

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Fiscal Year 1976
Submission to the Congress
By Appropriation Accounts

OTHER APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS
VOLUME VI

May 1975

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OTHER APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

Volume VI

FY 1976 Submission to the Congress

By Appropriation Accounts

This volume contains information on the following appropriation requests:

- International Organizations;^{1/}
- International Disaster Assistance;
- Contingency Fund;
- American Schools and Hospitals Abroad;
- Other Programs:
 - ** Transfer Authority; Refugees and Migration.

1/ Information concerning the appropriation requests for the UN Environment Fund and the Indus Basin Development Fund have been included at the end of the section on International Organizations for ease of reference, although appropriation requests for these two activities are separate from the appropriation request for International Organizations and Programs.

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

The United States has a compelling interest in international action on global problems:

In the past year, urgent problems affecting world peace and U.S. interests have underscored more than ever before the growing interdependence among nations. During this year, the United Nations has addressed problems of food, population, disaster relief, energy and natural resources, in ways which complement United States resources and initiatives.

The World Food Conference (November 1974) took action to meet the challenge of hunger:

- This Conference was organized on the initiative of the United States. As a result, an international grain reserves program is being organized, and a World Food Council has been established.
- Research will address the long-term problem of lagging agricultural production, with results pooled and shared through UN channels. The United States will share findings of its own bilaterally funded research programs and will increase support for eight major international research institutes. In the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United States has helped bring about a doubling of resources for global projects, the source of UN funds for these agricultural research programs.
- The United States will continue in FY 1976 to support the UN/FAO World Food Program, covering an estimated 32 percent of total program resources including the provision of food grains from U.S. PL 480 stocks.

The United Nations sponsored a World Population Conference, August 1974:

The World Population Conference formulated a World Population Plan of Action, strongly endorsed by the

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS
(In thousands of dollars)

	FY 1974 Actual	FY 1975 Estimate	FY 1976 Proposed	Fifth Quarter
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS				
<u>United Nations Programs</u>	125,025	125,000	168,700	13,400
UN Development Program	90,203*	77,897	120,000	--
UN Children's Fund	15,000	17,000	15,000	--
International Atomic Energy Agency Operational Fund	2,000	2,500	3,500	--
World Meteorological Organization Voluntary Assistance Program	1,500	1,500	1,500	--
UN Food and Agriculture Organization World Food Program	1,500	1,500	1,500	--
UN Institute for Training and Research International Secretariat for Voluntary Services	72	60	--	--
UN Relief and Works Agency	14,300	23,200	26,700	13,400
UN Funds for Southern Africans	50	50	50	--
World Heritage Fund	--	143	50	--
UN Disaster Relief Organization	--	750 ^{d/}	--	--
<u>Organization of American States^{b/}</u>	--	--	20,800	5,800
Special Multilateral Fund for Education, Science and Culture	--	--	7,990	2,080
Special Multilateral Fund - Special Projects	--	--	6,000	1,740
Special Development Assistance Fund	--	--	6,410	1,760
Inter-American Export Promotion Center	--	--	800	230
Total - United Nations and OAS Programs	125,025	125,000	189,500	19,200
<u>UN ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM FUND^{e/}</u>	7,500	5,000	7,500	--
<u>UN RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY (expansion of training)</u>	2,000	--	--	--
<u>INDUS BASIN^{d/}</u>				
Loans	2,000	200	--	--
Grants	9,000	9,000	22,500	4,500
TOTAL - INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS	145,525	139,200	219,500	23,700
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				
<u>Population Planning and Health^{e/}</u>				
UN Fund for Population Activities	18,000	20,000	21,000	4,600
Public Law 93-570 (UNRWA)	--	10,000	--	--
Middle East Special Requirements Fund (UNRWA)	--	6,000	--	--
International Narcotics Control ^{f/}	2,000	4,000	4,000	--
International Disaster Assistance	--	-- ^{g/}	200 ^{g/}	--
<u>International Peacekeeping Activities^{g/}</u>				
UN Force in Cyprus	1,621	4,800 ^{h/}	9,600	4,800
GRAND TOTAL	167,146	184,000	254,300	33,100

* Of which \$19.4 million was for the calendar year 1973 pledge.

a/ U.S. contribution of \$750,000 to the UN Disaster Relief Office for FY 1975 from International Organizations account. For FY 1976 \$200,000 is proposed as a grant from the International Disaster Assistance Fund.

b/ FY 1974 and FY 1975 funding from "Selected Countries and Organizations."

c/ Authorized by the UN Environment Program Participation Act of 1975.

d/ Program discussed in Near East South Asia volume.

e/ Program discussed in Interregional volume.

f/ Funds requested and programs discussed in the Department of State presentation.

g/ Beginning in FY 76, this account is included in the State Department budget. FY 1974 and FY 1975 funding from "Security Supporting Assistance."

h/ An additional \$4.2 million will be required in FY 1975.

U.S. Delegation.

- This Plan of Action has emphasized the link between food supply and population growth, and also between population and economic and social development. Women's rights and the right to plan family size are recognized.
- The UNDP, United Nations Fund for Population activities (UNFPA), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and other UN bodies are already taking steps to implement the recommendations of the World Food and Population Conference and to ensure the interrelationship of programs in these fields.
- The United States is one of the principal architects, and the principal supporter of the UNFPA, which operates under the UNDP Governing Council. The U.S. contribution for UNFPA in 1975 is estimated at 23 percent of all donors. The U.S. contribution to UNFPA is financed from AID's Population and Health appropriation category.

The United Nations is taking constructive action on the energy crisis:

The energy crisis has highlighted world dependence upon non-renewable fossil fuels and the growing interdependence of producers and consumers. The UN has stimulated an emergency action program for the 33 countries most seriously affected (MSA) by the energy crisis, and the United States continues to cooperate with this emergency operation, including balance of payments support for these countries from a variety of sources. The assistance mobilized for the MSA's includes over \$3 billion from the oil-producing OPEC countries, and contributions to a UN Special Account of about \$265 million.

- The UN is looking ahead to the longer-term requirements for production of energy and all

non-renewable natural resources. In 1974 four percent of all funds for UN programs were devoted to the exploration of minerals and sources of power.

- A Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration is now becoming operational under UNDP auspices. In view of the vital need to intensify worldwide production of minerals, the United States is following this development closely, to which Japan and the Netherlands are the principal donors to date.

The United Nations is a focal point for organized response to disasters:

The devastating African drought and other recent disasters have highlighted the need for adequate world machinery to mobilize relief, to identify needs and sources of supply, and to predict climatic conditions.

- The United States has taken steps to help strengthen the Office of the UN Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO) with \$750,000 from U.S. voluntary contributions in 1975 as part of concerted action with other donors. The United States also supports applied research on climatic forecasting by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

The United Nations has proclaimed 1975 as International Women's Year (IWY):

Principal objectives are to improve the status of women and to expand the role of women in development, in line with the Percy Amendment to the FAA. A major event of the year is the World Conference for International Women's Year which will be held this June in Mexico City. The U.S. is actively preparing for the Conference and has contributed \$100,000 to the UN for their Conference preparations in addition to our contribution to the regular UN budget.

The United Nations provides a forum and mechanism for participation by members:

- The U.S. participated actively in the drafting of the International Development Strategy (IDS) for the Second Development Decade which was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1970.
- This fall the Seventh Special Session of the General Assembly will be convened to give "the goal of development its rightful place in the UN system and on the international stage." It will also examine the structure of the UN as it contributes to development. Members will be represented at the Ministerial level.
- For the developing countries, the UN system of some 22 development agencies, programs and funds is the locus for development action responsive to developing country needs. For many this structure makes development assistance more acceptable because political implications are removed and they are able to participate in decision-making.
- In addition to the traditional economic and social activities of the various UN agencies in setting standards and promoting international cooperation, there has been increasing emphasis in recent years on promoting the development of the poorer countries of the world by the UNDP.
- For the developed countries, these same agencies help identify needs, mobilize resources, and organize action in ways that cannot be done by countries acting alone. Humanitarian, and economic and social needs are met in areas where bilateral programs are often not acceptable.

The United Nations system mobilizes major resources for economic and social programs:

- In 1974, program expenditures in the UN system

for economic, social and humanitarian purposes totalled an estimated \$1.4 billion.

- The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is the world's largest technical assistance program. By the end of 1976 it will have completed its first five-year country programming cycle (1972-76). For this cycle, a total of \$1.5 billion of voluntary contributions, plus a slightly larger amount of host government counterpart contributions, have been planned or programmed involving over 9,000 projects within 116 approved country programs. Seventeen agencies of the UN system participate.
- About 90 percent of all resources of the UN system are now going for economic and social development and humanitarian purposes.

United Nations Development Programs support world peace:

A sense of international involvement is enhanced by the humanitarian and development programs of the United Nations System. The programs benefit the majority of the development countries and encourage collective support for the UN peacekeeping activities.

United Nations Development activities complement U.S. assistance efforts:

- The global and comprehensive nature of the UN program enables the United States to concentrate on selected countries and upon the three principal appropriation categories of the AID legislation--food and nutrition, population and health, education and human resources.
- In all, United Nations development activities are programmed in some 15 separate categories or sectors as follows (all funds, 1974):

Health	18%	Economic Planning	6%
Agriculture	17%	Labor, Employment	4%
Relief	12%	Natural Resources	4%
Education	11%	Population	4%
Industry	7%	Science and Tech- nology	3%
Transport and Communi- cations	6%	Others	8%

- Close working relationships between the UN system and U.S. Missions at the field, regional and headquarters levels contribute to complementarity and avoid duplication of effort.

The United States has pressed for improvements in efficiency of UN operations:

In efforts to bring about improvements, it must be stressed that the United States is one of over one hundred members of the organizations of the UN system. The United States has influence, but must work in cooperation with other members and through the governing bodies and leadership of the organizations.

- The United States has obtained support for consideration of an independent evaluation capacity for the UN called for by Section 301(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act. Its objectives are now under review by a Working Group on Program and Budget Machinery established by the General Assembly at its 29th Session, 1974.
- The United States has provided full information and documentation to the UNDP and other UN agencies on AID's evaluation system, and has provided training seminars for UN officers in evaluation and management.
- At UNDP, U.S. delegations have supported: "decentralization," with increased authority to the Resident Representatives in the field to approve and evaluate projects; a "tripartite" field

review system successfully established in 1974, which involves the UNDP Resident Representative, Executing UN Agency, and Host Government; accelerated project approvals, and improved project design; concentration of resources on development problems and on the poorer countries; increased allocation for global and regional activities; a Special Unit to encourage technical cooperation among developing countries.

- The United Nations Secretariat has completed its first medium-term plan and program budget, and has prepared a second program budget for the next two years (1976-77). Medium-term planning and program budgeting is now well established by the Specialized Agencies.
- A Common Register of Activities in Economic and Social Development for the United Nations (CORE) has been initiated at Geneva for improved computerized management information. The U.S. Delegations at various UN fora have strongly supported this.

U.S. nationals hold significant management and professional positions in the UN:

Recruitment of competent Americans in management and professional positions of the UN supports the U.S. interest in effective operations.

- Americans hold top echelon positions in the UN, including the Administrator of UNDP, the largest voluntary program; and the Executive Director of UNICEF.

United States contractors benefit from UN activities

The United States is the largest supplier of UNDP-funded equipment and service contracts.

- The U.S. supplied about 30 percent of all equipment ordered for UNDP-funded projects in 1974

and U.S. firms were awarded about 14 percent of UNDP-funded subcontracts in 1974; both figures represent increases over 1973 levels (respectively 27 percent and 7 percent).

The UNDP has brought about major improvements in Programming of resources:

As a result of its responsibility for country programming, its control over the largest segment of voluntary contributions, and its authority to contract with the Specialized Agencies of the UN System for execution of projects, the UNDP in its first five-year programming cycle (1972-76) has moved to the center of the system, providing more effective programming, implementation, coordination and evaluation for the approximately 30 percent of all UN resources it manages.

- In the country programming process, members share in broad policy decision-making through the UNDP's 48 member Governing Council. Recipient members formulate their own programs, together with the UNDP Resident Representatives who are assigned as the chief UNDP focal point in some 100 overseas posts.
- Voluntary contributions, pledged annually, are allocated by Indicative Planning Figures (IPF's) over a five-year program cycle to each country program (there are currently 116), and to global and regional projects.

The UNDP has taken steps to concentrate resources on the poorer countries:

UNDP will have disbursed about 22 percent of country IPF's for the 24 least-developed countries during its first five-year program cycle (1972-76); these countries have \$100 per capita GNP or below. This compares to only 8 percent of Official Development Assistance being extended by the industrialized countries to these same LDC's.

- Guidelines for the next programming cycle (1977-81) for even better concentration of resources on the poorer countries have already been determined, calling for 25 percent of IPF's for the 24 least-developed countries and no increments in IPF's for any country with more than \$500 per capita GNP--in effect, a decline in real resources for the latter because of inflated costs. About 87 percent of UNDP resources in the next cycle are planned for countries at \$500 per capita or below.

There is a shift in emphasis by UNDP to encourage recipient countries to develop the social content of programs which are oriented towards the rural and urban poor.

The UNDP is taking steps to better integrate capital and technical assistance:

- While the UNDP's primary mission is providing technical assistance, it maintains close relationships with the World Bank Group of the UN. The World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank are Executing Agencies for "pre-investment" type projects funded by UNDP, and as such participate on UNDP coordination. UNDP is giving attention to improving capital investment follow-up on its activities; in 1972 some \$3 billion of investment was based on earlier UNDP projects--more than double the previous year.
- Under UNDP auspices, a Capital Development Fund is now operational. This Fund assists the least-developed countries and the urban and rural poor in those countries by providing low-cost capital resources which are closely linked to technical cooperation in such areas as integrated rural development and small-scale industry. A growing number of countries are contributing to this Fund--55 countries at this time--and the United States is following the development of the Fund closely as an effective channel for support to

lower-income groups.

The UNDP is concentrating on implementation:

UNDP and the Executing Agencies are devoting intensive attention to the rate in which projects are approved and carried out.

- In cooperation with its developing country partners, UNDP approved a record \$427 million in new commitments in 1974, a 55 percent increase over the volume of new commitments registered in 1973.
- The UNDP has established its own Projects Evaluation Division to monitor implementation and set standards; the Division also currently executes some 200 projects directly for UNDP.
- Project expenditures in 1974 were 5 percent above those in 1973, and the rate is higher (at least 13 percent) if inflated costs are considered. UNDP-funded equipment orders in 1974 were nearly 40 percent above 1973.

