

# AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

**Fiscal Year 1977  
Submission to the Congress**

**International Organizations and Programs**

February 1976

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

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VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL  
ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

(In thousands of dollars)

	<u>FY 1975</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1976</u> <u>Estimated</u>	<u>Transition</u> <u>Quarter</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> <u>Proposed</u>
<u>United Nations</u>	124,857	168,700	13,400	157,650
UN Development Program	77,897	120,000		100,000
UN Children's Fund	17,000	15,000		17,000
International Atomic Energy Agency Operational Fund	2,500	3,500		5,000
World Meteorological Organization Voluntary Assistance Program	1,500	1,800		2,000
UN/Food and Agriculture Organization: World Food Program	1,500	1,500		1,500
UN Institute for Training and Research	400	400		400
UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees	23,200	26,700	13,400	26,700
UN Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa	50	50		50
World Heritage Fund		50		
UN Disaster Relief Office	750 <sup>a/</sup>			
UN Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration				5,000
International Secretariat for Volunteer Service	60			

	<u>FY 1975</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1976</u> <u>Estimated</u>	<u>Transition</u> <u>Quarter</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> <u>Proposed</u>
<u>Organization of American States</u>	17,292 <sup>b/</sup>	20,800	5,800	15,050
Special Multilateral Fund for Education, Science and Technology	6,900	7,590	2,080	6,500
Special Projects Fund of OAS (Mar del Plata)	4,000	6,000	1,740	2,250
Special Development Assistance Fund	5,622	6,410	1,760	5,500
Inter-American Export Promotion Fund	770	800	220	800
<u>UN Environment Program</u> <sup>c/</sup>	5,000	7,500		5,000
<u>Total: International Orgs. and Programs</u>	147,149	197,300	19,200	177,700
<u>Other Appropriations</u>				
UN Fund for Population Activities <sup>d/</sup>	20,000	21,000	4,600	25,000
Public Law 93-570 (UNRWA)	10,000			
Middle East Special Requirements Fund (UNRWA)	6,000	12,000 <sup>g/</sup>		
United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control <sup>e/</sup>	5,000	5,000		4,000
International Disaster Relief		200 <sup>a/</sup>		200 <sup>a/</sup>
UN Force in Cyprus <sup>f/</sup>	9,600	9,600	4,800	9,600

<sup>a/</sup> U.S. contribution of \$750,000 to the United Nations Disaster Relief Office for FY 1975 from International Organizations and Programs account. For FY 1976 and FY 1977, \$200,000 is proposed from International Disaster Relief Fund.

<sup>b/</sup> Of which \$14,700,000 from FY 1975 funds and \$2,600,000 from prior year credits. Funding came from Selected Countries and Organizations appropriation.

<sup>c/</sup> Authorized by the United Nations Environment Program Act.

<sup>d/</sup> Financed from Population Planning and Health appropriation.

<sup>e/</sup> Funds requested in Section 482 of this Act.

<sup>f/</sup> Financed from Security Supporting Assistance appropriation.

<sup>g/</sup> As approved by the House International Relations Committee.



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

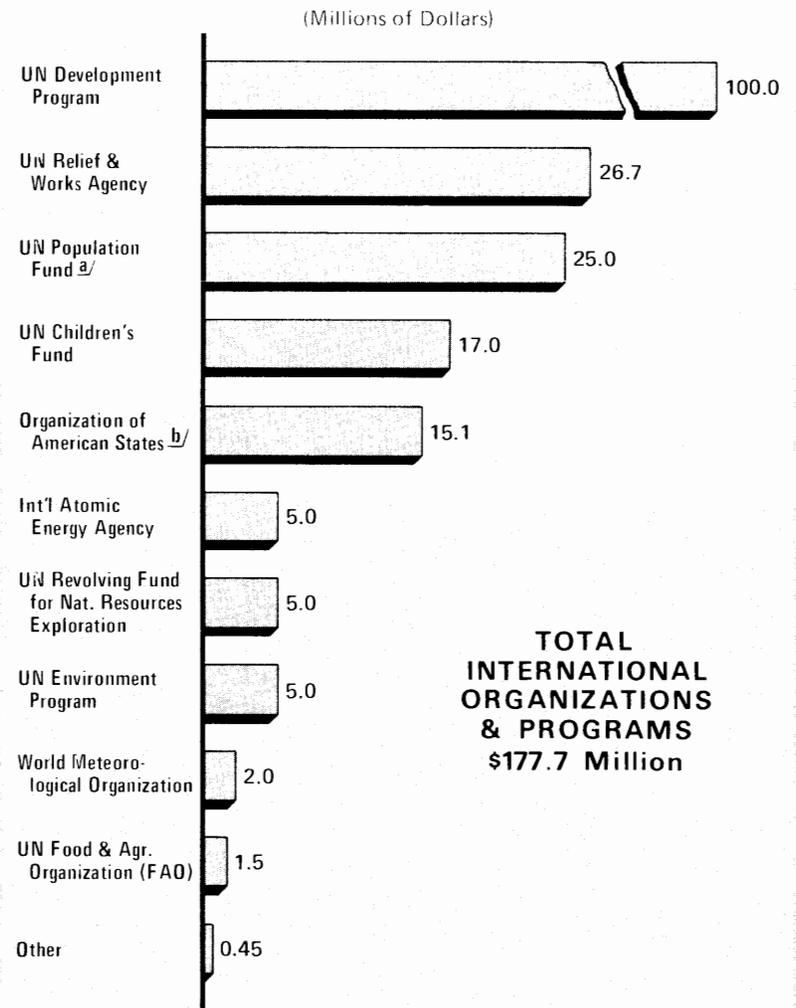
Assistance provided through international organizations plays an important part in U.S. foreign policy and the advancement of U.S. interests.

- The U.S. makes voluntary grant contributions to 12 international organizations and programs of the United Nations and the Organization of American States from funds appropriated under Chapter III of the Foreign Assistance Act. These are described in this volume.
- The annual grants made to these organizations by the United States and over 100 other countries are allocated by the various governing boards of these agencies to attack global problems, to provide humanitarian services and to help developing countries modernize their economies. The U.S. Government is represented on all these boards and works with other member governments in deciding on programming priorities and methods which have general approval.

The majority of UN technical assistance programs are funded and coordinated by the UN Development Program (UNDP) - the largest technical assistance program in the world.

- The UNDP is supported entirely by voluntary contributions and plans and funds "Country Programs" in over 100 developing countries, drawing upon the Specialized Agencies of the UN and the World Bank group to execute the projects.

**U.S. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS IN FY1977**



<sup>a/</sup> INCLUDED IN TITLE X.

<sup>b/</sup> INCLUDES FOUR SPECIAL FUNDS.

- The UNDP Resident Representative in every country with an assistance program is the focal point for the UN system and works closely with bilateral assistance programs as well.

The development assistance programs supported by voluntary contributions contribute to worldwide support for United Nations standard-setting and regulatory activities which are in the interest of the United States.

- The large number of developing countries, most of which gained independence in the last two decades, look to the United Nations for technical assistance to modernize their social and economic systems.
- Technical assistance provided by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) makes possible participation by developing countries in the data gathering facilities of the world weather watch.
- The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) gains support for the monitoring of the nuclear nonproliferation treaties through its assistance in the development of nuclear energy.
- The United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) provides assistance in problems of human settlements, gaining the support of the developing countries for its monitoring programs as a result.

Development assistance by the United Nations and the Organization of American States benefits U.S. investment and trade.

- In a world of increasing interdependence, we need healthy and expanding world trade to

- assure supplies of raw materials at reasonable prices, expanding export markets and opportunities for investment abroad with fair returns. UN and OAS economic and social development programs provide technical assistance to help achieve these goals.

- Typical projects are the export promotion projects of UN regional economic commissions, the industrialization feasibility studies of the United Nations Industrial Organization (UNIDO), and the mineral exploration projects of the UN Center for Natural Resources, Energy and Transport. These programs significantly increase the probabilities that U.S. products and procedures will be used in the developing countries. They also increase the chances for U.S. joint ventures and investment.
- UNDP-funded projects in the natural resources sector have led to an estimated \$232 million in follow-up investment.

The Organization of American States promotes important U.S. interests in this hemisphere.

- U.S. support of OAS technical assistance programs is a key element in our overall relations with Latin America. These programs are a major part of our assistance to Latin America in fields such as science, technology, education, export trade and economic and social development.
- The substantial resources contributed to these programs by the Latin American governments reflect the priority given them. U.S. participation is also taken as evidence of U.S. interest in the development of Latin America and of the reality of inter-American collaboration.

The humanitarian and emergency services of the UN reinforce our own bilateral programs.

- The World Food Program delivers hundreds of millions of dollars worth of food to the neediest countries to support self-help projects like digging irrigation ditches, planting trees, building farm-to-market roads and reclaiming farm land.
- The UN Children's Fund helps to feed children and mothers threatened by severe malnutrition in countries such as Ethiopia and Bangladesh, and in the Sahel region of Africa.
- The UN Disaster Relief Coordinator has assessed needs and coordinated relief efforts in the Philippines, the Sudan, Nicaragua and many other countries.
- The UN Development Program is funding long-range studies of drought conditions in the Sahel to prevent the recurrence of the disasters of the past few years.

UN development assistance programs are increasingly focused on the poor.

