary Agencies in the least developed countries and other countries where commodity supply and management is unusually difficult.

7. Program and Management Services

To support training of participants from less developed countries and U.N. agencies in the United States. To promote the participation of U.S. citizens and AID direct hire employees in the staff work of agencies of the United Nations. To support housing and urban development programs related to AID's housing guaranty program.

8. Labor Affairs

To encourage developing countries to strengthen free trade unions, train labor leaders and sponsor union outreach to women.

9. American Schools and Hospitals

To demonstrate abroad U.S. accomplishment in education and medicine by helping American founded or sponsored institutions to achieve standards of excellence. To continue geographical diversification of such institutions by reducing the concentration of assistance in the Near East.

10. International Disaster Assistance

To provide a U.S. stand-by capacity to respond to international disasters, including development of adequate stockpiles of relief commodities.

11. President's Foreign Assistance Contingency Fund

To provide emergency assistance for any purpose authorized by Part I of the Foreign Assistance Act, in accordance with the provisions applicable for furnishing such assistance.

Alternatives: AID is currently conducting an extensive review of the existing Agency organization to ensure that programs are managed as effectively and efficiently as possible. When that review has been completed, appropriate recommendations for reorganization will be sent to OMB.

Accomplishments:

1. AID has completed detailed program guidance for its field missions in most sectors. An agricultural strategy paper emphasizing a basic human needs approach to food production problems was recently approved.

2. AID and the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development have completed initial design of a program to survey agricultural research needs in LDCs and extension and training to strengthen U.S. Land and Sea Grant Universities participation in development assistance.

3. AID's Office of Women in Development has established effective working relationships with numerous interested U.S. domestic organizations and international agencies as a basis for future program implementation.

4. The Reimbursable Development Program has completed promotional missions to 14 countries. 500 Nigerian students are being enrolled in U.S. Junior Colleges to study technical subjects at a cost of \$5 million to the Nigerian Government.

5. With completion of a session in India in FY 1977, seminars on modern food grain storage techniques have been conducted in all regions of the world.

6. Through the end of FY 1977 an estimated 7,000 academic participants will have been served by the Office of International Training. Seventeen U.S. sponsored associate experts will have been seconded to the UN.

7. Approximately 80 high level LDC labor leaders have been trained in the U.S., emphasizing the role of unions in employment generation and improved income distribution.

8. Through FY 1976, the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad Program had assisted 68 institutions in 24 countries, with increasing emphasis on countries outside the Middle East.

9. During the 12-year period 1965 to 1976 inclusive, the United States Government provided relief assistance of \$1.6 billion for 483 foreign disasters.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 12a

Activity Description Decision Package for Other A.I.D. Programs-1109-1

This package will provide funding for a sharply reduced level in A.I.D. activities designed to complement and support major Agency programs. Ongoing functions will be maintained. \$600 thousand will be available to begin assessment of the impact of non-population programs on population growth. No funds will be available for food aid logistical support. No funds will be available for strengthening U.S. Land and Sea Grant Universities.

<u>Resource Requirements</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	Minimum 1979		
			<u>This Package</u>	<u>Cumulative Total</u>	
Food and Nutrition	.8	.8 3.6	.5	.5	
Population	4.2	1.7 1.9	.6	.6	
Health	.2	.3	.4	.4	
Education	2.7 1.8	3.5 4.2	3.3	3.3	
SDA	8.2 7.5	10.7 13.0	6.2	6.2	
Total Program	12.0 10.5	17.0 23.0	11.0	11.0	
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad	19.8 19.9	22.0 23.8	6.0 <sup>a/</sup>	6.0 <sup>a/</sup>	
International Disaster Assistance	43.3 43.4	19.0 1/ 35.0	19.0	19.0	
President's FA Contingency Fund	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	
	68.1 68.3	46.0 63.8	30.0	30.0	
<u>Five Year Projections</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Other AID Programs	11.0	45.0	50.0	60.0	70.0
Other Appropriations	30.0	50.0	60.0	65.0	70.0

1/ excludes Italy and Lebanon Relief

a/ Does not include request for \$7.0 in U.S.-owned foreign currency.

Agency for International Development  
FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB

TABLE 12a  
(cont'd)

Decision Package for Other A.I.D. Programs

Short Term Objectives :

- Provide minimum program and management services in training, housing, food aid, the reimbursable development program, and labor affairs.
- Continue minimum research and studies necessary to provide basic "new directions" policy guidance and effective intra-governmental and international coordination.
- Continue the current level of effort to expand the role of women in development.
- Contribute to those American Schools and Hospitals located in less developed countries outside the Near East which contribute directly to a "new directions" development strategy.
- Maintain the minimum level of resources necessary to respond quickly to international disasters.
- Provide a contingency fund necessary to respond to emergencies which cannot be foreseen in the normal budget process.

Impact on Major Objectives

- Program and management services will be sufficient to cover only a minimum foreign assistance program given the current approach. Limited funds will be available for stimulation of reimbursable programs under Section 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Program guidance covering major sectors of assistance will continue to be developed. Limited funding will be available to initiate studies of the impact on non-population development assistance programs on population growth.

- No funds would be available for logistical support for Title II food aid.
- No funds will be available for Title XII strengthening of U.S. Land and Sea Grant Universities-
- Funds will not be available for American Schools and Hospitals in Israel and other Middle East countries.
- No funds will be available to expand disaster relief stockpiles or improve disaster preparedness.

Other Information

This level provides program and management support resources as well as funds to guide the U.S. foreign assistance effort in desired new directions. At this level of funding, A.I.D. would be forced to reduce valuable support services. More important, A.I.D. would have difficulty guiding the implementation of a "new directions" development assistance strategy that is as comprehensive as legislation and current administration thinking seem to indicate.

This level for American Schools and Hospitals Abroad would probably be raised by Congress.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 Decision Package for Other AID Programs -1109-2

TABLE 12b

Activity Description

Additional resources will be used for minor expansions in program management and support, social and economic research, labor affairs, women in development and intragovernmental and international affairs. \$6 million will be available for Title XII strengthening of U.S. Land Grant and Sea Grant Universities. \$2 million will be allocated for food aid

<u>Resource Requirements</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>Current 1979</u>		
			<u>This Package</u>	<u>Cumulative Total</u>	
Food and Nutrition	.8	1.8	8.0	8.5	
Population	4.2	1.7	1.1	1.7	
Health	.2	.3	-	.4	
Education	2.3	3.5	.6	3.9	
SDA	8.2	10.7	1.3	7.5	
<b>Total Program</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>22.0</b>	
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	19.8	22.0	-	6.0 <sup>a/</sup>	
International Disaster Assistance	43.3	19.0	-	19.0	
Presidents FA Contingency Fund	5.0	5.0	-	5.0	
	<b>68.1</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30.0</b>	
<u>Five Year Projections</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Other AID Programs	22.0	45.0	50.0	60.0	70.0
Other Appropriations	30.0	50.0	60.0	65.0	70.0

<sup>a/</sup> Does not include request for \$7.0 in U.S.-owned foreign currency.

Agency for International Development  
FY 1979 Budget Request to CMB

TABLE 12b cont'd.

Decision Package for Other A.I.D. Programs

Short Term Objectives

- To bring program management and support services and social and economic research to approximately the current level.
- To provide logistical support for Title II food aid in selected least developed countries where commodity management and supply problems are particularly difficult.
- To support a Board for International Food and Agricultural Development initiative for strengthening the capacity of U.S. universities to assist in LDC agricultural development.