The United States has strengthened its capacity to evaluate UN performances:

The United States is in a unique position to monitor these developments by means of the Department of State's Consolidated Economic Reporting Program (CERP) series on UN performance. This calls for in-depth analysis from the field, and the scope of the inquiry was recently expanded. In 1974, reports were received from 91 countries documenting progress by the UN in the formulation of country programs, definition of program goals, coordination, and conduct of field evaluations.

The United States encourages increasing levels of support by countries in a position to supply it:

- The Nordic Countries and the Common Market countries, as groups of countries will each

exceed the U.S. contribution to the UNDP for 1975, each group contributing about 25% of the total. The U.S. contribution will be about 19% as a result of the FY 1975 appropriation action, based on per capita GNP. The U.S.'s 1975 contribution to UNDP ranked 60th of all contributors.

- With U.S. backing, and with strong initiatives by the UNDP Administrator, Iran, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela have now agreed to join Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates as net contributors to UNDP; in addition all UNDP members with \$500 per capita or more are expected to become net contributors no later than 1981.
- Net contributor status is no substitute for substantially increased contributions to UNDP general resources. It should be noted, however, that as a percentage of their GNP, the contributions of many oil-exporting countries to UNDP have surpassed that of the U.S. The following table shows the relative rankings:

1974 Pledges to the UNDP in Relation to GNP

<u>Rank Among All Contributors</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Percent of GNP</u>
5	Qatar	.067
7	Saudi Arabia	.037
8	United Arab Emirates	.032
16	Gabon	.019
29	Libya	.012
33	Kuwait	.011
39	Iraq	.010
46	Venezuela	.008
48	Ecuador	.008
49	Iran	.007
50	Algeria	.007
60	United States	.007
89	Indonesia	.003
106	Nigeria	.002

Substantial increases in the GNP of the oil exporting countries will of course cause significant changes in the above ranking, and we believe that within a reasonable period these countries should make appropriate increases in their UNDP contributions.

The United States share is declining - others are contributing larger shares:

In a few programs the U.S. still provides substantial support for agencies of particular concern, notably the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA - for Palestine refugees), with an estimated 33% for 1975, and for the UN/FAO World Food Program 32% in 1975. But in most of the voluntary programs the proportionate share of the United States has declined.

- The most significant reduction in the U.S. share has been in contributions to UNDP, by far the largest voluntary program, from 29% in 1972 to about 19% in 1975, as shown by the following table:

United Nations Development Program
U.S. Contributions 1972-76
on basis of proposed 1976 Funding

	<u>U.S.</u> <u>Contribution</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Contributions</u> <u>(000)</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1972	\$ 86,000,000	\$ 295.6	29.09
1973	90,000,000	338.8	26.56
1974	70,784,317	358.3	19.75
1975	77,897,000	402.4 (est)	19.35
Proposed FY 1976	120,000,000	463.9 (est)	25.87
	<u>\$ 444,681,317</u>	<u>\$ 1,859.0</u>	<u>23.92%</u>

Average annual contribution 1972-76 = \$88,936,230

The U.S. will continue to have influence, but the relatively low level of our current contributions, undoubtedly, will affect our influence at the UNDP and elsewhere. Over the long term we anticipate and encourage a shift in relative donor support, as other countries are more able to assume larger responsibilities. These shifts in support patterns need to be worked out carefully, and it is vital for UNDP programming that it be assured a steady flow of resources free from short-term fluctuations.

Voluntary Contributions enable the United States to be selective in its support to address key programs and problems:

We are seeking funds under the International Organizations and Programs account in FY 1976 for 15 voluntary programs (including 4 OAS development programs and for the Indus Basin). The largest U.S. contribution is to the UNDP, which is the core of the UN development system.

- Contributions to the UNDP are 54% of estimated U.S. contributions for FY 1975 International Organizations and Programs, and 50% for FY 1976 U.S. contributions.
- The second largest proportion of U.S. contributions in FY 1976 is to support the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, followed respectively by Indus Basin, OAS, UNICEF.
- The U.S. also makes significant voluntary contributions outside of the International Organizations and Programs account, notably to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (about 23% of all donor contributions for FY 1975).
- Details of the activities of voluntary-funded agencies are carried in the Activity Data Sheets which follow.

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It is important that we maintain a level of voluntary contributions sufficient to deal effectively with the world problems of food shortages, population growth, mass poverty and unemployment, the environment, and disasters.

The Organization of American States (OAS) maintains four regional programs aimed at promoting cooperation for development in the Western Hemisphere:

Funding of United States contributions to voluntary development programs of the Organization of American States is now included for the first time in the International Organizations and Programs appropriation category, in the interest of systematic presentation.

- These activities, which are described in detail on the Activity Data Sheets which follow, include the following four programs:
 - ** The OAS Special Development Fund (SDAF) which supports technical assistance and training aimed at accelerated economic and social development.
 - ** The OAS Inter-American Export Promotion Center which provides technical assistance, training and information services designed to identify and promote new exports and facilitate the placing of Latin American products on the international markets.
 - ** The OAS Special Multilateral Fund (SMF) aimed at broadening scientific and technological interchange and improving educational systems.
 - ** The Special Projects Program of the SMF which seeks to apply education, science and technology to specific development problems.

- U.S. support of these programs not only complements the objectives of our bilateral programs but encourages all members to take interest and participate in the development efforts of their neighbors--to participate as donors as well as receivers of assistance.

- The U.S. support is based on a 66/44 ratio basis; this is the same ratio which applies to the assessed contributions to the OAS. For FY 1976 the United States expects to pledge approximately \$21 million to these programs and would expect interim quarter requirements to total \$5.8 million.

The total request for International Organizations and Programs for FY 1976 is \$219.5 million. The request for the fifth quarter is \$23.7 million.

In addition, \$34,900,000 of voluntary contributions are estimated in FY 1976 from other appropriation categories. For a complete tabular presentation, see the Table provided in the Summary Program Book.

- A breakdown on contributions from the International Organizations and Programs Account, is shown above.

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Country:

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76	5th Q.
United Nations Development Program	IOP Account	\$120,000	
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: NA	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: NA

The Program:

The United Nations Development Program, with annual expenditures approaching \$400 million, is the world's largest and most widespread program of grant technical assistance.

--At the center of all United Nations technical assistance activities, it currently provides over two-thirds of all funds expended on such efforts by the various UN bodies.

--By the end of 1976 the UNDP will have completed its first five-year country programming cycle (1972-1976). For this cycle, a total of \$1,523,500,000 of voluntary contributions, plus a slightly larger amount of host government counterpart contributions, have been allocated to implement projects within 116 approved country programs. Eighteen UN system executing agencies are involved in implementing this program.

The UNDP provides aid which is more universal in character and source than any bilateral donor could possibly provide on its own.

--UNDP facilitates a broad interchange of technology, expertise and equipment and furthers follow-up investment of benefit to recipients and donors alike. In pursuing its basic objective - helping the poorer nations develop their human and natural resources - the UNDP presents a unique opportunity for

productive cooperation by the world community of nations.

U.S. Interests:

The UNDP provides a mechanism for furthering United States efforts to assist in the development of the poorer countries.

--The UNDP has extensive programs in fields such as agriculture, education and health - which we believe to be the most important.

--Its more universal approach compliments the increasingly sectoral approach of our bilateral program.

Participation in the UNDP also allows us to aid those countries not receiving assistance from our bilateral program, including in particular many of the poorest countries of Africa.

--Strengthening of key international agencies such as the UNDP is an important element in our efforts to create a framework for dealing with the challenges of an interdependent world.

The U.S. Contribution:

The U.S. contribution has dropped dramatically.

--Our \$70.8 million contribution in 1974 and \$77.9 million in 1975 represented approximately 20% and 19% respectively of total contributions as contrasted with 29% in 1972.

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GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

TITLE	NUMBER
UN Development Program	

--The United States now ranks sixtieth among donors in terms of the relationship of its contribution to its GNP.

--Funding for a \$120 million 1976 contribution is proposed. This would raise our participation to a more appropriate level of about 26% and result in an average U.S. contribution of about 24% for the period 1972-76.

Recent Program Developments:

The UNDP has introduced Country Programming and other important innovations to improve assistance.

As our bilateral assistance program becomes more sectoral in its approach, the country programming undertaken by the UNDP under the direction of its Resident Representatives assumes increasing importance in assuring overall coordination of technical assistance, the channeling of aid into priority projects, and the avoidance of wasteful duplication. In the country programming process all members share in deciding on broad policy through the UNDP's 48 member Governing Council, which meets semi-annually. The detailed problem solving and decision making is carried out at the recipient country level by the local government working with the UNDP Resident Representative and representatives of the UN Specialized Agencies serving as Executing Agencies of approved projects. Voluntary contributions to the UNDP are allocated by Indicative Planning Figures (IPF's) over a five-year program cycle, although the actual pledging by donors is annual. Reports from our Embassies and A.I.D. missions indicate that participation in country programming is

spreading beyond the confines of the UNDP itself, and is resulting in greater efforts at aid coordination by both donor and recipient governments.

Country programming is but one of a number of innovations undertaken by the UNDP in recent years. Others include:

--reorganization of the UNDP's headquarters staff to speed project approval and strengthen the role of the UNDP in the UN development system;

--strengthening of its field staff, both in number and quality; delegation to its Resident Representatives of greater authority over program planning and implementation and a leadership role in overall technical assistance coordination; initiation of new personnel policies designed to lay the foundation for a career service;

--introduction of simpler but more effective evaluation procedures; adoption of a system of annual funding to make better use of available resources.

--The establishment of criteria designed to assure assistance to countries in relation to their needs.

As a result of these changes, the UNDP has taken firm leadership of the UN development system, providing more effective programming, and coordination.

Within this framework, the UNDP Resident Representative acts as a focal point for

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

TITLE	NUMBER
UN Development Program	

coordination with bilateral donors. United States missions enjoy close working relationships with the Resident Representatives in order to avoid duplication of effort, encourage program coordination and enhance the complementarity of bilateral and multilateral development actions.

Improvements in internal operations have strengthened UNDP implementation and evaluation. These include expanded delegation of authority to Resident Representatives to approve and evaluate projects and to take corrective measures, by means of a "tripartite" field review process with the host governments and the executing agencies; a Projects Execution Division whereby the UNDP itself is now implementing some 200 projects, and setting implementation standards across-the-board; and a Special Unit to promote technical cooperation among the developing countries themselves.

Field evaluations by our foreign service posts confirm that these reforms are resulting in more effective delivery of technical assistance.

UNDP assistance is directed at priority needs.

--Of a total of \$1.7 billion in approved projects being funded by the UNDP as of June 30, 1974, the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector is the largest, with 30 percent of the total; other percentages by sector are: industry 15%, transport and communications 11%, general economic and social policy and planning 10%, education 9%, science and technology 7%, health 6%, and natural resources 5%. The balance of 7% is

distributed among the remaining seven sectors, including relief activities, social services, international trade and labor, management and employment.

Emphasis is given to the poorest countries.

--There is a growing concentration of UNDP program funds on countries in the lower scale of economic development, and a greater recognition of differentiation among countries. Most dramatic is the allocation of funds for the 24 least developed countries, with per capita GNP at \$100 or less. In accordance with the aims of the Second Development Decade, the UNDP has launched a new effort to provide increased assistance to these countries - which include 12 of the countries "most seriously affected" by rising oil prices. To ensure this assistance will be greater in terms of both volume and effectiveness, new programming methods have been devised, UNDP staffing in these countries has been strengthened, and additional resources are being allocated for their benefit. The UNDP is now approaching its goal of allocating 25 percent of its country program resources for the least developed countries. This compares with an 8 percent share for these countries from the bilateral aid programs of the OECD countries.

There is increased emphasis on the social content of the program. Country programs recently approved by the UNDP Governing Council have placed greater stress on such fields as rural education and housing, health care and nutrition, provision of government services for rural credit and land reform, and other programs designed to help the

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

TITLE	NUMBER
UN Development Program	

poorest segments of the population. Initiatives have also been taken to further the integration of women in development. The Administrator has committed himself to increasing the number of qualified women on the UNDP professional staff, and he has requested Resident Representatives to encourage governments to make special efforts to include women among the target groups in key sectors such as education, public health, and agriculture.

The UNDP's activity in the field of natural resources and energy is of particular importance today, to both recipients and donors. To aid in the extraction and development of mineral resources, the UNDP is currently assisting approximately 140 extractive industry projects valued at \$75 million in 67 countries. Over the years, such projects have helped to locate mineral deposits valued in excess of \$20 billion. Of \$3.9 billion in follow-up investment commitments reported to have resulted from UNDP projects in 1973, those in the natural resources field totalled over \$1.2 billion, primarily for new sources of power. The UNDP estimates that energy generated by these new sources of power will provide 5.4 million kilowatt hours of electricity each year--equal to the presently installed capacity of Denmark.

UNDP works closely with International Lending Institutions. The World Bank and the regional development banks are Executing Agencies for projects funded by the UNDP and utilize the UNDP for "pre-investment projects. Investment based on UNDP projects more than doubled in 1972 and reached almost \$4 billion

in 1973.

United States derives direct benefits from UNDP operations in the form of contracts obtained by U.S. companies and equipment sales. In recent years UNDP equipment purchases and sub-contract awards in the U.S. have averaged about \$13 million annually. Including such other items as fees paid to U.S. citizen experts, fellowship costs, and headquarters expenditures in the U.S., it has been estimated that from 70 percent to 80 percent of U.S. contributions to the UNDP return directly to the U.S. Probably more important in the long run, however, are the benefits derived by U.S. producers through their sales to firms and institutions which were established with UNDP assistance or were introduced to American products while receiving help through UNDP projects. In addition, U.S. firms and institutions have provided a considerable portion of the \$18 billion follow-up investment reported by the UNDP to have resulted from its projects through 1974.

1974 was a record year for the UNDP.

--Project approvals totalled \$426.7 million.

--Project expenditures totalled \$283.8 million or more than 5 percent above the \$269.3 million figure for 1973.

--the number of UNDP financed American experts in the field rose markedly - from 992 in 1973 to 1152 in 1974, an increase of about 16 percent.

--The UNDP ordered \$46.9 million of equip-

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TITLE	NUMBER
UN Development Program	

ment, up nearly 40 percent over the \$33.7 million it ordered in 1973. The U.S. got its fair share of the 1974 increase obtaining \$13.4 million in 1974 (or 28.5 percent of the total) compared to \$9 million (or 26.6 percent in 1973.