- The UN Development Program has decided that 30% of its resources in the next five years will go to the 28 least developed countries selected by the United Nations. Approximately 80% of all its resources will be funding projects in poorer countries with a per capita GNP of \$500 or less.
- UNICEF is putting greater emphasis on countries with very special problems affecting the health

- and nutrition of children and their mothers - often the most vulnerable elements in populations suffering from food shortages and inflation.

Other countries are increasing their contributions to UN programs while our percentage has dropped.

- The U.S. has often pioneered in new multi-lateral programs, such as the UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and the UN Environment Program, making the largest contributions at the beginning. In recent years, as others have recognized the value of the programs, the contributions by other donors have risen more rapidly than our own and the U.S. percentage of total contributions has declined as the programs are successfully implemented.
- The present U.S. contribution to the largest of these voluntary development funds, the UNDP, is less than 20%, in contrast to 40% at the outset of the program over ten years ago. The Scandinavian and Western European countries are now contributing more than the U.S., and in 1975 the contributions of all other donors increased 18%. The multiplier effect is working and they shoulder an increasingly large share.
- At the same time, if U.S. leadership and influence in this and other UN programs is to continue, we will have to raise our contributions while encouraging others to increase theirs.

- A new OAS program, the Mar del Plata Special Fund, is directed at helping two or more countries address specific problems in education and science areas. Major Latin donors--Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela--channel a percentage of their contributions in support of programs for the lesser-developed countries of the region.

UN development programs provide a climate which enhances international cooperation and negotiation.

- In the UN General Assembly and other governing bodies, the fact that the U.S. makes voluntary contributions to the UN programs helps to create an atmosphere in which consensus and negotiation rather than political confrontation are possible on key world issues.
- At the 7th Special Session of the UN General Assembly, proposals by the United States led to an improved atmosphere. This Session demonstrated a willingness by developing countries to cooperate in seeking mutually advantageous solutions and showed that developed and developing countries could work together in a constructive fashion. Support for voluntary programs is essential to maintain this cooperative atmosphere and achieve practical results.



## GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

PROGRAM United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	FUNDS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS	PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION (\$000) FY 1977 <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">\$100,000</div>
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The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is the major world-wide fund providing grant technical assistance to the developing world.

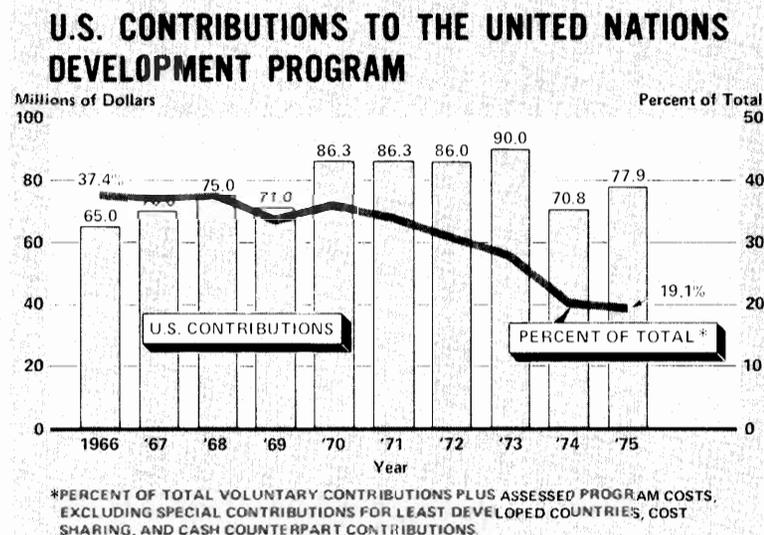
The UNDP funds technical assistance programs in over 100 developing countries with projects in 15 different sectors.

The UNDP is at the center of all UN technical assistance activities, currently expending about \$500 million annually - about two-thirds of all spending by the UN system for technical assistance.

It effectively complements the more selective bilateral aid programs and the capital development programs of the World Bank family. UNDP-funded projects can sometimes be carried out in countries and sectors where our bilateral assistance is not suitable.

The first five year Country Programming Cycle of UNDP will be completed at the end of 1976. About \$1.5 billion in voluntary contributions will have been programmed for some 100 developing countries. In addition, recipient countries will have provided a larger amount, estimated at over \$2 billion from their own resources, for UNDP development activities during the cycle. Projects are implemented by 18 agencies of the UN system and by private contractors.

The second five-year Programming Cycle planned for the years 1977-1981 is expected to mobilize about double the level of voluntary contributions of the first cycle, in response to growing needs. Guidelines have already been established for the second cycle, with emphasis on the poorer countries.



## GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

PROGRAM United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	FUNDS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS	PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION (\$000) FY 1977 \$100,000
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U.S. Interests

U.S. interests are usually advanced by the economic and social development of the other countries of the world. Expanding world trade and better markets of U.S. products are directly related to continued growth in the developing world. UNDP projects also directly encourage trade development. The United States is increasingly dependent on foreign sources of raw materials, many of which come from the less-developed countries. UNDP projects assist development of new mineral resources and encourage manufacturing activities which may in turn provide outlets for U.S. investments.

At the 7th Special Session of the UN General Assembly in September 1975, the United States pledged broader cooperation with the developing world and the UNDP is an essential component of such cooperation. Continued U.S. support of this program helps to create an atmosphere favorable to negotiation rather than confrontation.

UNDP activities offer opportunities for U.S. firms and individuals to provide contract services and equipment.

In 1974 there were 1,152 American experts on UNDP-funded assignments out of a total of 9,809, making the United States third among all countries in this category. Expert services accounted for 59% of all field expenditures in 1974. For this same year, United States firms and suppliers were first among all countries in the provision of equipment (worth \$13.4 million or 28% of the total) and in receipt of

awards for contract services (\$4.9 million worth which was 13% of the total). In addition, UNDP Headquarters expenditures in New York City were about \$15 million.

The UNDP is giving increasing emphasis to assistance for the poorest countries.

In a world where 40% of the population is poorly fed, underemployed, and with low health and nutrition, UNDP is attacking these problems. While the UNDP has been responsive to requests from all developing countries, its priorities and expenditures are shifting to concentrate on those nations with the lowest levels of national income. Thirty percent of UNDP-funded projects are in the 28 least developed countries - those with a GNP per capita of less than \$100 per year. In the next five-year program cycle (1977-81), 80% of the program will be directed to countries with GNP per capita of \$500 or less.

Emphasis has also been given to studies and programs to improve the long-term situation in disaster and famine-prone countries such as Bangladesh, Ethiopia, and the Sahel region of Africa.

The UNDP is essential in enabling new nations to participate in world-wide regulatory, health, communications and transportation activities.

Technical assistance projects augment institutional capacity necessary to cooperate in intergovernmental efforts. UNDP fellowships for study in more advanced countries foster new expertise in the complex and

## GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

PROGRAM	FUNDS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS	PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION (\$000) FY 1977
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)		\$100,000

specialized skills and sciences now required in every nation. World-wide systems to protect health and safety depend on the effective participation of most countries in the world. UNDP funding has helped developing countries contribute to these:

- Improved flying skills and airport safety standards are accomplished through UNDP-funded projects with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).
- The eradication of smallpox and improved control of cholera, malaria, and bilharzia have been achieved through cooperative efforts with the World Health Organization (WHO).
- Improved and more rapid communications, essential to efficient operations of international business and government, have been fostered by projects of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU).
- More rapid, safe, and dependable transportation of goods and people on land and sea are the aims of numerous projects carried out with the Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) and other UN agencies.

UNDP-funded country programs reflect primarily the development priorities of the recipient countries.

Each country receives an Indicative Planning Figure (IPF) which enables it to plan its spending for the five-year program cycle. IPF's are determined by the

UNDP Governing Council for each country by standard criteria reflecting mainly levels of Gross National Product and population. A planned spending level for each country during the next program cycle (1977-81) will be set by the UNDP Governing Council during 1976. Countries are eligible to request project funding up to the IPF limit unless they decide not to seek such assistance from the UNDP. Countries receiving funding from the UNDP cover the local and recurring costs from their own resources and often make a contribution to the UNDP general resources in addition.

All contributions to the program are voluntary and the total has increased over 12% each year.

Since 1968 contributions have more than doubled, and are expected to double again in the next program cycle (1977-81). Two groups of countries in particular have increased their contributions: the European Economic Community and the Scandinavian countries. Each group is now providing about 29% of the total. Other substantial increases have been received from Canada and the Pacific industrialized countries.

The United States contribution has dropped from 37% of the total in 1966 to less than 19% in 1975. The proposed contribution of \$100 million in 1976 represents 18.4% of the estimated total for the year.

The multilateral programs of the UNDP are often preferred by both donor and recipient governments.

Bilateral programs are often limited to countries and sectors of special interest to the donor. In a

## GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

PROGRAM	FUNDS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS	PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION (\$000) FY 1977
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)		\$100,000

number of countries, particularly some of the smaller and poorer ones of Africa, the UNDP is the main source of technical assistance. Developing countries make their requirements known and share fully in their own country programming and in the making of policy by the UNDP Governing Council. The coordinated efforts of many nations in crucial areas such as river basin development, the introduction of new crops and strains, food marketing schemes, and regional fisheries investigations can often be carried out best under UNDP auspices.

Although program priorities are set individually by each country, the overall emphasis is on the improvement of health, education and food production.

