

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



Congressional Presentation Fiscal Year 1983

ANNEX V

Centrally Funded Programs

BEST AVAILABLE

ANNEX V

Annex V presents to the Congress all centrally funded programs for which A.I.D. is requesting development assistance funds for FY 1983.

The annex begins with an overview which explains the purpose for and objectives of the centrally funded programs. This is followed by a summary table which provides a breakout of funding requirements for each program from FY 1980 to FY 1983.

The next section consists of a topical narrative for each of A.I.D.'s major functional accounts which describes what the Science and Technology Bureau (formerly the Development Support Bureau) is doing in each of these areas. Each narrative is followed by planned project summary sheets which outline requests for proposed new projects in FY 1983.

The functional account narratives are followed by additional topical narratives which describe the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad program, the Disaster Assistance program, the centrally funded Private and Voluntary Cooperation programs and the Science Advisor program. In addition, a detailed description of the new private enterprise program managed by the Bureau for Private Enterprise is also included. Planned project summary sheets for new programs in FY 1983 are also part of this section.

While the centrally funded portion of the Food for Peace program is briefly described within the Agriculture, Nutrition and Rural Development narrative, a detailed description of this program's activities can be found in the Main Volume.

CENTRALLY-FUNDED PROGRAMS - TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Overview of Centrally-Funded Programs	1
Summary Table	5
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Nutrition . . .	9
Population Planning	39
Health	51
Education and Human Resources	61
Energy, Private Voluntary Organizations and Selected Development Activities	73
International Disaster Assistance	85
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	95
Private and Voluntary Organizations	105
Science and Technology-Science Advisor	127
Private Enterprise	133

OVERVIEW OF
CENTRALLY-FUNDED
PROGRAMS

PROGRAM SUMMARY ^{CP 83-10} (8-81)		
<i>(In millions of dollars)</i>		
FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimated	FY 1983 Program Request
345.8	388.9	373.5

"Centrally funded" activities promote economic development in more than one region of the world, and therefore are funded through a central program rather than through regional programs.

Centrally funded programs:

- Provide assistance to U.S. private and voluntary organizations and other development and population intermediaries;
- Supply technical expertise to developing countries, regional bureaus and field missions worldwide in specialized fields, like rural development, renewable energy, and population planning;
- Provide guidance and impetus to the Agency's private sector development initiative.
- Support efforts to find new solutions to development problems in more than one region of the world by evaluating the success of past development initiatives, financing experimental projects and pilot programs, and developing new applications of science and technology;
- Provide relief assistance to countries stricken by natural disasters and other emergencies; and
- Support schools, libraries and hospitals abroad founded or sponsored by private U.S. non-profit organizations.

Development through Intermediary Organizations

Private assistance organizations such as Save the Children, CARE, Private Agencies Collaborating Together, Credit Union National Association, and the International Executive Service Corps have become invaluable members of the foreign assistance community, both as a channel for the effective use of U.S. assistance resources and as a vehicle for bringing substantial private resources to the overall development effort. They have demonstrated a capacity for mounting programs which effectively meet the basic human needs of the poor.

AID plans to expand centrally funded assistance to these intermediary organizations to \$203.1 million in FY 1982, as compared to \$111.3 million in FY 1980. The expansion will affect three types of intermediaries:

- Private and Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) and Cooperatives have established reputations as concerned and effective contributors to the U.S. development effort. Increased support of these organizations will permit A.I.D. to share with the private sector greater responsibility for implementing the nation's foreign assistance programs. A.I.D. proposes funding for its central bureau PVO bureau of \$57 million for FY 1983, compared to \$56 million in FY 1981. (Of this, \$33.8 million in FY 83 is funded from The Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation).
- Population intermediaries, including the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), were among the first to understand the importance of family planning to economic development and to the needs of the poor. They have extensive experience and expertise in family planning, and provide an important alternative to government-to-government programs. A.I.D. proposes a level of centrally funded support for these organizations of \$87 million in FY 1983, compared to \$84 million in FY 1981. Of this amount, \$34 million represents the FY 1983 U.S. contribution to the UNFPA, a multilateral channel for family

planning assistance, whose total budget is expected to be \$170 million.

- Institutions described in Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act (U.S. Land and Sea Grant Universities and other eligible institutions) support the application of more effective agricultural sciences to the problem of increasing world food production. A.I.D. proposes centrally funded strengthening grants to these institutions of \$15 million in FY 1983, the same level as in FY 1981.

Applying Expertise to Selected Global Problems

A.I.D.'s centrally funded programs also help increase the effectiveness and efficiency of operational field programs. Because the Agency cannot assign to each Mission the range of technical resources needed to carry out a country program, central programs provide access to appropriate specialist skills--ideas, information, expertise and technologies--which can be adopted and applied to particular problems in particular countries. Central bureaus provide a core staff of multi-disciplinary expertise which works closely with the field programs and, through contractual and professional relationships, with the United States and international development communities.

Centrally funded programs support field efforts in a variety of ways:

- Provision of Agency-wide services, such as administration of participant training and dissemination of development information,
- Management of contracts and arrangements with other U.S. Government agencies to provide specialized technical assistance in high priority fields such as food production, family planning and energy,
- Provision of conceptual guidance technical assistance for the preparation of private sector strategies and projects.

Finding Solutions to Development Problems

Centrally funded programs also support the global development effort by funding activities designed to find solutions to specific problems which impede economic growth and social progress. These activities fall into four broad categories;

- Evaluation programs to determine the impact on the poor of past and current development efforts, such as rural roads projects, from which the findings contribute to improved development efforts, project design, and evaluation methodology useful to donors and developing countries alike.
- Developing applications of existing science and technology, coordinated by A.I.D.'s new Bureau for Science and Technology and the Office of the Science Advisor, to meet the unique technological and scientific requirements of developing countries.
- Applied research to solve specific problems associated with basic human needs development, such as studies of the most effective and cost efficient means of delivering health care services to the poor.
- Social and economic research to expand understanding of obstacles to development programs designed to meet basic human needs, such as studies of how commodity price structures act as disincentives to increased production by small farmers.

This annex describes centrally funded Functional Development Assistance programs, the International Disaster Assistance program, and the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad program, as well as activities of Private and Voluntary Organizations (PVOs), funded from these accounts, and the Office of the Science Advisor, and the Bureau of Private Enterprise.

The following table presents funding levels for centrally funded activities administered directly by A.I.D. as well as those carried out by PVOs, which are described separately in the narratives which follow.

SUMMARY OF FY 1983 CENTRALLY FUNDED PROGRAMS

	<u>CENTRALLY FUNDED (except PVOs)</u>	<u>PVOs 1/</u>	<u>TOTAL CENTRALLY FUNDED</u>
ARDN	114.7	10.9	125.6
PN	120.2	-	120.2
HE	23.5	3.0	26.5
EH	8.2	1.4	9.6
SD	30.6	18.5	49.1
ST	10.0	-	10.0
ASHA	7.5	-	7.5
IDA	25.0	-	25.0
TOTAL	239.7	33.8	373.5

1/ Includes PVC only.

SUMMARY OF CENTRALLY-FUNDED PROGRAMS
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

<u>Program/ Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition</u>	<u>Population Planning</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>	<u>Selected Development Activities</u>	<u>Other Programs</u>
Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination							
1980	4,967	468	396	397	389	3,317	-
1981	5,004	1,120	420	297	293	2,874	-
1982	7,100	1,155	400	275	1,190	4,080	-
1983	5,800	1,175	175	170	600	3,680	-
Bureau for Science and Technology							
1980	242,079	75,763	124,403	19,064	10,109	12,740	-
1981	252,603	81,580	128,319	19,822	8,854	14,028	-
1982	269,981	103,031	122,538	25,872	7,115	10,925	500
1983	264,500	102,180	120,000	23,300	7,700	11,320	-
Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance							
1980	30,928	10,724	-	1,062	2,947	16,195	-
1981	36,666	14,475	-	2,499	2,567	17,125	-
1982	37,933	15,222	-	3,155	990	18,566	-
1983	38,000	15,135	-	3,040	1,350	18,475	-
Bureau for Private Enterprise							
1980	6,511	-	-	-	-	6,511	-
1981	6,799	-	-	-	-	6,799	-
1982	26,086	8,500	-	-	-	17,586	-
1983	22,700	7,100	-	-	-	15,600	-
Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance							
1980	19,600	-	-	-	-	-	19,600
1981	11,844	-	-	-	-	-	11,844
1982	17,805	-	-	-	-	-	17,805
1983	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	25,000

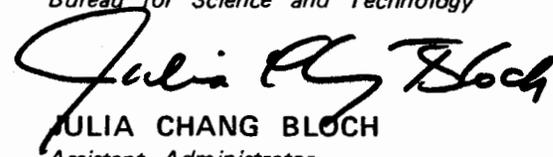
<u>Program/ Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition</u>	<u>Population Planning</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>	<u>Selected Development Activities</u>	<u>Other Programs</u>
Office of the Science Advisor							
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1981	11,896	-	-	-	-	-	11,896
1982	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
1983	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad							
1980	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
1981	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	21,000
1982	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
1983	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	7,500
TOTAL							
1980	329,085	86,955	124,799	20,523	13,445	38,763	44,600
1981	345,812	97,175	128,739	22,618	11,714	40,826	44,740
1982	388,905	127,908	122,938	29,302	9,295	51,157	48,305
1983	373,500	125,590	120,175	26,510	9,650	49,075	42,500

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION

Responsible Officers:



Dr. NYLE C. BRADY
Senior Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Science and Technology



JULIA CHANG BLOCH
Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Food for Peace
and Voluntary Assistance

PROGRAM SUMMARY CP 83-10 (8-81)		
<i>(In millions of dollars)</i>		
FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimated	FY 1983 Program Request
86.7 *	108.2 *	107.6 *

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION

OVERVIEW

The major problem of the world's less developed countries (LDCs) is poverty and its concomitant, hunger. For every eight people on earth, one does not get enough to eat. About 15 million people die of hunger or hunger related diseases each year. In recent years, the low income countries as a whole have achieved significant gains in their own food production. However, during that time the gap between food production and food demand has been steadily widening due to population growth and rising incomes.

Food production statistics tell only part of the story. By the year 2000, nearly half a billion more people will have entered the labor force in the LDCs in the rural areas, where unemployment rates already range seasonally from 25% to 60% and incomes seldom reach two dollars a day. Pervasive unemployment, the lack of rural services and social infrastructure, and a rural income one-third to one-eighth urban income can only increase large-scale

*Excludes centrally funded Private and Voluntary Cooperation Program activities totalling \$10.3 million in FY 1981, \$11.2 million in FY 1982, and \$10.9 million FY 1983.

rural to urban migration. In short, the lives of millions of people are now circumscribed by a series of interlocking problems which characterize the rural areas of the LDCs--malnutrition, low agricultural productivity, antiquated farming methods, low incomes, lack of jobs, large families, and depleted natural resources.

PROGRAM STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s strategy is designed to reduce poverty, hunger and malnutrition in the shortest possible time. To accomplish this, the A.I.D. orientation is to develop an economically viable small-scale commercial agricultural sector by helping LDCs develop their technical, human and institutional resources to generate and sustain agriculture, rural development, and nutrition programs.

The function of the central bureau program in this process is to assist LDC institutions to identify, design, implement, and evaluate such programs. Our activities are predominantly research, technology transfer, and capacity building. The research program, aimed largely at generating new technologies for agricultural production, but also involving related socio-economic policy analysis and nutrition, is carried out mostly by the International Agricultural Research Centers and by Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs) with U.S. Title XII universities and cooperating LDC institutions. A major portion of the funds requested here are intended for such research efforts, whose benefit stream is substantial and accumulates over time. The information, materials, and trained people these projects produce have near-term as well as long-term effect on LDCs. Molding technologies to specific country conditions is another major task; the Agency's country programs stress the development of capabilities to make such adaptations at the national level.

Other programs of applied research, field testing, and technology adaptation will make available new technologies in usable form to LDC governments. Capacity building projects strengthen those governments' abilities--technical, administrative, and policy-related--to acquire, adapt and transfer the new and existing development technologies to rural agricultural producers. These capacity-building and technology dissemination programs are carried out through collaborative worldwide technical assistance and training, under contracts and other agreements with U.S. universities, private industry, and other government agencies, in fields where cost considerations and the need to provide for close relationships with the international research network dictate a centrally organized and funded approach. Of the six Sector Councils established by A.I.D. to increase the effectiveness of programs drawing on science and technology, two are principally concerned with programs under this account (Food and Agriculture, and Nutrition) and two are substantially concerned (Energy and Natural Resources, and Human Resources). As these Councils address issues of Agency technical capacity and elaborate strategies for work in their sectors, they will also seek better integration of central and regional bureau strategies and programs.

The FY 1983 and FY 1982 programs will see relatively few new activities, with attention being devoted more to consolidation, and particularly to the concentration of resources by both central and regional bureaus in areas of mutually recognized high priority.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

For purposes of this presentation, this centrally funded portfolio is divided into five areas: International Agricultural Research and Institutional Grants; Science and Technology for Agricultural Production; Rural Development, Planning, and Management; Nutrition; and Food for Peace Support.