--The UNDP awarded \$35.3 million in subcontracts in 1974, or 10 percent more than the \$32 million awarded in 1973. The U.S. placed first among subcontractors, getting \$4.9 million (or 13.8 percent of the total) of the UNDP subcontracts in 1974 compared to \$2.2 million (6.9 percent) in 1973.

--UNDP Fellowships awarded increased 5 percent in 1974. 6,834 were awarded compared to 6,516 in 1973. 845 of the fellowships were for study in the U.S. in 1974 compared with 826 in 1973. This represented 12.4 percent of the total.

The United States exercises strong influence on the UNDP's management and policies. The Administrator of the UNDP has always been an American; another American is in the top echelon of UNDP management, and there are 73 American nationals in the professional cadre at UNDP Headquarters (or 27 percent). Likewise, the U.S. has always been a member of the UNDP's Governing Council, and we have had greater influence than any other government in shaping the program policies determined by that body. Of critical importance to our ability to continue to play such a role is the size of the U.S. financial contribution. For FY 1976, we propose funding for the UNDP totaling \$120 million. A contribution at no less than this level will be required to demonstrate our continued support for this major

major program of UN development assistance and the UN system as a whole.

There is no doubt that the UNDP will be able to utilize the requested funds.

--As a result of the impact of inflation, currency revaluations, and a 50 percent increase in project approvals in 1974, the UNDP estimated even prior to the reduction in the U.S. contribution levels for 1974 and 1975 that a 15 percent increase in voluntary contributions would be required in 1976 in order to prevent its unexpended resources from falling below the operational reserve level of \$150 million which it is required by the Governing Council to maintain. The "life-of-project" reserve that existed until 1972 has been fully drawn down and no longer exists.

--If the UNDP is to play its proper role in furthering the goals of the International Development Strategy as well as to keep up with inflation, substantial additional resources will be required. The major European donors and Japan have indicated their intention to continue the sizeable annual increases in their contributions provided during recent years.

Net Contributor Status for More Advanced Developing Countries. Far greater efforts will also be required of the countries with substantially increased import earning due to higher oil prices. Saudi Arabia and Venezuela have agreed to join Iran, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates as net contributors to the program. In addition, Iran, Kuwait, Iraq and the United Arab Emirates are multiplying the impact of the UNDP's assistance in those countries by providing

Country:

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76	5th Q.
UN Children's Fund	IOP Account	\$15,000	
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
NUMBER		FY: N.A.	FY: N.A.

The Programs

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is a continuing Fund to help advance the welfare and development of children in developing countries:

The agency provides assistance in 114 countries and territories. It works closely with governments and with bilateral and multilateral organizations in an effort to integrate all activities which will affect children. These include health, nutrition, education, family and child welfare and family planning. At its 1974 meeting the Executive Board of UNICEF approved commitments for programs and projects totalling \$138 million. These funds will provide support for programs for several years. It was planned that about one half would be called forward by UNICEF field offices during 1974 and 1975. Actual program expenditures in 1974 were as follows (millions of dollars):

- \$37.7 or 47.4% for child health;
- \$7.2 or 9.1% for child nutrition;
- \$3 or 3.7% for social services for children;
- \$21 or 26.1% for formal, non-formal and pre-vocational education;
- \$2.5 or 3.1% for country planning and project preparation;
- \$3.5 or 4.4% for refugee programs and supporting activities; and
- \$4.9 or 6.2% for emergency aid.

U.S. Interest:

UNICEF's long term development programs for children and youth have priorities which closely parallel U.S. interests:

Some activities reach areas not touched by our bilateral programs; in some situations U.S. and UNICEF programs complement each other. An example is UNICEF's training of women and mothers for a role in development reflecting the idea behind the Percy Amendment. UNICEF also assists the United States with its balance of payments problems by purchasing supplies and equipment in this country. In 1974 these expenditures amounted to \$35 million.

Recent Developments:

A major current focus of UNICEF are its efforts to improve conditions of children in urban slums and rural areas. In addition, UNICEF provides prompt emergency assistance in cases of disasters:

During the past year UNICEF provided emergency assistance to victims of the hurricane in Honduras, the drought in the Sahel and the floods in India and Bangladesh as well as emergency relief in Indochina.

The world economic crisis poses a particular threat to children in the poorest countries where they are most vulnerable:

The emergency of scarcities, rampant inflation and the acute problems of the world food supply led

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Continuation Sheet

TITLE	NUMBER
UN Development Program	

convertible currencies under a system of "cost-sharing." Venezuela has indicated its intention to make similar arrangements for the financing of regional projects in Latin America. Such net contributor and cost sharing arrangements are, in our opinion, no substitute for substantially increased contributions to UNDP general resources. The UNDP Administrator shares this point of view and has indicated his intention to make renewed efforts to obtain far larger contributions from the countries concerned. By decision of the Governing Council, the more advanced developing countries (those above a \$500 per capita GNP level) are expected to become net contributors on or before the end of the next program cycle. (1977-81)

The efforts mentioned above must also be concomitant to but not a substitute for increased contributions by the United States.

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Continuation Sheet

TITLE	NUMBER
UN Children's Fund	

the UNICEF Board to declare an Emergency for Children in developing countries. Under the declaration attempts will be made to increase the agency's assistance to the most seriously affected nations.

U.S. Contribution:

In 1974, 122 governments made donations to UNICEF's general resources of \$58 million:

Of this total \$15 million was contributed by the United States; \$11.2 million by Sweden; and \$3 million each by Norway, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom. The Executive Director of UNICEF has set a target of \$100 million for 1975. In order to reach this goal UNICEF has requested that the United States increase its contribution to \$20 million in 1976. The FY 1976 request is \$15 million.

Integration of Program

UNICEF is a creative and dynamic agency:

Over the years it has improved its assistance techniques and adapted its programs to meet the needs of particular countries. It was the first agency to introduce the concept of Country Programming after recognizing that children and youth could not be isolated from the total development process. By coordinating those national ministries, i.e. health, education, social welfare, whose activities relate to the development of children, the agency has improved its programming and helped to focus national attention on this major aspect of modernization.

Country:

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE International Atomic Energy Agency - Operational Program NUMBER	FUNDS IOP Account	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 76 \$3,500	5th Q.
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: N.A.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: N.A.

Program Description

Funded largely 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 1974, the Agency provided technical assistance valued at \$54.0 million. The distribution by type of assistance, during the 1964-73 period has been 30% for equipment, and 28% for fellowships.

In 1975 the IAEA plans to distribute its funds for technical assistance in the following project categories: applications of isotopes and radiation: in agriculture - 17.9%, in medicine - 10.2%, in biology - 6.3%, in other fields (largely isotope hydrology) - 8%; nuclear engineering and technology - 15%, nuclear physics - 11.9%, nuclear chemistry - 11%, safety in nuclear energy (including waste management, environmental protection, etc.) - 8.2%; prospecting, mining and processing of nuclear materials - 7.2%, and general atomic energy development - 3.6%.

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 preparing the infrastructure of trained scientists and technologists and the necessary health and safety procedures and programs to support nuclear power plants. The United States has recognized the particular plight of the developing countries, and 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. Furthermore, the relatively high Latin American interest in nuclear power will provide an opportunity to relate U.S. priorities for action programs in the Western Hemisphere to U.S. activities in the IAEA context.

Safeguards and the Non-Proliferation Treaty

The Indian nuclear explosion of May 1974 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 is a major part of fulfilling U.S. obligations under Article IV of the NPT concerning the obligation of advanced countries to

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TITLE	NUMBER
International Atomic Energy Agency - Operational Program	

assist developing countries in obtaining the benefits of peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

U.S. Contribution FY 1976

For 1975 the total U.S. voluntary contribution is expected to be \$2.5 million, composed of \$1,106,400 in cash and \$1,395,600 in in-kind support. For 1976, a voluntary contribution of \$3.5 million is proposed, \$1.3 million in cash, and \$2.2 million in in-kind support. This increase is requested to implement U.S. objectives for assisting developing countries in meeting their energy needs, to provide strong U.S. support to IAEA program expansion in response to the energy crisis and to strengthen general international support for the IAEA's vital safeguards function.

Proposed Distribution of U.S. Support for FY 1976

The proposed distribution of U.S. contributions for FY 1976 support is as follows:

a. Voluntary Cash Contribution: \$1.3 million is proposed as the U.S. cash contribution in FY 1976, an increase of \$193,600 over FY 1975. The Agency's target for cash contributions was raised from \$3.0 million in CY 1974 to \$4.5 million in CY 1975 and will probably be increased further in CY 1976. If the target is set at \$5 million for CY 1976, the U.S. contribution will be 26% of target (vs. 25% in 1975).

b. Fellowships and Training (\$1,200,000): The number of fellowships provided by the U.S. cost-free to the Agency would remain at the same level as in CY 1975 (about 55).

c. Gifts of U.S. Equipment (\$450,000): An increase of \$200,000 in this category over the CY 1975 level is proposed to meet increased needs and rising costs. (Costs of the equipment typically used in nuclear programs are rising at a rate of approximately 20% per year at present.)

d. Provision of U.S. Experts (\$250,000): Funds for provision of experts in support of approved technical assistance projects would be substantially increased. These experts would be provided primarily in support of projects related to nuclear power programs, in uranium resources and other activities directly relating to the Agency's responses to the world energy and food situations.

e. Safeguards and Physical Protection (\$300,000): It is proposed to increase the level of the program initiated in CY 1975 to assist the Agency to improve its safeguards and physical protection programs.

Major Contributions

Following is a table showing the major contributions to the IAEA for CY 1974 together with amounts of contributions.

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

TITLE	NUMBER
International Atomic Energy Agency - Operational Program	

MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS TO THE IAEA - CY 1974

<u>Country</u>	<u>Scale of Assessment</u>	<u>Regular Assessment</u>	<u>Operational Program</u>		<u>Total</u>
			<u>Voluntary Cash</u>	<u>Voluntary Other</u>	
USA	31.9%	7,382,611	950,000	1,030,463	9,363,074
USSR	13.8%	3,192,797	533,436	7,348	3,733,581
Ukraine	1.8%	419,920			419,920
Byelorussia	.5%	112,605			112,650
Total Paid by USSR		3,725,322	533,436	7,348	4,266,106
FRG	6.6%	1,531,886	220,000	331,218	2,083,104
France	5.8%	1,351,250	120,000	54,589	1,525,839
UK	5.7%	1,327,791	201,330	26,818	1,555,939
Japan	5.3%	1,215,187	259,000	45,435	1,519,622
Italy	3.4%	797,613		337,591	1,135,204
Canada	3.0%	694,393	88,800	13,556	796,749
Australia	1.4%	330,775	48,300	19,322	398,397
GDR	1.4%	314,353	41,667	76	356,096
India	1.4%	313,422	50,000	4,092	367,514
Poland	1.2%	283,973	22,590	14,760	321,323
Sweden	1.2%	281,510	44,048	607,318	932,876
Netherlands	1.1%	265,089	40,000	43,586	348,675
Belgium	1.0%	236,938	28,517	40,255	305,710

Country:

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76	5th Q.
World Meteorological Organization Voluntary Assistance Program	IOP Account	\$1,500	
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: N.A.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: N.A.
NUMBER			

Program Description

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, i.e., 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 so that the world may better 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 and our contribution is essential. A primary result has been the improvement of U.S. domestic weather forecasting for agriculture, construction, transportation, fisheries and other industries. Adequate weather data has been unavailable from over 80 percent 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 (U.S. 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 and whether it will be circulated to member states for implementation under the in-kind component of VAP. As a result of this procedure, the U.S. 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 U.S. is best suited technically and financially to provide, (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 1974, projects contributed by the U.S. were in progress in Afghanistan, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Burma, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Khmer Republic, Kenya, Mauritania, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Sierre Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uruguay and Venequela. These projects, which largely consist of 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.

Administrative Overhead

VAP overhead costs are estimated at approximately \$82,000 in calendar year 1975. This amount includes costs for communications, publication 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

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Continuation Sheet

TITLE	NUMBER
World Meteorological Organization Voluntary Assistance Program	

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. The actual costs have been approximately 5.2 percent.

U.S. Contribution

In FY 1976, we propose a U.S. contribution to the Voluntary Assistance Program of \$1.5 million. This request would provide a U.S. cash contribution of \$150,000 (but not more than 40 percent of the total unrestricted cash contribution of all member nations) and \$1,350,000 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 persons from developing countries in the field of meteorology and related fields. 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 1976 is the same as the previous year.

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Country:

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76	5th Q.
World Food Program	IOP Account	\$1,500	
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
NUMBER		FY: N.A.	FY: N.A.

Program Description

The UN/FAO World Food Program (WFP) is a multilateral mechanism to provide food aid for development and to meet emergencies worldwide. 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 provide food aid to improve nutrition of the most vulnerable groups and to promote education and training. About 10 percent of WFP's resources are devoted to emergency relief and rehabilitation programs.

The WFP is governed by a 24-member Intergovernmental Committee (IGC), one-half of which are elected by ECOSOC and one-half by the FAO Council. However, contributions to the Program are made at a biennial pledging conference to which all members of the UN are invited. Thus, a nation may be a member of the IGC, as well as being contributing donor or a recipient.

As a result of the recommendations of the World Food Conference, consideration is being given to enlargement of the IGC to facilitate performance of both its existing and its additional duties. To this end the March 1975 IGC meeting recommended that the Committee be enlarged to 30 members, with the following new duties:

- a. To provide a forum for consultation on national and international food aid programs and policies;
- b. To review periodically trends in food aid requirements and availabilities;
- c. To make recommendations through the World Food

Council to governments concerning food aid policies and programs; and

- d. To formulate proposals for coordination of multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental food aid.

U.S. Participation

With strong U.S. support since its inception in 1963, the WFP has grown steadily both in resources and programs. The number of contributing countries has grown from 29 to 88 nations. The level of pledges has increased from \$25 million for the initial three-year period of 1963-65 to \$470 million for the 1975-76 biennium. Pledges in the 1973-74 biennium surpassed the target and the U.S. pledge of \$136 million was fully matched. WFP has a pledging target of \$440 million for the present biennium, toward which the United States has pledged up to \$140 million (29.7 percent of total contributions), consisting of \$97 million in commodities, \$40 million in transport services, and \$3 million in cash toward the WFP administrative budget. Other major contributors are Canada (25.5%), Saudi Arabia (10.6%), Denmark (6.0%), Sweden (5.4%) and the Netherlands (5.0%).