- Funds would not be available for American Schools and Hospitals in Israel and other Middle East countries.
- No funds will be available to expand disaster relief stockpiles or disaster preparedness.

Other Information

Funding in this decision unit would permit initiation of a Title XII program of strengthening U.S. Land and Sea Grant Universities and a program specifically designed to strengthen minority institutions. However, the level is well below A.I.D.'s proposed funding for this program and even further below the level recommended by the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development.

Impact on Major Objectives

- A.I.D. could continue gradual redirection of the U.S. foreign assistance program by emphasizing high priority activities such as the use of non-population resources to affect population growth.
- Title II food aid programs in several least developed countries could be more effectively managed by U.S. voluntary agencies.
- The capacity of U.S. universities to help solve global food problems would expand.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 Decision Package for Other AID Programs -1109-3

TABLE 12c

Activity Description

Additional resources will be allocated for minor program expansions for women in development, food aid logistical support, social and economic research, and program and management support. \$10 million more will be allocated for Title XII strengthening of U.S. Land and Sea Grant Universities. An additional \$2 million will be available for stimulation of reimbursable development assistance. \$14 million will be allocated for American Schools and Hospitals Abroad to permit full funding of institutions in Israel and the Middle East. \$6 million will be allocated for International Disaster Assistance to permit continued efforts toward improved preparedness.

<u>Resource Requirements</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>1979</u>		
			<u>This Package</u>	<u>Cumulative Total</u>	
Food and Nutrition	.8	3.6	11.2	19.7	
Population	4.2	1.9	.7	2.4	
Health	.2	.3	-	.4	
Education	2.3	4.2	1.1	5.0	
SDA	8.2	13.0	7.0	14.5	
Total Program	<del>12.0</del> 10.5	<del>17.0</del> 23.0	20.0	42.0	
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	<del>19.0</del> 19.9	<del>22.0</del> 23.8	14.0	20.0 <sup>a/</sup>	
International Disaster Assistance	<del>43.3</del> 43.4	<del>19.0</del> 35.0	6.0	25.0	
Presidents FA Contingency Fund	5.0	5.0	-	5.0	
	<del>68.1</del> 68.3	<del>46.0</del> 63.8	20.0	50.0	
<u>Five Year Projections</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Other AID Programs	42.0	45.0	50.0	60.0	70.0
Other Appropriations	50.0	50.0	60.0	65.0	70.0

a/ Does not include request for \$7.0 in U.S.-owned foreign currency.

Agency for International Development  
FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB

TABLE 1a  
(cont'd)

Decision Package for Other A.I.D. Programs

Short Term Objectives

- To initiate a major effort to strengthen the capacity of U.S. Land and Sea Grant Universities to participate in efforts to help solve the global food crisis. Funds would be available to strengthen minority institutions.
- The reimbursable development assistance program will have enhanced capacity to stimulate programs under Section 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act.
- American Schools and Hospitals in Israel and other Middle Eastern countries will receive current funding levels.
- A.I.D. will continue to develop disaster assistance stockpiles and to promote preparedness for international disasters.

Impact on Major Objectives

- Programs not directly related to "new directions" development assistance - American Schools and Hospitals Abroad, the Contingency Fund, and International Disaster Assistance - will receive sufficient funding to maintain current progress toward achievement of major objectives.
- Program and Management Services, Food for Peace and Labor Affairs would be expanded moderately to support the proposed expansion in major A.I.D. programs. As a result, increasing progress toward achievement of major objectives will result.
- Programs directly related to an expanded effort to implement an effective "new directions" development assistance program - policy studies and research, Title XII Strengthening and Women in Development - will receive sufficient funding to rapidly accelerate progress toward achievement of major objectives.
- Reimbursable Development Programs will expand to respond to anticipated increased demand for these services from developing countries with the capacity to pay for technical assistance.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 12d

Decision Package for Other A.I.D. Programs

Supporting Table

<u>Country/Program</u>	<u>Food and Nutrition</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Education and Human Resources</u>	<u>SDA</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>MINIMUM</u>						
SER/Contract Management	-	-	-	-	.2	.2
SER/Cooperative Financial Management Training	-	-	-	2.0	1.4	3.4
SER/Housing	-	-	-	-	1.5	1.5
PPC/Policy Research	.4	.6	.4	.1	2.2	3.7
FFP/Food For Peace	.1	-	-	-	-	.1
LAB/Labor Affairs	-	-	-	.9	-	.9
RDP/Reimbursable Development Programs	-	-	-	-	.4	.4
WID/Women in Development	-	-	-	.3	-	.3
IIA/Intragovernmental & International Affairs	-	-	-	-	.5	.5
TOTAL MINIMUM:	.5	.6	.4	3.3	6.2	11.0
<u>CURRENT</u>						
SER/Cooperative Financial Management Training	-	-	-	.2	.6	.8
PPC/Policy Research	6.0	1.1	-	-	.3	7.4
FFP/Food for Peace	2.0	-	-	-	-	2.0
LAB/Labor Affairs	-	-	-	.3	-	.3
RDP/Reimbursable Development Programs	-	-	-	-	.2	.2
WID/Women In Development	-	-	-	.1	-	.1
IIA/Intragovernmental & International Affairs	-	-	-	-	.2	.2
TOTAL CURRENT:	8.0	1.1	-	.6	1.3	11.0
(TOTAL MINIMUM + CURRENT)	(8.5)	(1.7)	(.4)	(3.9)	(7.5)	(22.0)

105  
107

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 12d  
 (cont'd)

Decision Package for Other A.I.D. Programs

Supporting Table

<u>Country/Program</u>	<u>Food and Nutrition</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Education and Human Resources</u>	<u>SDA</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>PROPOSED</u>						
WID/Women In Development	-	-	-	.1	-	.1
FFP/Food For Peace	1.2	-	-	-	-	1.2
PPC/Policy Research	10.0	.7	-	-	3.8	14.5
SER/Cooperative Financial Management Training	-	-	-	1.0	-	1.0
RDP/Reimbursable Development Programs	-	-	-	-	3.2	3.2
TOTAL PROPOSED:	11.2	.7	-	1.1	7.0	20.0
(TOTAL MINIMUM + CURRENT + PROPOSED)	(19.7)	(2.4)	(.4)	(5.0)	(14.5)	(42.0)

OTHER APPROPRIATIONS

MINIMUM

American Schools & Hospitals Abroad (ASHA)						6.0 <sup>a/</sup>
International Disaster Assistance						19.0
President's FA Contingency Fund						5.0
TOTAL MINIMUM:						30.0

CURRENT

(TOTAL MINIMUM + CURRENT) (30.0)

PROPOSED

American Schools & Hospitals Abroad (ASHA)						14.0
International Disaster Assistance						6.0
TOTAL PROPOSED:						20.0
(TOTAL MINIMUM + CURRENT + PROPOSED)						(50.0)

<sup>a/</sup> Does not include request for \$7.0 in U.S.-owned foreign currency.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB

TABLE 12E

ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS

Foreign Service Retirement Fund. In spite of previous agreement to include the AID portion of the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund in the State Department's budget, AID is including \$21,470 thousand for the FSRDF in this submission. The Senate Appropriations Committee has strongly objected to the transfer of AID's portion of the Fund to State. Until differing points of view on the proper placement of the Fund can be reconciled, AID will continue to include required amounts in its budget documents. Since the Fund is essential to continued operation of the Fund, and AID's portion is determined by law, funds must be available at all budget levels.