FY 82 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

The central portion of the 103 Account is \$107.6 million, or 15% of the total. It funds research, technology dissemination, and capacity building programs.

- ** Half of the funds will provide core support to the International Agricultural Research Centers network.
- ** One third will fund research and technical assistance in agricultural and rural development.
- ** The remainder funds nutritional research and technical assistance, as well as other institutional grants.

I. INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND INSTITUTIONAL GRANTS

- A. International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs)
(FY 1981-\$39.8 million; FY 1982-\$46.2 million;
FY 1983-\$52.0 million)

A.I.D. provides core support to 15 international agricultural research centers and programs and supports certain programs at another center. Thirteen centers are sponsored by the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). Two other centers--the Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center (AVRDC) in Taiwan and the International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC) in Alabama -- are outside of the CGIAR system. A.I.D. also sponsors some research efforts at the International Center for Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE) in Kenya.

1. CGIAR Centers and Programs

Since its establishment in 1971, the international network of research centers coordinated by the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) has grown from five to thirteen, and the resources contributed to it have grown from \$20 million in the first year to about \$138 million in 1981 from 33 major donors. The United States, through A.I.D., has supported these centers at a level of up to 25% of the total contributions of all donors. It has maintained a leadership role since 1971 in the development of the center network to meet the specific needs of LDCs. In 1980 Ireland, Mexico, the Philippines, and the OPEC Fund made contributions as donor members for the first time.

The activities supported are mainly research and training programs which concentrate on increasing the production and stability of yield of food crops cultivated throughout the developing world. They also include research into animal production systems and livestock diseases; technical assistance to strengthen national agricultural research; and food and economic policy research. The majority of the CGIAR-supported programs are designed to meet the needs of the poorest and most disadvantaged farmers. Some of them have already made major contributions toward increasing food production in developing countries.

The greatest initial effect of this combination of efforts has been with wheat and rice production in the developing nations. By 1976/77 when the last survey was made, high-yielding varieties (HYVs) occupied about 72.6 million acres of wheat and 62.5 million acres of rice in developing nations -- roughly 44% of the total rice area and nearly 28% of the wheat area. Since that time, the area of HYVs of both crops has continued to expand.

The area of HYV bread wheat carrying International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) germplasm in 1981

is estimated at over 86.5 million acres; these varieties, along with associated inputs such as fertilizer, increased annual production by 25 million tons, and were worth about \$4 billion. The story for rice is similar. As a consequence, many farmers received increased incomes and consumers paid lower prices than would otherwise have been the case.

The IARCs facilitate the work of national research programs by developing improved technologies for third world agriculture sectors and enhance the effectiveness of local private industry by providing this information for product development. Public sector research and private sector production can be highly complementary - e.g., improved fertilizers and high yielding grain varieties. The result is increased production and lower costs of agricultural products than would otherwise prevail.

Crop production research is the major focus of 7 centers, and plant breeding is their primary means of crop improvement. Most of the research is to develop increased resistance to pest and diseases, improved tolerance of poor soil and water conditions, or reduced growing time that will favor higher and more stable production within a large range of LDC farm environments.

- International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) has developed several rice varieties with wide resistance to serious pests and diseases, high yields, tolerance to high water levels, and excellent nutritional content. Variety IR 36, (released in 1976) has become a mainstay in Asia; IR 52 and IR 54, (1980) have marked tolerance for multiple soil stresses; IR 42 (1977) gives high yields with lower fertilizer requirements than other HYVs. Altogether 10 varieties from nine IRRI lines were named and released in four countries in 1980; this brings the number of named varieties from IRRI sources to 85. IRRI is developing hybrid varieties which hold promise of increasing yields by another 20% to 25%.

- CIMMYT is developing wheat varieties which are earlier maturing, are better adapted for highland areas, have greater tolerance for aluminum toxicity and have greater resistance to several diseases. Similar improvements are also being made in durum wheat, triticale, and barley. In 1980 a total of 36 varieties of CIMMYT germplasms were released for use in LDCs. One of the most remarkable expansions in wheat production and the use of CIMMYT-related HYVs has taken place in Bangladesh, which has raised production of bread wheat from 114,000 tons in 1975 to over 1.2 million tons in 1981.
- International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) and the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA) have produced high yielding, robust crops resistant to major diseases in beans, cassava, corn, cowpeas, and sweet potatoes.
- International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) has developed similarly improved varieties of sorghum and pearl millet.
- International Potato Center (CIP) has produced potato lines for use in the lowland tropics where the potato usually is not successful; true potato seed which has the potential to reduce farmer problems related to seed cost and transportation, and many new varieties adapted to more conventional ecologies.

Farming systems research has yielded new management practices that provide high, stable crop yields, while at the same time making better use of existing land and water resources.

- IRRI, IITA, ICRISAT, the International Livestock Center for Africa (ILCA), the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) all have significant cropping systems research programs.

A broad range of systems are encompassed from multiple food and fuelwood through mixed crop and livestock production.

- IITA has designed an improved intercropping system called "alley cropping" that allows annual food crops to be grown in strips between rows of shrubs or trees, such as leucaena, that can be used as a windbreak, as a green manure for the food crops, and for stakes and firewood.
- ICRISAT has developed a ridge and furrow system that provides excellent crop yields and improved soil and water conservation in the semi-arid tropics where heavy soil erosion is common.

Livestock research is carried out at both ILCA and ICARDA in Africa.

- ILCA is working on improving the use and productivity of livestock under a number of different cultural conditions, including small farms in the African highlands where cereals and grain legumes are main crops and oxen are used for draft purposes.
- The International Laboratory for Research on Animal Disease (ILRAD), by understanding the causal organism, is now believed to be within five years of developing an effective vaccine for East Coast Fever. ILRAD has also made remarkable scientific progress in its study of trypanosomiasis, but the development of an effective control mechanism is more distant. (Both ILCA and ILRAD are studying trypanotolerance in certain breeds of cattle.)
- CIAT is developing improved pasture grasses; one variety recently introduced by CIAT has just been released in Colombia and Brazil.

2. Other Centers and Programs

A.I.D., as noted earlier, provides support to three other international research centers, all of which are similar to the CGIAR centers in terms of purpose and organization:

- The Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center (AVRDC) seeks to increase the yield and nutritional value of selected vegetable crops (five at present) which can make significant contributions to improved staple diets and increase total food production per unit of area in the lowland (humid) tropics. A.I.D. provides about 25% of total contributions, as it does for the CGIAR centers and programs.
 - The International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC)'s main purpose is to find ways for farmers in developing countries to meet their crop/soil nutrient requirements as economically as possible. The focus is on chemical fertilizers. It is the only center to work solely on inputs to the production process. A.I.D. provides \$4 million each year to IFDC, which is expanding its donor base.
 - The International Center for Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE) is designed to develop novel methods for the control of major pests in a long-range selective manner within an acceptable ecological framework. A.I.D. has supported specific projects at ICIPE in the past and may provide core funding when certain administrative/management mechanisms are in place.
- B. Title XII Strengthening Grants (931-1282)
(FY 1981-\$5.0 million; FY 1982-\$5.0 million;
FY 1983-\$5.0 million)

This is a program designed, in response to Section 297(a)(1) of Title XII, to strengthen U.S. university capabilities to implement A.I.D. development assistance programs in Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition

(Section 103). Of the 78 U.S. universities eligible to be considered for these grants, 66 have submitted proposals and 54 have received grants. Of these, 45 are matching grants in which the grantee contributes an amount at least equal to the A.I.D. grant plus all the overhead costs of both the A.I.D. and university contribution. After the first five years, the level of the A.I.D. grant is limited to 10% of the grantee's annual business with the Agency. The remaining nine grants are five-year, non-matching grants to qualified minority institutions. These grants are designed to increase the involvement of minorities in the Agency's programs and to mobilize the unique resources of these institutions which focus on the small, subsistence-level farmer.

Many of the grantees have developed and begun teaching language courses, as well as developing courses in special curriculum and instituting library acquisitions designed especially for work in LDCs.

- C. Appropriate Technology International (ATI) (931-1071)
(FY 1981-\$3 million; FY 1982-\$6 million;
FY 1983-\$6 million)

This continuing activity is described in the Main Volume.

- II. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
(FY 1981-\$24.2 million; FY 1982-\$31.3 million;
FY 1983-\$26.7 million)

A. Food Production

Food production projects are divided between research and field service, i.e., technical assistance provided to LDCs through A.I.D.'s field missions.

Food production research is conducted through Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs) under Title XII, by consortia of U.S. universities which contribute 25% or more of project costs. Much of the research is con-

ducted in LDCs by cooperating institutions. CRSPs in this area are working on grain sorghum and pearl millet, peanuts, beans and cowpeas -- small farmer crops that are basic food staples for the world's poor -- and on sheep and goats, raised principally by smallholders in LDCs.

Outside the CRSP framework research involves identifying disease resistant barley cultivars and developing improved varieties of wheat and soybeans. Two livestock projects concern tick control and nutritional and disease problems of cattle. A new project in Rodent and Bird Control (936-4120), built on past research accomplishments, will assist LDC institutions in reducing major food losses both before and after harvest.

Field service projects, which assist cooperating LDC governments through A.I.D. missions, include work on fruits and vegetables, crop utilization, improved feed industry development, improvement of post-harvest grain systems, and crop and environmental protection activities. Work continues on rainfed cropping, and on adapting new crops to low potential tropical and arid soils where conventional crops are unproductive. Assistance will continue in livestock production and health as well as post harvest-food losses, but will become more integrated in the total farming systems approach.

Progressively, the central and regional bureaus will identify areas of high priority concern, requiring substantial scientific and technological resources; they will then work together to make such resources available, even though this means less attention to continuing activities in important but less critical fields. Examples of such areas of concentration are:

-- management of irrigation water, jointly selected by the Asia Bureau and the Science and Technology Bureau, with major funding in FY 1982 and projected for FY 1984; and,

-- with the Africa Bureau, a significant investment in farming systems networks, combining development of effective technology packages suited to the various ecological zones of Africa, and designing programs for the social and economic milieu in which these packages will be applied. This activity will also begin in FY 1982.

Integrated pest and pesticide management will continue to emphasize biological controls and reduced dependence on chemicals.

Technical assistance is provided to LDCs through missions by direct hire and consultant personnel on a continuing basis for project design in areas such as production of grains, livestock, pest management, loss prevention, etc. Increasingly, the technical staff is called upon to provide analysis and other project and program development inputs for upgrading or increasing the relevance of institutions or technologies to local needs. Technical assistance also provides missions with evaluation expertise and solutions to specific technical food production problems. One activity in food production that provides continuing material and technical support to field programs is Plant and Seed Materials, (931-0829) which provides experimental quantities of these materials and technical information on germplasm to LDCs.

B. Renewable Natural Resources These projects emphasize soil management, biological nitrogen fixation, water management in irrigated and rainfed areas, forestry, efficient fertilizer use, and aquaculture and marine fisheries. Project orientation is on applied research and dissemination of technology in agricultural development. Projects focus on the evaluation of the existing management practices and diagnosis of the problem areas, upgrading of host country research programs, initiation of research on specific production problems, and then transmission to the host country, the

private sector, and A.I.D. Mission of results and conclusions of research findings so they may be used by other change agents.

Research includes a Soils Management CRSP which is focused on finding economical ways for increasing tropical soils productivity while protecting them from degradation. This includes investigations on acid soils, plant nutrients supply and management, use of indigenous materials in soil management, physical conditions and soil moisture management, and biological nitrogen fixation to increase food, fiber, and fuel production.

- Based on work done to date under the Soils Families project (931-0582), technologies can be transferred from one region of the world to another when the soils are similar. Results from Hawaii were successfully carried to the Philippines and Indonesia. Now they are being tested in the Cameroons in West Africa.
- Major gains have been made in selecting plants and bacteria for biological fixation of nitrogen under tropical conditions. Continued work is planned to devise a controlled process which will provide a dependable source of nitrogen for farmers of very limited means throughout the tropics.
- Tissue culture research to develop salt, aluminum toxicity and drought tolerant varieties of wheat, rice, and millet is also being funded (936-4055). The salt tolerance of tobacco has already been increased fourfold proving the utility of this technique, which shows great promise for accelerating research gains.
- The Water Management Synthesis II project (936-4127) will extend results of research conducted in South Asia on major irrigation systems. A new project in

Small Scale Irrigation Systems (936-4121) will develop and demonstrate effective small scale techniques of water use.

- Two Fisheries CRSP activities are planned. Pond Dynamics (936-4023) will measure environmental interactions in intensive systems for pond culture of fish. Stock Assessment (936-4026) will seek to develop and refine fishery management and harvest practices in coastal areas to increase sustained supplies of food fish and to employ more people in harvesting and marketing fish in the LDCs.