In FY 1976, \$1.5 million is requested under this appropriation to meet the second year portion of the \$3 million U.S. cash pledge for administrative expenses of the WFP in the 1975-76 biennium.

Program and Budget

The WFP expenditures budget for 1975 totals \$285.4 million as follows:

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

TITLE	NUMBER
World Food Program	

Administrative Costs	\$ 7.5 million
Emergencies	40.0 million
Social and development projects	237.9 million
	<u>\$ 285.4 million</u>

Since its inception 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. Sectorally its development projects have been targeted to human resources (35%), Social Infrastructure (13%) and Rural Development (52%). As of September 1974 WFP had a staff of 304 including 181 professionals of whom 22 or 11.6% were Americans.

Growing Demands and Available Supplies

Facing the WFP is a fast rising demand from LDC's for food to aid in economic development and to meet emergency needs. Especially heavy needs are found in South Asia, Central Africa and Southeast Asia. The requirements are illustrated by the World Food Conference recommendation that 10 million tons of food per year be reserved for food aid, most of which, it is assumed, would be distributed bilaterally. The Conference also urged that all donors channel more of their food aid through the WFP. Members of the Program have responded to the needs by oversubscribing the \$440 million pledge target for the present biennium (1975-76). Nevertheless, the demand still surpasses the supply, and the WFP is directed by its governing board to devote most of its aid to most severely affected and least developed countries.

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Country:

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76	5th Q.
UN Institute for Training and Research	IOP Account	\$400	
	PRIOR REFERENCE		
NUMBER		INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY: N.A.	FY: N.A.

Program Description

The UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) established in 1963, seeks to improve the effectiveness of the structure, functions and procedures of the UN system. UNITAR prepares research studies, conducts training courses, holds seminars, and collaborates with universities and research centers in over 60 countries.

Major projects include a study of coordination of the international economic and social activities of the UN system, with proposals for improvements; research on the prevention and settlement of disputes relating to natural resources and environmental matters; analysis of conflict management; and studies of relationships between the United Nations and regional organizations outside the United Nations. A new project is focused on a series of studies on the future of the UN system.

UNITAR is financed by voluntary contributions to its general fund from UN member states. A U.S. pledge of \$400,000, the same amount as in prior years, is proposed from FY 1976 funds for the Institute's 1976 program, subject to the condition that the U.S. contribution not exceed 33 percent of all unrestricted contributions. In actuality, our contributions are less than 30 percent of the total.

EXPENDITURES BUDGETED FOR 1975

	Total
Board of Trustees	\$ 40,000
Office of Executive Director	124,000
Studies	612,000
Training	364,000
Project support	471,000
General expenses	272,000
Geneva Office	<u>141,000</u>
	\$ 2,024,000

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Country:

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76	5th Q.
UN Relief and Works Agency	IOP Account	\$26,700	\$13,400
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
NUMBER		FY: N.A.	FY: N.A.

Program Description

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), which was 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, 1974, the refugee population registered with UNRWA numbered approximately 1,583,646 of which 840,353 were receiving rations from UNRWA.

UNRWA is still attempting to cope with the effects of the June 1967 war when about 250,000 persons fled to the East Bank of Jordan from the West Bank and Gaza. 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 and helping to protect our basic interests there.

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 assist-

ance to any refugee who is receiving military training as a member of the so-called Palestine Liberation Army 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 contributed funds are used for assistance to eligible refugees in need, and are not diverted for any purpose foreign to UNRWA's mandate.

Recent Developments

UNRWA has estimated its 1975 requirement at approximately \$126.8 million, an increase of more than \$50 million over 1974. This increase reflects the early, and particularly severe, impact of the present worldwide inflation in the countries where UNRWA operates. In addition, UNRWA has been particularly affected by recent severe increases in the cost of foodstuffs, and the tendency of major contributors, including ourselves, to switch their donations from kind to cash. It appears that income from 1975 will be about \$91.9 million, possibly \$34.5 million short of projected requirements.

UNRWA's Budget

UNRWA estimates its budget for 1975 as:

Relief Services	\$ 57,388,000
Health Services	13,349,000
Education Services	53,790,000
Administrative Costs	<u>2,317,000</u>
	\$ 126,844,000

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Continuation Sheet

TITLE	NUMBER
UN Relief and Works Agency	

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 not only elementary and secondary schools, but also 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 for FY 1974 and FY 1975 (\$14.3 million in dollars and \$8.9 million Title II P.L. 480 commodities). For FY 1975, the same amount (\$23.2 million), has been pledged, entirely in cash because of the severe shortage of P.L. 480, Title II commodities. In calendar year 1974 other major contributors to UNRWA were: the EEC-\$24 million, Japan-\$5.7 million, UK-\$4.8 million, Sweden-\$4.2 million, Germany-\$2.9 million, Canada-\$2.1 million, Norway-\$1.4 million, and France-\$1.3 million.

Our present contribution (FY 1975) constitutes about 33.1% of government contributions to UNRWA, well below the legislative limitation of 70%. A contribution of 26.7 million dollars, which would also be well within the legislative limitation, is proposed for 1976. This higher contribution level is necessitated to help offset the impact which inflation continues to have on the UNRWA program. A fifth quarter requirement of \$13.4 million is requested. These funds would be used to bring an end to split-funding of the U.S. contribution to UNRWA.

Country:

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE NUMBER	FUNDS IOP Account PRIOR REFERENCE	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 \$50	5th Q.
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: N.A.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: N.A.
UN Funds for Southern Africans			

Program Description

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 denied educational opportunity in their own countries. The United States supported establishment of the Fund and subsequent resolutions approving the operation of the Program. As of November 1973, 874 students from South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Namibia, Mozambique and Angola held scholarships at schools in 35 countries under the Program. Thirty-four of these students attended educational institutions in the United States.

The Program is supported largely by voluntary contributions. During 1973, 33 governments contributed a total of \$849, 338 to the Program. The largest contributors were France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

U.S. Participation

The United States consistently has stated its support for self-determination and racial equality in Africa. A \$50,000 contribution to the Program as proposed would give witness to this policy. Our contribution would be pledged subject to the condition that U.S. funds shall not exceed one-third of total contributions.

The United States contributed \$50,000 in CY 1974 to the United Nations Fund for Namibia, consistent with U.S. support of the United Nations with respect to the territory and its concern for southern Africa. This contribution did not exceed one-third of total contributions.

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Country:

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76	5th Q.
NUMBER	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY: N.A.	FY: N.A.
World Heritage Fund	IOP Account	\$50	

Establishment

The World Heritage Fund, a special fund for the purpose of protecting the world's cultural and natural heritage, was established by UNESCO in connection with the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. A U.S. initiative, the Convention was ratified by the United States in December 1973 and has now been ratified by eleven other countries. It will come into effect when an additional eight nations deposit their instruments of accession with UNESCO.

Goal

The purpose of the Convention is to preserve the world's cultural and natural heritage by requiring participating governments to take appropriate measures to restore, preserve, and protect within their own territories those cultural sites and natural areas having universal significance for mankind. The Convention will establish an Intergovernmental Heritage Committee to administer the World Heritage Fund and maintain a World Heritage List of cultural and natural properties considered of outstanding universal value, as well as a list of World Heritage in Danger.

U.S. Participation

When the United States acceded to the Convention, it elected to make a voluntary contribution of one percent of its assessment to UNESCO. The proposed FY 1976 contribution of \$50,000, when added to a U.S. contribution of \$143,000 for FY 1975, would equal approximately one percent of the U.S. assessment to UNESCO for the 1975-1976 biennium.

Country: World-Wide

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76	5th Q.
Special Multilateral Fund for Education, Science and Technology NUMBER of the OAS (SMF)	IOP Account	\$7,590	\$2,080
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	--	FY: --	FY: --

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 focus 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.

I. Nature of Activities

A. Regional Educational Development

Emphasis is placed on five major areas. They are:

(1) 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 1973 and FY 1974, 30 professors were provided to teach at multinational centers and 130 professionals were trained.

(2) 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; to promote educational research and experimentation; to revise

textbooks and replace and update teaching methods and materials and, to train personnel specializing in the planning and administration of school library systems. During FY 1973 and FY 1974, 13 professors were provided to teach in multinational centers and 147 professionals received training.

(3) 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 1973 and FY 1974, 35 professors were provided to teach at multinational centers and 73 professionals received training.

(4) 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. During FY 1973 and FY 1974, 15 professors were provided to teach in multinational centers and 54 professionals received training.

(5) Preparation and Defusion 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

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

TITLE Special Multilateral Fund for Education, Science and Technology of the OAS (SMF)	NUMBER --
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bibliographical works and documents.

B. 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. Emphasis is focused in five areas, which are:

(1) Basic Sciences. Objectives are to up grade research and instruction centers that conduct master's and doctoral programs for scientists with emphasis on mathematics, physics, chemistry and different areas of biology. In FY 1973 and 1974, 186 professors were provided to teach in multinational centers and 141 professionals received training.

(2) Applied Sciences. This area includes engineering, agricultural, 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 the less developed centers. In FY 1973 and FY 1974, 100 professors were provided to teach at multinational centers and 293 professionals received training.

(3) 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 1973 and FY 1974, 103

professors were provided to teach at multinational centers and 197 professionals received training.

(4) Scientific 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.

(5) 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 subsystem 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.

II. The FY 1976 Program

The proposed U.S. contribution of up to \$7,590,000 to the SMF in FY 1976 represents 66% of the total budget of \$11,500,000 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

<small>TITLE</small> Special Multilateral Fund for Education, Science and Technology of the OAS (SMF)	<small>NUMBER</small> --
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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	\$ 996,700	8.67
Curriculum and Teaching Methods and Material	1,398,400	12.16
Educational Technology	499,500	4.34
Technical and Adult Education and Educational Research	1,049,100	9.13
Preparation and Defusion of Educational Material and Information	133,100	1.16
Regional Scientific and Technological Development		
Basic Sciences	1,357,400	11.80
Applied Sciences	1,715,800	14.92
Technology Development	1,587,300	13.80
Scientific and Technology Policy and Planning	533,600	4.64
Technical Change and Transfer of Technology	623,500	5.42
Overhead	1,483,700	12.90
Reserve (Cuba Non-Payment)	121,900	1.06
	<u>\$ 11,500,000</u>	<u>100.00</u>

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GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

TITLE Special Multilateral Fund for Education, Science and Technology of the OAS (SMF)	NUMBER --
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<u>Expected 1976 Pledge</u>		<u>Country</u>	<u>Projected Allocation</u>	
<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage</u>		<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
\$ 851,000	7.40	Argentina	\$ 1,076,400	9.46
9,200	0.08	Barbados	15,900	0.14
21,850	0.19	Bolivia	348,200	3.06
851,000	7.40	Brazil	859,100	7.55
155,250	1.35	Chile	851,100	7.48
177,100	1.54	Colombia	949,000	8.34
21,850	0.19	Costa Rica	479,000	4.21
21,850	0.19	Dominican Republic	142,200	1.25
21,850	0.19	Ecuador	512,000	4.50
21,850	0.19	El Salvador	150,200	1.32
33,350	0.29	Guatemala	144,500	1.27
21,850	0.19	Haiti	108,100	0.95
21,850	0.19	Honduras	244,600	2.15
21,850	0.19	Jamaica	121,800	1.07
951,050	8.27	Mexico	969,400	8.52
21,850	0.19	Nicaragua	111,500	0.98
21,850	0.19	Panama	232,100	2.04
21,850	0.19	Paraguay	234,400	2.06
77,050	0.67	Peru	670,200	5.89
21,850	0.19	Trinidad & Tobago	106,700	0.94
7,590,000	66.00	United States	117,200	1.03
66,700	0.58	Uruguay	194,600	1.71
354,200	3.08	Venezuela	625,800	5.50
-	-	Regional	630,400	5.54
-	-	Overhead	1,483,700	13.04
\$ 11,378,100	98.94	Subtotal	\$ 11,378,100	100.00
121,900	1.06	Cuba /1	-	-
<u>\$ 11,500,000</u>	<u>100.00</u>		<u>\$ 11,378,100</u>	<u>100.00</u>

/1 Cuba's contribution is shown only for the purpose of establishing relative percentages in the 100% scale.

Country: World-Wide

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Special Projects Fund of the OAS (Mar del Plata) NUMBER	FUNDS IOP Account	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE -	FY 76 \$6,000	5th Q. \$1,740
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: --	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: --

Background

The Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture (CIECC) in 1968 established a voluntary fund (known as the Special Multi-lateral Fund for Education, Science and Technology (SMF) of the OAS) for providing technical assistance designed basically to improve the educational, scientific, and technological infrastructure in the member states. That program and the FY 1976 U.S. contribution to it is described on the separate Activity Sheet for SMF.

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.

An additional provision of the resolution is to provide a funding priority to the relatively lesser 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

some 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 often the "Mar del Plata Account" -- were not received from the members until the CIECC annual meeting in January 1974 at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. 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.