	Program (in millions of dollars)								
	FY 1977 Estimate	FY 1978 Estimate	1979		FY 1980 Proposed	FY 1981 Proposed	FY 1982 Proposed	FY 1983 Proposed	
			Minimum	Cumulative Current	Cumulative Proposed				
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	21	21	21	21	21	22	22	22	22

UN Forces in Cyprus. The Foreign Relations Authorization Act of 1977 authorizes a U.S. contribution for UNFICYP. However, the Senate Appropriations Committee insisted this contribution should be funded under the International Organizations and Programs account in FY 1978. The Senate has included a separate line item for the appropriation. A decision must be made as to where the President will request appropriation for FY 1979. Pending that decision, AID is including \$10 million for UNFICYP in this budget submission at all FY 1979 funding levels.

	Program (in millions of dollars)								
	FY 1977 Estimate	FY 1978 Estimate	1979		FY 1980 Proposed	FY 1981 Proposed	FY 1982 Proposed	FY 1983 Proposed	
			Minimum	Cumulative Current	Cumulative Proposed				
U.N. Forces in Cyprus	10 <sup>1/</sup>	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

<sup>1/</sup> Funded from Security Supporting Assistance in FY 1977.

**PRIORITY  
RANKINGS**

## AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

FY 1979 BUDGET REQUEST TO OMB

PRIORITY RANKING OF DECISION PACKAGES FOR FY 1979  
(IN \$ MILLIONS)

RANK	DECISION PACKAGE	PROGRAM FUNDING		PL 480 I	PL 480 II
		INC.	CUM.		
001-009	ASIA - MINIMUM	224	224	155	145
010-038	AFRICA - MINIMUM	180	404	8	40
039-055	LATIN AMERICA - MINIMUM	181	585	18	44
056-060	NEAR EAST - MINIMUM	34	619		16
061	INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASST - MINIMUM	19	638		
062-072	POPULATION (CENTRAL) - MINIMUM	89	727		
073-084	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - MINIMUM	57	784		
085-090	PRIVATE AND VOL COOPERATION - MINIMUM	25	809		
091-100	OTHER PROGRAMS - MINIMUM	11	820		
101	OPERATING EXPENSES - MINIMUM	240	1060		
102	ASHA - MINIMUM	6	1066		
103-107	INTERNATIONAL ORGS AND PROGRAMS - MIN	197	1263		
108	CONTINGENCY FUND - MINIMUM	5	1268		
109-116	ASIA - CURRENT	118	1386	153	19
117-135	AFRICA - CURRENT	41	1427	24	6
136-140	NEAR EAST - CURRENT	12	1439	22	3
141-147	LATIN AMERICA - CURRENT	62	1501	11	
148-159	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - CURRENT	34	1535		
160-170	POPULATION (CENTRAL) - CURRENT	23	1558		
171-174	PRIVATE AND VOL COOPERATION - CURRENT	3	1561		
175-181	OTHER PROGRAMS - CURRENT	11	1572		
182	OPERATING EXPENSES - CURRENT	20	1592		
183-198	INTERNATIONAL ORGS AND PROGS - CURRENT	46	1638		

## AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

FY 1979 BUDGET REQUEST TO OMB

PRIORITY RANKING OF DECISION PACKAGES FOR FY 1979  
(IN \$ MILLIONS)

RANK	DECISION PACKAGE	PROGRAM FUNDING		PL 480 I	PL 480 II
		INC.	CUM.		
PROPOSED					
199	OPERATING EXPENSES	22	1660		
200	WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT	*	1660		
201	FOOD FOR PEACE	1	1661		
202	INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASST	6	1667		
203	TANZANIA	4	1671		
204	BOTSWANA	3	1674		
205	KENYA	12	1686		
206	LESOTHO	3	1689		
207	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	26	1715		
208	INDONESIA	10	1725	20	
209	BANGLADESH	6	1731	19	
210	PAKISTAN	9	1740	24	6
211	INDIA	30	1770		14
212	CAMEROON	4	1774		
213	SUDAN	1	1775	6	
214	SOMALIA	1	1776	5	
215	LIBERIA	1	1777		
216	ZAIRE	6	1783	10	
217	NIGER	*	1783		
218	GHANA	8	1791		
219	JAMAICA	10	1801		
220	ECUADOR	5	1806		
221	BOLIVIA	3	1809		
222	NEAR EAST REGIONAL	3	1812		

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
 FY 1979 BUDGET REQUEST TO OMB  
 PRIORITY RANKING OF DECISION PACKAGES FOR FY 1979  
 (IN \$ MILLIONS)

RANK	DECISION PACKAGE	PROGRAM FUNDING		PL 480 I	PL 480 II
		INC.	CUM.		
	PROPOSED				
223	AFGHANISTAN	6	1818		
224	YEMEN	3	1821		
225	DEL F/P SVCS (MAJOR INTERMEDIARIES)	15	1836		
226	FERTILITY IMPACT OF F/P DELIVERY SYS	2	1838		
227	SOCIO-ECON DETERMINANTS OF FERTILITY	*	1838		
228	UNFPA	4	1842		
229	POPULATION POLICY DEVELOPMENT	1	1843		
230	POPULATION TRAINING	4	1847		
231	SRI LANKA	15	1862		16
232	CARIBBEAN REGIONAL	2	1864		
233	UNDP	11	1875		
234	UNICEF	10	1885		
235	UNWRA	5	1890		
236	WORLD FOOD PROGRAM	2	1892		
237	INTL ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION	2	1894		
238	UN ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM	5	1899		
239	AGRICULTURE	16	1915		
240	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	1	1916		
241	NUTRITION	2	1918		
242	HEALTH	3	1921		
243	EDUCATION	2	1923		
244	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	2	1925		
245	TITLE XII BOARD SUPPORT	*	1925		
246	TA - PROGRAM PLANNING	1	1926		
247	TITLE XII COLLAB RES GRANTS	3	1929		

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
 FY 1979 BUDGET REQUEST TO OMB  
 PRIORITY RANKING OF DECISION PACKAGES FOR FY 1979  
 (IN \$ MILLIONS)

RANK	DECISION PACKAGE	PROGRAM FUNDING		PL 480 I	PL 480 II
		INC.	CUM.		
	PROPOSED				
248	POLICY RESEARCH	3	1932		
249	NEPAL	6	1938		
250	PHILIPPINES	18	1956		
251	LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL	7	1963		
252	COMMERCIAL DISTRIBN SYSTEMS (POP)	3	1966		
253	BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH	*	1966		
254	POP INFO, EDUCATION & COMMUNICATIONS	1	1967		
255	TITLE XII STRENGTHENING	10	1977		
256	GUYANA	6	1983		
257	COOPERATIVES	*	1983	2	
258	MGT SUPPORT(PRIVATE & VOL COOPERATION)*		1983		
259	PERU	1	1984		
260	THAILAND	4	1988		
261	MOROCCO	1	1989	7	
262	TUNISIA	5	1994		
263	CONSORTIA(PRIVATE & VOL COOPERATION)	2	1996		
264	LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL	4	2000		
265	ASHA	14	2014		
266	UN UNIVERSITY	5	2019		
267	UN ASSOCIATE EXPERTS	2	2021		
268	UN DECADE FOR WOMEN	1	2022		
269	UN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND	2	2024		
270	UN REVOLVING FUND	2	2026		
271	DJIBOUTI	1	2027		
272	SENEGAL	1	2028		
273	AFR REGIONAL AFFAIRS, OTHER	3	2031	2	
274	SWAZILAND	2	2033		

## AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

FY 1979 BUDGET REQUEST TO OMB

PRIORITY RANKING OF DECISION PACKAGES FOR FY 1979  
(IN \$ MILLIONS)

RANK	DECISION PACKAGE	PROGRAM FUNDING		PL 480 I	PL 480 II
		INC.	CUM.		
	PROPOSED				
275	ZAMBIA	1	2034		
276	RWANDA	1	2035		
277	TOGO	2	2037		
278	CAPE VERDE	1	2038		
279	MOZAMBIQUE	1	2039		
280	BURUNDI	*	2039		
281	BENIN	1	2040		
282	ASIA REGIONAL	10	2050		
283	OCEAN FREIGHT	2	2052		
284	PROGRAM SUPPORT (PRIVATE/VOL COOPERATION)	1	2053		
285	TECH AND PROG SUPPORT (POPULATION)	*	2053		
286	SER - COOP FIN MGT TR	1	2054		
287	REIMBURSABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	3	2057		
288	GUINEA-BISSAU	1	2058		2
289	BOLIVIA-CROP SUBSTITUTION	5	2063		
	OTHER PL 480 RECIPIENTS	-		4	5



FY 1979 BUDGET REQUEST TO OMB  
 EMPLOYMENT - DIRECT HIRE PERSONNEL AS OF 7/31/77 WITH CEILINGS FOR FY 1977, 1978 and 1979 FTEPP\*

	7/31/77 On-Board	FY 1977 Positions	FY 1978 Positions	FY 1979 Positions		
				Minimum	Current	Proposed
<u>Overseas</u>						
Africa	682	896	1,095	1,036	1,118	1,197
Americans	(353)	(429)	(511)	(486)	(518)	(551)
Foreign Nationals	(329)	(467)	(584)	(550)	(600)	(646)
Asia	935	1,007	1,092	1,045	1,081	1,166
Americans	(256)	(300)	(297)	(283)	(308)	(330)
Foreign Nationals	(679)	(707)	(795)	(762)	(773)	(836)
Latin America	972	1,066	1,053	1,020	1,030	1,039
Americans	(334)	(384)	(381)	(374)	(376)	(380)
Foreign Nationals	(638)	(682)	(672)	(646)	(654)	(659)
Near East	601	778	775	708	731	813
Americans	(215)	(268)	(255)	(260)	(270)	(283)
Foreign Nationals	(386)	(510)	(520)	(448)	(461)	(530)
Non-Regional	118	158	157	150	151	159
Americans	( 85)	(107)	(109)	(102)	(102)	(106)
Foreign Nationals	( 33)	( 51)	( 48)	( 48)	( 49)	( 53)
Complement - Americans	105	159	197	124	153	227
Total Overseas	3,413	4,064	4,369	4,083	4,264	4,601
Americans	(1,348)	(1,647)	(1,750)	(1,629)	(1,727)	(1,877)
Foreign Nationals	(2,065)	(2,417)	(2,619)	(2,454)	(2,537)	(2,724)
AID/W - Americans	2,326	2,720	2,320	2,090	2,470	2,473
Total AID/W and Overseas Positions	5,739	6,784	6,689	6,173	6,734	7,074
Americans	(3,674)	(4,367)	(4,070)	(3,719)	(4,197)	(4,350)
Foreign Nationals	(2,065)	(2,417)	(2,619)	(2,454)	(2,537)	(2,724)
Unfilled Positions, end of yr.(est)		849	770	624	734	735
Total permanent employment, end of year		5,935	5,919	5,549	6,000	6,339

\*Full-time employees in permanent positions.

FY 1979 BUDGET REQUEST TO OMB  
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
WASHINGTON DIRECT-HIRE POSITION LEVELS

TABLE 15

FTEPP\*

<u>BUREAU OFFICE</u>	<u>7/31/77 On-Board</u> (1)	<u>FY 1977 Positions</u> (2)	<u>FY 1978 Positions</u> (3)	<u>FY 1979 Positions</u>		
				<u>Minimum</u> (4)	<u>Current</u> (5)	<u>Proposed</u> (6)
A/AID	21	13	16	12	17	17
ES	15	17	15	14	16	16
WID	6	12	11	10	12	12
EOP	5	11	10	7	11	11
AG	88	92	66	54	70	70
LEG	26	28	20	20	21	21
OPA	25	30	25	21	27	27
FFP	28	32	30	26	32	32
GC	52	53	48	45	51	51
RDP	10	11	10	9	11	11
OLAB	11	13	6	6	6	6
OFDA	21	29	22	14	23	23
SUB-TOTAL	(308)	(341)	(279)	(238)	(297)	(297)
IIA	43	58	54	47	58	58
PPC	100	120	109	96	116	116
TA	192	232	169	136	180	180
PHA	131	147	125	125	133	133
SUB-TOTAL	(466)	(557)	(457)	(404)	(487)	(487)
ASIA	104	124	108	104	115	115
AFR	145	190	172	152	184	184
LA	126	156	138	125	147	147
NE	123	142	132	114	141	141
SUB-TOTAL	(498)	(612)	(550)	(495)	(587)	(587)

\*Full-time employees in permanent positions.

FY 1979 BUDGET REQUEST TO OMB  
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
WASHINGTON DIRECT-HIRE POSITION LEVELS

TABLE 15  
cont'd

BUREAU OFFICE	FTEPP*					
	7/31/77 On-Board (1)	FY 1977 Positions (2)	FY 1978 Positions (3)	FY 1979 Positions		
				Minimum (4)	Current (5)	Proposed (6)
AA/SER	10	7	7	5	8	8
SER/PM	154	180	158	142	169	169
SER/FM	173	194	166	166	177	177
SER/MO	150	172	157	154	168	168
SER/DM	81	90	76	65	81	81
SER/CM	112	120	111	99	118	118
SER/COM	62	70	65	56	69	69
SER/ENGR	32	45	40	34	40	43
SER/IT	64	76	60	40	64	64
SER/H	21	21	19	19	20	20
SER/ASHA	5	6	6	6	6	6
SER/INC	13	13	0	0	0	0
SER/LR	6	8	7	7	7	7
SER/MP	38	40	35	35	37	37
SER/SYS	2	6	0	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL	(923)	(1,048)	(907)	(828)	(964)	(967)
Complements	131	162	123	121	131	131
Other (Minority Business)	-	-	4	4	4	4
TOTAL	2,326	2,720	2,320	2,090	2,470	2,473

\*Full-time employees in permanent positions.

FY 1979 BUDGET REQUEST TO OMB  
 AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
 OVERSEAS DIRECT-HIRE PERSONNEL LEVELS -- SUMMARY

TABLE 16

	<u>FTEPP*</u>			FY 1979		
	<u>7/31/77</u> <u>On-Board</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> <u>Positions</u>	<u>FY 1978</u> <u>Positions</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Current</u>	<u>Proposed</u>
<u>Overseas</u>						
Africa	682	896	1,095	1,036	1,118	1,197
Americans	(353)	(429)	(511)	(486)	(518)	(551)
Foreign Nationals	(329)	(467)	(584)	(550)	(600)	(646)
Asia	935	1,007	1,092	1,045	1,081	1,166
Americans	(256)	(300)	(297)	(283)	(308)	(330)
Foreign Nationals	(679)	(707)	(795)	(762)	(773)	(836)
Latin America	972	1,066	1,053	1,020	1,030	1,039
Americans	(334)	(384)	(381)	(374)	(376)	(380)
Foreign Nationals	(638)	(682)	(672)	(646)	(654)	(659)
Near East	601	778	775	708	731	813
Americans	(215)	(268)	(255)	(260)	(270)	(283)
Foreign Nationals	(386)	(510)	(520)	(448)	(461)	(530)
Non-Regionals	118	158	157	150	151	159
Americans - AG	( 67)	( 80)	( 81)	( 78)	( 78)	( 78)
- Other	( 18)	( 27)	( 28)	( 24)	( 24)	( 28)
Foreign Nationals - AG	( 30)	( 42)	( 39)	( 39)	( 39)	( 39)
- Other	( 3)	( 9)	( 9)	( 9)	( 10)	( 14)
Complement - Americans	105	159	197	124	153	227
Total Overseas	3,413	4,064	4,369	4,083	4,264	4,601
Americans	(1,348)	(1,647)	(1,750)	(1,629)	(1,727)	(1,877)
Foreign Nationals	(2,065)	(2,417)	(2,619)	(2,454)	(2,537)	(2,724)

\* Full-time employees in permanent positions.