Field Service will be continued in soil management, fertilizers, and use of legume inoculants, and increased in FY 1982 in the critical area of on-farm water management. Examples of projects which tap the expertise of other federal agencies are:

- NOAA Advisory Service (931-0242) offers technical assistance in fisheries through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the Department of Commerce.
- Soil Management Support Service (931-1229) provides technical assistance in land use planning, soil conservation, soil classification, and fertility management through the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture.
- Fertilizer Technical Assistance (931-0832) makes available the expertise of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Forestry receives special attention:

- Forest Resources Management project (936-5519) provides technical experts to assist the LDCs on forestry and forestry-related activities, and it provides funding for joint Peace Corps-A.I.D. colla-

boration in agroforestry, reforestation, and forest resource planning.

- Forest Sector Development project (936-5546) (new) seeks to mobilize financial and human resources to insure sustained growth of the forestry sector, emphasizing forestry sector policy planning, reforestation, private sector involvement, and the creation of an international forestry research network.

C. Energy

The centrally funded energy program is described in detail under Selected Development Activities (Section 106). Continuing projects with Section 103 funding in FY 1983 are:

- Low Cost Energy Technology (936-5701)
- Bioresource Energy Production (936-5709)
- Decentralized Hydropower (936-5715).

III. RURAL DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT (FY 1981-\$6.9 million; FY 1982-\$9.4 million; FY 1983-\$8.0 million)

This group of capacity-building activities provides applied integrated research and technical assistance to LDC institutions for:

- improved social and economic analysis of policies and projects to increase their development impact.
- improvement in the institutional capabilities of LDCs to implement, manage, and maintain development efforts in the private, community, and governmental arenas.
- efforts to expand economic opportunities for the small farmer or entrepreneur, the landless, and women.

- reductions in the economic insecurity characteristic of rural and urban LDC families in order to utilize labor more productively.

Building upon research conducted between 1981-82 we expect to direct our attention increasingly in FY 1983 to the design and development of institutions capable of planning, implementing, and sustaining such initiatives in LDCs.

A. Regional Development and Resource Management

With a new emphasis on natural resource-related activities in a regional perspective this portfolio seeks to promote both farm and non-farm employment and to improve decentralized administration and local participation. For FY 1983 the focus will be primarily on the interdependence between rural and urban areas, emphasizing the role of market towns and the development of services to support rural and agricultural development.

- Access to Productive Resources (936-5301) and Area Development (931-1135) will address constraints to local/regional planning to provide more equitable access to land water and other resources.

B. Economic and Social Analysis and Supporting Services

The primary objective of the socio-economic analysis and agricultural planning activities is to increase the capacity of LDC institutions to develop appropriate policies and to implement viable programs for the small-scale commercial agricultural sector.

- Small Farming Systems Research and Extension (936-4099),
- Small Farmer Market Access (936-5313), and
- Rural Savings and Credit (936-5315).

These projects will address LDC government needs concerning the impact of rural support systems (research and extension, credit institutions, and marketing systems) on the distribution of rural incomes and access by the poor to productive assets.

- Agricultural Policy Analysis (931-4084) will fund technical assistance and training in sector planning and policy analysis in several LDCs.
- Economics of Food Security project (936-4117) (starting in FY 1983) will assist several LDCs to design cost effective methods for controlling fluctuations in available supplies and prices of food. The Food Security Management project (936-5316) (continuing) will help LDCs improve the management, quality, and efficiency of publically held food reserves.

C. Entrepreneurship and Employment

We recognize that the ultimate responsibility for development is local and that substantial impetus for development can be generated in the local private sector. As such the projects in this portfolio aim to generate employment through small enterprises in the private sector, largely in rural areas generally not reached by donor credit or technical assistance. These projects also focus on the role of women as entrepreneurs and as wage earners. FY 1982 will shift from past data gathering activities toward developing and testing methodologies to create actual employment.

- Intermediary Agribusiness (936-4053) aims to stimulate the flow of U.S. technology, technical assistance, management expertise, and private capital to small enterprises, primarily those linked to agriculture and food delivery systems in LDCs.

Commercial Seed Industry (931-1121) seeks to develop the commercial aspects of a major agribusiness activity by creating a supply of high quality seeds to cultivators.

D. Management

Projects under this heading provide support to the Agency's development programs in agriculture and natural resource management by providing technical assistance through Missions to LDC governments.

New initiatives in FY 1982 and 1983 will focus on institutional development. Particular attention will be given to the development of effective support relationships between government structures and farmers, small business, and local governments which provide key services and investments in support of agricultural development. We also propose to develop stronger ties to LDC national or regional management training centers to use these local resources more fully in support of Agency programs. Finally, we will conduct a major review of management and administrative training needs and methods in the rural sector. Projects with planned FY 1983 levels of effort in this area include:

- Field Services and Program Development (931-1096), which provides technical assistance in economics, management, and other social sciences;
- Agriculture Sector Planning and Support (931-0060), which provides agricultural economics advice;
- Agribusiness Development and Support (931-1398), which provides technical assistance in the agribusiness field; and,
- Socio-Economic Studies and Activities (930-0022), which will continue to fund studies, workshops and conferences as an aid to project design and policy formulation.

IV. NUTRITION

(FY 1981-\$3.8 million; FY 1982-\$6.3 million;
FY 1983-\$5.7 million)

The long range goal of A.I.D.'s nutrition program is to help LDCs meet the demonstrated needs of poor people for increased consumption and improved nutrition on a sustained basis.

In pursuit of its goal, the A.I.D. centrally funded nutrition program provides support for international research-coordination organizations, studies related to food consumption, nutrition education and support programs, and surveys and surveillance.

Within this effort, one important objective is to promote incorporation of nutrition goals and program evaluation criteria as standard components of host country development planning and program management within all relevant sectors, including nutrition, agriculture, education, rural development, and health. The lead program here is a continuing centrally-funded project on Scientific, Technical and Planning Support (931-0262), under which expert technical assessments and technical assistance are provided to host countries and to U.S. private voluntary organizations on nutritional issues. In addition, a wide range of other technical resources has been mobilized through consultancies, newsletters and other publications, and workshops and conferences. So far, technical assistance and training in nutrition planning and analysis have been furnished to about 35 countries, covering all of the Agency's regions. Regional planning workshops have also been held for some 230 participants in four countries.

A. Support for International Organizations

The A.I.D. centrally-funded nutrition effort works with the International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs) and other international organizations, as well as host

country institutions, to draw their resources into the long-run support of nutrition-related activities.

- International Rice Research Institute, with A.T.D. cooperation, supports clinical assessments of the nutritional quality of major foods (such as different rice varieties).
- The Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center's nutrition program has arranged for the services of a staff specialist who helps demonstrate the potential applications which nutritional goals and criteria have in an active research and outreach program focused on local resources and needs.

The centrally-funded program also supports international nutritional research coordination organizations:

- Vitamin A Deficiency Program Support (931-0045):
The International Vitamin A Consultative Group (IVACG) (established in 1976) anticipates significant breakthroughs in promoting low-cost interventions which could significantly cut the number of children stricken by nutritional blindness - presently 250,000 per year.
- Iron Deficiency Program Support (931-0227):
The International Nutritional Anemia Consultative Group (INACG) has identified biologically significant iron compounds for diet fortification and has assessed the nutritional value of several commodities including blended foods provided through Title II of the Food For Peace Program.

In FY 1983 these will be funded from the Section 104 (Health) account.

B. Food Consumption Research

The key influences of national economic and agricultural policies on food consumption are being explored, documented, and communicated under three projects:

- Consumption Effects of Agricultural Policies (931-1274) is developing methodologies for relatively quick evaluations of specific agricultural policies, e.g., the displacement of export cash crops by domestic food crops, or the expansion of trade with neighboring countries. The program will provide widely useable procedures, guidelines, and technical assistance which can be adapted by any country.
- Subsidized Food Consumption (931-1275), carried out by the International Food Policy Research Institute, will provide previously unavailable information to the Egyptian Government on the segments of the population that are bearing the costs and receiving the benefits of its food subsidization program. It will also provide methodological advances for use in other interested countries.
- Economic Analysis of Agricultural Policies (931-1171) provides U.S. Department of Agriculture expertise on the nutritional significance of agricultural policy design.

Two other research projects are being funded:

- Functional Implications of Malnutrition (931-1309): A CRSP which sponsors major studies in Kenya, Egypt, and Mexico on the effects of food intake as it reflects on physical performance, mental ability, reproductive capacity, and resistance to disease.
- Clinical Assay (931-0077): In 1982 this project will continue to measure nutritional digestibility and utilization of new foods.

C. Technical Assistance

Several portions of the nutrition program provide technical assistance to LDC nutrition programs in a variety of areas, most significantly:

- Education Field Support (931-1065) (1974) emphasizes mass media and local participation. Integrated nutrition education programs designed under this project have reached 27 developing countries.

In the area of infant and maternal nutrition, A.I.D. has long promoted breastfeeding as the preferred food source for infants, accompanied by dietary supplementation for pregnant and lactating women and for the very young between the ages of four to six months and two years.

- Improving Maternal and Infant Diet (931-1010) promotes nutrition education at the village level, emphasizing breast feeding, maternal nutrition, and appropriate weaning practices. The program also trains medical and paramedical personnel for support services. A set of Congressionally mandated studies is also being carried out under this program to assess infant feeding trends and commercial marketing practices in Colombia, Indonesia, Kenya, and Thailand. In 1983 this will be funded from the Section 104 (Health) account; in 1982 it will be jointly funded with Section 103.
- Nutrition and Food Technical Services (931-0831) and Health Systems (931-1198) bring the expertise of the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Health and Human Services, respectively, to bear on the development of low-cost processed foods, and on the fundamentally important task of including nutrition in primary health care systems. The latter is funded from Section 104 in 1983.

- Scientific, Technical, and Planning Support (931-0262) provides expert technical assessments and technical assistance to host countries and to U.S. private voluntary organizations on nutritional issues.

The Office of Nutrition's project on Surveys and Surveillance (931-1064) is developing methodologies to provide descriptions of the nutritional status of a population, provide for diagnosing the causes of malnutrition, and establish nutritional surveillance systems that cover several sectors at the same time. Dietary surveys of pre-school children, one of the most significant population groups at risk, have already been conducted in approximately ten countries. Surveillance activities are also being supported in four countries, and consultancies have been provided to local authorities in ten others.

V. FOOD FOR PEACE SUPPORT
(FY 1981-\$4.0 million; FY 1982-\$4.0 million;
FY 1983-\$4.2 million)

Although food supply on a worldwide basis is adequate, food deficits in many developing countries are large and projected to get larger. Mechanisms for the distribution of food and alleviation of hunger are simply inadequate in many poor countries. Thus, direct feeding programs are sometimes necessary. To assure these programs do not lead to dependency, P.L. 480 resources are increasingly focused on uses that enhance the recipient country's capacity to accelerate food production and equitable development. It is essential to integrate food aid activities into A.I.D. country-specific and host country strategies and programs and to increase the overall developmental impact. This emphasis requires considerable administrative capability and costly physical infrastructure.

A.I.D.'s development assistance-financed Food for Peace support program is an essential element in enhancing the effective use of food aid. The ongoing P.L. 480 Title II Outreach and Food for Peace Program Support projects provide the means to improve P.L. 480 programs in all regions of the developing world. About 20 grants have been provided to help voluntary agencies improve the targeting and development impact of Title II food programs by helping them meet transportation, storage, distribution, and related administrative costs of these programs. The P.L. 480 Title II Outreach Project was recently amended to provide for limited non-logistic items necessary to enrich the voluntary agency Title II programs, such as scales, health service equipment, short-term training, small tools and equipment. It is anticipated that the added non-logistic support will further enhance the developmental impact of this program. The Food for Peace Program Support project is aimed at improving the management, increasing the effectiveness, and solving problems of food aid programs. The primary mechanisms utilized continue to be local regional food storage seminars, regional workshops, technical advisory services, "one-time" studies which require special expertise, and evaluations of Food for Peace programs to identify problem areas, facilitate future planning, improve management, and increase the development impact of the Food for Peace Program.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

CP 83-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY81- OBLIG ATIONS	FY81- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY82- OBLIG ATIONS	FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY83- OBLIG ATIONS	FY83- EXPENDI TURES	C U N T
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION											
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES	G 930-0022	80	C	337	5,334	337	235	555	420	675	615
WID STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES	G 930-0100	80	C	1,223	5,071	1,223	257	600	700	500	750
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				1,560	10,405	1,560	492	1,155	1,120	1,175	1,365
LOANS				1,560	10,405	1,560	492	1,155	1,120	1,175	1,365
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				1,560	10,405	1,560	492	1,155	1,120	1,175	1,365
LOANS				1,560	10,405	1,560	492	1,155	1,120	1,175	1,365
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY											
OFFICE OF AGRICULTURE											
STERILITY METHOD FOR TSETSE FLY CONTROL	G 931-0030	63	81	4,890	4,890	4,890	4,740	---	130	---	20
INTL FERTILIZER DEVELOPMENT CENTER	G 931-0054	75	C	32,700	56,700	32,700	29,700	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND SUPPORT	G 931-0060	74	C	3,503	---	3,068	2,459	485	485	485	700
WORLD RHIZOBIUM COLLECTION CENTER	G 931-0095	76	85	1,275	1,575	825	600	---	130	100	20
TROPICAL SOILS - CORNELL	G 931-0127	76	80	1,325	1,325	1,325	1,235	---	45	---	15
TROPICAL SOILS - PUERTO RICO	G 931-0128	76	80	1,160	1,160	1,137	1,051	---	25	---	61
TROPICAL SOILS - HAWAII	G 931-0129	76	80	1,375	1,375	1,374	1,274	---	50	---	51
SEED PROGRAM AND INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT	G 931-0203	58	83	3,545	4,985	2,844	2,697	366	350	300	380
WEED CONTROL UTILIZATION	G 931-0206	76	81	2,398	3,800	2,373	2,001	489	420	430	420
EXPANDED PROGRAMS FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS	G 931-0236	76	82	7,225	7,601	6,134	5,319	287	313	250	250