I. Projects Approved in the First Year

As of April 1, 1975 the following projects were approved and implementation had started:

<u>Name of Project</u>	<u>Objectives</u>	<u>Participating Countries</u>
Ecology of the Tropical Rain Forest	To study this ecological system, and its reactions to various disturbances, with a view to its potential application to agriculture and livestock raising.	Brazil Colombia Trinidad and Tobago Venezuela

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

TITLE	NUMBER
Special Projects Fund of the OAS (Mar del Plata)	--

Coking and Gasification of Coals	To define characteristics of coking coals and to develop coking and gasification processes.	Colombia Chile Mexico Venezuela	Utilization of Solar Energy	To develop a technique for refrigeration, by means of conversion of solar energy into electrical energy.	Mexico Trinidad & Tobago
Master Plan for Reconstruction of Managua	To start a quality-control service in the building industry in conjunction with a building-code.	Nicaragua Mexico	Non-Conventional Education	To produce educational material and provide school furnishings for the operational needs of a new educational system.	Ecuador Peru
Biopharmaceutical Evaluations	To maintain standards and an information service on therapeutic and biopharmaceutical equivalences.	Costa Rica Mexico Panama	Technique of Electronic Data Processing	To develop and adapt non-conventional technologies applicable to communications systems and to tele-processing.	Brazil Mexico Paraguay
Sugar Cane By-Products	To improve yield of sugarcane crops by increasing alternative uses of the by-products.	Barbados Haiti Jamaica Mexico Dominican Republic Trinidad & Tobago	Polymerization of Olefins	To develop processes of polymerization of olefins, developing polymers for textile fibers.	Ecuador Venezuela
Evaluation of Bituminous Shale	To classify and evaluate the economic utilization of bituminous shale in Uruguay.	Brazil Uruguay	As of April 1, 1975, the following additional projects were approved but awaiting final implementation clearance:		

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

TITLE	Special Projects Fund of the OAS (Mar del Plata)	NUMBER	--
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<u>Name of Project</u>	<u>Objectives</u>	<u>Participating Countries</u>			
Ecology of Semi-arid Areas	To study the basic principles involved for making full use of semiarid areas.	Argentina Haiti Mexico Peru	Socio-educational Development of Border Areas	To study the socio-educational situation of the border sub-region to further the integral education of the community.	Argentina Bolivia Paraguay
Animal Improvement Genetics	To obtain statistical data for improving livestock through controlled reproduction.	Brazil Venezuela	Occupational Training	To promote the development of special education, of technological education, and of new methods and forms of education for providing Occupational Training.	Brazil Paraguay Uruguay
Food Technology	To reduce production losses by improved preservation methods for agricultural products; to identify new sources of vegetable proteins; and to improve nutritional value of low-cost foods.	Argentina Brazil Mexico Paraguay Peru Venezuela	Technological Education	To study and improve technological education at all levels.	Costa Rica Guatemala Honduras Nicaragua Mexico
Low-Income Housing	To seek ways to improve the quality and reduce the cost of housing for low-income groups.	Argentina Brazil El Salvador Mexico	Educational Technology	To develop interdisciplinary teams in Educational technology, applied to curriculum planning and development.	Panama Venezuela

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

TITLE	NUMBER
Special Projects Fund of the OAS (Mar del Plata)	

Information and Technical Assistance for Industry To develop national information systems and technical assistance for the industrial sector. Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela

Wool Technology To determine effects of some production processes on the characteristics of wool fibers. Argentina, Uruguay

Sea Lions Research To locate new reproduction sites, and study migrations; to research mechanization of processing and treatment of furs, leather, and by-products. Uruguay

II. The FY 1976 Program

The proposed U.S. contribution of up to \$6,000,000 to the Special Projects Fund in FY 1976 represents 66% of the total estimated pledges of \$9,090,900 proposed by the Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture.

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GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

TITLE	NUMBER
Special Projects Fund of the OAS (Mar del Plata)	

Allocation of FY 1975 Funds

<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1. Ecology of the tropical rain forest	\$ 238,800	3.94
2. Coking and gasification of coals	336,000	5.55
3. Master plan for reconstruction of Managua	42,100	0.69
4. Biopharmaceutical evaluations	127,100	2.10
5. Sugar cane by-products	290,200	4.79
6. Evaluation of bituminous shale	74,100	1.22
7. Animal improvement genetics	140,000	2.31
8. Food technology	400,700	6.61
9. Low-income housing	283,100	4.67
10. Utilization of solar energy	86,000	1.42
11. Ecology of semi-arid areas	294,100	4.85
12. Technique of electronic data processing	217,000	3.58
13. Polymerization of olefins	59,000	0.97
14. Information and technical assistance for industry	809,500	13.36
15. Wool technology	53,700	0.89
16. Sea lion research	18,300	0.30
17. Non-conventional education	170,000	2.81
18. Socio-educational development of border areas	363,000	5.99
19. Occupational training	552,400	9.11
20. Technological education	498,200	8.22
21. Educational technology	134,800	2.22
Overhead	872,500	14.40
	<u>\$ 6,060,600</u>	<u>100.00</u>

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GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

TITLE Special Projects Fund of the OAS (Mar del Plata)	NUMBER
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Expected 1976 Pledge

<u>Country</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Argentina	\$ 672,700	7.40
Barbados	7,300	0.08
Bolivia	17,300	0.19
Brazil	672,700	7.40
Chile	122,700	1.35
Colombia	139,900	1.54
Costa Rica	17,300	0.19
Dominican Republic	17,300	0.19
Ecuador	17,300	0.19
El Salvador	17,300	0.19
Guatemala	26,300	0.29
Haiti	17,300	0.19
Honduras	17,300	0.19
Jamaica	17,300	0.19
Mexico	751,800	8.27
Nicaragua	17,300	0.19
Panama	17,300	0.19
Paraguay	17,300	0.19
Peru	60,900	0.67
Trinidad & Tobago	17,300	0.19
United States	6,000,000	66.00
Uruguay	52,700	0.58
Venezuela	280,000	3.08
Subtotal	\$ 8,994,600	98.94
Cuba /1	96,300	1.06
	<u>\$ 9,090,900</u>	<u>100.00</u>

/1 Cuba's contribution is shown only for the purpose of establishing relative percentages in the 100% scale.

Country: World-Wide

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76	5th Q.
Special Development Assistance Fund (SDAF) of the OAS	IOP Account	\$6,410	\$1,760
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
NUMBER	--	FY: --	FY: --

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). Final program approval rests with the OAS General Assembly.

SDAF technical cooperation activities are provided by:

1) Nine OAS training centers in Latin America for specialized training; 2) OAS Secretariat staff and contract technicians provide expert and advisory assistance; 3) Fellowships for advanced training in the United States or Latin America; and 4) OAS travel grants combined with training grants by European countries for study by American students in Western Europe.

I. Nature of Activities

The SDAF provides for technical cooperation in 13 principal areas.

1. Annual Country Reviews: These reviews are chaired by CEPCIES with attendance from international lending and technical assistance agencies. They assist each member state in evaluating and strengthening its own national efforts to improve formulation and implementa-

tion of development programs. These reviews also foster coordination between the external sources of technical and financial assistance.

2. Sectoral Development: During FY 1973 and FY 1974 activities included studies on agriculture and industry conducted mainly in preparation for Country Reviews. They also include regional research projects in agricultural marketing and employment, and a broad study on rural development strategy. There were 20 technical assistance missions sent out and 294 professionals were trained.

3. Urban Development: This activity is assisting the formulation of national plans for more balanced urbanization and is strengthening national institutional capacities to deal with specific problems, ranging from social participation and integration to land-use control. In a two-year period, field teams conducted 78 seminars, symposia and short courses in which more than 1,000 professionals participated. The Inter-American training center for urban and regional planning in Lima, Peru during FY 1973 and FY 1974 organized 17 national courses for 201 professionals and carried out missions to three countries to improve instruction in urban planning. The OAS has helped sponsor pilot projects in various countries on specific urban problems, such as slum-clearance.

4. Rural Development: This activity seeks to help improve the income and living standards of the rural population and create

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

TITLE	NUMBER
Special Development Assistance Fund (SDAF) of the OAS	--

employment opportunities through inter-related projects in local and rural development, community development, and cooperatives.

5. Social Security and Welfare: This activity assists governments in defining and implementing national social security policies to provide comprehensive coverage for all sectors of their populations. The rural sector is a new target for this advisory and training program. In FY 1973 and FY 1974, 41 technical assistance missions were sent out and 790 professionals received training.

6. Manpower and Employment: This activity assists the development of labor statistics, workers' banks, coordination of vocational training, labor studies in universities, sectoral labor planning, labor market surveys, and improvement of placement services. During FY 1973 and FY 1974, 15 technical assistance missions were sent out. There were 4 regional seminars on professional training, labor migration and labor statistics. Training on Integrated Social Development was given to 22 professionals at the Inter-American Training Center.

7. Development Administration: This activity concentrates on budget formulation, implementation, and evaluation as an integral part of planning for economic and social development. In FY 1973 and FY 1974, the program has provided 29 technical advisory missions, and training scholarships for 1,800 officials.

8. 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 1973 and FY 1974, a total of 1,726 tax officials were trained in internal and customs taxation.

9. Statistical Development: This activity assists in strengthening integrated statistical systems in each member state and seeks to assure international comparability of data. During FY 1973 and FY 1974, 313 students graduated from the Inter-American Statistical Training Center in Santiago, Chile.

10. Capital Markets: This activity which grew out of a special U.S. grant of \$5 million, has led to: studies on capital markets in Latin America; surveys to analyze financial and capital markets, identify weaknesses, and propose measures to overcome them; technical assistance on specific needs; and symposia of key decision-makers. During FY 1973 and FY 1974 symposia were held in Central America, Jamaica, Colombia, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Peru and Bolivia with 645 participants. According to an in-depth evaluation of the initial capital markets program in late 1973, the program's technical assistance has stimulated legislation and institution building in many countries. The activity first financed solely by the U.S. is now being continued under SDAF financing.

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

TITLE	NUMBER
Special Development Assistance Fund (SDAF) of the OAS	

11. 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 produced studies on such problems as the control of erosion, development of 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. The program has received additional support from non-OAS members. The Canadian Government has contributed \$244,000 for training and technical assistance in Haiti and the Israeli Government is providing \$100,000 in a joint inter-American program for training in Integrated Regional Development Planning in Peru.

12. 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 development. In FY 1973 and FY 1974, 29 technical assistance missions were sent out and training was provided to 40 professionals.

13. Promotion of External Cooperation: This activity seeks to coordinate the activities of subregional groups in their efforts to promote cooperation for development and

regional integration. During FY 1973 and FY 1974, 11 technical assistance missions were sent out and 223 professionals were trained.

II. The FY 1976 Program

The proposed U.S. contribution of up to \$6,410,000 to the SDAF in FY 1976 represents 66% of the total estimated budget of \$9,712,000 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.

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

TITLE	Special Development Assistance Fund (SDAF) of the OAS	NUMBER
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Estimated FY 1976 Budget Table

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Country Reviews	\$ 567,900	5.84
Sectoral Development	348,800	3.59
Urban Development	617,900	6.36
Rural Development	406,500	4.19
Social Security and Welfare	179,700	1.85
Manpower and Employment	405,500	4.18
Development Administration	670,700	6.91
Public Finance	1,021,400	10.52
Statistical Development	1,018,600	10.49
Capital Markets	603,500	6.21
Regional Development	1,439,400	14.82
Tourism Development	333,400	3.43
Promotion of External Cooperatives	742,800	7.65
Overhead	1,253,000	12.90
Reserve (Cuba Non-Payment)	102,900	1.06
	<u>\$ 9,712,000</u>	<u>100.00</u>

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

TITLE Special Development Assistance Fund (SDAF) of the OAS	NUMBER
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<u>Expected 1976 Pledge</u>		<u>Country</u>	<u>Projected Allocation</u>	
<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage</u>		<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
\$ 718,600	7.40	Argentina	\$ 277,700	2.89
7,700	0.08	Barbados	124,000	1.29
18,500	0.19	Bolivia	443,900	4.62
718,600	7.40	Brazil	328,600	3.42
131,100	1.35	Chile	321,900	3.35
149,500	1.54	Colombia	400,700	4.17
18,500	0.19	Costa Rica	395,900	4.12
18,500	0.19	Dominican Republic	308,500	3.21
18,500	0.19	Ecuador	754,300	7.85
18,500	0.19	El Salvador	268,100	2.79
28,100	0.29	Guatemala	240,200	2.50
18,500	0.19	Haiti	220,000	2.29
18,500	0.19	Honduras	301,700	3.14
18,500	0.19	Jamaica	63,400	0.66
803,100	8.27	Mexico	309,400	3.22
18,500	0.19	Nicaragua	445,900	4.64
18,500	0.19	Panama	598,700	6.23
18,500	0.19	Paraguay	322,900	3.36
65,000	0.67	Peru	280,600	2.92
18,500	0.19	Trinidad & Tobago	79,800	0.83
6,410,000	66.00	United States	42,300	0.44
56,300	0.58	Uruguay	145,100	1.51
299,100	3.08	Venezuela	520,800	5.42
-	-	Regional	1,161,700	12.09
-	-	Overhead	1,253,000	13.04
\$ 9,609,100	98.94	Subtotal	\$ 9,609,100	100.00
102,900	1.06	Cuba /1	-	-
<u>\$ 9,712,000</u>	<u>100.00</u>		<u>\$ 9,609,100</u>	<u>100.00</u>

/1 Cuba's contribution is shown only for the purpose of establishing relative percentages in the 100% scale.

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76	5th Q.
Inter-American Export Promotion Fund of the OAS (CIPE)	IOP Account	\$800	\$220
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
NUMBER	--	FY: --	FY: --

The Inter-American Export Promotion Fund (CIPE) of the Organization of American States seeks to support national export promotion efforts and enhance Latin American capacity to expand and diversify the region's exports in world markets. A collateral objective is to accelerate the integration and economic development of the region. Latin American countries have identified export promotion as an area of importance to economic development. The United States has joined in a cooperative effort to strengthen the export position of Latin America in accordance with the U.S. pledge offering increased U.S. assistance to promote Latin American trade expansion.

Established by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council (IA-ECOSOC) in 1968, CIPE has been active in all member countries and is now regarded by Latin American Governments and the private sector as a useful regional instrument for supporting national export promotion efforts. CIPE headquarters are in Bogota, Colombia. Branch offices in New York and Geneva were opened in 1972.

I. Nature of Activities

The three major areas of activities are:

A. Technical Assistance

CIPE has collaborated in the establishment and institutional development of the National Export Promotion Centers in most of

the member states. The most recent ones, since 1972 are in Chile, Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Panama. In addition, CIPE has furthered contacts with regional organizations in order to ascertain that export promotion is an integral part of regional economic development plans. CIPE strives to evaluate critical constraints to export development in order to formulate specific recommendations. Requests for assistance are fulfilled by CIPE giving priority to those countries with the lowest per capita income and relative need for economic development. Technical cooperation efforts are geared to: 1. Institutional and product development; 2. Export demand and supply; 3. Financing, credit insurance and export incentives; 4. Transportation; 5. Technical requirements for export products; 6. Commercial promotion techniques; 7. Quality control, and 8. Information systems.

CIPE has also been instrumental in the organization of courses and seminars on executive development. Since 1972 four international courses outside the region have benefited 108 executives. Within the region 46 commercial attaches have been trained; 27 transportation seminars have assisted 773 participants; four quality control seminars for 121 participants; 2 seminars on packing for export have trained 54 persons; 8 trade fair seminars were held for 207 participants; 5 seminars on costs were organized for 139 executives; ten round table discussions were held for 320 participants and finally, a technical meeting on insurance was

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

TITLE Inter-American Export Promotion Fund of the OAS (CIPE)	NUMBER --
---	--------------

held for 12 executives from Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela and Colombia.

Estimated FY 1976 Budget Table

B. Information Service

The Information Service System in compliance with specific country requests collaborates with member states in the expansion and improvement of the national systems of information useful to the planning of export promotion programs. CIPE's Information Service is under continuous review to fulfill national needs. It is planned that by 1976 the system will have a capacity to process over 50,000 replies to tariffs and regulations questions, and over 100 demand studies (Market Profiles) for specific products and markets. The Data Bank will have increased its capacity to 26,000 up-to-date items with the inclusion of data on 10,000 export-import companies.