FY 1979 BUDGET REQUEST TO OMB  
 AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
 OVERSEAS DIRECT-HIRE PERSONNEL LEVELS -- AFRICA  
 FTEPP\*

TABLE 16a

Country	7/31/77 On-Board		FY 1977 Positions		FY 1978 Positions		FY 1979 Positions					
							Minimum		Current		Proposed	
	U.S.	F.N.	U.S.	F.N.	U.S.	F.N.	U.S.	F.N.	U.S.	F.N.	U.S.	F.N.
Burundi	1	0	1	2	3	4	3	3	3	3	4	4
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Ethiopia	18	33	12	33	15	26	17	26	17	26	17	26
Ghana	24	43	30	55	35	55	34	55	34	55	35	55
Kenya	25	52	32	54	35	58	32	56	34	58	35	58
Liberia/Sierra Leone	36	56	40	67	38	67	35	67	37	69	38	71
Nigeria	1	3	2	10	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	2
Rwanda	1	0	1	2	2	4	2	2	3	3	4	4
Somalia	0	0	0	0	5	6	5	6	5	6	11	25
Sudan	2	0	7	6	11	21	17	21	19	25	19	25
Tanzania	19	18	20	20	23	20	22	20	24	20	27	20
Zaire	24	14	27	16	28	15	27	15	28	15	28	16
Regional Dev. Office--RDOEA	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional Econ. Dev. Serv. Office -- REDSO/E	20	7	20	7	26	9	26	9	26	9	28	9
Regional Econ. Dev. Serv. Office -- REDSO/W	42	9	48	16	50	15	40	13	48	15	50	15
Area Dev. Office -- Niger	22	45	33	56	36	101	33	65	35	101	37	115
Area Dev. Office -- Cameroon	21	13	25	20	26	23	23	23	25	23	28	28
Area Dev. Office -- Dakar	18	10	23	20	26	10	24	24	27	24	27	24
Country Dev. Office -- Chad	18	0	21	16	24	20	24	19	24	20	24	20
Country Dev. Office -- Mali	13	8	20	15	31	10	27	10	28	10	35	10
Country Dev. Office--Mauritania	7	1	9	10	14	46	14	47	15	47	15	47
Country Dev. Office--Upper Volta	14	3	22	16	25	9	21	6	26	8	28	10
Office of Southern Africa Regional Activities Coordination (OSARAC)	18	11	21	13	41	51	41	51	41	51	41	51
Regional Reserve	7	1	13	7	16	11	18	11	18	11	19	11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>646</b>

\* Full-time employees in permanent positions.

FY 1979 BUDGET REQUEST TO OMB  
 AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
 OVERSEAS DIRECT-HIRE PERSONNEL LEVELS -- ASIA  
 FTEPP\*

TABLE 16b

Country	7/31/77 On-Board		FY 1977 Positions		FY 1978 Positions		FY 1979 Positions					
	U.S.	F.N.	U.S.	F.N.	U.S.	F.N.	Minimum		Current		Proposed	
							U.S.	F.N.	U.S.	F.N.	U.S.	F.N.
Bangladesh	34	64	42	74	42	79	43	82	43	82	45	82
China	0	2	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Fiji	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	4	0	4	0
India	6	40	6	40	11	43	11	49	11	49	14	52
Indonesia	57	90	64	103	79	120	72	120	76	122	79	127
Korea	11	24	10	24	6	16	5	12	5	12	5	12
Nepal	16	70	19	72	22	113	22	113	22	113	22	113
Pakistan	41	160	51	190	53	194	46	189	53	193	55	194
Philippines	65	151	63	153	53	153	53	120	60	125	65	153
Thailand	18	71	15	35	19	69	19	69	19	69	25	94
Sri Lanka	5	3	6	3	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	7
Regional Housing Ofc/Korea	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	1	3	2
Regional Reserve	2	3	5	3	0	0	1	0	5	0	5	0
			<u>17</u>	<u>9</u>								
TOTAL	256	679	300	707	297	795	283	762	308	773	330	836

\* Full-time employees in permanent positions.

FY 1979 BUDGET REQUEST TO OMB  
 AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
 OVERSEAS DIRECT-HIRE PERSONNEL LEVELS -- LATIN AMERICA  
 FTEPP\*

TABLE 16c

Country	7/31/77 On-Board		FY 1977 Positions		FY 1978 Positions		FY 1979 Positions					
	U.S.	F.N.	U.S.	F.N.	U.S.	F.N.	Minimum		Current		Proposed	
							U.S.	F.N.	U.S.	F.N.	U.S.	F.N.
Bolivia	28	89	35	90	35	84	35	82	35	82	35	82
Brazil	7	17	2	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chile	15	33	14	33	3	19	3	18	3	18	3	18
Colombia	21	52	22	59	14	44	10	35	10	35	10	35
Costa Rica	12	18	13	18	16	18	16	19	16	19	16	19
Dominican Republic	19	33	20	34	20	38	20	38	20	38	20	38
Ecuador	6	20	7	21	6	7	3	7	3	7	3	7
El Salvador	18	20	22	30	26	36	25	36	25	36	25	36
Guatemala	15	32	20	35	21	37	21	35	21	35	21	35
ROCAP	23	27	24	28	17	29	26	29	26	29	26	29
Guyana	6	13	8	14	11	17	8	16	8	16	9	17
Haiti	24	39	31	60	35	72	34	73	34	73	34	73
Honduras	19	20	30	24	35	30	35	34	35	34	35	34
Jamaica	6	5	8	5	18	15	18	18	18	20	18	20
Nicaragua	32	39	35	41	30	42	27	35	28	37	29	39
Panama	33	63	31	62	29	62	28	56	29	60	29	60
Paraguay	15	32	17	34	18	34	19	34	19	34	19	34
Peru	16	60	22	63	22	60	20	58	20	58	22	60
Uruguay	5	13	5	14	5	9	3	5	3	5	3	5
RDO/Caribbean Regional	3	6	5	5	10	7	8	10	8	10	8	10
	<u>11</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>8</u>
TOTAL	334	638	384	682	381	672	374	646	376	654	380	659

\* Full-time employees in permanent positions.