The UNDP contribution through June 1974 to these key sectors has totaled 45%, as follows: For Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the UNDP was funding projects totaling \$515 million, or 30% of the total. For Education, UNDP funded \$151 million of projects, or 9% of the total. For Health, the program to date has reached \$103 million, or 6% of the total.

Another major category of programs is industry, with \$258 million funded through June 1974, or 15% of the total.

The UNDP is concerned with the quality of its program, and has taken important steps to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of its operations.

Implementation rates have been improving with fewer delays in the hiring of experts, procurement of

commodities and assignment of scholarships. Decentralization has provided greater authority to UNDP Resident Representatives in the field, and the quality of the Resident Representatives has been enhanced by better selection and career development.

Annual program reviews and project evaluations are now regularly carried out in each country. These reviews assure continued relevance of projects, better coordination with other development activities and changes in direction when required. Each large project is the subject of an annual tripartite evaluation by the government, the executing agency and the Resident Representative. They jointly ascertain progress, identify problems, and plan the future course of the project.

The UNDP has launched a program of "New Dimensions" to foster greater self-reliance, more flexibility, and increased use of local resources. Greater emphasis will be placed upon country responsibility and the mobilization of all local capacities. Projects in the future may have broader scope and variation -- including integration of technical and capital assistance with the cooperation of the World Bank group. There will be increasing efforts to mobilize and develop the skills, resources, and institutions of the developing countries themselves and to encourage technical cooperation among them.

## GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

PROGRAM United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	FUNDS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS	PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION (\$000) FY 1977  <div style="text-align: right;">\$17,000</div>
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Now in its thirtieth year, UNICEF is a continuing Fund to help the long-range and immediate welfare and development of children - largely in the developing countries. In 1975 it provided services to children and mothers in 108 countries and territories. UNICEF is dedicated to helping children in need without regard to religion, race, nationality or ideology. It is supported entirely by voluntary contributions of governments and individuals. UNICEF is governed by an Executive Board of thirty members including the United States. The post of Executive Director of UNICEF has always been occupied by an American.

UNICEF places emphasis on the principle that international assistance should encourage and support "self-help" activities. Currently UNICEF is helping countries deliver basic or essential services for children at the local level such as clean water, better health care, family planning, improved nutrition, basic education, and the introduction of simple technologies to lighten the daily tasks of women and girls in the home.

Estimated program expenditures in 1975 totaled \$96.4 million divided among:

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Maternal and child health	\$46.1M	47.8%
Education - nonformal		
formal, and prevoçational	25.8M	26.8%
Child nutrition	13.3M	13.9%
Emergency aid	0.3M	0.3%
Children's social services	3.8M	3.9%
Country program planning and project preparation	7.1M	7.3%
Total	\$96.4M	100.0%

UNICEF is also a major purchaser of goods and services in the U.S. In 1975 these rose to an estimated value of \$45.7 million from \$35 million in 1974 - well over double the U.S. contribution to UNICEF's general resources.

### Recent Developments

An alarming deterioration has been taking place in the situation of children in many developing countries, especially the poorest. The world economic crisis has disrupted the shaky economies of the developing nations with serious consequences for millions of children who are among the most vulnerable members of the population. Severe malnutrition is reappearing with the consequent spread of preventable disease, the building of schools and health centers has been interrupted, and salaries of teachers and health workers have been frozen or gone unpaid for long periods. While UNICEF has endeavored to alleviate such problems, far more funds are needed.

In the Sahel area of Africa UNICEF activities have contributed to some improvement in the condition of children. In other situations, such as Cyprus, where children on both sides of the conflict have suffered, UNICEF mounted special relief efforts to spare the children from the worst after-effects.

### U.S. Contribution

At the pledging session for UNICEF general resources for 1976, some 90 countries pledged an estimated \$70.5 million, with 32 of these increasing their

## GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

PROGRAM	FUNDS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS	PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION (\$000) FY 1977
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)		\$17,000

pledges. In 1975, 118 countries contributed an estimated \$70.1 million of which the U.S. contribution was \$17 million, or 24.2%. The Executive Director of UNICEF estimated that later pledges would raise the 1976 total from all countries to more than \$75 million for general resources. Among the leading contributors were (in millions of dollars): Sweden \$14, Norway \$5.5, United Kingdom \$4.7, and Switzerland \$3.9. In addition, several countries have pledged considerable sums for specific purposes, such as Canada \$3 million and the Netherlands \$10 million. The Executive Director anticipated that total funds for general resources and for specific purposes from governments in 1976 would reach at least \$94 million. While anticipated receipts are 7% above 1975, this increase does not match the rate of inflation around the world.

#### Integration of Programs

UNICEF works closely with governments and bilateral and multilateral organizations in an effort to integrate all activities which relate to children. The UN Development Program, the World Health Organization and the UN Fund for Population Activities are but a few of its collaborators.

UNICEF also recently underwent a management survey which it had requested to improve the work of the organization. Some of the recommendations which the Executive Director is implementing will strengthen the field organization through greater decentralization, improve personnel services, and increase staff professionalism.

## GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

PROGRAM	FUNDS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS	PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION (\$000) FY 1977
International Atomic Energy Agency - Operational Program		\$5,000

Funded by voluntary contributions from member states, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Operational Program provides technical assistance and training to developing countries to promote the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

From 1958 to the end of 1975, the Agency provided technical assistance valued at \$62 million. The distribution by type of assistance, during the 1965-74 period has been 32% for equipment, 33% for fellowships and 35% for experts.

In 1976 the IAEA plans to distribute its funds for technical assistance in the following project categories: nuclear engineering and technology, 30-40%; application of isotopes and radiation in agriculture 15-20% - in medicine 10-15% - in other fields 10-15%; prospecting, mining and processing of nuclear materials, 15-20%.

### U.S. Benefit

The United States played a leading role in establishing this program, recognizing both a responsibility to assist in the worldwide development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and the desirability of influencing the direction of such development. This program also promotes the development of future export markets for U.S. nuclear equipment and material. Training programs under the auspices of IAEA provide an opportunity for key specialists from other countries to become familiar with U.S. technology and equipment.

With the energy crisis, there has been a significant increase in the developing countries of plans for electrical energy systems. This has led to a greater need for technical assistance in training scientists and technicians and preparing the necessary health and safety procedures and programs to support nuclear power plants. The United States, recognizing the particular plight of the developing countries, has stressed the need to expand the supply of energy for these countries at an equitable price and the need to accelerate the transfer of science and technology from developed to developing nations. The increase in U.S. backing for the IAEA's nuclear power activities will provide visible and demonstrable evidence of our seriousness of purpose in implementing these principles.

### Safeguards and the Non-Proliferation Treaty

The Indian nuclear explosion of May 1974 and the Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference in 1975 focused U.S. and world attention on the IAEA's vital safeguards function. Through strong support of the Agency's technical assistance programs, the U.S. helps maintain an overall balance in IAEA activities, thereby obtaining improved acceptance and support of safeguards by the developing countries. In addition, support for the IAEA technical assistance programs contributes to meeting U.S. obligations under Article IV of the Non-Proliferation Treaty concerning the obligation of advanced countries to assist developing countries in obtaining the benefits of peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

## GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

PROGRAM	FUNDS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS	PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION (\$000) FY 1977
International Atomic Energy Agency - Operational Program		\$5,000

U.S. Contribution FY 1977

For 1976 the total U.S. voluntary contribution is expected to be \$3.5 million, composed of \$1,516,350 in cash and \$1,983,650 in in-kind support. For 1977, a voluntary contribution of \$5 million is proposed, \$1,792,050 in cash and \$3,207,950 in in-kind support. This increase is requested to provide strengthened support for such IAEA programs as development of nuclear energy as an alternate energy source; reactor safety, waste management and environmental protection; and safeguards and physical protection.

Proposed Distribution of U.S. Support for FY 1977

The proposed distribution of U.S. contributions for FY 1977 is as follows:

a. Voluntary Cash Contribution -  
\$1.79 million is proposed for the U.S. cash contribution in FY 1977, an increase of \$275,000 over FY 1976. The Agency's target for total cash contributions was raised from \$4.5 million in 1975 to \$5.5 million in 1976 and will probably be set at \$6.5 million for 1977. The U.S. contribution will then be about 27.57% of this target.

b. Fellowships and Training -  
\$1,307,950: The number of fellowships provided by the U.S. cost-free to the Agency would be increased to meet the growing need for training in nuclear energy production on the part of developing countries.

c. Gifts of U.S. Equipment -  
\$600,000: An increase of \$250,000 in this category over the 1976 level is proposed to meet increased needs and rising costs.

d. Provision of US. Experts -  
\$400,000: Funds for provision of experts in support of approved technical assistance projects, mainly in connection with the Agency's responses to the world energy and food problems, would be increased, as well as the provision of experts directly to the Agency to assist with expanding studies on reactor safety, waste management and environmental protection.

e. Safeguards and Physical Protection -  
\$600,000: It is proposed to double the 1976 level of the program to assist the Agency to strengthen safeguards and take the lead in the improvement of physical protection.

f. Regional Nuclear Fuel Cycle Centers -  
\$300,000: This study, undertaken with vigorous encouragement and support from the U.S. in CY 1976, is likely to require additional support to expedite its completion and to permit the utilization of its results in further projects to promote the goal of non-proliferation.

## GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

<b>PROGRAM</b> World Meteorological Organization Voluntary Assistance Program	<b>FUNDS</b> INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS	<b>PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION (\$000) FY 1977</b>  \$2,000
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The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Voluntary Assistance Program (VAP) was established in April 1967 to provide for the participation of the developing countries in the World Weather Watch. The World Weather Watch attempts to bring the global atmosphere under surveillance and arrange for the rapid collection and exchange of weather data on a worldwide basis in order that the world's weather system might be better understood. A better understanding of the world's weather system will result in an enhanced ability to predict drought, flood, and climatic changes.

### U.S. Benefit

Successful global operation of the World Weather Watch is of direct benefit to the United States. A primary result has been the improvement of U.S. domestic weather forecasting for agriculture, construction, transportation, fisheries and other industries. Adequate weather data have been unavailable in the past from over 80% of the earth's surface, primarily the oceans and the developing countries.

All requests for assistance under the VAP are submitted by the WMO Secretary-General to a panel of the WMO Executive Committee (the United States is represented on both the Committee and the panel) for review and approval. The panel decides whether a particular project will be implemented under the cash component of the VAP or whether it will be circulated to member states for implementation under the in-kind component of VAP. As a result of this procedure, the United States is able to select those projects for support under its in-kind contribution

which (a) contribute most directly to U.S. regional and global weather programs, (b) are of the type of assistance which the United States is best-suited technically and financially to provide, and (c) correspond to U.S. national and international objectives in the World Weather Program.

### Recent Developments

In 1975 the WMO Voluntary Assistance Program continued to facilitate the participation of developing countries in the program by providing and installing equipment and training personnel to operate it. The assisted countries provide local facilities and support personnel.

During 1975, projects contributed to by the United States were in progress in Afghanistan, Argentina, Bahamas, Bolivia, Burma, Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Iran, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Laos, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey and Venezuela. These projects, which largely consist of training and/or installations of monitoring units, contribute to the ability of the recipient countries to collect and transmit up-to-the minute weather data for the World Weather Program.

## GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

PROGRAM	FUNDS	PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION (\$000) FY 1977
World Meteorological Organization Voluntary Assistance Program	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS	\$2,000

Administrative Overhead

VAP overhead costs are estimated at approximately \$90,000 in calendar year 1976. This amount includes costs for communications, publications of reports, personnel, expert support and computer support. All administrative support for VAP is managed separately within WMO apart from technical assistance funded by UNDP or other agency programs. The costs involved in the management of VAP are met from the regular WMO budget together with allocations from VAP funds as necessary but not exceeding 10% of the cash component of VAP.

of the contribution. In the 10-year history of this program, the amount requested has remained almost unchanged. The increase will in part alleviate the impact of inflationary pressures on the program.

U.S. Contribution

In FY 1977, we propose a U.S. contribution to the Voluntary Assistance Program of \$2.0 million. This request would provide a U.S. cash contribution of \$150,000 and \$1,850,000 for "in-kind" contributions to the Equipment and Services Program. The latter contribution will consist of U.S. equipment, experts and services, and training in the United States for people from developing countries in the field of meteorology and related subjects. In this way, these trainees are introduced to U.S. technology, equipment and methods, thus improving opportunities for American suppliers in the future.

The amount requested in FY 1977 represents an increase of \$300,000 over the previous year, all of the increase to be allocated to the "in-kind" portion

## GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

PROGRAM UN/FAO World Food Program	FUNDS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS	PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION (\$000) FY 1977 \$1,500
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The World Food Program (WFP) is a multilateral agency to provide food aid for development and to meet emergencies worldwide and is operated jointly by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization. About one-half of WFP's development expenditures are used for rural development projects such as crop diversification, animal husbandry, and development of land, fisheries and forestry. Slightly over one-third of the funds are used to provide food, improve nutrition of the most vulnerable groups in the populations of developing countries, and promote education and training. Nearly ten percent of WFP's resources are devoted to emergency relief and rehabilitation programs. Contributions to the program are announced at a biennial pledging conference to which all members of the UN are invited.

The 18th FAO Conference at its meeting in Rome in November 1975 approved the reconstitution of the WFP Intergovernmental Committee (IGC) as a Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programs. This committee, which governs the World Food Program, is composed of 30 members, one-half elected by the UN Economic and Social Council and one-half by the FAO Council. While discharging the functions of the former IGC of the World Food Program the new committee will:

- provide general guidance on the policy, administration and operation of the World Food Program;
- provide a forum for intergovernmental consultations on national and international food aid programs and policies;

- review periodically general trends in food aid requirements and food aid availabilities;
- recommend to governments, through the World Food Council, improvements in food aid policies and programs on such matters and program priorities, commodity composition of food aid and other related subjects;
- formulate proposals for more effective coordination of multilateral, bilateral, and non-governmental food aid programs, including emergency food aid;
- review periodically implementation of recommendations on food aid policies made by the World Food Conference held in November 1974.

### U.S. Participation

With strong U.S. support since its inception in 1963, the World Food Program has grown steadily in resources and programs. The number of contributing countries has increased from 29 in 1963 to about 80 in recent years. Pledges to the WFP have increased from \$85 million for the initial three-year period to a level of almost \$600 million pledged for the 1975-76 biennium, 36% over the 1975-76 target. The United States pledged \$140 million for this period, about 23% of the total amount pledged. This pledge consisted of \$97 million in commodities, \$40 million in transport services and \$3 million in cash. Other major contributors were Canada, Saudi Arabia, Denmark, Sweden and the Netherlands. In 1975 the 67th FAO Council and

## GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

PROGRAM	FUNDS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS	PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION (\$000) FY 1977
UN/FAO World Food Program		\$1,500

the 18th FAO Conference, as well as the Resumed 59th Session of the Economic and Social Council and the 30th UN General Assembly, endorsed and recommended a target for voluntary contributions of \$750 million to the WFP for the 1977-78 biennium.

In FY 1977, \$1.5 million is requested under this appropriation to meet the first year portion of the projected \$3 million cash pledge for the administrative expenses of the WFP in the 1977-78 biennium. The U.S. contribution of commodities and transport services is expected to be made, as usual, through the PL-480 budget of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

#### Areas of Activity

Since 1963 approximately 34% of WFP development projects have been carried out in North Africa and the Near East, with another 25% in Asia and the Far East. Its development projects have been directed towards human resources (35%), social infrastructure (13%) and rural development (52%).

World Food Program needs, especially in South Asia, Central Africa and Southeast Asia, are rising rapidly to aid economic development and to meet emergency situations. The 7th Special Session of the UN General Assembly in September 1975 concurred in the World Food Conference recommendation that at least 10 million tons of food grains per year be provided for food aid.

The General Assembly further suggested that, pending establishment of a world food-grain reserve, donor countries should earmark stocks and/or funds for disposal by the World Food Program as an emergency reserve to deal with crisis situations.

The WFP will donate most of its aid to the least-developed countries and those most severely affected by the recent worldwide economic recession.

## GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

PROGRAM	FUNDS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS	PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION (\$000) FY 1977
United Nations Institute for Training and Research		\$400

The UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was established in 1965, at the initiative of the United States, to enhance the effectiveness of the structure and functioning of the United Nations system. To this end, UNITAR sponsors research directed toward the solution of problems in the fields of peace and security, economic and social development, and utilization of natural resources. UNITAR also conducts training programs and seminars for members of Permanent Missions to the United Nations at UNITAR headquarters in New York as well as in Geneva, for other diplomats and government officials whose work involves UN programs, and for UN Secretariat officials. In FY 1975, 605 government officials from 120 countries participated. UNITAR cooperates in accomplishing its work with scholarly, scientific, and business institutions in over 60 countries.

### U.S. Interests

Recent trends in UNITAR research, encouraged by the United States, have been toward shorter, policy oriented studies whose results can be applied promptly. This aspect of UNITAR research is balanced by the creation of a separate "Futures Project" to identify major international trends and recommend relevant advanced planning by the UN system. Examples of research completed in 1975 are The UN, Energy, and Raw Materials; The OAS and The UN: Relations in the Peace and Security Field; and Contemporary Trends in Law of the Sea. Examples of 1975 courses for the professional development of participants in the UN system included "UN and Population Issues," "Science and Technology for Development," and "Outer Space Technology."

### The U.S. Contribution

UNITAR is financed almost entirely by voluntary contributions from UN member states. Minor exceptions include foundation grants. The largest contributors, after the United States, have been the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Sweden, Belgium, the United Kingdom and Canada. Between 1971 and 1975 these countries increased their contributions anywhere from 125% to 320% while the U.S. contribution has remained at \$400,000 since UNITAR was founded. The U.S. contribution has been approximately 27% of total unrestricted contributions for the past two years and is expected to be less than that in 1977. A U.S. pledge of \$400,000 is again proposed from FY 77 funds for the Institute's CY 1977 program, subject to the condition that the U.S. contribution not exceed 33% of all unrestricted contributions.

### UNITAR Management

UNITAR was established by the UN Secretary General pursuant to a General Assembly resolution. The Board of Trustees, comprising eleven to eighteen members drawn from a broad geographical base, is appointed by the UN Secretary General in consultation with the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Economic and Social Council. The U.S. Trustee is Dean of the Faculty of International Affairs at Columbia University. The Executive Director of UNITAR, appointed by the UN Secretary General after consultation with the Board of Trustees, is from Sierra Leone. The United States is well represented at high levels: both the Deputy Director and the Director of Research are Americans.

## GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

PROGRAM UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	FUNDS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS	PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION (\$000) FY 1977  <div style="text-align: right; font-weight: bold;">\$26,700</div>
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The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), established in 1949, provides food, housing, schooling, and health services to registered refugees of the 1948-1949 Arab-Israeli conflict, and, on a temporary and limited basis, certain services to persons displaced as a result of the 1967 hostilities.

As of December 31, 1975, the refugee population registered with UNRWA numbered approximately 1,632,707 of which 827,905 were receiving rations from UNRWA.

UNRWA is still attempting to cope with the effects of the June 1967 war when about 250,000 persons living as refugees on the Jordanian West Bank fled to the East Bank when the West was occupied by Israel. Most of these refugees have subsequently been denied return by the Government of Israel. At the request of the UN General Assembly, UNRWA is helping the Government of Jordan on an emergency basis in the administration of food, housing and health services to persons displaced by the June 1967 war and who are not registered refugees.

### U.S. Interest

U.S. support for UNRWA meets a clear humanitarian need and is an important element in promoting political stability in the Middle East, complementing current efforts to achieve peace.

As has been the case for several years, the U.S. pledge is made on the condition that UNRWA "take all possible measures to assure that no part of the

United States contribution shall be used to furnish assistance to any refugee who is receiving military training as a member of the so-called Palestine Liberation Army or of any other guerrilla-type organization, or who has engaged in any act of terrorism" (Section 301(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended). In late 1972, the Commissioner General of UNRWA reiterated his assurances that UNRWA is taking all measures possible in the circumstances which exist in the area of its operations to ensure that all contributions are used for assistance to eligible refugees in need, and are not diverted for any purpose not provided for in UNRWA's mandate.

### Recent Developments

UNRWA has estimated its 1976 requirement at approximately \$139.7 million, an increase of more than \$50 million over 1974. This increase reflects the particularly severe impact of the present world-wide inflation in the countries where UNRWA operates. UNRWA continues to be particularly affected by recent increases in the cost of foodstuffs, and the tendency of major contributors, including ourselves, to switch their donations from commodities to cash. The most optimistic estimate of income for 1976 is \$115.6 million. UNRWA thus faces a deficit of at least \$24.1 million in 1976. It is expected that the same situation will prevail in 1977.

## GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

PROGRAM	FUNDS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS	PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION (\$000) FY 1977
UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East		\$26,700

UNRWA's Budget

UNRWA estimates its budget for 1976 as:

Relief Services	\$ 56,130,000
Health Services	15,601,000
Education Services	65,772,000
Administrative Costs	<u>2,203,000</u>
	\$ 139,706,000

Relief services include expenditures for shelter, food and camp improvements and maintenance. Health services cover clinics, special programs for the health of pregnant women, nursing mothers, and young children, and public health measures. UNRWA devotes a particularly large proportion of its budget to education since this is its major way of giving the refugees hope for the future. UNRWA operates elementary and junior high schools as well as leader training and vocational institutions whose graduates are in demand all over the Middle East.

U.S. Contribution

The United States contributed \$23.2 million to UNRWA's regular budgets in both FY 1974 (\$14.3 million in cash and \$8.9 million Title II P.L. 480 commodities) and FY 1975 (entirely in cash because of the shortage of P.L. 480, Title II commodities). In addition to its regular contribution in FY 1975 the United States, at Congressional initiative, also made two special contributions totaling \$16 million under other legislative authority. In calendar year 1975 other

major contributors to UNRWA were: the European Economic Community-\$15.9 million, Japan-\$5 million, UK-\$6.8 million, Sweden-\$5.6 million, Germany-\$3.3 million, Canada-\$3.1 million, Norway-\$1.7 million, France-\$1.3 million, Netherlands-\$1.6 million, United Arab Emirates-\$2 million, Qatar-\$1 million, and Saudi Arabia-\$11.2 million. Substantial contributions in goods and services are also made by the governments of the areas where the major refugee settlements are located: Lebanon, Jordan and Egypt.

We expect to contribute \$26.7 million in FY 1976 and FY 1977 which constitute about 35.5% of all government contributions to UNRWA, well below the legislative limitation of 70%. The Congress has before it a proposal for an additional earmarking for UNRWA in FY 1976 under other legislative authority.

## GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

PROGRAM UN Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa	FUNDS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS	PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION (\$000) FY 1977  <p style="text-align: center;">\$50</p>
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The United Nations Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa was established in 1967 by the United Nations General Assembly to provide assistance for education and vocational training to students from the minority-ruled territories of Africa who are denied educational opportunities in their own countries. The United States supported establishment of the Fund and subsequent resolutions approving the operation of the Program. As of November 26, 1975, 1,375 students from South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Namibia, Mozambique, Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, and Sao Tome and Principe held scholarships at schools in 35 countries under the Program.

The Program is supported largely by voluntary contributions. During 1974, 38 governments contributed a total of \$1,212,796 to the Program. The largest contributors were Canada, Norway, United Kingdom, Denmark, France, Japan, and Sweden.

### U.S. Participation

The United States has consistently supported self-determination and racial equality in Africa and we believe an important way to achieve these goals is to educate potential leaders. Our \$50,000 contribution to the Program in 1975 gave witness to this policy. We expect to make a further contribution of \$50,000 in 1976 and are proposing the same amount in 1977 on the condition that U.S. funds shall not exceed one-third of total contributions.

## GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

PROGRAM	FUNDS	PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION (\$000) FY 1977
UN Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS	\$5,000

The United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration was established by the UN General Assembly in 1974 and became operational in 1975. Its purpose is to extend and intensify natural resources exploration in developing countries. Working in close cooperation with the World Bank and other parts of the UN development system, as well as host country and international private enterprise, the Fund will finance surveys to locate and evaluate natural resources -- mainly solid minerals.

The Revolving Fund will, initially, accept only projects to explore for solid minerals. Although the Fund is permitted, in principle, to finance exploration of ground-water, geothermal steam, oil or natural gas, these natural resources are being left for possible later inclusion if and when funds permit. Assistance for broad geological surveys, and training or institution-building as such are not to be provided by the Fund, but will continue to be available under regular UNDP programs. Project operations are to be conducted in phases, permitting modification or discontinuation as justified by results. Project Agreements will stipulate such authority for the Fund.

Technical staff members of the Fund visited nineteen developing countries during 1974-75 to review specific proposals put forward and to assist governments in evaluating requests for fund assistance. Two proposed projects have been approved by the UNDP Governing Council for financing upon completion of detailed

agreements: one in the Sudan for base metal exploration, and the other in Bolivia for exploration for copper, tin, tungsten, lead and zinc. Several other proposals are being analyzed by the Fund.

### U.S. Interest

Given a continuation of current trends, the worldwide demand for natural resources in future years will grow much more rapidly than supply, jeopardizing continued prosperous functioning of the global economy. Because of this, it is in the interest of developed and developing countries alike to diversify and expand the global resource base of many natural resources. In recognition of this, the United States wishes to assist and otherwise cooperate in helping to ensure the successful development and operation of the Fund.

### Operation

The Fund would receive initial voluntary contributions on the basis of which explorations would be undertaken in a number of less developed countries. If success is achieved, the benefiting country would then be required to contribute to the Fund out of revenues realized from the sale of newly-discovered minerals. The greater such contributions, the more the program can expand and the greater the benefits that can be realized by both producing and consuming countries.

## GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

PROGRAM	FUNDS	PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION (\$000) FY 1977
UN Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS	\$5,000

U.S. Contribution

To date \$5.4 million has been contributed to the Fund, principally by Japan (\$4 million) and the Netherlands. Approximately five other industrialized countries have expressed interest in contributing to the Fund in 1976 or 1977. It is proposed that the United States make a contribution of \$5 million in 1977. We would expect that in 1977 the Fund could effectively use this money to implement the program's initial projects. A contribution at this level would encourage wider participation on the part of other developed countries.

## GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

PROGRAM	FUNDS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS	PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION (\$000) FY 1977
UN Environment Program Fund		\$5,000

The UN Environment Program was established by the UN General Assembly in December 1972 as a result of the UN Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm in June 1972.

The purpose of UNEP is to provide general policy guidance for the direction and coordination of environmental programs within the UN system. The Environment Fund is to be used to finance in whole or in part new environmental initiatives undertaken within the United Nations system.

UNEP administers the Fund supported entirely by voluntary contributions of member states.

The UNEP Fund was a U.S. initiative proposed by the President in his 1972 Environment Message to Congress, in which he urged that such a fund be established with a goal of \$100 million for the first five-year period. The President proposed that the United States contribute up to \$40 million on a 60/40 matching basis. In December 1973, legislation was enacted authorizing U.S. contributions to the Fund up to \$40 million, with the proviso that not more than \$10 million be appropriated in FY 1974.

### U.S. Contribution

As of October 31, 1975, sixty-one countries, including the United States, had pledged approximately \$109.4 million for the five-year period 1973-1977. Major contributors to the Fund are Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the USSR.

Pledges of other countries for calendar year 1976 total approximately \$18.4 million and are expected to be somewhat higher in 1977. A U.S. contribution for 1977 of \$5.0 million is proposed which will be about 25% of the total.