		<u>Percentage</u>
Technical Assistance	\$ 548,000	45.21
Information Service	333,300	27.50
Special Studies	161,600	13.33
Overhead	156,400	12.90
Reserve (Cuba Non-Payment)	12,800	1.06
	<u>\$1,212,100</u>	<u>100.00</u>

C. Special Studies

CIPE collaborated in the studies prepared for the Country Reviews of Honduras, Guatemala, Ecuador, Bolivia, Venezuela and Uruguay.

II. FY 1976 Program

The proposed U.S. contribution of up to \$800,000 to CIPE in FY 1976 represents 66% of the total estimated budget of \$1,212,100 proposed by the Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. In tabular form the estimated budget is presented by activity. In a separate table the expected pledges of all members are presented.

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GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

TITLE	NUMBER
Inter-American Export Promotion Fund of the OAS (CIPE)	--

<u>Country</u>	<u>Expected 1976 Pledge</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Argentina	\$ 89,700	7.40
Barbados	1,000	0.08
Bolivia	2,300	0.19
Brazil	89,700	7.40
Chile	16,400	1.35
Colombia	18,700	1.54
Costa Rica	2,300	0.19
Dominican Republic	2,300	0.19
Ecuador	2,300	0.19
El Salvador	2,300	0.19
Guatemala	3,500	0.29
Haiti	2,300	0.19
Honduras	2,300	0.19
Jamaica	2,300	0.19
Mexico	100,200	8.27
Nicaragua	2,300	0.19
Panama	2,300	0.19
Paraguay	2,300	0.19
Peru	8,100	0.67
Trinidad & Tobago	2,300	0.19
United States	800,000	66.00
Uruguay	7,000	0.58
Venezuela	37,400	3.08
Subtotal	\$ 1,199,300	98.94
Cuba /1	12,800	1.06
	<u>\$ 1,212,100</u>	<u>100.00</u>

/1 Cuba's contribution is shown only for the purpose of establishing relative percentages in the 100% scale.

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Country:

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76	5th Q.
UN Environment Fund	IOP Account	\$7,500	
NUMBER	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY: N.A.	FY: N.A.

Program Description

UNEP 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 and coordinate international cooperation in the field of the human environment, providing, in particular, general policy guidance for the direction and coordination of environmental programs within the UN system. The Environment Fund, within the above purpose, is to be used to finance in whole or in part new environmental initiatives undertaken within the United Nations system.

UNEP administers a fund supported 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 5-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.

The first year of UNEP's existence was devoted primarily to organization and preparatory work. The second year was devoted to the initiation of program activities, including a start on the development of a worldwide pollution monitoring system, the initiation of an environment information exchange system, a Mediterranean cleanup program, and preparations for

a UN Conference on Human Settlements to be held in Vancouver, Canada, in June 1976.

U.S. Contribution

As of December 31, 1974, fifty-one countries, including the U.S., had pledged approximately \$98 million for the five-year period 1973-1977. This total was increased on the announcement in 1975 of a Soviet pledge to the UNEP Fund of 7.864 million rubles (US \$10.77 million). Other major contributors to this \$108 million fund are Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Based on specific pledges of \$14,011,402 by other countries for calendar year 1975, we propose a U.S. contribution for FY 1976 of \$7.5 million.

Program Priorities

The CY 1975 program priorities will not be established until the Governing Council meets in its third session in April-May 1975, but it is anticipated that the main emphasis in the program will remain those established in the first and second sessions. These 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, pilot projects;
- Rural development--with special attention to rural-to-urban migration;

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

TITLE	NUMBER
UN Environment Fund	

- 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;
- Protection of endangered species--expansion of national parks 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.

INDUS BASIN DEVELOPMENT FUND

The Indus Basin Settlement Agreements of 1960 and 1964 provided for the establishment of an Indus Basin Development Fund to:

- finance a construction program which would ensure an equitable division of the waters of the Indus Basin between India and Pakistan
- provide increased water for both irrigated agriculture and electricity for human and industrial needs

Under the Indus Basin Agreements:

- India received the use of the waters of the three eastern rivers
- Pakistan the use of the waters of the three western rivers
- The agreements also provide for a substantial amount of development assistance for Pakistan. The United States and eight other donors contribute to the Fund.

The major work of the Indus Basin Fund has been completed, including the Mangla Dam, 300 miles of link canals, and seven low dams.

The bulk of the monies available to the Indus Basin Development Fund this year and in the future will finance the construction of the Tarbela Dam, which was begun in 1968.

In August 1974 a structural failure within the gate/tunnel complex at the Tarbela Dam project occurred:

- The damage necessitated the emptying of the Tarbela reservoir at an estimated cost of \$600 million in potential crops.
- Preliminary estimates indicate the costs of repairs should fall in the range of \$50-80 million.
- It is anticipated that the United States will be called upon to contribute to these repair costs.

The Indus Basin Development Fund Agreements provide that contributors:

- make payments to the Fund according to a fixed apportionment upon semi annual call from the World Bank.
- funds are called on the basis of the expected rate of construction and expenditure.

Commitments of the United States and the eight other donors to the Fund total approximately \$1.6 billion in foreign exchange and rupees.

- India's commitment under the Fund is \$168.8 million in foreign exchange.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (in thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
1974							
Loans	2,000						2,000
Grants	9,000						9,000
Total	11,000						11,000
1975							
Loans	200						200
Grants	9,000						9,000
Total	9,200						9,200
1976							
Loans							
Grants	22,500						22,500
Total	22,500						22,500
5th Quarter							
Loans							
Grants	4,500						4,500
Total	4,500						4,500

INDUS BASIN DEVELOPMENT FUND

-- Pakistan has made a commitment of \$1.2 million in foreign exchange and \$403.5 million equivalent in rupees.

-- The other donors have committed \$353.3 million.

In FY 1975 the loan commitment of the United States to the Indus Basin Development Fund will be fulfilled. In addition, \$9 million of grant funds were appropriated in FY 1975, leaving a balance of \$27 million.

FY 1976 and Fifth Quarter Programs

Since work is expected to be completed by the early summer of 1976, the balance of the United States commitment will need to be discharged during FY 1976 and the Fifth Quarter. Accordingly, A.I.D. requests \$22.5 million for FY 1976 and \$4.5 million during the Fifth Quarter to meet calls by the World Bank to complete the United States commitment to the Indus Basin Development Fund.

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Major disasters, whether natural or manmade, stimulate compassion and demand action. While man can sometimes predict or modify destructive forces, they remain substantially beyond his control. The frequency and magnitude of disasters vary from year to year -- in FY 1966, four million people were affected; in FY 1973, 215 million.

U. S. disaster relief assistance has been generous and substantial:

- In FY 1974: \$135.5 million was provided from all sources in response to 22 disasters abroad which affected an estimated 14 million people.
- To date in FY 1975: \$156.4 million has been provided for 27 foreign disasters, affecting an estimated 50 million people.

Major disasters in FY 1975 included:

- ** droughts in the Sahel, Ethiopia, and Somalia;
- ** civil strife in Cyprus;
- ** floods in Bangladesh;
- ** hurricane and floods in Honduras.

Assistance included food, clothing, medical supplies and services, tents, cots, blankets, water containers and trailers, portable kitchens, vitamins, and insecticides.

Funding to meet urgent FY 1975 needs came from various sources, requiring special Congressional action for major disasters in the Philippines, Nicaragua, Bangladesh, the African Sahel:

- \$9.9 million from the Contingency Fund;
- \$95.8 million from special Congressional appropriations for disaster relief;
- \$37.7 million in P.L. 480 food;
- \$13 million worth of survival biscuits donated by the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency.

The creation of an International Disaster Assistance Fund of \$20 million is proposed to:

- extend disaster relief and rehabilitation support to any foreign country or international organization;
- provide a permanent authorization of funds to permit immediate response on a limited scale for famine or disaster assistance;
- permit A.I.D. to expand its disaster preparedness capability and contingency planning for natural disasters;
- insure that funds appropriated for disaster assistance do not have to be shared for other contingent purposes.

The Fund would be replenished as it is drawn down through supplemental budget requests to:

- insure that adequate funds are always available without the need to draw on several foreign assistance accounts or to seek separate Congressional appropriations, as in the past;
- assure Congress of control over the level of the Fund through the appropriation process.

The President recently designated the present Administrator of A.I.D. as his Special Coordinator for International Disaster Assistance. In this capacity, he will serve as the President's personal representative to:

- review the impact of international disasters;
- coordinate the timely response of the U.S. Government in meeting the needs of disaster victims;
- insure coordination with international organizations, other donors and private and voluntary organizations.

Coordination and cooperation between A.I.D. and other Federal agencies have been good and will be further improved by the designation of the President's Special Coordinator:

The agencies which cooperate with A.I.D. include:

- Department of State;
- Department of Defense;
- Department of Interior;
- Department of Health, Education, and Welfare;
- Department of Agriculture;
- Department of Housing and Urban Development;
- Defense Civil Preparedness Agency (DCPA);
- National Weather Service; and
- National Science Foundation.

These agencies provide food, supplies and equipment, transport, and teams of scientific, technical, medical, and agricultural personnel. They participate in or conduct technical studies and surveys and assist in disaster management training.

During FY 1976 these agencies will be asked to participate in a training program on all aspects of disaster relief and preparedness.

A.I.D. encourages relationships with U. S. private and voluntary organizations for disaster relief through:

- regular exchange of information and annual conferences;
- substantial grant support for relief and rehabilitation activities.

Information coordination will tighten cooperation with voluntary agencies during and following disasters. We are establishing a system of regular briefings and a procedure for exchange of daily bulletins on:

- ** disaster situations,
- ** relief requirements,
- ** contributions.

In the future, private and voluntary organizations will be encouraged to play a larger role in longer-term reconstruction and development activities. The American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service (ACVAFS) now cooperates with A.I.D. in detailed analysis of the interest of private voluntary organizations and their ability to participate in disaster relief operations. A voluntary agency representative will be asked to join task forces which are set up to coordinate U.S. assistance efforts when a disaster strikes.

- An evaluation of the Philippines flood relief in cooperation with Catholic Relief Services considered:
 - ** the A.I.D. mission communications network,
 - ** the capability of the host government and indigenous voluntary agencies in relief services,
 - ** the extent of field coordination and information exchange.

SSA

Significant progress has been made in organizing the massive humanitarian response of the American public which often follows serious disasters;

-- following the recent hurricane in Honduras, the collection, screening, and shipment of relief supplies collected in the cities and counties of each state was coordinated through a plan of action developed in cooperation with:

** voluntary agencies;

** State Governors;

** Defense Civil Preparedness Agency (DCPA), and

** the Red Cross.

-- Governors have appointed foreign disaster relief representatives; DCPA, the Red Cross, and major voluntary agencies have offered the use of their communications systems and experienced disaster personnel.

-- This developing system also was used to provide public information on the recent:

** Australian cyclone

** Pakistan earthquake.

A.I.D. is taking steps to speed U.S. relief and to help disaster-prone countries improve their readiness to cope with disasters:

-- Regional disaster supply stockpiles have been established in:

** Guam

** Italy

** Panama

** Singapore

-- Stockpiles are located near disaster-prone areas, greatly speeding disaster responses.

-- Costs are reduced by using sealift from the U.S. to stockpiles in nonemergency times, avoiding expensive airlifts over long distances.

Training for disaster-prone developing countries improves their readiness:

-- Annual disaster preparedness seminars assist in developing or improving national disaster plans. Short-term training and technical assistance have been provided to six countries and to a Caribbean regional organization representing 13 countries.

-- Sixty-five disaster relief managers from 30 countries have been trained by A.I.D. since 1970.

Technical assistance in developing or improving national disaster plans includes:

-- hazard analysis;

-- disaster resource analysis;

-- creation of disaster relief organizations;

-- development of national disaster statutes;

-- testing disaster plans through simulation.

As a result of technical assistance to Ecuador, its disaster organization responded effectively to a flood without U.S. assistance. Brazil, Peru, and the Philippines have also demonstrated increased self-reliance in disaster response.

A proposal to train local government officials in managing search, rescue, and relief operations is under consideration.

Enhancing A.I.D.'s Foreign Disaster Activities

We are seeking to improve our foreign disaster relief program by:

- better training of U.S. officials and more adequate guidance and manuals;
- sending Washington-based disaster relief staff more frequently to major disaster areas to assist U.S. missions;
- earlier and more dependable assessments of needs after a disaster;
- better disaster preparedness planning, technical assistance to disaster-prone countries, predictions and early warning systems, and reporting;
- better logistics and management systems;
- research and development in delivery systems, communications, emergency shelters, specialized tools and devices;
- regularly evaluating disaster relief operations;
- closer working relationships with disaster officials of other donor countries.

The United States and the international community of donor nations and organizations seek to:

- promote self-reliance within disaster-prone countries to respond to their own national emergencies;

- develop a reliable system for coordinating disaster assessments and worldwide relief responses when outside assistance is necessary.

Although bilateral action is often the fastest way to respond to immediate needs, an effective international coordinating mechanism is imperative.

The U.S. Government and others can act swiftly to mobilize and transport supplies, equipment, and personnel. However, an international coordinating mechanism can effectively:

- coordinate disaster assessments of damage, needs, potential resources and assure worldwide exchange of information;
- coordinate and schedule relief responses for certain disasters;
- engage in disaster prevention and disaster preparedness planning.

The UN General Assembly recently passed a resolution calling for strengthening the UN Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO) by expanding its information coordination system and disaster assessment capacity.

In response to the resolution, a three-man international team of experts from A.I.D., France, and the Philippines reviewed UNDRO staffing and equipment requirements.

To help support the proposed expansion of UNDRO capacity, a U.S. contribution of \$750,000 is planned in FY 1975 from funds available for International Organizations; and \$200,000 is proposed in FY 1976 from the International Disaster Assistance Fund. Sweden, Holland, Denmark, Finland, Norway, and the United Kingdom also have pledged contributions. Other countries are expected to contribute.