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

22

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1981 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1981 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

CP 83-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY81- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	FY83- EXPENDI TURES	C O M M E N T	
NOAA ADVISORY SERVICES	G 931-0242	76	C	1,352	---	1,347	1,097	200	250	100	200	
WEED CONTRL SYSTEMS IN THE DEV CTYS-RES	G 931-0463	66	80	4,404	4,404	4,404	4,121	---	263	---	---	
CONTRUL OF VERTEBRATE PESTS	G 931-0473	67	82	7,318	7,318	7,106	6,761	212	445	---	112	
DEV OF IMPROVED VARIETIES OF SOYBEANS	G 931-0560	73	82	6,086	10,150	5,250	5,111	835	675	835	875	
SOIL FAMILIES - HAWAII	G 931-0582	74	83	7,565	7,123	5,924	5,182	700	1,090	600	700	
MINERAL STUDIES WITH RUMINANT ANIMALS	G 931-0600	75	82	1,800	1,800	1,399	1,082	400	262	---	454	
FIXATION PROBLEMS AND LIMITING FACTORS	G 931-0610	76	82	3,100	6,050	2,900	2,665	500	500	300	350	
N-FIXATION - SYMBIOTIC TROPICAL LEGUMES	G 931-0613	75	81	3,652	11,227	3,630	3,453	900	1,000	1,000	900	
PEST MGT - ROOTKNOT NEMATODE	G 931-0614	75	83	2,900	4,953	1,853	1,703	600	500	500	550	
SPRING WINTER WHEAT	G 931-0621	76	81	2,255	5,114	2,140	1,664	685	490	---	500	
FOOD GRAIN STORAGE AND MARKETING	G 931-0786	67	84	10,404	9,940	6,417	5,740	720	720	400	600	
PLANT AND SEED MATERIALS	G 931-0829	55	84	2,942	3,627	2,602	2,450	150	150	180	160	
FERTILIZER TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	G 931-0832	65	C	4,202	---	4,202	4,027	150	175	---	150	
PEST MGT AND RELATED ENV PROTECTION	G 931-0930	71	84	7,603	13,182	4,859	4,098	810	1,000	850	810	
N-FIXATION NONSYMBIOTIC ASSOCIATIVE	G 931-1004	77	81	930	1,377	927	808	250	200	---	200	
DETERMINANTS OF IRRIGATION PROBLEMS	G 931-1005	77	81	440	432	432	372	---	60	---	---	
AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION	G 931-1026	77	81	1,033	1,033	1,033	864	---	169	---	---	
PHYSIOLOGY AND ECOLOGY OF TICKS	G 931-1038	78	81	504	504	504	364	---	140	---	---	

* Refers to the planned project summary sheet
C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1981 are based on the authorized data. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1981 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

CP 83-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY81- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	FY83- EXPENDI TURES	C O N T	
ICLARM - FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT	G 931-1050	79	C	800	---	800	550	320	250	300	300	
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION CAPABILITY	G 931-1149	79	C	955	---	955	755	200	200	125	200	
AFLATOXIN REDUCTION IN MAIZE	G 931-1181	77	78	414	414	414	363	---	51	---	---	
SOIL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICE	G 931-1229	79	81	2,127	7,677	2,127	1,307	730	820	900	730	
CRSP: SORGHUM/MILLET	G 931-1254	79	C	14,500	---	9,358	6,236	1,600	2,000	2,100	3,200	C
COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING FOR RURAL DEV	G 931-1299	77	77	750	830	750	653	---	97	---	---	
SMALL FARMER TECH AND MARKET ANALYSIS	G 931-1302	77	77	750	750	750	609	---	141	---	---	
CRSP: PLANNING FISHERIES/POND DYNAMICS	G 931-1306	77	80	708	708	702	644	---	58	---	---	
CRSP: BEANS AND COWPEAS	G 931-1310	80	C	16,700	---	5,715	2,350	1,100	3,500	2,100	3,200	
CRSP-PROGRAM: SOILS	G 931-1311	81	C	12,850	---	750	---	2,700	2,200	2,100	3,200	
AQUACULTURE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	G 931-1314	78	86	3,759	3,759	1,438	1,332	360	360	300	300	C
CONTROL OF BARLEY DISEASES FOR LDGS	G 931-1318	78	81	821	2,621	821	768	400	290	100	263	
FARM LEVEL POSTHARVEST GRAIN LOSSES	G 931-1322	82	87	---	750	---	---	150	100	400	300	
STORAGE AND PROCESSG OF FRUITS AND VEGS	G 931-1323	80	83	2,250	2,960	450	224	350	250	250	250	
CRSP-PROGRAM: SMALL RUMINANTS	G 931-1328	78	C	15,579	---	10,387	6,674	3,200	2,000	2,100	3,400	C
CRSP-PL: PEANUTS	G 936-4013	80	80	366	366	366	284	---	82	---	---	
DRYLAND AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT SERVICES	G 936-4021	81	81	500	3,640	500	71	---	200	340	300	
CRSP - POND DYNAMICS	G 936-4023	82	C	---	---	---	---	650	200	750	650	

* Refers to the planned project summary sheet
C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1981 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1981 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												CP 85-02
PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT AUTHO PLANNED COST	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY81- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	FY83- EXPENDI TURES	C	
											N	
											T	
FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	G 936-4024	82	87	---	1,385	---	---	285	150	200	200	
CRSP - PLANNING STOCK ASSESSMENTS	G 936-4026	82	82	---	350	---	---	350	100	---	200	
CRSP - PEANUTS	G 936-4048	82	C	---	---	---	---	900	350	1,750	2,000	
TROPICAL LEGUME INOCULANT SERVICE	* G 936-4050	83	92	---	1,500	---	---	---	---	150	50	
INTL BENCHMARK SITES NETWORK	G 936-4054	82	90	---	5,400	---	---	600	200	900	1,000	
TISSUE CULTURES FOR FOOD PRODUCTION	G 936-4055	80	87	500	1,760	500	168	---	170	200	162	
PEST MANAGEMENT CAPABILITY (RSSA)	G 936-4071	79	C	271	---	176	95	125	125	200	200	
TICK RESISTANCE AND RUMINANTS	G 936-4083	82	88	---	1,200	---	---	200	10	250	220	
AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND POLICY ANALYSIS	* G 936-4084	83	92	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	490	300	
INTEGRATED SYS FOR SMALL FARMERS	G 936-4099	82	87	---	6,792	---	---	1,892	400	400	1,950	
CROP PRODUCTION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	G 936-4109	81	C	350	---	350	50	200	200	100	250	
INT AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTERS	G 936-4111	68	C	209,500	170,500	170,462	162,329	42,200	41,000	48,000	47,000	
ECONOMICS OF FOOD SECURITY	* G 936-4117	83	88	---	2,800	---	---	---	---	400	200	
POST HARVEST RODENT AND BIRD CONTROL	* G 936-4120	83	92	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	400	200	
SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION SYSTEMS	* G 936-4121	83	92	---	3,500	---	---	---	---	350	100	
WATER MGT SYNTHESIS II	G 936-4127	82	86	---	7,000	---	---	2,000	150	500	1,400	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM												
GRANTS				412,336	407,307	321,390	288,100	73,251	69,912	70,485	84,203	
LOANS				412,336	407,307	321,390	288,100	73,251	69,912	70,485	84,203	

* Refers to the planned project summary sheet
C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1981 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1981 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

CP 83-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY81- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	FY83- EXPENDI TURES	C O N T
OFFICE OF NUTRITION												
NUTRITION: VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY PRG SPPT	G 931-0045	75	85	4,223	4,223	3,182	2,778	400	600	---	172	
NUTRITION: CLINICAL ASSAY OF NEW FOODS	G 931-0077	76	82	794	1,427	793	769	400	100	---	25	
NUTRITION: IRON DEFICIENCY PRG SUPPORT	G 931-0227	76	85	1,345	3,698	1,620	1,497	200	300	---	26	
NUTRITION: SCIENTIFIC/TECH/P LNG SUPPORT	G 931-0262	76	C	2,750	---	2,028	1,605	450	700	450	400	
NUTRITION AND FOOD TECHNICAL SERVICES	G 931-0831	69	C	8,282	---	6,811	6,600	300	500	700	611	
NUTRITION: IMPRV OF MATERNAL/INFANT DIET	G 931-1010	79	84	2,447	3,075	1,594	1,576	1,350	900	---	471	
NUTRITION: SURVEYS AND SURVEILLANCE	G 931-1064	77	82	2,799	3,965	2,169	1,798	300	400	450	521	
TECH ASST IN NUTRITION EDUCATION	G 931-1065	79	82	1,980	1,980	951	692	300	500	300	200	
NUTRITION AGRICULTURAL CENTERS	G 931-1124	79	79	491	491	491	336	---	155	---	---	
NUTRITION: ECON ANALYSIS OF AG POLICIES	G 931-1171	77	C	1,601	---	1,296	1,203	305	375	350	325	
NUTRITION: CONSUMPTION EFFECTS OF AG POL	G 931-1274	80	85	2,800	2,800	1,312	937	275	500	350	400	
NUTRITION: SUBSIDIZED FOOD CONSUMPTION	G 931-1275	80	84	1,700	1,700	445	151	120	220	200	294	
NUTRITION: INTERVENTION EVAL METHODOLOGY	G 931-1276	79	83	1,422	1,595	1,113	906	100	300	---	7	
FUNCTIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF MALNUTRITION	G 931-1309	81	85	11,800	11,800	750	---	1,400	500	2,600	2,000	
NUTRITION: PVU PROGRAM SUPPORT	G 936-5100	82	87	---	5,000	---	---	200	100	125	150	

* Refers to the planned project summary sheet
C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1981 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1981 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

CP 83-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY81- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	FY83- EXPENDI TURES	C O N T
NUTRITION: IN-SERVICE TRAINING	G 936-5104	82	86	---	2,260	---	---	200	100	125	150
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				44,434	44,014	24,555	20,848	6,300	6,250	5,650	5,752
LOANS				44,434	44,014	24,555	20,848	6,300	6,250	5,650	5,752
OFFICE OF EDUCATION											
DEV AND UTILIZATION OF NFE NETWORK	G 931-1250	79	80	90	90	90	---	---	90	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				90	90	90	---	---	90	---	---
LOANS				90	90	90	---	---	90	---	---
MULTISECTOR DEVELOPMENT OFFICE											
MANAGING DECENTRALIZATION	G 931-1053	79	83	1,532	1,532	1,172	1,102	500	300	---	60
A T INTERNATIONAL	G 931-1071	77	C	14,092	---	14,092	12,591	6,000	5,000	6,000	5,500
FIELD SERVICES AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT	G 931-1096	77	C	2,467	---	1,992	1,874	140	200	450	300
COMMERCIAL SEED INDUSTRY	G 931-1121	79	81	825	825	360	309	120	80	---	81
AREA DEVELOPMENT	G 931-1135	78	81	2,274	4,194	1,794	1,644	200	350	400	400
PARTICIPATION-RURAL DEVELOPMENT	G 931-1137	77	82	3,057	2,887	2,517	2,222	70	365	---	---
RURAL FINANCIAL MARKETS	G 931-1169	77	81	2,207	2,090	2,090	1,861	---	229	---	---
ALTERNATIVE RURAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES	G 931-1190	77	84	1,952	1,850	1,202	1,051	100	200	350	300
OFF-FARM EMPLOYMENT	G 931-1191	77	82	1,904	1,875	1,875	1,469	---	406	---	---
AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 931-1398	77	C	954	---	754	593	200	182	225	300
INTERMEDIARY AGRIBUSSINESS	G 936-4053	82	86	---	2,500	---	---	400	134	290	300
FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH AND EXT	G 936-4099	82	86	---	6,200	---	---	500	200	---	300

* Refers to the planned project summary sheet
C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1981 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1981 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