FY 1979 BUDGET REQUEST TO OMB  
 AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
OVERSEAS DIRECT-HIRE PERSONNEL LEVELS -- NEAR EAST  
 FTEPP\*

TABLE 16d

Country	7/31/77 On-Board		FY 1977 Positions		FY 1978 Positions		Minimum		FY 1979 Positions		Proposed	
	U.S.	F.N.	U.S.	F.N.	U.S.	F.N.	U.S.	F.N.	U.S.	F.N.	U.S.	F.N.
Afghanistan	51	195	57	200	36	213	50	150	50	150	50	213
Egypt	58	57	84	75	90	102	93	110	95	112	95	112
Jordan	14	18	15	19	19	24	20	22	20	22	24	23
Morocco	18	16	22	17	21	17	20	16	21	17	21	17
Lebanon	1	3	2	3	2	3	2	4	2	4	2	4
Portugal	7	14	6	17	6	17	6	17	6	17	6	17
Syria	14	22	16	24	20	29	22	37	22	37	22	37
Tunisia	20	47	23	50	20	48	20	40	20	40	20	40
Turkey	0	3	1	5	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Yemen	29	11	36	65	33	65	22	50	29	60	32	65
Regional	3	0	3	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	7	0
Tunisia (RHO)	0	0	3	0	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2
Reserve				35								
TOTAL	215	386	268	510	255	520	260	448	270	461	283	530

\* Full-time employees in permanent positions.

FY 1979 BUDGET REQUEST TO OMB  
 AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
 OVERSEAS DIRECT-HIRE PERSONNEL LEVELS -- NON-REGIONAL AND COMPLEMENT  
 FTEPP\* (Excluding Auditor General)

TABLE 16e

Country	7/31/77 On-Board		FY 1977 Positions		FY 1978 Positions		FY 1979 Positions					
	U.S.	F.N.	U.S.	F.N.	U.S.	F.N.	Minimum		Current		Proposed	
	U.S.	F.N.	U.S.	F.N.	U.S.	F.N.	U.S.	F.N.	U.S.	F.N.	U.S.	F.N.
Reimbursable Development Programs	2	0	7	1	8	1	4	1	4	2	8	6
Intragovernmental and International Affairs												
Dev. Asst. Comm/Paris	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
US Rep to DAC/Paris	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0
AID Coord. UNESCO/Paris	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
AID Coord. African Prog/Paris	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
AID Coordinator/Geneva	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Office of Food for Peace FAO Affairs/Rome	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Office of Contract Management Excess Property Offices	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ASHA - Italian Disaster Relief/Rome	1	0	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5
<b>Total Non-Regional   (excluding Auditor General)</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Complement</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>0</b>

\* Full-time employees in permanent positions.

FY 1979 BUDGET REQUEST TO OMB  
 AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
OVERSEAS DIRECT-HIRE PERSONNEL LEVELS -- Auditor General

TABLE 16f

FTEPP\*

Country	7/31/77 On-Board		FY 1977 Positions		FY 1978 Positions		FY 1979 Positions					
	U.S.	F.N.	U.S.	F.N.	U.S.	F.N.	Minimum		Current		Proposed	
							U.S.	F.N.	U.S.	F.N.	U.S.	F.N.
AAG/LA	16	12	17	12	16	12	15	12	15	12	15	12
AAG/AFR	12	6	18	8	18	8	18	8	18	8	18	8
AAG/NE	12	8	16	10	17	7	16	7	16	7	16	7
AAG/ASIA	9	2	9	5	9	5	9	5	9	5	9	5
AAG/IIS	<u>18</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>7</u>
Total AG	67	30	80	42	81	39	78	39	78	39	78	39

122  
~~124~~

A.I.D. FY 1979 REQUEST TO OMB  
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES  
SUMMARY-APPROPRIATED DOLLARS AND TRUST FUNDS (Decision Unit 1110)  
(\$ MILLIONS)

Table 17

Object Class	FY 1977 (Estimated)-----			FY 1978-----			FY 1979-----		
	Dollars	Trust Funds	Total	Dollars	Trust Funds	Total	Dollars	Trust Funds	Total
11 Personnel Compensation	115.3	2.5	117.8	122.4	2.5	124.9	134.1	2.4	136.5
12 Personnel Benefits	13.1	.2	13.3	16.8	.2	17.0	19.6	.2	19.8
13 Benefits - Former Personnel	.6	.3	.9	.3	.2	.5	.3	.3	.6
21 Travel & Transportation - Persons	12.6	.9	13.5	17.3	1.0	18.3	25.5	1.1	26.6
22 Transportation of Things	6.2	.2	6.4	8.9	.2	9.1	11.3	.1	11.4
23 Rents, Communications, & Utilities	17.3	2.0	19.3	23.0	1.5	24.5	30.3	1.6	31.9
24 Printing & Reproduction	1.0	-	1.0	1.1	-	1.1	1.4	-	1.4
25 Other Services	23.7	1.7	25.4	27.0	1.5	28.5	37.4	1.4	38.8
26 Supplies & Materials	3.6	.7	4.3	4.5	.6	5.1	6.7	.6	7.3
31 Equipment	8.3	.5	8.8	10.6	.3	10.9	12.1	.3	12.4
32 Lands & Structures	.2	-	.2	3.0	-	3.0	3.0	-	3.0
41 Grants, Subsidies, & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	.1	-	.1	.1	-	.1	.3	-	.3
TOTALS	<u>202.0</u>	<u>9.0</u>	<u>211.0</u>	<u>235.0</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>243.0</u>	<u>282.0</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>290.0</u>

NOTES:

1. The above does not include any provision for pay raises in FY 1978 or FY 1979.
2. Non-appropriated funds for the salaries and support costs for A.I.D. employees assigned to the Housing Guaranty and Excess Property programs are not included in the above totals. Similar costs for A.I.D. employees detailed to the Department of State under the Sinai Support activities and the Narcotics programs are also excluded.



Decision Unit Overview for PL 480 (Decision Unit 1111)

Long range goals:

To use food aid to promote developmental and humanitarian objectives in food deficit LDCs, concessional U.S. food commodities will be allocated to LDCs with commitments to growth with equity policies and programs in general, and with developmentally oriented food and agricultural policies specifically.

Major Objectives

To use U.S. agricultural abundance in LDCs by providing administrative and market incentives to and support for agricultural production, to meet needs caused by cyclical fluctuations in crop production, food reserves, and disasters, to overcome malnutrition and to carry out other major U.S. foreign policy objectives.

Alternatives

(a) To limit the program to food aid under PL 480 Title II for disaster relief and for direct feeding of needy people, mostly through programs sponsored by U.S. voluntary agencies and the World Food Program, up to the mandated minimum of 1.6 million tons of food that must be made available annually for these purposes. A consequence of such a policy would be to narrow food aid only to a humanitarian objective.

(b) To substitute other aid for food aid provided under Title I and III as required by food and agricultural conditions in each LDC in order that such food shipments can at all times complement LDC developmental efforts. Such a course of action would require a mechanism for reserving the available food commodities until they are required. It would also imply an upward adjustment in the budget authority and dollar outlays for A.I.D.

Accomplishments

Food aid has been used for a wide variety of purposes-- for disaster relief, to reduce malnutrition among mothers and children, to fill the gap between LDC production and consumption requirements, for balance of payments support, to avoid the perceived risks of political disruption and to build commercial markets for U.S. agricultural exports. Further progress must be made to direct each Title of the U.S. concessional food program to effect the developmental and humanitarian objectives.

On the level of global cooperation, the availability of food has enabled the U.S. to support establishment by the UN of a minimum of 10 million ton food aid target, the World Food Program, and the Food Aid Convention.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 18-a

Decision Package for PL 480-1111-1

Activity Description

The minimum P.L. 480 level of 4 million tons includes 2.7 million tons for Title I and 1.3 million tons for Title II. However, under newly-enacted legislation, a minimum of 1.6 million tons must be distributed under Title II. This would necessitate reducing Title I to 2.4 million tons, a cut of almost 50 percent from FY 1978. Reducing Title I to this low level would greatly limit the U.S. capacity to respond in case of a major downward trend in world food production.