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GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY:

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Proposed Program FY 1976	Proposed 5th Q.	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6.30.74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6.30.75				
Foreign Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation Support	N.A.	1964	Cont.	<u>1</u> / ³	<u>1</u> / ³	<u>1</u> / ³	6,400 ³	6,400	0	18,408	9,756		
Regional Disaster Supply Stockpiles	932-11-999-001	1968	Cont.	950	950	0	335 ⁴	335	0	825	200		
International Training - Disaster Preparedness and Technical Assistance	932-11-999-002	1970	Cont.	235	235	0	84 ⁴	84	0	90	5		
Evaluation and Application of Disaster-Related Technology	932-11-999-003	1976	1978							420	25	455	900
Grant to United Nations Disaster Relief Office (UNDRO)	AID/OTR-G-1360	1975	1977				750 ²	750	0	200	0	200	1,150
Satellite Technology in Disaster Warning and Assessment Systems	PHA(IC) 04-74	1974	Cont.	10	10	0	0 ⁴	0	0	15	4		
Resources Support Service Agreement	HEW/OIH 4-75	1974	Cont.	40	40	0	41 ⁴	41	0	42	10		
<p>1/ Prior to FY 75, obligations and expenditures were from the Contingency Fund. 2/ FY 75 funding from International Organizations and Programs. 3/ FY 75 funding from Famine and Disaster Relief Account. 4/ Through FY 75 funded from Functional Development Account.</p>				Total			7,610	7,610	0	20,000	10,000	655	2,050

Country:

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE FOREIGN DISASTER RELIEF AND REHABILITATION SUPPORT	FUNDS International Disaster Assistance	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 \$18,408	5th Q. \$9,756
NUMBER N.A.	PRIOR REFERENCE Program Summary, FY 1975, p. 52	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY: 64	FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action

Due to the unpredictable nature and frequency of disasters, the level of assistance required in the course of any year cannot be determined in advance.

* Prior year obligations and expenditures were from the Contingency Fund, Section 451 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

The proposed amendment to Section 451 of the Foreign Assistance Act provides a permanent authorization of up to \$20 million for all disaster relief and rehabilitation operations. The fund will be replenished through supplemental budget requests as funds are obligated to finance U.S. responses to requests for famine and disaster assistance as well as regular disaster relief program operations, e.g., replenishment of disaster stockpiles, grants to international disaster agencies such as United Nations Disaster Relief Office, and training and technical assistance. The funds proposed for obligation are the residual balance of the proposed permanent authorized amount of \$20 million. However, this amount may increase as a result of supplemental requests for individual disasters.

** FY 75 funding from Famine and Disaster Relief account.

FY 76 and Fifth Quarter Programs

Foreign disaster assistance for FY 1976 (\$18,408) and Fifth Quarter (\$9,756).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
	**	6,400	6,400		0	Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	6,400	6,400		U.S. Technicians . . .											DOD
Estimated through 6/30/75	6,400	6,400	0	Participants											
Proposed FY 76	18,408	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities											
Proposed 5th Quarter	9,756	Continuing		Other Costs	6,400		6,400	18,408		18,408	9,756		9,756		
				Total Obligations . .	6,400		6,400	18,408		18,408	9,756		9,756		

Country:

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE REGIONAL DISASTER SUPPLY STOCKPILES	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	International Disaster Assistance *	FY 76 \$825	5th Q. \$200
NUMBER 932-11-999-001	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	Inter-Regional Program, FY 75, p. 63	FY: 68	FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action

To establish and maintain four strategically located disaster stockpiles overseas. Such regional supply sources save lives and money and reduce response time significantly when disasters strike. By placing regional stockpiles in disaster-prone regions, costs are substantially reduced by use of advance surface transportation in lieu of long-distance, high cost emergency airlift operations from the United States to the disaster site. They also permit the development and use of specifications for competitive bidding on common-use items such as tents, and eliminate emergency off-the-shelf procurement at higher cost. Low-cost surplus military equipment can also be obtained as it becomes available, thus reducing the need for drawing on current stocks of high priced military supplies.

Progress to Date

Existing stockpiles permit timely disaster relief responses with efficient delivery. Since delivery time is essential to prevent further loss of life following a disaster, A.I.D. has put a high priority on establishing and fully stocking these facilities. Sites have been selected on the basis of proximity to regions which are repeatedly afflicted by disasters and which have political stability, free ports, and ready access to air and sea transport for onward movement to disaster areas.

The first disaster stockpile set up in Panama in 1968

demonstrated the importance of having a regional stockpile to draw upon for quick and economical disaster rescue and relief operations. An analysis of the Panama stockpile operation revealed average annual savings of over \$200,000. Greater economies are anticipated with the use of stockpile installations more distant from the United States.

Three other stockpiles have been set up in Guam (FY 72); Leghorn, Italy (FY 73); and Singapore (FY 75). On the basis of experience to date, other supplies and equipment such as water containers, medicines, polyvinyl, mass feeding utensils, and chain saws have been added to stockpile inventories to expand their effectiveness. The stock levels of items most frequently called for--tents, tent flies and blankets--will be increased at each of the four regional stockpiles.

FY 1976 and Fifth Quarter Programs

Commodities

Tents, tent flies, blankets, non-perishable medical supplies, and chain saws FY 1976 (\$765,000) and Fifth Quarter (\$180,000).

Other Costs

Payment to DOD and Crown Pacific for annual administrative and maintenance expenses for testing and keeping equipment in working condition FY 1976 (\$60,000) and Fifth Quarter (\$20,000).

*Through FY 75 funded from Functional Development Account.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES		
Through 6/30/74 *	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS							
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.	
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency		Total	Direct AID
Estimated FY 75	335	335										
Estimated through 6/30/75	1,285	1,285	0	U.S. Technicians ...								
Proposed FY 76	825	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants								
Proposed 5th Quarter	200	Continuing		Commodities		310	310	765	765		180	180
				Other Costs		25	25	60	60		20	20
				Total Obligations ..		335	335	825	825		200	200

Country:

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE INTERNATIONAL TRAINING - DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	International Disaster Assistance *	FY 76 \$90	5th Q. \$5
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
NUMBER 932-11-999-002	Inter-Regional Programs, FY 75, p. 65	FY: 70	FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action

To strengthen the capability of disaster-prone developing countries to react effectively to natural and man-made disasters through training of senior foreign officials and short-term technical assistance.

Disaster-stricken countries have primary responsibility for assessment of their needs and coordination of relief activities. However, many nations lack the administrative apparatus and technical skills for these purposes. To help overcome this problem, A.I.D. has conducted seminars for the past five years to increase disaster relief self-reliance. Programs are planned on a continuing basis. Technical assistance is also given to disaster-prone countries to help develop national disaster plans which can reduce the impact of disasters.

Progress to Date

Sixty-five high-level disaster relief foreign officials have been trained in disaster planning and preparedness fundamentals. Previous participants from several countries have completed disaster plan improvement for their countries.

Technical assistance has been provided to four countries and two regional disaster organizations. A.I.D. has helped develop national plans, identify possible roles

for voluntary and other private sector agencies, and prepare in-country training programs.

In addition, regional seminars (in all aspects of disaster relief management and coordination) were held for U.S. Mission Disaster Relief Officers. Special attention was given to U.S. mission disaster planning.

FY 1976 and Fifth Quarter Programs

Activity will be increased in all areas and steps will be taken to develop an assistance program in disaster site management, including medical self-help, search and rescue, food and water distribution, and mass care.

Participants

Six-week international disaster preparedness seminar FY 76 (\$70,000).

Commodities

For demonstration purposes FY 1976 (\$5,000).

Other

MDRO seminars, annual seminar with voluntary agencies, general support, short-term bilingual secretaries/translators, and related administrative costs FY 76 (\$15,000) and Fifth Quarter (\$5,000).

Through FY 75 funded from Functional Development Account.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES									
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS														
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.								
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total					
	235	235	0	U.S. Technicians ...															
Estimated FY 75	84	84		Participants	65		65	70		70									
Estimated through 6/30/75	319	319	0	Commodities	5		5	5		5									
Proposed FY 76	90	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs	14		14	15		15	5								
Proposed 5th Quarter	5	Continuing		Total Obligations ..	84		84	90		90	5								

Country:

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE EVALUATION AND APPLICATION OF DISASTER-RELATED TECHNOLOGY	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	International Disaster Assistance	FY 76 \$420	5th Q. \$25
NUMBER 932-11-999-003	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	New Project	FY: 76	FY: 78

Project Target and Course of Action

Twentieth century technology has been applied to disaster planning, preparedness and emergency relief operations only in a limited way. The two-phase objectives of this project are to evaluate current knowledge applicable to disaster assistance and to select specific areas for future research and development.

The evaluation phase will be conducted largely by other U.S. Government agencies and the academic community. Developmental work may be done either through arrangements with other Federal agencies or private research and development firms.

Solutions, improvements, or new developments will be sought in the areas of:

- internationally-applicable disaster communications technology;
- disaster supply and logistics techniques and systems;
- emergency shelter and mass care systems for large-scale disasters affecting thousands of victims, and
- malnutrition problems which occur during extended disasters, particularly in drought/famine situations.

Systems for correlation and dissemination of relevant scientific and research data to both disaster-prone and

donor nations will be devised to increase recipients' self-reliance, to avoid international duplication of research efforts and to broaden the capacity of donor nations to respond more effectively to humanitarian needs.

FY 1976 Program and Fifth Quarter Programs

Contract and/or PASA teams will work on the sub-projects during FY 1976 (\$420,000) and Fifth Quarter (\$25,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.				
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/74	--	--	--												Other Government Agencies, Universities and Private Organizations
Estimated FY 75	--	--													
Estimated through 6/30/75	--	--	--												
Proposed FY 76	420	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost						420	420		25	25		
Proposed 5th Quarter	25	455	900	Total Obligations ..					420	420		25	25		

Country:

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE GRANT TO UNITED NATIONS DISASTER RELIEF OFFICE (UNDRO)	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	International Disaster Assistance*	FY 76 \$200	5th Q. 0
NUMBER AID/OTR-G-1360	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 75	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 77

Project Target and Course of Action

To help the United Nations Disaster Relief Office (UNDRO) strengthen its effectiveness as a disaster information clearing house and build its capability for disaster prevention and pre-disaster planning consistent with United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 3243 (XXIX) dated November 29, 1974.

Based on past difficulties experienced in coordinating international responses to major disasters, it is essential that the UNDRO serve as an international clearing house on information relative to disaster assessments, relief requirements, and resource availabilities for all donor nations and agencies.

A three-man task force representing the United States, France, and the Philippines evaluated existing UNDRO facilities and helped plan an expansion of its capability to coordinate and make multilateral responses to major disasters more effective in meeting the needs of victims of disasters.

In FY 1975, the U.S. contribution of \$750,000 will support staff increases, installation of special communications equipment, and technical services. In addition, the Governments of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Finland and Denmark have

pledged amounts totaling approximately \$1.5 million. Other pledges are expected.

A.I.D.'s Office of the Foreign Disaster Relief Coordinator will act in a consultative role and provide training to UNDRO personnel in disaster information management systems.

FY 1976 Program

The U.S. contribution of \$200,000 in FY 1976 will provide approximately 25 percent of an estimated annual requirement of \$755,000 for CY 1976. The same share of the estimated CY 1977 budget of \$800,000 is expected. Future funding will be reviewed by UNDRO and its donors during 1977.

* FY 1975 funding from International Organizations and Programs.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES										
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS															
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.									
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total						
	0	0	0																	
Estimated FY 75	750	750		U.S. Technicians . . .																
Estimated through 6/30/75	750	750	0	Participants																
Proposed FY 76	200	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities																
Proposed 5th Quarter	0	200	1,150	Other Costs		750	750		200	200										
				Total Obligations . .		750	750		200	200										

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Country:

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE SATELLITE TECHNOLOGY IN DISASTER WARNING AND ASSESSMENT SYSTEMS	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	International Disaster Assistance *	FY 76 \$15	5th Q. \$4
NUMBER PHA(IC) 04-74	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	Inter-Regional Programs, FY 75, p. 67	FY: 74	FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action

To explore application of modern scientific technology to foreign disaster warning, assessment and relief requirements. This project will support analyses of satellite imagery and other satellite applications such as disaster mapping by Earth Resources Technology Satellite, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and Defense Meteorological Satellite, infrared and subinfrared imagery evaluation and pilot program tests. Such reports will enable disaster-stricken nations to evaluate the location and extent of damage and help in planning and carrying out major disaster responses.

evaluated to define the potential and limitations of such information.

The development of disaster-related applications of satellite imagery (FY 1976 \$15,000 and Fifth Quarter \$4,000).

Progress to Date

From analyses of existing imagery the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) has concluded that droughts, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and floods can be evaluated by satellites and thus replace slower aerial reconnaissance by conventional aircraft. Using color techniques, USGS is able to locate inundated towns or villages, severed road and rail links, and determine serviceability of airports and ways of reaching flooded areas requiring emergency relief.

*Through FY 75 funded from Functional Development Account.

FY 1976 and Fifth Quarter Programs

Satellite imagery of past disaster sites will be

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES								
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS													
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.							
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total				
Through 6/30/74	10	10	0															
Estimated FY 75	0	0																
Estimated through 6/30/75	10	10	0															
Proposed FY 76	15	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost			0	0		15	15			4	4				
Proposed 5th Quarter	4	Continuing		Total Obligations ..		0	0		15	15			4	4				

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Country:

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE RESOURCES SUPPORT SERVICE AGREEMENT	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	International Disaster Assistance *	FY 76 \$42	5th Q. \$10
NUMBER HEW/OIH 4-75	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	Inter-Regional Programs, FY 75, p. 68	FY: 74	FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action

To provide technical staff support for the Office of the Foreign Disaster Relief Coordinator (FDR) operations through a Resources Support Service Agreement with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW):

1) Office of International Public Health

A Public Health Officer will:

- advise on medical matters involved in foreign disaster preparedness and operations, and
- serve as the principal source of information with respect to stockpiling of medical supplies and equipment and the involvement of pharmaceutical manufacturers and associations.

This Officer will also review requests for emergency medical assistance and serve as the principal point of liaison between FDR and the medical community regarding their involvement in both disaster preparedness and relief operations (\$32,000); and

2) Center for Disease Control

Administrative costs for personnel, supplies and equipment in response to disasters with major medical implications and professional advice on worldwide epidemiological development on implementation and

requirements of medical situations around the world (\$10,000).

FY 1976 and Fifth Quarter Programs

Continue existing Participating Agency Service Agreement with HEW during FY 76 (\$42,000) and Fifth Quarter (\$10,000).