CP 83-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY81- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	FY83- EXPENDI TURES	C O M M E N T	
WATER MGT SYNTHESIS II	G 936-4127	82	86	---	1,350	---	---	300	200	300	300	
ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION OF IRD	G 936-5300	78	82	2,597	2,252	2,010	1,961	40	89	200	100	
ACCESS TO PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES	G 936-5301	79	83	2,840	2,840	1,500	1,250	525	500	400	500	
LOCAL REVENUE ADMINISTRATION	G 936-5303	79	82	1,041	2,085	1,135	1,084	700	500	300	300	
SMALL FARMER MARKET ACCESS	G 936-5313	81	84	40	3,073	40	---	370	300	400	400	
SMALL RURAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	G 936-5314	82	86	---	2,990	---	---	300	300	400	400	
RURAL SAVINGS AND CREDIT	G 936-5315	82	85	---	1,350	---	---	300	150	400	300	
FOOD SECURITY MANAGEMENT	G 936-5316	80	82	---	100	---	---	200	100	---	---	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS LOANS				37,782 37,782 ---	39,993 39,993 ---	32,533 32,533 ---	29,011 29,011 ---	11,005 11,005 ---	9,785 9,785 ---	10,115 10,115 ---	9,841 9,841 ---	
OFFICE OF ENERGY												
LOW COST TECHNOLOGY FOR RURAL POOR	G 936-5701	79	82	2,125	7,875	1,325	750	800	1,375	1,000	785	
ENERGY TECHNICAL SERVICE SUPPORT	G 936-5702	76	82	200	200	---	---	200	187	---	13	
BIORESOURCE - ENERGY PRODUCTION	G 936-5709	79	81	2,100	8,100	2,100	1,100	1,000	1,209	900	1,240	
DECENTRALIZED HYDROPOWER	G 936-5715	80	83	2,500	4,500	2,224	1,223	800	783	800	1,134	
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY TRAINING	G 936-5716	79	82	853	1,303	403	313	900	400	---	485	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS LOANS				7,778 7,778 ---	21,978 21,978 ---	6,052 6,052 ---	3,386 3,386 ---	3,700 3,700 ---	3,954 3,954 ---	2,700 2,700 ---	3,657 3,657 ---	
OFFICE OF FORESTRY AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES												
ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES EXP INFU BASE	G 931-1209	79	82	---	200	---	---	200	150	---	50	

* Refers to the planned project summary sheet
C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1981 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1981 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

CP 83-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY81- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	FY83- EXPENDI TURES	C U N T	
COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	* G 936-5518	83	87	---	2,000	---	---	---	250	100		
FOREST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	G 936-5519	80	87	2,430	2,430	630	326	900	900	650	954	
FORESTRY PLANNING	G 936-5544	82	82	---	200	---	---	200	200	---	---	
AGRO FORESTRY	G 936-5545	82	82	---	1,000	---	---	1,000	50	---	500	
FORESTRY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	* G 936-5546	83	87	---	2,515	---	---	---	---	300	150	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				2,430	8,345	630	326	2,300	1,300	1,200	1,754	
LOANS				2,430	8,345	630	326	2,300	1,300	1,200	1,754	
TECHNICAL REVIEW AND INFORMATION OFFICE												
AGR INFORMATION AND RELATED SERVICES	G 931-0064	74	C	1,974	---	1,749	1,749	225	300	255	255	C
KNOWL SYNTH FOR POLICY AND FIELD SUPPORT	G 931-1093	77	81	1,615	1,568	1,568	1,020	---	302	---	---	
STRENGTHENING US UNIV FOR TITLE XII	G 931-1262	79	C	21,994	---	14,994	10,525	5,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	C
FIELD SUPPORT PUBLICATION	G 936-2254	81	85	1,200	4,400	---	---	350	350	425	425	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				26,783	5,968	18,311	13,294	5,575	6,952	5,680	5,680	
LOANS				26,783	5,968	18,311	13,294	5,575	6,952	5,680	5,680	
SMALL ACTIVITY												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 936-1406	72	C	5,381	---	331	176	900	1,000	350	400	C
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				5,381	---	331	176	900	1,000	350	400	
LOANS				5,381	---	331	176	900	1,000	350	400	
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				537,014	527,695	403,892	355,141	103,031	99,243	102,180	111,287	
LOANS				537,014	527,695	403,892	355,141	103,031	99,243	102,180	111,287	

* Refers to the planned project summary sheet
C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1981 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1981 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

CF 83-02

PROJECT TITLE	* CL PROJECT / NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY81- OBLIG ATIONS	FY81- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY82- OBLIG ATIONS	FY82- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY83- OBLIG ATIONS	FY83- EXPENDITURES	C	
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST												
FOOD FOR PEACE												
TITLE II OUTREACH	G 904-0006	78	83	18,400	18,400	9,228	3,265	3,500	3,800	3,700	6,000	
FOOD FOR PEACE PROGRAM MGMT	G 938-0700	80	83	1,324	2,210	1,006	477	500	600	500	850	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				19,724	20,610	10,234	3,742	4,000	4,400	4,200	6,850	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				19,724	20,610	10,234	3,742	4,000	4,400	4,200	6,850	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS				558,298	558,710	415,686	359,375	108,186	104,763	107,555	119,502	
LOANS				558,298	558,710	415,686	359,375	108,186	104,763	107,555	119,502	

* Refers to the planned project summary sheet
C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1981 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1981 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

PLANNED PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

CP 83-05 (8-81)

TITLE Tropical Legume Inoculant Service		FUNDING SOURCE:	AG, RD & N: 150	HEALTH:	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)			
NUMBER 936-4050		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	POPULATION:	ED. & HR:	SEL. ACT.:	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 92	LIFE OF PROJECT FUNDING: 1,500
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>						ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 93

Purpose: To assist less developed countries (LDCs) in initiating or improving their capabilities for effective use of biological nitrogen fixation (BNF).

Project Description: Biological nitrogen fixation is a natural, energy efficient, non-polluting process that can replace or supplement petroleum based nitrogen fertilizers. All leguminous plants such as common beans, cowpeas and soybeans have the ability to utilize BNF. Two conditions are required for its effective use: (1) the selection of the proper legume crop variety and (2) cultivation of the legume plant in a soil which is infested with the proper strain of nitrogen fixing bacteria (called rhizobium). The appropriate matching of the legume crop with the soil bacteria results in a relationship which enables the bacteria to capture nitrogen from the soil and air and convert it into a form usable for plant growth. The "inoculation" of the plant seed with the proper bacteria is considered to be the best way to insure that the plant and bacteria become associated. This project will provide technical advice and consultation on the design, establishment and operation of facilities to produce the bacteria or soil inoculants. Assistance will also be provided in the development of appropriate marketing and distribution systems to insure that the inoculated seeds reach the farmers in good condition. Training will be provided to plant managers in production techniques and quality control.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Strategy: In 1975 A.I.D. initiated a comprehensive research program on BNF for tropical agriculture in response to the rapidly escalating cost of petroleum-based nitrogen fertilizer. BNF research and technology development had long been neglected during the previous decades of cheap nitrogen fertilizer in the temperate-zone developed countries and was practically nonexistent in the tropical LDCs. The initial goal of the research program is beginning to bear fruit with the development of a workable BNF technology for the tropics. This technology is now being field tested through a network of scientists in the LDCs.

This project is an essential first step to take BNF research results and incorporate them into agricultural programs throughout the LDCs.

The overall objective of the A.I.D. BNF strategy is to reduce the LDC reliance on costly petroleum-based nitrogen fertilizer. LDCs are now spending over \$5 billion annually on nitrogen fertilizer. By the year 2000, it is estimated that they will be spending \$50 billion annually on nitrogen fertilizer to meet their increasing food production requirements. Although BNF is only a partial solution to relieving this growing burden, it is estimated that the use of effective BNF in tropical agriculture has the potential of reducing by 20% the LDCs' dependence on costly nitrogen fertilizer. At the same time, proper utilization of BNF offers the potential of a 100% increase in current legume crop yields per hectare in the LDCs.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host country institutions will participate actively in disseminating BNF information to small farmers and will provide resources as required.

TITLE Agricultural Planning and Policy Analysis		FUNDING SOURCE:	AG, RD & N: 490	HEALTH:	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (<i>In thousands of dollars</i>)		
NUMBER 936-4084					FY 83 490	LIFE OF PROJECT FUNDING: 5,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	POPULATION:	ED. & HR:	SEL. ACT.:	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 92	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 93

Purpose: To expand and strengthen the agricultural planning and policy analysis capability of less developed countries (LDCs).

Project Description: This project will provide technical assistance in agricultural planning and policy analysis. The assistance will be provided in the form of design specialists, training materials, and workshops and seminars for LDC planners and agriculturalists. Specific planning and analysis activities that will be assisted by the project will include (1) the development, analysis, and evaluation of projects; (2) budget analysis; (3) research and evaluation of alternative policies; (4) data collection and processing; and (5) the management of planning and policy and systems. The agricultural sector planning capacities vary widely. In some LDCs the agricultural sector planning process is well established and making a definite contribution to the development process. In others it is quite rudimentary and in need of improvement before it can make its full contribution to national development efforts. This project will select and support agricultural planning and policy analysis projects that offer a potential positive impact on agricultural sector, especially with regard to production and equity issues.

Relationship of Program to A.I.D. Strategy: The improvement and expansion of LDC agricultural sector planning and policy analysis capabilities are consistent with the Agency's goals of promoting and supporting the ability of LDCs to generate and maintain equitable economic growth. To enhance the well-being of the rural poor, LDC governments must have the resources to analyze data and then plan and implement programs and policies that will have a favorable impact. Since effective planning must be sensitive to local conditions and be self-sustaining, the process should be executed by local professionals whenever feasible. LDC planning entities have made and will continue to make important contributions to the development process. The expansion and strengthening of those entities will serve to accelerate that process.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries will contribute to the project cost by providing professional counterparts and facilities, short-term consultants and design teams. Other donors, like the World Bank and its regional affiliates, have developed and are implementing relatively large scale projects designed to provide financial support to national agricultural sector planning entities. A specific example is the recently inaugurated World Bank project designed to establish or strengthen sector planning agencies in several African countries. The Organization of American States, through its Inter American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, has established and will maintain an agricultural sector planning network for the Latin American and Caribbean Regions.

TITLE Economics of Food Security		FUNDING SOURCE:	AG, RD & N: 400	HEALTH:	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 936-4117 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	POPULATION:	ED. & HR:	SEL. ACT.:	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 83 400	LIFE OF PROJECT FUNDING: 2,800
						ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 88	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 89

Purpose: To help less developed countries (LDCs) formulate strategies to maintain a stable food supply.

Project Description: An important objective of LDC governments is to lessen the fluctuations in the available supplies and retail prices of food. These fluctuations in food prices affect the poor disproportionately. Domestic production can change a great deal from one year to the next because of floods, drought or other natural causes. Imports may or may not be adequate to compensate for unexpected production shortfalls. Furthermore, the international markets are subject to a great deal of uncertainty; if a bad harvest coincides with a period of unusually high prices in the international markets, the country may not be able to purchase enough food imports to maintain a stable supply for consumers.

There are a number of ways to cope with the food security problem. A common method is to maintain higher levels of food stocks within the country, either through government operated storage programs or incentives to the private sector. Another is to make domestic production more secure through irrigation and other investments in agriculture. Improvement in port facilities, internal transport and grain handling systems facilitate timely imports of grain to meet emergency situations. Financial risks can be controlled by maintaining greater foreign exchange reserves, hedging in the commodity futures markets, establishing long term food aid commitments, or through IMF or other standby commitments.

This project will evaluate the full range of alternatives for attaining a stable food supply. A general evaluation can be developed by reviewing the literature and conducting analyses based on secondary data. With this background, short term consultant services will be provided to selected LDCs to help them assess their food security strategies and to test the practicality of the general evaluation. This project will be closely coordinated with Food Security Management (936-5316), which deals with logistical management of grain marketing and storage and related information systems.

Relationship of the Project to A.I.D. Strategy: A.I.D.'s agricultural strategy worldwide is centered on increasing LDC's capability to expand production, utilization and distribution of food supplies to alleviate hunger and malnutrition. This project will provide assistance to LDCs to develop coherent strategies to stabilize food prices and to achieve a stable food supply.

Host Country and Other Donors: The World Bank, Food and Agriculture Organization, and International Food Policy Research Institute will collaborate in the formulation of policies to stabilize food supplies. Host country analysts and planners will collaborate in the assessments of the food security strategies in their countries.

TITLE Pre and Postharvest Rodent and Bird Control		FUNDING SOURCE:	AG, RD & N: 400	HEALTH:	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (<i>In thousands of dollars</i>)		
NUMBER 936-4120					FY 83 400	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,000 FUNDING:	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	POPULATION:	ED. & HR:	SEL. ACT.:	
					INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 92	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 93

Purpose: To reduce food losses in LDCs due to rodents and birds.