### Program Priorities

The program priorities in 1976 have already been set in the first three years of the program and include:

- Development of environmentally sound technology related to human settlements, low-cost building techniques, water and waste treatment;
- Technological and social solutions to human settlement problems, especially in transitional settlements;
- Rural development, with special attention to rural-to-urban migration;
- Register of potentially toxic chemicals;
- Integrated pest control--pilot projects;
- Management of arid and semi-arid lands and tropical forest eco-systems--problems of desertification;
- Protection of the marine environment--regional activities;

## GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

PROGRAM	FUNDS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS	PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION (\$000) FY 1977
UN Environment Program Fund		\$5,000

-- Protection of endangered species--expansion of national park systems;

-- Conservation of genetic resources;

and the following functional tasks:

-- Global Environmental Monitoring System;

-- International Referral System;

-- Development of environmental management and assessment capabilities;

-- Education, information, technical assistance and training.

The program priorities represent a balance between the environmental objectives of the developing countries on the one hand and the developed countries on the other. The United States, while endorsing all these priority areas, has attached particular importance to the Earthwatch programs, encompassed generally under the functional tasks identified in the foregoing list; the development of a register of potentially toxic chemicals; and the protection of the marine environment.



VOLUNTARY FUNDS  
OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

Four OAS Voluntary Funds are supported by the United States with contributions under this appropriation.

-- The OAS sponsors a variety of institutes, funds, commissions, foundations, and specialized agencies to promote economic and social cooperation among the countries of the hemisphere. Basically, these fall into two categories:

\*\* Those that are funded by assessed contributions from the member governments;

\*\* Those that are funded by voluntary government contributions.

The four voluntary programs in which the United States participates are:

-- The Special Multilateral Fund of the Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture which supports regional development activities in education, science and technology. The basic focus is on strengthening the capabilities of national institutions to meet training and research needs.

-- The Special Projects Fund of the OAS (Mar del Plata) which provides the means for two or more member states

to plan jointly a project addressing a specific educational, scientific, or technological problem of the participating states with emphasis placed on problem solving.

-- The Special Development Assistance Fund which supports technical cooperation programs in economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean. Its activities are selected by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council.

-- The Inter-American Export Promotion Fund which assists the member states in their national efforts in export promotion.

## GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

PROGRAM Special Multilateral Fund (SMF) for Education, Science and Technology	FUNDS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS	PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION (\$000) FY 1977 FY 77 - \$6.5 Million
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The Special Multilateral Fund (SMF) of the Inter-American Council for Education, Science, and Culture (CIECC) supports regional development activities in education, science, and technology. The basic emphasis is on strengthening the capabilities of national institutions in the member states to meet training and research needs. Technical assistance and training are offered through regional projects, scholarships, special missions, and exchanges of professional personnel.

### Regional Education Development

Emphasis is placed on five major areas. They are:

- Administration and Planning Education. High-level Ministry of Education or administrative personnel receive specialized and advanced training in such areas as educational administration, economics, statistics, evaluation, and school construction. In FY 1975, 9 professors were provided to teach at multinational centers and 223 professionals were trained.
- Curriculum and Teaching Methods and Materials. Objectives are to collaborate with member countries to develop professional personnel in charge of curriculum departments, supervisors and professors of universities and normal schools; promote educational research and experimentation; revise textbooks and replace and update teaching methods and materials; and, train personnel specializing in the planning and administration of school library systems. During FY 1975, 15 professors were provided to

teach in multinational centers and 155 professionals received training.

- Technical and Adult Education and Educational Research. Objectives are to provide basic and advanced training for specialists and administrators in the field of technical education and vocational training and support research in the field of technical education. In FY 1975, 86 professors were provided to teach at multinational centers and 506 professionals received training.
- Educational Technology. Objectives are to collaborate with the member countries in the training of high- and middle-level personnel in specific areas of education technology and to support institutional development of educational technology in the area of preparation, research and mass communication media production. To date, training facilities have been established in six centers at which over 240 professionals have been trained.
- Preparation and Diffusion of Educational Material and Information. Objectives are to disseminate education material for young people who attend school and adults outside the school system utilizing radio and newspapers; train newsmen for the provinces and university professors in communication sciences; and catalog bibliographical works and documents. Eight professors were provided to teach and 20 fellowships were granted.

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

<p>PROGRAM Special Multilateral Fund (SMF) for Education, Science and Technology</p>	<p>FUNDS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS</p>	<p>PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION (\$000) FY 1977 FY 77 - \$6.5 Million</p>
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Regional Program of Scientific and Technological Development

These activities reflect the priorities based on the national science and technology plans of the Latin American and Caribbean countries. Five areas are emphasized:

- Basic Sciences. Objectives are to upgrade research and instruction centers offering master's and doctoral programs for scientists, principally in the fields of mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology. In FY 1975, 104 professors were provided to teach in multinational centers and 97 professionals received training.
- Applied Sciences. This area includes engineering, agriculture, earth science, marine science, and nuclear energy. Objectives are to develop training activities at the graduate level utilizing the best centers in the region which, in turn, will be able to aid other centers. In FY 1975, 56 professors were provided to teach at multinational centers and 88 professionals received training.
- Technology Development. This area concentrates on ore dressing, metallurgy, food and nutrition, pulp and paper, vegetable extracts, tanning industries, standardization and applied technology. National efforts are supported and regional scientific cooperation is encouraged. In FY 1975, 63 professors were provided to teach at multinational centers and 66 professionals received training.

- Science and Technology Policy and Planning. Objectives are to assist member countries, when requested, to establish their own scientific and technological planning systems and to conduct analytical studies on scientific and technological development.
- Technical Change and Transfer of Technology. Objectives are to cooperate with member countries in the organization of training and specialization courses on technology management, provide assistance to enterprises in organizing data and extension systems as a sub-system within the national scientific and technological data systems, identifying areas of technical change of interest to member countries and establishing agreements on the interchange of material and the training of specialists.

FY 1977 Program

The proposed U.S. contribution of up to \$6,500,000 to the SMF in FY 1977 represents 66% of the total budget of \$9,848,485 proposed by the Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture. In tabular form the estimated budget is presented by activity. In a separate table the expected pledges of all members as well as the projected allocation of benefits are presented.

## GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

PROGRAM	Special Multilateral Fund (SMF) for Education, Science and Technology	FUNDS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS	PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION (\$000) FY 1977 FY 77 - \$6.5 Million
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ESTIMATED FY 1976 BUDGET TABLE

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Regional Educational Development		
Educational Planning and Administration	644,091	6.54
Curriculum and Teaching Methods and Material	940,530	9.55
Educational Technology	622,424	6.32
Technical and Adult Education and Educational Research	1,067,576	10.84
Preparation and Diffusion of Educational Material and Information	78,788	.80
Regional Scientific and Technological Development		
Basic Sciences	1,165,076	11.83
Applied Sciences	1,920,455	19.50
Technology Development	1,354,167	13.75
Scientific and Technology Policy and Planning	214,697	2.18
Technical Change and Transfer of Technology	464,848	4.72
Overhead	1,271,439	12.91
Reserve (Cuba nonpayment)	104,394	1.06
	<u>9,848,485</u>	<u>100.00</u>

## GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

PROGRAM	FUNDS	PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION (\$000) FY 1977
Special Multilateral Fund (SMF) for Education, Science and Technology	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS	FY 77 - \$6.5 Million

<u>Expected 1977 Pledge</u>		<u>Country</u>	<u>Projected Allocation</u>	
<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage</u>		<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
\$ 728,788	7.40	Argentina	\$ 919,843	9.44
7,879	0.08	Barbados	13,642	0.14
18,712	0.19	Bolivia	298,169	3.06
728,788	7.40	Brazil	734,704	7.54
131,970	1.34	Chile	727,884	7.47
151,667	1.54	Colombia	810,708	8.32
18,712	0.19	Costa Rica	409,252	4.20
18,712	0.19	Dominican Republic	121,801	1.25
18,712	0.19	Ecuador	437,510	4.49
18,712	0.19	El Salvador	128,622	1.32
2,955	0.03	Grenada	12,667	0.13
28,561	0.29	Guatemala	123,750	1.27
18,712	0.19	Haiti	92,569	0.95
18,712	0.19	Honduras	209,498	2.15
18,712	0.19	Jamaica	104,262	1.07
813,485	8.26	Mexico	828,248	8.50
18,712	0.19	Nicaragua	95,492	0.98
18,712	0.19	Panama	198,779	2.04
18,712	0.19	Paraguay	200,728	2.06
65,985	0.67	Peru	572,953	5.88
18,712	0.19	Trinidad & Tobago	91,594	0.94
6,500,000	66.00	United States	100,364	1.03
57,121	0.58	Uruguay	166,624	1.71
302,348	3.07	Venezuela	534,951	5.49
--	--	Regional	538,848	5.53
--	--	Overhead	1,270,629	13.04
<u>\$ 9,744,091</u>	<u>98.94</u>	Subtotal	<u>\$ 9,744,091</u>	<u>100.00</u>
104,394	1.06	Cuba a/	--	--
<u>\$ 9,848,485</u>	<u>100.00</u>	TOTAL	<u>\$ 9,744,091</u>	<u>100.00</u>

a/ Cuba's contribution is shown only for the purpose of establishing relative percentages in the 100% scale.

## GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

<b>PROGRAM</b> Special Projects Fund of the OAS (Mar del Plata)	<b>FUNDS</b> INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS	<b>PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION (\$000) FY 1977</b> FY 77 - \$2.25 Million
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The Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture (CIECC) in 1968 established a voluntary fund (known as the Special Multilateral Fund for Education, Science and Technology (SMF) of the OAS) for providing technical assistance designed to improve the educational, scientific, and technological infrastructure in the member states.

In December 1972, during its annual meeting held at Mar del Plata, Argentina, the CIECC adopted a resolution calling for the creation of an additional special fund. As distinct from strengthening infrastructure on a region-wide basis, this additional special fund is designed to provide a mechanism whereby any two or more member governments may jointly plan a project and submit it to the Council or its Executive Committee for approval. Such projects must be designed to address specific educational, or scientific, or technological problems of the participating governments and emphasize a practical approach to specific problem solving.

The resolution also accords funding priority to the relatively less-developed members. Each project is financed by special contributions from those members who participate and a standard matching amount from the United States. However, for part of their contribution, the relatively less-developed members are provided access to a fund derived by setting aside 15% of the project contributions of the United States and the four countries considered relatively more developed -- Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela.

Pledges for this new fund -- known as the Special Project Fund, or the "Mar del Plata Account" -- were not received from the members until the CIECC annual meet-

ing in January 1974. At that meeting the United States pledged up to \$4,000,000 for the first year, FY 1975, and a program of \$6,060,000 was approved. For FY 1976, the United States pledged \$6,000,000 which allowed a program of \$9,090,900 to be established.

### Projects Approved in the First Year

As of December 31, 1975 21 projects had been approved and implementation had begun. They are listed in the tabular presentation "Allocation of FY 1976 Funds".

### FY 1977 Program

The proposed U.S. contribution of up to \$2,250,000 to the Special Projects Fund in FY 1977 represents 66% of the total estimated pledges of \$3,409,091 proposed by the Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture.

There follows in tabular form a breakdown of the anticipated pledges and the projected allocation of funds.

**GRANT ACTIVITY DATA**

Continuation Sheet

PROGRAM Special Projects Fund of the OAS (Mar del Plata)	FUNDS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS	PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION (\$000) FY 1977 FY 77 - \$2.25 Million
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Allocation of FY 1976 Funds

<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1. Ecology of the tropical rain forest	\$ 358,181	3.94
2. Coking and gasification of coals	504,545	5.55
3. Master plan for reconstruction of Managua	62,727	0.69
4. Biopharmaceutical evaluations	190,909	2.10
5. Sugar cane by-products	435,454	4.79
6. Evaluation of bituminous shale	110,909	1.22
7. Animal improvement genetics	210,000	2.31
8. Food technology	600,908	6.61
9. Low-income housing	424,545	4.67
10. Utilization of solar energy	129,091	1.42
11. Ecology of semi-arid areas	440,909	4.85
12. Technique of electronic data processing	325,454	3.58
13. Polymerization of olefins	88,182	0.97
14. Information and technical assistance for industry	1,214,544	13.36
15. Wool technology	80,909	0.89
16. Sea lion research	27,273	0.30
17. Non-conventional education	255,454	2.81
18. Socio-educational development of border areas	544,545	5.99
19. Occupational training	828,181	9.11
20. Technological education	747,272	8.22
21. Educational technology overhead	201,818	2.22
Overhead	<u>1,309,090</u>	<u>14.40</u>
	<u>\$ 9,090,900</u>	<u>100.00</u>

## GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

PROGRAM	Special Projects Fund of the OAS (Mar del Plata)	FUNDS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS	PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION (\$000) FY 1977
			FY 77 - \$2.25 Million

Expected 1977 Pledge

<u>Country</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Argentina	\$ 252,274	7.40
Barbados	2,727	0.08
Bolivia	6,477	0.19
Brazil	252,274	7.40
Chile	45,682	1.34
Colombia	52,500	1.54
Costa Rica	6,477	0.19
Dominican Republic	6,477	0.19
Ecuador	6,477	0.19
El Salvador	6,477	0.19
Grenada	1,023	0.03
Guatemala	9,886	0.29
Haiti	6,477	0.19
Honduras	6,477	0.19
Jamaica	6,477	0.19
Mexico	281,591	8.26
Nicaragua	6,477	0.19
Panama	6,477	0.19
Paraguay	6,477	0.19
Peru	22,841	0.67
Trinidad & Tobago	6,477	0.19
United States	2,250,000	66.00
Uruguay	19,773	0.58
Venezuela	104,659	3.07
	Sub-total	98.94
Cuba <sup>a/</sup>	\$ 3,372,955	1.06
	<u>\$ 3,409,091</u>	<u>100.00</u>

<sup>a/</sup> Cuba's contribution is shown only for the purpose of establishing relative percentages in the 100% scale.

## GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

PROGRAM Special Development Assistance Fund (SDAF)	FUNDS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS	PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION (\$000) FY 1977 FY 77 - \$5.5 Million
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The Special Development Assistance Fund (SDAF) supports technical cooperation programs to promote economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean. It is financed by voluntary contributions of members of the Organization of American States (OAS). SDAF activities are selected and monitored by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council (IA-ECOSOC) and its Permanent Executive Committee (CEPCIES). Under a new Secretary General a broad review is being undertaken, looking toward certain shifts of emphasis and concentration.

SDAF technical cooperation activities are carried out through the following mechanisms:

- Nine OAS training centers in Latin America;
- OAS Secretariat staff contract technicians provide expert and advisory assistance;
- Fellowships for advanced training in the United States or Latin America;
- OAS travel grants combined with training grants by European countries for study by American students in Western Europe.

The SDAF provides for technical cooperation in 13 principal areas:

Annual Country Reviews. These reviews are chaired by CEPCIES with attendance from international lending and technical assistance agencies. They assist member states in evaluating and strengthening their own national efforts to improve formulation and implemen-

tation of development programs and seek to coordinate external sources of technical and financial assistance. During FY 1975, nine technical assistance missions went out to the field and 20 fellowships were granted.

Sector Development. During FY 1975, activities included studies on agriculture and industry conducted in preparation for Country Reviews. They also included regional research projects in agricultural marketing and employment. Fourteen technical assistance missions were sent out and 15 fellowships granted.

Urban Development. This activity assists the formulation of national plans for more balanced urbanization and strengthens national institutional capacities to deal with such problems as social participation, social integration, and land-use control. During FY 1975, technical assistance was given to 18 countries. In support of these activities, 19 courses and seminars were organized with the participation of 520 professionals.

Rural Development. This activity aims at improving the income and living standards of the rural population and creating employment opportunities through inter-related projects in local and rural development, community development, and cooperatives.

Social Security and Welfare. This activity assists governments in defining and implementing national social security policies to provide coverage for all sectors of their populations. The rural sector is a new target for this advisory and training program. In

## GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

PROGRAM	FUNDS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS	PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION (\$000) FY 1977
Special Development Assistance Fund (SDAF)		FY 77 - \$5.5 Million

FY 1973 and FY 1974, 41 technical assistance missions were sent out and 790 professionals received training.

Manpower and Employment. This activity assists the development of offices providing labor statistics, workers' banks, coordination of vocational training, labor studies in universities, labor sector planning, labor market surveys, and improvement of placement services. During FY 1975, eight courses and seminars were held for 57 participants and 45 fellowships were granted.

Development Administration. This activity concentrates on budget formulation, implementation, and evaluation as an integral part of planning for economic and social development. In FY 1975, the program provided 23 technical advisory missions, 134 fellowships, 15 national courses for 609 participants, and held 15 seminars in which 237 professionals participated.

Public Finance. This activity maintains technical missions in 19 countries to provide assistance on taxation. It also assists tax harmonization efforts being made by the Latin American Free Trade Association, Caribbean Free Trade Association, the Andean Group, and the Central American Common Market. During FY 1975, 106 fellowships were granted and eight national courses were offered for 287 participants. Four seminars were held in which 489 tax officials received special training.

Statistical Development. This activity assists in strengthening integrated statistical systems in each member state and seeks to assure international comparability of data. During FY 1975, 115 students gradu-

ated from the Inter-American Statistical Training Center in Santiago, Chile and 26 statisticians were trained in national courses.

Capital Markets. This activity which grew out of a special U.S. grant of \$5 million, has led to surveys to analyze financial and capital markets in Latin America, identify weaknesses, and propose measures to overcome them; technical assistance on specific needs; and symposia of key decision-makers. The program has stimulated legislation and institution building in many countries. The activity, first financed solely by the United States, is now being continued under SDAF financing. In FY 1975, 19 fellowships were granted. Technical assistance was given to Chile, Paraguay, Ecuador, Uruguay, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Colombia, Mexico, the Caribbean Development Bank, the Venezuelan Development Corporation, and the Haitian Housing Bank. In addition, special courses were held in Rio de Janeiro for Latin American finance specialists.

Regional Development. This activity assists member states in surveys of physical resources, project formulation and evaluation, planning of regional development, and integrated natural resources management. It has produced studies on such problems as the control of erosion in large river basins. The program supports scholarships, special programs, and two inter-American training centers which specialize in project formulation and evaluation, and land and water resource development. In FY 1975, 77 technical assistance missions were sent out and 55 fellowships were granted. Fifteen national courses were held for 400 participants, and 20 professionals were trained at one seminar.