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>		<u>Cumulative Total</u>
			<u>This Package</u>		
<u>Resource Requirements - Minimum</u>					
Title II	349.0	420.0	321.6		321.6
Title II Freight	134.3	168.2	160.1		160.1
Section 204	2.0	2.0	-		-
Title I	800.0	800.0	362.1		362.1
Title I Freight Differential	61.5	70.0	40.6		40.6
TOTAL	<u>1346.8</u>	<u>1460.2</u>	<u>884.4</u>		<u>884.4</u>
<u>Program</u>					
	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Title II	321.6	540.0	560.0	580.0	600.0
Title II Freight	160.1	257.3	266.9	276.4	285.9
Section 204	-	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Title I	362.1	1200.0	1400.0	1600.0	1800.0
Title I Freight Differential	40.6	115.7	135.0	154.3	173.6
TOTAL	<u>884.4</u>	<u>2115.0</u>	<u>2363.9</u>	<u>2612.7</u>	<u>2861.5</u>

Short Term Objectives - Minimum

A priority objective of the minimum level would be to use the increased availabilities for Title II--a minimum of 1.6 million tons including 1.3 million tons for the voluntary agencies and the World Food Program (WFP)--constructively. This process will begin in FY 1978. To use Title II effectively as a development tool, it is planned to initiate and expand programs in the poorest countries (e.g. Africa).

The objective of Title I is to integrate its use with other bilateral and multilateral aid and LDC resources to help overcome malnutrition and hunger and stimulate development, particularly in the rural sector of the LDCs. In addition, Title I will continue to be needed to further U.S. development interests and other foreign policy objectives. In view of the cyclical nature of agricultural production, Title I resources will be required for humanitarian purposes whenever major crop shortfalls occur, but because the minimum level does not accommodate a reserve, major shifts in the various country programs would be required to meet special needs.

Impact on Major Objectives - Minimum

In view of minimum tonnages established by the Congress for Title II, Title I would have to be reduced to 2.4 million tons--a cut of almost 50 percent from FY 1978. Reducing Title I to this level could limit the U.S. response if, for example, a major downturn in production in the subcontinent occurred. In any case, a Title I program of only 2.4 million tons would seriously limit our ability to use food aid for long-term development and as a contribution to stability to countries in the Near East and other areas. This level could interfere with our ability to fulfill commitments made under Food for Development multi-year programs entered into in FY 1978. Progress in using the new Food for Development authority would probably come to a standstill. Determining other program priorities would be difficult indeed and if foreign policy initiatives required Title I input, development would come out on the short end of the stick.

Other Information - Minimum

The minimum level of 4 million tons of food aid would be the lowest P.L. 480 volume with the single exception of FY 1974. A contribution of 4 million tons toward the UN's 10 million ton minimum food aid target is the minimum which the U.S. indicated would be provided. Assuming a high--or at least comfortable--U.S. stock position, it would be difficult in international forums to defend reducing U.S. food aid by one-third compared to our estimated contributions in FY 1977 and 1978. It would also undermine efforts to obtain increased commitments from other food aid donors. Food aid has broad bipartisan support in the Congress. A reduction of food aid to \$683 million (excluding ocean transportation) would make it difficult to achieve an objective to substantially increase ODA over the next five years. Any effort to persuade the Congress to reduce the Title II minimums would not only be futile but would risk alienating humanitarian support for foreign aid. Therefore, there would be no change in the Title II program focus or function.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 18-b

Decision Package for PL 480-1111-2

Activity Description

The current program totals 6.2 million tons, including 4.6 million tons for Title I and 1.6 million tons for Title II. This program level would allow for the continuation of most programs at levels similar to those of FY 1978. It would also provide some opportunity to develop the Title III Food for Development Program. Any major reductions in world food production would place a strain on the Title I program at this current level.

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>		
			<u>This Package</u>	<u>Cumulative Total</u>	
<u>Resource Requirements - CURRENT</u>					
Title II	349.0	420.0	116.7	438.3	
Title II Freight	134.3	168.2	41.7	201.8	
Section 204	2.0	2.0	-	-	
Title I	800.0	800.0	371.4	733.5	
Title I Freight Differential	<u>61.5</u>	<u>70.0</u>	<u>29.5</u>	<u>70.1</u>	
TOTAL	1346.8	1460.2	559.3	1443.7	
<u>Program</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Title II	438.3	540.0	560.0	580.0	600.0
Title II Freight	201.0	257.3	266.9	276.4	285.9
Section 204	-	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Title I	733.5	1200.0	1400.0	1600.0	1800.0
Title I Freight Differential	<u>70.1</u>	<u>115.7</u>	<u>135.0</u>	<u>154.3</u>	<u>173.6</u>
TOTAL	1443.7	2115.0	2363.9	2612.7	2861.5

Agency for International Development  
FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB

TABLE 18-b  
(cont'd)

Short Term Objectives - Current

A major priority for FY 1979 would be to expand P.L. 480 Food for Development programs. P.L. 480 legislation, as amended, requires that Food for Development programs total not less than 10 percent of the dollar value of Title I agreements. USG efforts to assist countries in formulating the required multi-year "use" proposals must be fully reported to the Congress. Constructive use of Food for Development will benefit the LDCs by assuring continuity of needed supplies and forgiveness of debt.

Another priority will be to continue the constructive use of the Title II minimum tonnage. In cases where host governments have problems in allocating scarce financial and administrative resources for feeding programs, A.I.D. dollar funding or provision of commodities for sale may be required.

Impact on Major Objectives - Current

The current program for FY 1979 totals 6.2 million tons, including 4.6 million tons for Title I and 1.6 million tons for Title II. A program of this size would substantially alleviate the Title I programming problems likely to occur at the minimum level unless a serious downturn in world food production occurred, particularly on the subcontinent. While this contingency cannot be dismissed, it should be possible to expand Title III Food for Development programs within the current level.

Other Information - Current

The 6 million tons of food would maintain the U.S. contribution to the UN's minimum 10 million ton food aid target at the level of recent years. Because of the projected slide in prices, however, the dollar value would be only slightly over \$1 billion compared to \$1.4 billion in FY 1978. Therefore, to the extent that an increase in the dollar value of ODA for FY 1979 is contemplated, the reduction in the food aid component would exert pressure to increase dollar aid. The current level would maintain the Title II program at the statutory minimum of 1.6 million tons; the voluntary agencies and their Congressional supporters do not believe, however, that the minimum should also be regarded as a maximum.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 18-c  
 (cont'd)

Decision Package for PL 480-1111-3

Activity Description

The proposed programs total 7.6 million tons, an increase of 20 percent over FY 1978. The program includes 5.8 million tons for Title I and 1.8 million tons for Title II. This level will allow for expansion of both the Title I and Title II programs. Implementation of the Title III Food for Development Program would receive major emphasis.