Background: Rats and birds annually destroy billions of tons of food crops in food short developing countries. Conservative estimates of rodent damage equal 5% of the total world agricultural production, a loss valued at \$10 billion. More than 50 million tons of rice are lost each year to rats - an amount sufficient to feed one billion people for three months. Postharvest food losses of grains, legumes, oilseeds and other agricultural products are pandemic. Losses include not only those due to consumption by rodents and birds but also those due to rodent caused spillage, rodent hoarding and seed scattering by birds. Vertebrate pests are involved in animal disease transmission, notably leptospirosis and are infamous for their involvement in the human disease such as bubonic plague. More effective rodent and bird control is desperately needed.

This project builds upon the expertise developed by the Denver Wildlife Research Center (DWRC) under an earlier project "Vertebrate Pest Control" which began in 1967 and which will terminate in December 1982. Although this earlier project provided considerable technical assistance over the years its focus was on research. The present project, also with the DWRC, while continuing to conduct adaptive research, will emphasize technical assistance and training. The DWRC will assist in the design of projects and will disseminate technical information on vertebrate pest control to developing countries. Added emphasis will be given to rodent bait formulations and bird control measures appropriate for use at the small farm level. Chemosterilants, flavor compounds, methods of bait preservation and the use of rat sex pheromones will be evaluated. Training courses for host country nationals, field demonstration and seminars will be conducted to assist LDCs in implementing vertebrate pest control programs.

Relationship fo the Project to A.I.D. Strategy: This project will help to alleviate poverty, hunger and malnutrition by controlling food losses due to vertebrate pests.

Host Country and Other Donors: Participating developing countries will provide facilities, personnel and logistical support for activities being implemented in their countries. Vertebrate pest control personnel from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the British Overseas Development Administration, and the German Organization for Technical Cooperation are expected to collaborate in the project.

TITLE Small Scale Irrigation Systems		FUNDING SOURCE:	AG, RD & N: 350	HEALTH:	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)			
NUMBER 936-4121		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	POPULATION:	ED. & HR:	SEL. ACT.:	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 92	LIFE OF PROJECT FUNDING: 3,500 ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 93
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>						

Purpose: To develop and demonstrate irrigation technologies that result in efficient and effective use of water on small farms.

Project Description: The project will develop small scale irrigation systems for single farm units and/or a few small farms where the systems would be operated cooperatively. The irrigation system includes the water delivery system from a source to the farm field, the application of the water on the field and the removal of excess water from the farm.

These systems are targeted to serve operators of small, usually marginal, farms which are outside the service of large publically financed irrigation systems. There are many locations throughout the developing world where there are sufficient underdeveloped water resources to supply many small-scale operations yet these resources are insufficient to attract large-scale development. A careful evaluation of the adequacy of both water quantity and quality is essential for sound irrigation planning.

The technologies that can be studied and improved upon are numerous. Examples include: low lift private wells; the ancient method of using the residual soil moisture from receding rivers; cropping pattern adjustment; small channels from rivers; small pond development; sprinkler or hose irrigation using gravity as a power source. These methods are not new, but all of them can be improved upon. In the past very little research or development attention has been given to improving these techniques.

The first phase will be a detailed field survey and analyses of these and other techniques. The second phase will involve field studies to improve upon promising techniques and to develop new techniques under farm conditions. The projects final phase will be to package the techniques for application in other areas of the world. This will include development of methodologies, handbooks, and training materials necessary to bring about adoption in any suitable location.

Relationship of the Project to A.I.D. Strategy: One of A.I.D.'s objectives is to achieve maximum possible impact on poverty, hunger and malnutrition in the shortest possible time. This strategy is premised on the conviction that the elimination of hunger requires increasing food production or purchasing power and that A.I.D.'s most productive role should be to help less developed countries (LDCs) generate and sustain dynamic small-scale agriculture.

This project will provide irrigation technology assistance to the small farmer. The number of farmers that could benefit from this project are undoubtedly equal or greater than the number of farmers operating under public financed irrigation; however the total land area would be smaller because of the smaller farm size. These farmers need assistance and the potential for economically increasing production is great.

Host Country and Other Donors: Participating LDC institutions will provide facilities, personnel and logistical support for activities being implemented in their countries.

TITLE Coastal Resources Management		FUNDING SOURCE:	AG, RD & N: 250	HEALTH:	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (<i>In thousands of dollars</i>)		
					FY 83	250	LIFE OF PROJECT FUNDING: 2000
NUMBER 936-5518	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	POPULATION:	ED. & HR:	SEL. ACT.:	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>				FY 83	FY 87	FY 88

Purpose: To develop a resource base to improve the management and utilization of coastal resources in less developed countries (LDCs).

Project Description: Approximately 70% of the earth's people live in or near coastal areas. These areas, including estuaries, lagoons, marshes, beaches, bays and harbors, are a very important resource. They are valuable sources of food, particularly protein which is so frequently lacking in LDC diets, and can generate employment through commercial and industrial development. The major problem is that the productivity and stability of these areas are being undermined primarily due to inadequate land-use planning and resources management capability. Some specific problems are: depletion of fish stocks due to loss of breeding grounds, devegetation and destruction of mangrove forests, coastal erosion due to destruction of coral reefs and mining of sand and other minerals, and pollution due to silt, pesticides, domestic sewage, and mining and other industrial wastes.

The design of this project is being initiated in 1982 for implementation in FY 1983. The National Academy of Sciences (NAS) in collaboration with A.I.D. has undertaken a study on coastal resources management and associated environmental problems in developing countries to provide background information essential for the project design. The study will begin with a planning workshop of coastal management specialists who have expertise in developing countries. They will refine the descriptions of the issues of concern which include the specific problems mentioned above. The second stage of the study will involve an international workshop where draft chapters of the study based upon deliberations at the initial workshop will be discussed and conclusions and recommendations will be made. Building upon the information and recommendations of the NAS study, this project will develop ways to enhance scientific cooperation and technology transfer between the U.S. and LDCs on development opportunities and the solution of environmental problems in managing coastal zone resources in developing countries. This will include identification of U.S. expertise

in coastal resources management, an analysis of U.S. experience which may be potentially useful to LDCs, a review of LDC efforts and needs in coastal resources management to be matched with U.S. capabilities for assistance, and cooperative research, training and institution building activities with LDC counterparts.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Strategy: This project directly supports A.I.D.'s policy and strategy to provide assistance to LDCs to develop and strengthen their capabilities to protect their environments and manage their natural resources. Elements of this strategy include identification of problems of environmental degradation, methods to improve natural resource utilization, and sharing the knowledge base through collaborative research and training activities.

Host Country and Other Donors: Countries selected to participate in this project will be those which have identified coastal zone resources problems as a priority area and where host government initiatives, including contributions of personnel and financial resources, can be expected. Close coordination will be maintained with other international and regional programs, such as the United Nations Development Program, United Nations Environment Program, and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. Opportunities for cooperative activities with these organizations will be explored.

PROGRAM:

PLANNED PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

CP 83-05 (8-81)

TITLE Forestry Sector Development		FUNDING SOURCE:	AG, RD & N: 300	HEALTH:	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (<i>In thousands of dollars</i>)			
NUMBER 936-5546 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	POPULATION:	ED. & HR:	SEL. ACT.:	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 87	LIFE OF PROJECT FUNDING: 2,515 ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 88

Purpose: To develop methods that will increase the contribution that trees and forests make to stable ecosystems and the production and use of food, water, and energy in less developed countries (LDCs).

Project Description: A series of feasibility studies carried out during FY 1982 will define the specific methods to be used in carrying out this project.

The project will provide information to LDC foresters and forestry institutions on available alternatives for mobilizing necessary amounts of local, national, and international financial and human resources from the private and public sectors to increase and sustain forestry sector development.

The project will fund state-of-the-art studies and field-based technical workshops for LDC forest land managers on techniques for reforestation of degraded sites (including planting and natural regeneration). It will also provide information and advisory services to LDC forestry institutions to strengthen their understanding of the potential macroeconomic contributions of the forestry sector, the linkages between the forestry sector and other sectors of the national economy, and the role forestry can play in rural development (e.g., rural employment from secondary wood processing). In addition, the project will fund demonstration activities that mobilize previously untapped sources of private sector resources for LDC forestry programs, as well as contribute to the establishment of an international forestry research network that enhances forestry research in developing countries through institutional cooperation between existing research centers and coordination by a central secretariat.

Relationship of the Project to A.I.D. Strategy: It is Agency policy to help LDCs address their problems of forestry sector development. This project will support forestry projects and forestry components of rural development projects. The project will provide technical information needed for immediate application in reforestation projects, as well as contribute to the creation of new information in LDC institutions for application to future forestry problems.

Host Country and Other Donors: This project will be coordinated with activities of the Forestry Department of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, World Bank, International Union of Forest Research Organizations, and other international and bilateral institutions involved in similar forestry activities.

It is expected that LDC institutions will cooperate with A.I.D. by carrying out demonstrations, hosting meetings, and contributing financial and human resources when possible.

POPULATION PLANNING

Responsible Officer:



NYLE C. BRADY

*Senior Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Science and Technology*

PROGRAM SUMMARY ^{CP 83-10} (8-81)		
<i>(In millions of dollars)</i>		
FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimated	FY 1983 Program Request
128.7	122.9	120.2

POPULATION

OVERVIEW

The expected increase in world population from today's 4.4 billion to over 6 billion by the year 2000 will place continued stress on resources and seriously impair efforts by individual countries to provide for health care, education, housing and food. Developing countries will experience 90% of this population growth, adding to the complex task of achieving economic stability throughout the developing and developed countries alike.

Rapid population growth diverts resources from potentially productive investments to maintain the growing dependent population; dependency ratios of more than 50% prevail in many LDCs. This results in a stagnant economy in which basic services (education, health housing, etc.) do not expand rapidly enough to meet the needs of the people. Sustained economic development requires an educated, healthy work force as well as political stability and strong national institutions that encourage investment. Many individual and national goals cannot be achieved as long as the population is increasing at a rate close to or faster than gains in per capita GNP.

Recent studies of several key countries demonstrate that rapid population growth and concomitant pressure on

natural and financial resources increase the risk of political and social instability. Many developing countries of strategic importance to the U.S., including Turkey, Egypt, Pakistan, the Philippines, Kenya and Indonesia, are experiencing a combination of rapid population growth, high and growing population density, massive rural-to-urban migration, and high rates of under and unemployment--especially among socially volatile young adults. Unrest in such countries affects U.S. strategic interests, U.S. employment rates, the price and availability of critical industrial raw materials, and markets for exports.

Increasing numbers of developing countries have recognized the socio-economic consequences of high population growth rates and, at recent international fora, have reiterated their commitment to reducing population growth as a major development objective. The 1981 U.N. Conference on the Least Developed Countries endorsed the need to address population as "an integral part of overall development policies," and urged provision of appropriate family planning services in LDCs. The number of LDCs with official policies supporting family planning activities has almost doubled in the last decade. There is a consensus on two points: the demand for voluntary family planning programs has never been greater; and lack of funds is now the most serious constraint.

Family planning assistance has contributed to some dramatic successes over the last decade. In Indonesia, for example, the birth rate declined from 44/1000 in 1965 to 35/1000 in 1981; during that same period in Thailand, the birth rate dropped from 44/1000 to 28/1000. Similar substantial reductions in the birth rate have occurred in Tunisia, Panama, Costa Rica and in Colombia, where nearly one-half of married women ages 15-44 are using some form of modern contraceptive.

The most significant success stories in family planning have occurred in countries with strong national commitment to reducing population growth and with widely available family planning services. A.I.D.'s experience demonstrates that a balanced program which provides family planning services and information, combined with strong community and family support for family planning is the most effective way of helping couples achieve the smaller families they desire.

Family planning programs and other development activities complement, but do not substitute for, one another. With improved health and nutrition, couples can be more confident of the survival of their children to adulthood. Demand for modern contraceptive services tend to accompany (and not follow) social and economic development.

Since 1966, with the active support and encouragement of Congress, the Agency for International Development has provided major support for efforts of developing countries to address population problems. As developing countries have realized the importance of population planning, the level of program activity has grown and individual countries have increased their own support for population activities. Centrally funded projects have become more specialized to respond to developing country requests for technical assistance. The emphasis has expanded to focus not only on decreasing the birth rate, but also on the spacing of children which leads to improved maternal and child health.

Voluntary population and family planning programs are an essential part of a cost-effective, and traditionally humanitarian program of U.S. development assistance. Population assistance enhances individual freedom to choose voluntarily the number and spacing of children and provides critically important health benefits for mothers and young children. The Agency strongly believes that

FY 82 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- * \$103.1 million for continued support for in-country voluntary family planning programs through private national and international organizations, operations research and training.
- * \$10 million to support selective demographic, policy development and information and education activities to ensure effective utilization of family planning services.
- * \$7.1 million for applied biomedical and social science research to enhance family planning service delivery.

individuals and couples should be able to decide freely the size of their families.

The focus of the central A.I.D. population program has been to assist in the provision of family planning services, which include commodities, training for physicians, paramedicals and field workers and technical assistance in the design and improvement of delivery systems. In addition to family planning service delivery, which commands the largest share of A.I.D. assistance, support has been provided for research, evaluation and technical assistance in fields such as demography, policy development, information dissemination. Where requested A.I.D. has provided technical assistance to help analyze government policies which may affect the provision of family planning services, as well as the impact of rapid population growth on other development sectors, such as food, health and energy.