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

PROGRAM Special Development Assistance Fund (SDAF)	FUNDS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS	PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION (\$000) FY 1977 FY 77 - \$5.5 Million
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<u>Expected 1977 Pledge</u>		<u>Country</u>	<u>Projected Allocation</u>	
<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage</u>		<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
\$ 616,668	7.40	Argentina	\$ 464,194	5.63
6,667	0.08	Barbados	136,867	1.66
15,833	0.19	Bolivia	352,886	4.28
616,668	7.40	Brazil	445,230	5.40
111,667	1.34	Chile	229,211	2.78
128,333	1.54	Colombia	385,866	4.68
15,833	0.19	Costa Rica	258,893	3.14
15,833	0.19	Dominican Republic	382,568	4.64
15,833	0.19	Ecuador	444,406	5.39
15,833	0.19	El Salvador	277,032	3.36
2,500	0.03	Grenada	14,841	0.18
24,167	0.29	Guatemala	288,575	3.50
15,833	0.19	Haiti	140,989	1.71
15,833	0.19	Honduras	241,578	2.93
15,833	0.19	Jamaica	152,532	1.85
688,334	8.26	Mexico	301,767	3.66
15,833	0.19	Nicaragua	369,376	4.48
15,833	0.19	Panama	260,542	3.16
15,833	0.19	Paraguay	314,135	3.81
55,833	0.67	Peru	291,048	3.53
15,833	0.19	Trinidad & Tobago	118,728	1.44
5,500,000	66.00	United States	46,172	0.56
48,333	0.58	Uruguay	148,410	1.80
255,834	3.07	Venezuela	497,998	6.04
	--	Regional	606,008	7.35
	--	Overhead	1,075,148	13.04
\$ 8,245,000	98.94		\$ 8,245,000	100.00
63,333	1.06	Cuba <sup>a/</sup>	--	--
<u>\$ 8,333,333</u>	<u>100.00</u>		<u>\$ 8,245,000</u>	<u>100.00</u>
		Sub-total		
		Total		

a/ Cuba's contribution is shown only for the purpose of establishing relative percentages in the 100% scale.

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

PROGRAM Special Development Assistance Fund (SDAF)	FUNDS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS	PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION (\$000) FY 1977 FY 77 - \$5.5 Million
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Tourism Development. This activity has provided technical assistance and training for member states to improve national planning and to develop a regional tourist integration program of the Andean Group. In FY 1974, the program began organizing an Inter-American Center for Training in Tourism which will provide liaison between public and private entities responsible for tourism. During FY 1975, 36 fellowships were granted and 40 technical assistance missions were sent out. Thirteen inter-American training courses were held.

Promotion of External Cooperation. This program seeks to coordinate the activities of subregional groups in their efforts to promote cooperation for development and regional integration. During 1975, 140 technical assistance missions were sent out and 18 fellowships were granted. Three national courses were offered with a participation of 150 professionals.

FY 1977 Program

The proposed U.S. contribution of up to \$5,500,000 to the SDAF in FY 1977 represents 66% of the total estimated budget of \$8,333,333 proposed by CEPICIES. In tabular form the estimated budget is presented by activity. In a separate table the expected pledges of all members as well as the projected allocation of benefits are presented.

Estimated FY 1977 Budget Table

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Country Reviews	\$ 274,167	3.29
Sectoral Development	223,333	2.68
Urban Development	568,333	6.82
Rural Development	502,500	6.03
Social Security & Welfare	250,000	3.00
Manpower & Employment	217,500	2.61
Development Administration	1,250,000	15.00
Public Finance	1,545,833	18.55
Statistical Development	170,833	2.05
Capital Markets	74,167	0.89
Regional Development	1,459,167	17.51
Tourism Development	272,500	3.27
Promotion of External Cooperation	361,667	4.34
Overhead	1,075,000	12.90
Reserve (Cuba Non-Payment)	88,333	1.06
TOTAL	<u>\$ 8,333,333</u>	<u>100.00</u>

## GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

PROGRAM Inter-American Export Promotion Fund (CIPE)	FUNDS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS	PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION (\$000) FY 1977 FY 77 - \$0.8 Million
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The Inter-American Export Promotion Fund (CIPE) of the Organization of American States supports national export promotion efforts, and hence Latin America's overall capacity to expand and diversify exports to world markets. Latin Americans also view the earnings derived from exports as of vital importance to their economic development. The United States is cooperating in this effort to strengthen the Latin American export position in accordance with our pledge to offer increased U.S. assistance to promote trade expansion in the region.

Established by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council (IA-ECOSOC) in 1968, CIPE has been active in member countries and is regarded by both governments and the private sector as a useful regional instrument for supporting national export promotion efforts. CIPE headquarters is in Bogota, Colombia with branch offices in New York and Geneva.

The three major areas of activities are:

### Technical Assistance

CIPE has collaborated in the establishment and institutional development of national export promotion centers in most of the member states.

In addition, CIPE has worked with regional organizations to incorporate export promotion into economic development plans. In responding to requests for technical assistance, CIPE gives priority to those countries with the lowest per capita income and greatest relative need for economic development. Technical cooperation efforts emphasize: institutional and product development; export demand and supply;

financing, credit insurance and export incentives; transportation; technical requirements for export products; commercial promotion techniques; quality control; and information systems.

In 1975, CIPE prepared several marketing studies, and in Colombia furnished technical assistance, and conducted seminars on transportation, industrial design and quality control. CIPE also sent missions to the Dominican Republic on packaging and export specialization, to Ecuador on tax incentives for exports and credit insurance, and to El Salvador and Nicaragua on general institutional development and export programming. It advised Guatemala and Paraguay on a five-year export program, Haiti on product identification and setting up an information center, and Honduras on export financing and transportation problems. In Panama, CIPE experts assisted with trade fairs and exhibitions, and in Peru, with export financing and identification of foreign demand. At the regional level, CIPE participated in meetings of representatives of the Export Promotion Offices of the Andean Group countries.

### Information Service

The CIPE Information Service System collaborates with member states in the expansion and improvement of the national information systems used in planning export promotion programs. By 1978 the system is expected to have the capacity to process over 50,000 replies to tariffs and regulations questions, and over 100 demand studies (Market Profiles) for specific products and markets.

**GRANT ACTIVITY DATA**

Continuation Sheet

PROGRAM Inter-American Export Promotion Fund (CIPE)	FUNDS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS	PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION (\$000) FY 1977 FY 77 - \$0.8 Million
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Special Studies

CIPE collaborated in the studies prepared for a number of the Country Reviews held in FY 1975.

FY 1977 Program

The proposed U.S. contribution of up to \$800,000 to CIPE in FY 1977 represents 66% of the total estimated budget of \$1,212,121. Budget details, expected pledges, and project allocations by country are as follows:

Estimated FY 1977 Budget Table

		<u>Percentage</u>
Technical Assistance	\$ 548,000	45.21
Information Service	333,333	27.50
Special Studies	161,576	13.33
Overhead	156,364	12.90
Reserve (Cuba Non-Payment)	12,848	1.06
	<u>\$1,212,121</u>	<u>100.00</u>

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

PROGRAM Inter-American Export Promotion Fund (CIPE)	FUNDS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS	PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION (\$000) FY 1977 FY 77 - \$0.8 Million
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Expected 1977 Pledge

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Country</u>
\$ 89,697	7.40	Argentina
970	0.08	Barbados
2,303	0.19	Bolivia
89,697	7.40	Brazil
16,242	1.34	Chile
18,667	1.54	Colombia
2,303	0.19	Costa Rica
2,303	0.19	Dominican Republic
2,303	0.19	Ecuador
2,303	0.19	El Salvador
364	0.03	Grenada
3,515	0.29	Guatemala
2,303	0.19	Haiti
2,303	0.19	Honduras
2,303	0.19	Jamaica
100,122	8.26	Mexico
2,303	0.19	Nicaragua
2,303	0.19	Panama
2,303	0.19	Paraguay
8,121	0.67	Peru
2,303	0.19	Trinidad & Tobago
800,000	66.00	United States
7,030	0.58	Uruguay
\$ 37,212	3.07	Venezuela
Sub total 1,199,273	98.94	
12,848	1.06	Cuba /a
<u>\$1,212,121</u>	<u>100.00</u>	

/a Cuba's contribution is shown only for the purpose of establishing relative percentages in the 100% scale.

## GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

PROGRAM Inter-American Export Promotion Fund (CIPE)	FUNDS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS	PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION (\$000) FY 1977 FY 77 - \$0.8 Million
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Projected Allocation

<u>Country</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Argentina	\$ --	--
Barbados	--	--
Bolivia	--	--
Brazil	--	--
Chile	--	--
Colombia	15,950	1.33
Costa Rica	58,285	4.86
Dominican Republic	15,950	1.33
Ecuador	3,478	0.29
El Salvador	31,781	2.65
Grenada	--	--
Guatemala	128,802	10.74
Haiti	--	--
Honduras	116,499	9.71
Jamaica	--	--
Mexico	45,932	3.83
Nicaragua	134,079	11.18
Panama	51,209	4.27
Paraguay	98,940	8.25
Peru	65,360	5.45
Trinidad & Tobago	--	--
Uruguay	150,509	12.55
Venezuela	--	--
Regional	125,444	10.46
Overhead	157,105	13.10
Sub Total	\$ 1,199,273	100.00
Cuba /a	--	--
	<u>\$ 1,199,273</u>	<u>100.00</u>

/a Cuba's contribution is shown only for the purpose of establishing relative percentages in the 100% scale.