			1979		
	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>This Package</u>	<u>Cumulative Total</u>	
<u>Resource Requirements - PROPOSED</u>					
Title II	349.0	420.0	83.5	521.8	
Title II Freight	134.3	168.2	24.3	226.1	
Section 204	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	
Title I	800.0	800.0	267.7	1001.2	
Title I Freight Differential	<u>61.5</u>	<u>70.0</u>	<u>17.7</u>	<u>87.8</u>	
TOTAL	1346.8	1460.2	395.2	1838.9	
<u>Program</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Title II	521.8	540.0	560.0	580.0	600.0
Title II Freight	226.1	257.3	266.9	276.4	285.9
Section 204	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Title I	1001.2	1200.0	1400.0	1600.0	1800.0
Title I Freight Differential	<u>87.8</u>	<u>115.7</u>	<u>135.0</u>	<u>154.3</u>	<u>173.6</u>
TOTAL	1838.9	2115.0	2363.9	2612.7	2861.5

Short Term Objectives - Proposed

The expanded level of food aid could enable a more forceful and widespread attack upon the problems of malnutrition and poverty. Contributions to food security schemes could be accommodated within the higher level, and if, as expected, the food problems of the LDCs worsen, food aid could be used for relief.

Impact on Major Objectives - Proposed

The FY 1979 proposed programs total 7.6 million tons, an increase of 20 percent over FY 1978. The estimated dollar value of \$1.6 billion would modestly increase the food aid component of ODA. The program includes 5.8 million tons for Title I and 1.8 million tons for Title II. In the latter case, the minimum/maximum argument would be put to rest. Expanding the Title II programs, however, will undoubtedly require increased input of A.I.D. dollar support especially if closer integration between donated food aid and other development assistance activities is to be achieved.

Other Information - Proposed

This expanded level of food aid must not, of course, be used in ways which will merely increase the LDCs dependence on concessional food imports and become a disincentive to domestic food production. It is our intent to implement the new Food for Development legislation in a way which would more effectively utilize food resources in overall development programs. Increased levels of food aid will give us the opportunity to put major emphasis on new Food for Development activities and allow us to test out methods for implementing these activities.

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 18-d  
 1 of 3

Decision Package for P.L. 480

Supporting Table

Country/Program

Decision Package-Minimum:

TITLE II

Bangladesh (CARE)	12.1
Chad (CARE)	0.5
Haiti (CARE, CRS, CWS)	4.8
Bolivia (CARE, CRS)	6.4
Philippines (CARE, CRS-MCH)	26.9
Honduras (CARE, CRS)	4.2
Togo (CRS)	2.9
Rwanda (CRS)	1.0
Tanzania (CRS)	2.9
Burundi (CRS)	2.0
Kenya (CRS)	2.3
Lesotho (CRS)	4.3
Madagascar (CRS)	0.7
India (CARE) (CRS partial)	98.2
Indonesia (CRS - MCH/FFW)	3.5
Sierra Leone (CARE/CRS ex SF)	1.1
Egypt (CARE/CRS ex. OCF)	16.8
Sri Lanka (CARE phase down SF)	3.9
Mauritania (CRS)	1.3
Sierra Leone (CARE SF)	0.6
Ethiopia (CRS)	3.1
Morocco (CRS)	12.3
Pakistan (CARE)	0.6
Gambia (CRS)	0.6
Jordan (CARE, UNICEF)	0.7
Senegal (CRS)	3.4
Cameroon (CRS)	1.3
Ghana (CRS)	3.2
Tunisia (CARE & CRS, ex SF)	1.9
Seychelles (CRS)	0.1

Country/Program

Decision Package-Minimum: (Cont'd)

Upper Volta (CRS)	7.1
El Salvador (CRS)	1.4
Ecuador (CARE, CRS)	1.0
Peru (CRS, CWS, SAWS)	5.0
Guatemala (CARE, CRS)	8.4
Dominican Republic (CARE, CRS, CWS)	5.5
Sudan (CRS)	1.4
Chile (CARE, CRS, SAWS)	5.9
Benin (CRS)	0.2
Yemen (CRS ex Refugee/Relief)	2.0
Panama (CARE, CRS)	1.7
LESS SLIPPAGE	-11.4
Tanzania (Gov't-to-Gov't)	1.3
Peru (Gov't-to-Gov't)	0.1
Cape Verde (Gov't-to-Gov't)	0.8
World Food Program	59.8
Emergency	7.8
TITLE II FREIGHT	160.1
TITLE I	
Bangladesh	16.8
Egypt	148.9
Jamaica	10.0
Haiti	6.2
Zaire	4.1
Guinea	2.4
Sri Lanka	8.0

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 18-d  
 2 of 3

Decision Package for P.L. 480

Supporting Table

Country/Program

Decision Package-Minimum: (Cont'd)

Indonesia	70.2
Portugal	17.5
India	26.4
Jordan	5.6
Syria	9.6
Korea	33.6
Honduras	1.7
Senegal	1.1

TITLE I FREIGHT DIFFERENTIAL	40.6
------------------------------	------

TOTAL MINIMUM	884.4
---------------	-------

Decision Package-Current

TITLE II

India (CWS/LWR, CARE/CRS-bal.)	9.4
Philippines (CARE/CRS-SF Increase)	7.9
Indonesia (CWS/CRS-Relief)	0.5
Sri Lanka (CARE-Bal. S.F.)	0.7
Egypt (CRS-OCF)	1.1
Morocco (AJDC)	0.1
Gaza (CARE)	1.5
Jordan West Bank (CARE, CRS, LWR)	1.7
Tunisia (CARE, CRS-SF)	2.0
Yemen (CRS Refugee/Relief)	0.5
Niger (CARE)	4.6

LESS SLIPPAGE	-17.5
---------------	-------

Cape Verde (Gov't-to-Gov't)	1.4
World Food Program	12.7
Emergency Unallocated Reserve	90.1

TITLE II FREIGHT	41.7
------------------	------

Country/Program

Decision Package-Current (Cont'd)

TITLE I

Bangladesh	12.1
Egypt	49.9
Haiti	4.2
Zaire	9.7
Guinea	2.2
Pakistan	18.5
Sri Lanka	8.0
Indonesia	52.1
Portugal	18.8
India	27.6
Jordan	5.6
Syria	7.9
Korea	31.5
Philippines	3.4
Morocco	11.2
Tunisia	11.2
Senegal	.6
Tanzania	1.8
Ghana	6.5
Peru	7.2
Ethiopia	2.8
Unallocated	78.6

TITLE I FREIGHT DIFFERENTIAL	29.5
------------------------------	------

TOTAL CURRENT	1,443.7
---------------	---------

Agency for International Development  
 FY 1979 Budget Request to OMB  
 (in millions of dollars)

TABLE 18-d  
 3 of 3

Decision Package for P.L. 480

Supporting Table

Country/Program

Decision Package-Proposed

TITLE II

Bangladesh (CARE)	6.1
Zaire (Volag)	0.3
India (Volag)	14.5
Guinea Bissau (Sec. 206, G/G)	1.7
Philippines (Sec. 206, G/G)	15.9
Mauritania (Gov't-to-Gov't)	4.8
Sao Tome & Principle (Sec. 206 G/G)	0.2
Emergency Unallocated Reserve	40.0

TITLE II FREIGHT 24.3

Section 204 2.0

TITLE I

Bangladesh	24.0
Egypt	35.2
Haiti	1.0
Zaire	10.2
Pakistan	18.5
Sudan	6.2
Somalia	4.9
Indonesia	20.5
Portugal	13.7
Syria	3.3
Korea	39.6
Senegal	1.7
Sierra Leone	3.0

Country/Program

Decision Package-Proposed (Cont'd)

Peru	6.8
Guyana	2.1
Unallocated	77.0
TITLE I FREIGHT DIFFERENTIAL	17.7
TOTAL PROPOSED	1,838.9