Audits, GAO Reports, and evaluations carried out by the American Public Health Association have demonstrated that there is no single uniform design for program success. Programs must be tailored to individual country situations, based on political commitment, administrative efficiencies, service infrastructure and socioeconomic and cultural factors which affect individual decision-making. A.I.D. maintains a flexible and innovative approach to family planning program assistance based on recognition of political, socioeconomic and cultural differences between countries.

A.I.D. has concentrated assistance on those countries, principally in Asia and Latin America, which were most committed and ready to implement population programs, and will continue to work with them to ensure continuation of the progress made so far. During the next several years, however, the population assistance program must increasingly deal with more difficult and complex situations in Africa, the Near East and South Asia, areas where private sector programs are particularly important.

A.I.D. assistance has been provided directly to governments through bilateral agreements and through international private organizations. Over the past four years the proportion of population assistance channelled through bilateral agreements (rather than through centrally funded projects) has risen from 26% to 40% as more LDC governments have begun to request bilateral assistance for national family planning programs. There remains an important need for centrally funded projects which support private sector population organizations and provide specialized technical assistance. The private sector plays a critical role, especially in areas where U.S. bilateral programs have not yet been established, or where our bilateral program has been phased out.

PROGRAM STRATEGY

The Office of Population of the Bureau for Science and Technology provides technical assistance and program support to complement bilateral population programs. For instance, centrally managed projects provide technical assistance in the design and management of family planning programs, develop training programs for both professional and para-professional personnel, and communicate information about child-spacing to a wide variety of audiences, provide developing country officials with expertise to assess the nature and scope of their demographic problems, and advise on the optimal mix of development policies and programs. Private family planning organizations around the world are supported through grants and contracts from the central program. In some settings, these private voluntary organizations are the only agencies providing family planning information and services to interested couples; in other settings, they complement government-funded programs and extend coverage to remote or otherwise more difficult to reach populations. Contraceptive commodities are procured through the central program at the least cost to the Agency and distributed to intermediary agencies and in response to requests from A.I.D.'s field offices.

Private population organizations are critical to our strategy for delivering family planning services, particularly in countries without bilateral support. Funding for these organizations has increased from \$54 million in FY 1981 to a proposed level of \$59 million in FY 1983. Among the private organizations to which A.I.D. provides support for population activities are the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), Family Planning International Assistance (FPIA), the Association for Voluntary Sterilization (AVS), the Pathfinder Fund, and the Population Council. In many countries where these organizations work, the private sector essentially substitutes for government programs. In other countries,

these organizations complement strong bilateral population efforts.

The proposed budget level for private organizations will provide the means to support expanded family planning activities in Africa where private organizations play a critical role and where family planning services must be integrated closely with health, nutrition and women's development activities.

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) is the largest single recipient of funds; in FY 1983 A.I.D. is requesting \$33.7 million for this program. This contribution to UNFPA is important because of the organization's ability to work in countries which prefer multilateral donor assistance and because of the additional resources it provides to countries where A.I.D. has bilateral programs. In FY 81 UNFPA provided \$58 million of additional assistance to A.I.D. bilateral program countries.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

The centrally-funded population program can be divided into three major categories: (1) direct family planning services; (2) policy and information; and (3) biomedical and social science research. Each of these efforts are essential to effective country-specific population programs and policies.

FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

Support for family planning services which includes commodities, training for physicians, nurses, paramedical and field workers, and technical assistance in the design and improvement of delivery systems, remains the most important element of A.I.D.'s central population assistance program. In FY 1983, the Agency is requesting \$69 million for this section of the central program.

a. Improving delivery systems

The centrally funded operations research project, Fertility Impact: Different Family Planning Programs (932-0632), addresses questions of cost-effectiveness, efficiency, acceptability, and replicability of different delivery systems, including household and community based distribution. It also supports the design, and researches the effectiveness of combining family planning services with health, nutrition and women's development activities.

b. Training

An integral part of service delivery is the training for family planning and administrative personnel essential to the provision of services. The planned level for training activities in FY 83 is \$6.7 million. In addition, all of the operations research projects contain a training element for service delivery.

Through the Johns Hopkins Program for International Education in Gynecology and Obstetrics (932-0604), physicians and family planning administrators from developing countries have the opportunity to upgrade knowledge of human reproduction, further refine their skills, and learn the latest techniques in fertility regulation. Because of the nature of family planning and health services in developing countries, especially in rural areas, the training of nonphysicians is of critical importance. Through the training of Paramedical, Auxiliary and Community Workers project (932-0644), A.I.D. is expanding the numbers of trained nonphysician family planning workers.

c. Contraceptive Supplies

The provision of contraceptives is an essential element of A.I.D.'s support to service delivery programs. The central Office of Population has two mechanisms for providing contraceptives: direct provision to bilateral and intermediary programs; and subsidized programs for

contraceptive retail sales.

The system which A.I.D. has evolved for provision of contraceptives has proven highly successful. In order to meet increasing service delivery requirements effectively and at the lowest cost, efforts to refine and improve this system continue. The central office acts as the procuring agent for the Agency as a whole, thus minimizing unit costs and guarding against the development of wasteful oversupply or dangerous undersupply situations.

In most LDCs, free or low-cost contraceptive products are usually provided, if at all, through government or nongovernment health clinics and hospitals. These health infrastructures generally do not reach the majority of the rural or urban poor. However, in many countries there are extensive retail systems, including pharmacies, general stores and small village shops. The contraceptive retail sales program supports the introduction of contraceptive supplies into these LDC commercial systems, subsidizing the cost to make contraceptives generally affordable and reinforcing their appeal through advertising.

POLICY AND INFORMATION

In FY 83, \$10 million is proposed for demographic analysis, policy development and information, education and communication programs to ensure effective utilization of family planning services.

a. Demography

Demographic data collection and analyses are essential to an understanding of population status and trends. Establishment of a data base is a necessary step before LDC governments can formulate national population policies. Funding levels for these demographic activities will total \$4.7 million in FY 83.

b. Policy development

Population policy development projects are designed to assist LDC governments recognize and understand the determinants and consequences of rapid population growth and to formulate appropriate national population policies. A total of \$2.6 million is proposed for FY 83. For example, in order to increase the awareness of the implications of population growth for development, the National Policies for Development project (932-3017), a follow on to the Resources for Awareness of Population Impact on Development (RAPID) project (932-0637), will develop and utilize country specific computer based projections for presentations to LDC government leaders and help institutionalize the capacity for such analyses within LDCs. A recent evaluation has found that this project is an extremely effective tool in stimulating LDC governments to examine the effect of population growth on the country's social and economic development.

A separate policy project provides direct technical assistance to LDC governments in the utilization of demographic data in development planning. Another activity, focused on Asia, has encouraged communications among national population planning units through publications, workshops, and direct technical assistance.

c. Information, education and communication

Information, education and communication programs supply family planning information to LDC leaders concerned with population policy and to the general public. A.I.D.'s program emphasizes the need to provide information to potential users of family planning services, not only to make them aware of available services, but also to increase their understanding of the benefits of spacing births and planning family size, and their receptivity to the use of modern contraceptives. A.I.D.'s focus includes efforts to make services more client-oriented through programs that survey individual perspectives and community needs to determine what kind of services are

the most acceptable and how they can be best delivered. A level of \$2.7 million is proposed for FY 83.

APPLIED RESEARCH

The research component of the central program, \$7.1 million, is designed to support A.I.D.'s primary objective of extending family planning services to interested couples and improving the quality of those services. This portion of the program is divided into two categories: biomedical research and social science research.

a. Biomedical research

Biomedical research covers techniques for voluntary sterilization, for both males and females. Systemic contraceptives continue to play an important role in family planning. Of special note is research on injectables, implants, and vaginal rings which may result in methods especially suitable for the developing world. New barrier methods, such as foaming vaginal tablets and Collagen sponges, may be especially suitable for women for whom other contraceptive methods are not appropriate.

The program also supports: clinical testing to assess the acceptability, safety, and effectiveness of methods and procedures in the developing country setting; and the transfer of new and modified fertility regulation technologies to LDCs. This research is crucial to insure that clients receive the best services possible in their countries. Studies on the use of natural family planning methods will help answer important programmatic questions about the conditions under which natural family planning may be most appropriate and effective. In addition, a number of large-scale epidemiologic studies have been initiated which will measure and analyze, among other things, the mortality and morbidity of contraceptive

users and non-users. No A.I.D. funds will be expended for research on abortion methodology. A.I.D. is requesting \$6 million for the biomedical research program in FY 83.

c. Social science research

Social science research, totaling \$1.1 million for FY 83, will continue to examine factors which may cause couples to seek out family planning services or use those which are available. Research will also be directed at the causes of discontinuation rates. Because progress toward overall development goals is stymied by continued high population growth rates, development planners need information that will help them to select programs which will encourage couples to plan the size of their families. Social science research supported by the central program has shed light on the importance of women's education, women's employment, child health, family income, and old age security in supporting the effective use of family planning services.

The need for population assistance continues to outpace the resources available. These requests from developing countries span a wide spectrum of approaches - depending on the individual country's perspective on population growth, its specific demographic and development situation, and its own program capabilities and resources. A.I.D.'s response must be flexible, innovative, and broad enough to be both catalytic and supportive, while maintaining a strong commitment to the provision of family planning services, set in a context appropriate to the needs and demands of individuals, communities, and national governments.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - POPULATION PLANNING

CP 83-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY81- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	FY83- EXPENDI TURES	C O N T
BUREAU FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION											
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES	G 930-0022	79	81	2,542	3,908	2,532	1,788	175	750	175	256
WID STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES	G 930-0100	80	C	---	225	---	---	225	67	---	135
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				2,542	4,133	2,532	1,788	400	817	175	391
LOANS				2,542	4,133	2,532	1,788	400	817	175	391
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				2,542	4,133	2,532	1,788	400	817	175	391
LOANS				2,542	4,133	2,532	1,788	400	817	175	391
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY											
OFFICE OF POPULATION											
POPULATION PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT/SUPPORT	G 932-0502	68	C	9,634	---	8,276	8,032	1,750	1,650	1,540	1,490
INTERNATIONAL FERTILITY RESEARCH PROGRAM	G 932-0537	71	83	45,138	92,867	32,938	28,129	4,700	6,309	4,800	5,600
APPLIED RESEARCH ON FERTILITY REGULATION	G 932-0546	72	85	27,378	37,285	10,897	9,057	1,200	2,000	1,200	1,828
WORLD FERTILITY SURVEY	G 932-0547	72	82	30,731	38,502	23,602	19,560	2,000	3,542	1,500	3,250
SIMPLIFIED TECHNIQUES-FERTILITY CONTROL	G 932-0548	72	82	6,037	5,921	5,444	5,195	---	276	---	---
PHYSICIANS POSTGRADUATE TRAINING	G 932-0604	73	83	54,391	76,370	40,235	34,448	3,128	6,351	2,500	2,814
CONTRACEPTIVE RETAIL SALES	G 932-0611	71	83	56,640	91,047	24,369	22,552	2,200	2,913	1,500	1,950
MEASUREMENT OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE	G 932-0621	76	83	4,995	3,018	3,018	2,941	---	77	---	---
1980 ROUND OF CENSUSES	G 932-0622	78	82	6,996	6,115	5,115	4,386	800	1,129	---	400

* Refers to the planned project summary sheet
C Level of effort activity

46

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1981 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1981 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - POPULATION PLANNING

CP 83-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY81- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY82- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY83- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	C O M M E N T
BIRTH AND DEATH DATA COLLECTION SYSTEMS	G 932-0623	78	82	5,600	5,530	3,230	2,825	500	623	---	250
CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE STUDIES	G 932-0624	77	83	12,850	11,946	6,746	4,501	2,000	2,245	1,900	2,000
TRAINING FOR FAMILY PLANNING MANAGERS	G 932-0627	77	80	1,149	1,149	1,203	1,149	---	---	---	---
FERTILITY IMPACT-DIFFERENT FP PROGRAMS	G 932-0632	76	84	50,387	120,841	20,642	14,667	3,600	4,576	3,600	5,000
POPULATION POLICY ANALYSIS	G 932-0635	77	83	7,200	14,817	5,537	4,317	800	1,320	800	900
AWARENESS OF POP IMPACT ON DEVELOPMENT	G 932-0637	77	81	3,975	3,425	3,425	2,646	500	779	---	500
STRENGTHENING INTL POP COMMUNITY TRNG	G 932-0638	77	81	2,960	2,960	2,960	2,560	---	400	---	---
POPULATION POLICY RESEARCH	G 932-0643	79	82	5,271	12,500	2,929	1,097	950	1,832	950	1,200
PARAMEDS AND AUXILIARIES FP TRAINING	G 932-0644	78	83	39,535	77,923	20,553	10,875	3,400	5,992	3,900	6,127
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA COLLECTION - ASIA/PAC	G 932-0648	78	82	6,900	10,300	3,500	2,653	600	847	500	800
COMPILATION/ANALYSIS OF POP DATA	G 932-0649	78	82	5,800	5,800	5,382	5,358	284	308	---	---
FP PROGRAM WORLDWIDE TRAINING FUND	G 932-0651	72	C	4,514	---	3,686	3,657	300	323	500	323
POPULATION/DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	G 932-0655	79	84	5,400	5,900	2,854	1,909	800	1,145	800	800
POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM (PIPI)	G 932-0659	78	84	11,831	21,296	6,096	4,828	1,600	1,770	1,700	1,700
UN FUND FOR POP ACTIVITIES (UNFPA)	G 932-0662	68	C	305,331	---	271,571	236,571	33,760	35,000	33,760	33,760
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES-PATHFINDER	G 932-0807	68	82	76,533	137,344	57,011	50,090	7,650	8,341	7,650	7,800
INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FED	G 932-0838	68	85	213,450	298,365	141,353	135,875	12,000	13,669	11,000	11,500