*Through FY 75 funded from Functional Development Account.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/74	40	40	0											
Estimated FY 75	41	41												
Estimated through 6/30/75	81	81	0	U.S. Technicians ...		31	31		32	32		8	8	
				Participants										
				Commodities										
Proposed FY 76	42	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs		10	10		10	10		2	2	
Proposed 5th Quarter	10	Continuing		Total Obligations ..		41	41		42	42		10	10	

CONTINGENCY FUND

The Contingency Fund provides the President with a modest capability to meet unforeseen requirements other than those arising from disasters.

- The Contingency Fund is necessary to support important U.S. foreign policy objectives.
- In prior years a single Contingency Fund has existed to meet unanticipated foreign policy needs. It was also used to finance immediate humanitarian disaster relief programs.

For FY 1976, the Administration proposes:

- New and separate authorization solely for International Disaster Relief assistance.
- New and separate authorization for a Contingency Fund of up to \$10 million.

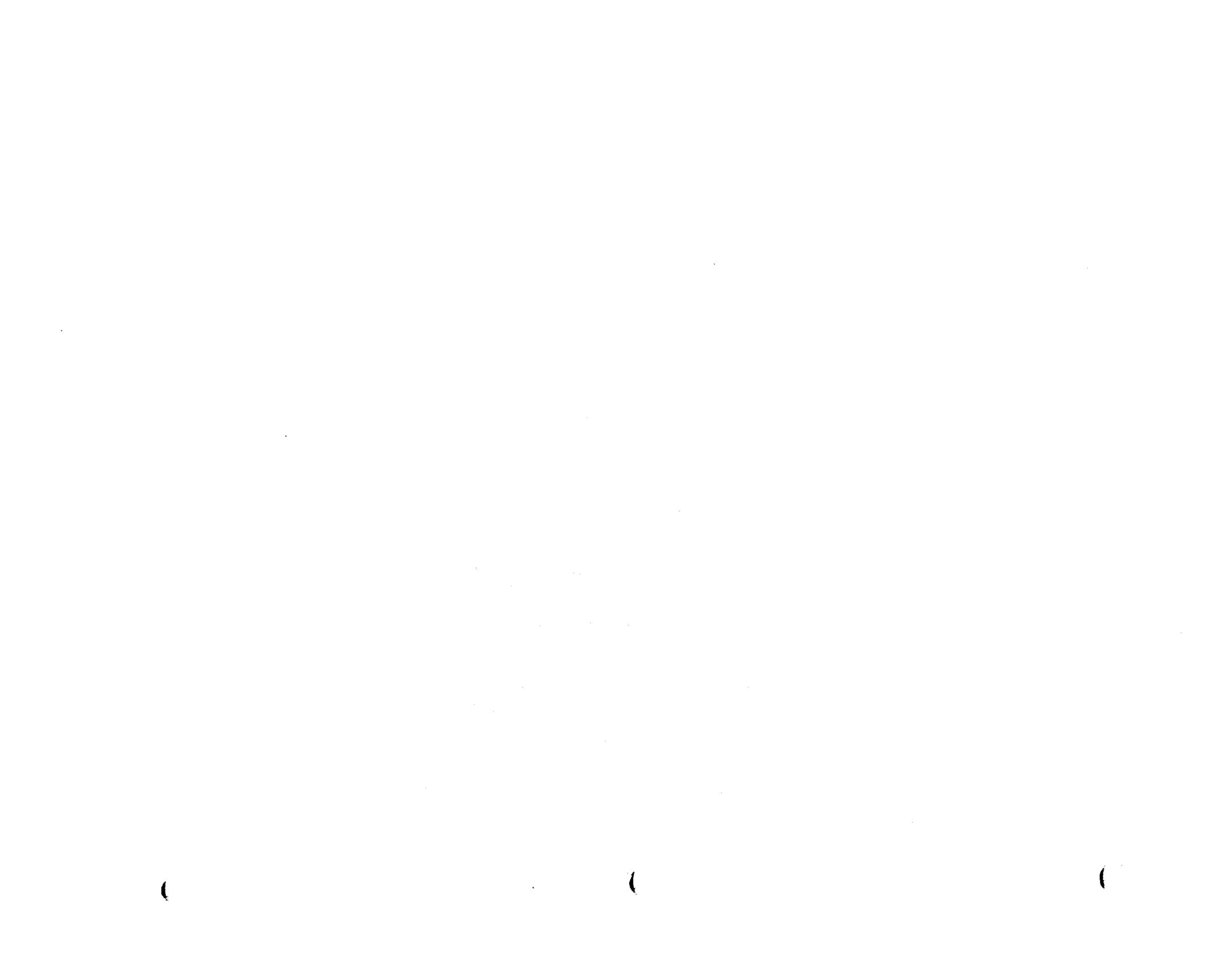
It is critically important that the President have a modest capability at all times to respond to unanticipated foreign emergency requirements other than those arising from disasters. To provide legal authority and to hasten Congressional review in the event of contingency needs, the Administration proposes:

- Permanent authorization of a Contingency Fund;
- A limit of \$10 million to be placed on amounts available in the Fund at any one time.

Congress would maintain oversight and control:

- Funds would not be available until appropriated.
- Congress would be fully informed through quarterly reports on the use of the Fund.
- Prohibition on use of the Contingency Fund for gifts would be retained.

Some examples of nondisaster related emergency use of the Contingency Fund have included contribution to the International Commission for Control and Supervision in South Vietnam and support of peace-keeping efforts in the Middle East.



AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

Assistance to American schools and hospitals abroad is provided to help demonstrate American ideas, practices and advances in education and medicine through supporting grants to American institutions in foreign countries.

- U.S. foreign assistance grants under Section 214 of the Foreign Assistance Act supplement the preponderantly private income which, in most cases, these institutions earn or receive from U.S. and foreign sources;
- Priority will be given institutions which historically have constituted the core of the program, such as:

The American Farm School, Thessaloniki, Greece;

American Hospital in Istanbul, Turkey;

American Hospital in Rome, Italy;

American University of Beirut, Lebanon;

American University in Cairo, Egypt;

Anatolia College, Thessaloniki, Greece;

Athens College, Greece;

Bologna Center of Johns Hopkins University, Italy;

Chemke Mercy Hospitals, Nigeria;

Deree-Pierce College, Athens, Greece;

Feinberg Graduate School of the Weizmann Institute, Israel;

The People-to-People Health Foundation (Project HOPE);

Robert College, Istanbul, Turkey;

Sogang University in Korea;

University of the Americas, Mexico.

The FY 1976 request for \$9.8 million plus \$7 million equivalent in U.S.-owned Egyptian local currency represents only about 20% of the total funds sought by applicants.

- the Egyptian currency equivalent of \$7 million will be used to supplement funds provided in FY 1975 to replenish the endowment fund granted by the Congress to the American University in Cairo. The University utilized some of the principal of its endowment to meet operating expenses because of delays in planned investments of these funds.

Country:

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76	5th Q.
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad Program NUMBER	American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	\$9,800	\$2,400
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY:	FY:

The following institutions have long been the core of the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad program or have been identified as particularly worthy of support amongst the many applicants:

American Farm School in Thessaloniki

An outstanding example of American vocational education meeting the needs of Greek farm youth.

American Hospital in Istanbul

A small, excellent hospital with American medical staff and management. The hospital has been particularly effective with a much needed nurse training program.

American Hospital in Rome

The hospital is planned as a center of U.S. medical excellence. The hospital, which will focus on cardiology, is also developing the first leukemia center for children in all of Italy.

American University of Beirut

This University is without question the most influential institution of higher learning in the Near East which

for over a century has been a showcase of American education.

American University in Cairo

A center of American cultural relations with the largest, most populous country in the Arab world.

Anatolia College, Thessaloniki

A long established secondary school run along American lines in the industrial center of northern Greece.

Athens College, Greece

Probably the leading educational institution in Greece which counts among its graduates most of Greece's political and commercial leadership. A.I.D. support enables a few underprivileged students to attend.

Bologna Center of Johns Hopkins University

A graduate school of excellence which provides students from Europe and other parts of the world with a better understanding of the United States.

* For comparability with FY 1976, program levels for FY 1974 and FY 1975 have been reduced by 0.2 and 0.3, respectively, to exclude operating expenses.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)			
* FY 1974 Actual	* FY 1975 Estimated	FY 1976 Proposed	5th Q.
18.8	17.2	9.8	2.4

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Chemke Mercy Hospitals, Nigeria

This field operation provides the only health services to the people of the Benue-Plateau region.

Deree-Pierce College, Greece

A prestigious institution of higher education in Athens, which gives special emphasis on the education of women.

Feinberg Graduate School of the Weizmann Institute

The Feinberg Graduate School is a most prestigious center for advanced technical and scientific studies. It collaborates closely with leading American universities.

Project HOPE

Project HOPE is one of America's best known overseas medical philanthropic efforts. It operates medical education projects in Tunisia, the Caribbean, Brazil and other areas.

Robert College in Istanbul

Probably the best secondary school in Turkey which for generations has played a leadership role in Turkish education.

Sogang University in Korea

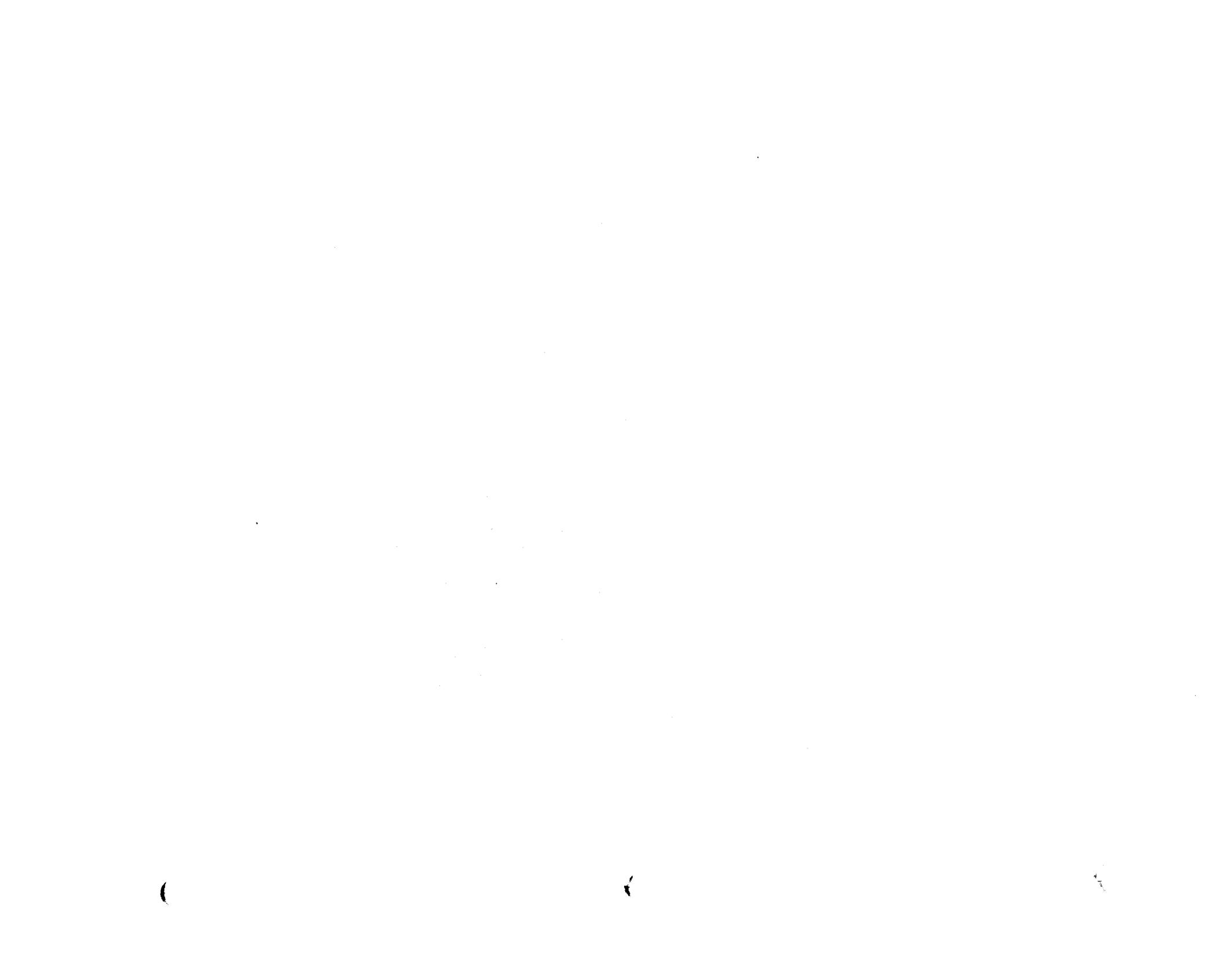
An outstanding liberal arts university in Korea with the best American library in the country.

University of the Americas, Mexico

The University of the Americas is developing into a major center for engineering and business administration studies in Mexico.

The specific amounts to be granted these institutions will depend on evaluation of the relative merits of their applications following final Congressional action.

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TRANSFER AUTHORITY - REFUGEES AND MIGRATION

To meet unanticipated refugee needs, the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 authorizes the transfer of up to \$10 million of the funds authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act to the Department of State. The objective is to provide a prompt method of supplementing funds provided under the Migration and Refugee Act.

A Presidential Determination is required, prior to such transfer, that it is in the interest of the United States to meet the specific refugee need. The Department of State administers these funds, when transferred, through such agencies as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees or through voluntary agencies such as Church World Service and International Catholic Refugee Fund.

Since 1966 some \$45 million has been used under this transfer authority to meet a variety of pressing refugee needs.

- In 1968 \$10 million was provided for refugees from Czechoslovakia following the reprisals there.
- In 1971-72, \$15 million was provided for refugees from East Pakistan, now Bangladesh, who fled to India.
- In 1973 \$2.5 million was provided for resettlement of Southern Sudanese, following resolution of civil strife in the Sudan.
- In FY 1975:
 - ** \$5 million has been used to assist Jewish migrant refugees from the Soviet Union who are not going to Israel.
 - ** \$5 million is planned for use by the Department of State for support to the

Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration and other international and voluntary agencies, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross and the U.N. High Commission on Refugees, for resettlement in the U.S. and other countries of refugees from Cambodia and Vietnam.

A total of \$10 million will be transferred in FY 1975.

In FY 1976, in addition to the amount of \$31.9 million for programs financed under the Selected Countries and Organizations account, an amount of \$5 million is proposed to be available for transfer to supplement funds administered by the Department of State under the authority of the Migration and Refugee Act of 1962. The relation between this transfer, the appropriation request, and anticipated recoveries is shown on the FY 1976 Budget Request table.