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1981 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1981 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - POPULATION PLANNING

CP 83-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY81- OBLIG EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY82- OBLIG EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY83- OBLIG EXPENDI TURES	C N T					
FP INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	G 932-0955	71	82	121,955	224,000	105,802	92,200	13,000	15,000	13,000	15,550		
PROGRAM FOR VOLUNTARY STERILIZATION-AVS	G 932-0968	72	86	133,006	216,826	47,798	41,508	9,500	10,790	9,500	10,175		
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT	G 936-3000	82	86	---	7,500	---	---	416	200	800	625		
FAMILY PLANNING IE FIELD SUPPORT	G 936-3004	82	86	---	6,000	---	---	800	100	1,000	900		
PROGRAMMATIC GRANT/PDP COUNCIL	G 936-3005	78	82	8,900	8,900	5,873	4,305	2,800	3,008	2,500	1,800		
FAMILY PLANNING ASST THROUGH HOME ECON	G 936-3006	78	82	3,664	2,881	1,982	1,909	---	73	---	---		
NATIONAL POLICIES FOR DEVELOPMENT	G 936-3017	82	86	---	6,900	---	---	400	125	1,000	775		
CONTRACEPTIVES PROCGUREMENT	G 936-3018	71	C	18,506	---	8,506	2,183	16,300	8,323	11,500	9,000		
ACCELERATED DELIVERY SYSTEMS SUPPORT	G 936-5900	79	82	3,076	13,276	2,276	2,146	800	730	800	750		
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM													
GRANTS				1,289,733	1,568,024	886,811	764,129	122,538	141,826	120,000	129,629		
LOANS				1,289,733	1,568,024	886,811	764,129	122,538	141,826	120,000	129,629		
MULTISECTOR DEVELOPMENT OFFICE													
URBAN MIGRANT FERTILITY	G 936-5412	79	81	300	299	299	---	---	150	---	149		
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					300	299	299	---	---	150	---	149	
GRANTS					300	299	299	---	---	150	---	149	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					1,290,033	1,568,323	887,110	764,129	122,538	141,976	120,000	129,778	
GRANTS					1,290,033	1,568,323	887,110	764,129	122,538	141,976	120,000	129,778	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1981 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1981 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - POPULATION PLANNING

CP 83-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY81- OBLIG ATIONS	FY81- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY82- OBLIG ATIONS	FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY83- OBLIG ATIONS	FY83- EXPENDI TURES	C O N T
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS			1,292,575	1,572,456	889,642	765,917	122,938	142,793	120,175	130,169	
LOANS			1,292,575	1,572,456	889,642	765,917	122,938	142,793	120,175	130,169	

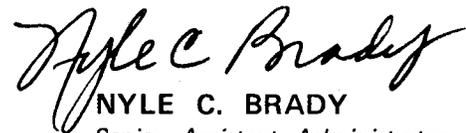
* Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1981 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1981 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

HEALTH

Responsible Officer:



NYLE C. BRADY

Senior Assistant Administrator

Bureau for Science and Technology

PROGRAM SUMMARY ^{CP 83-10} (8-81)		
<i>(In millions of dollars)</i>		
FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimated	FY 1983 Program Request
20.1 *	26.1 *	23.5 *

HEALTH

Overview

The majority of people living in developing countries suffer from chronic, debilitating disease. Without access to an adequate diet, safe drinking water, and basic health care, the consequences of such persistent and widespread infectious disease are death for many, especially the very young, and for the survivors, a diminished capacity to participate in and benefit from development. In some less developed countries (LDCs) as many as half of the children die before reaching the age of five. Hundreds of millions more, adults and children, are weakened by recurrent diarrheas, respiratory infections, and tropical diseases such as malaria, snail fever (schistosomiasis), river blindness (onchocerciasis), sleeping sickness (trypanosomiasis), and cholera. Such widespread death and illness affect all aspects of human life. High infant mortality may make a couple reluctant to practice family planning. Chronic infections and parasitic disease may limit a child's ability to absorb vital nutrients, prosper, and grow; prevent a student from attending school regularly; and constrain a community from planting and harvesting its crops in a timely

*Excludes centrally funded Private and Voluntary Cooperation Program activities totalling \$2.5 million in FY 1981, \$3.2 million in FY 1982, and \$3.0 million in FY 1983.

fashion. Potentially productive agricultural lands lie fallow because of existing disease problems or disease problems which accompany irrigation systems and new settlements. Recognizing the important linkages between health status and development gains, the developing countries have committed themselves to a long range goal of "health for all by the year 2000," and an intermediate goal of making safe water and sanitation services available to all in the 1980s. LDC resources to achieve these goals are very limited. Expenditures for health in LDCs average \$3 to \$5 per capita as opposed to \$800 per capita in the United States. Current health delivery systems often reach less than 25% of the population.

A.I.D. Program Strategy

A.I.D. recognizes health as an integral part of the development process and an important component of population, nutrition, agriculture, and rural development programs. Awareness of the severe LDC health resource constraints has led to the development of a primary health care (PHC) strategy which emphasizes assistance in the design of health programs which meet LDC needs, are cost effective, use appropriate technology, and foster community participation and the use of village health workers. The PHC strategy focuses on the health needs of the rural and urban poor and draws upon the resources of the public and private sector to develop and apply improvements in health technology.

The Role of Centrally-Funded Programs

Centrally-funded health programs augment the assistance provided to LDC governments by regional bureaus and missions in three ways: by providing immediate expert technical services; sponsoring field research and demonstration projects; and fostering more fundamental, long range research to improve the technology available for the prevention and treatment of illness. A.I.D. is requesting \$23.5 million in health funds for FY 1983 for these activities.

In addition to the direct support provided by the health professionals in the Bureau for Science and Technology (S&T), specialized technical information and expert services are made available by S&T through a series of contracts and agreements with other government agencies, universities, private industry, and research institutions. Such arrangements make available to LDC governments the most current information and skills for the resolution of health program design, implementation, or evaluation problems. Matching grants from A.I.D.'s Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance to Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) which work in the health field, make additional private sector resources available to address LDC health problems. Centrally funded field research and demonstration projects seek to benefit LDC programs in the near future by improving upon current knowledge of the development process and of the relative merits of alternative approaches to improving health in a variety of settings. While such projects are designed to produce knowledge which is applicable worldwide, there are often important intermediate benefits to the host country or region. One such example is the Lampang Evaluation Project (936-5911) which established a health delivery system in Lampang Province, Thailand. Data has been collected which provides a basis for comparative analysis of cost effectiveness. This will provide a wealth of useful information to guide designers of future health care projects. The Government of Thailand has already learned some important lessons from the Lampang project and has applied this information to its design of health projects in 20 other Thai provinces. The use of village health workers, who rely for backup support and for referral of more serious cases on more highly trained mid-level health workers, represents direct transfer of the Lampang experience.

Centrally-funded projects also support health research whose ultimate benefits, while less immediate, are potentially immense. An important example of this is the net-

FY 83 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- * Centrally funded programs account for \$23.5 million or 21% of the total health request.
- * 35% (\$8.2 million) is for research on tropical and diarrheal diseases.
- * 34% (\$8 million) is for the health components of nutrition and population.
- * 21% (\$4.9 million) is for improved planning, management, and delivery of health services.
- * 10% (\$2.4 million) is for support of water supply and sanitation programs.

work of U.S. research centers developed by A.I.D. to work on malaria vaccine. Since malaria now infects more than 200 million individuals, the impact of a successful vaccine would be profound.

In addition to these centrally-funded programs, A.I.D.'s central bureaus also coordinate the Agency health program with other donors to ensure the exchange of information, the sharing of technical expertise, and the design of complimentary programs. One example of such a collaborative approach is A.I.D.'s work with the World Bank in water and sanitation where A.I.D.'s experience and expertise in training and low cost technology complements the Bank's resources.

Central funding from the health account supports both health programs and selected health activities in population and nutrition programs. These latter activities are described in the Population and Nutrition sections of this volume.

The centrally-funded health program can be divided into three substantive areas: Disease Control, Health Services, and Community Water Supply and Sanitation. The projects in each area are mutually supportive and designed to contribute to the overall Agency goal of assisting LDC governments to improve the health of their populations.

I. Disease Control

A.I.D. plans to obligate \$11.3 million in this area in FY 1982 and is requesting \$8.2 million for FY 1983. Central funds are used primarily to support research directed at the most significant diseases of the LDCs. A.I.D.'s research is carefully coordinated with the research efforts of other donors and organizations and draws upon the combined strength of the international research community to improve prevention and treatment options for the control of diseases which cause death and disability among a large portion of the developing world's population. Research is directed both at longer-term solutions such as the development of new drugs and vaccines and at improved applications of presently available methods for disease control and treatment. In addition, technical assistance is provided to improve the disease control and treatment components of integrated health, population, and nutrition delivery systems.

A major A.I.D. priority is the development of improved techniques for the control or prevention of malaria which affects more than 200 million developing world citizens. A.I.D. is supporting a network of research institutions which are working on the development of a malaria vaccine (931-0453). There have been a number of important scientific breakthroughs in this program in the last few years. The most dramatic of these has been the successful immunization of monkeys against the most lethal human malaria, P. Falciparum. Other accomplishments include the development of improved procedures for the culture and production of parasites from which a vaccine will be derived and improved techniques for the purification and characterization of the malaria antigen, the material which

promotes the immunity. Even with these important gains, it will be many years before a safe vaccine is available for general use. Therefore, A.I.D. continues to support shorter-range research, directed at control of the mosquitos which carry the disease. A.I.D. support for field testing in Indonesia of environmentally acceptable alternatives to DDT for vector control (931-0068) ends this year. Two insecticides, malathion and fenetrithion have been fully evaluated and found acceptable for world-wide use. Two more compounds, chlorophoxim and pirimiphos-methyl are now being tested. The increasing problems of environmental pollution and the development of insecticide resistance in many mosquito species require the development of new techniques for vector control. In FY 1982, field work will begin under the Comprehensive Methods of Vector Control project (931-1179) which will test new techniques, such as biological control, along with combinations of proven methods for mosquito control.

Through FY 1981, A.I.D. provided support to researchers at Johns Hopkins University for the development and testing of an antischistosomal drug. The preclinical testing of the drug has been successfully completed. Phase I clinical trials, the next step in obtaining Food and Drug Administration approval of the drug, are underway without additional A.I.D. support. Since schistosomiasis is one of the most widespread, debilitating parasitic diseases in the world, development of an effective, low cost treatment would be of enormous benefit.

A.I.D. joins with other developed and developing country donors in supporting two major international research programs: the Special Program for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases (TDR) (931-1126) sponsored by the World Health Organization, and the International Center for Diarrheal Disease Research in Bangladesh (ICDDR/B) (931-1012). The U.S. joins with twenty other donors in contributing to TDR's research and training for six major tropical diseases: malaria, schistosomiasis, filariasis (including onchocerciasis), trypanosomiasis, leprosy, and leishmaniasis. In the case of ICDDR/B, A.I.D., joins

with nine other donors in supporting one of the few major, international disease research and training institutions which is based in the developing world. A.I.D. support in the late 1970s was a key factor in the establishment of the ICDDR/B.

II. Health Services

In 1982, A.I.D. plans to obligate \$4.95 million in central health funds for this activity. The request for FY 1983 is \$4.90 million. Projects in this area are designed to provide assistance to LDC health planners and managers in the design, management, and support of community-based, basic health services. Technical assistance, field research, technology transfer, and institutional development are combined to support the development of appropriate, sustainable health systems which can meet the needs of widely dispersed, largely rural populations.

For FY 1983, there are three continuing projects in this area. Support for the improved design and management of primary health care systems is provided through the Primary Health Care Operations Research project (936-5920). This project, which was begun in FY 1981, funds short-term, program-based field research. It is designed to provide LDC decision makers and managers with the rapid feedback they require to determine the appropriateness of alternative mixes of health services, staffing patterns, community support mechanisms and management and resource allocation systems. A.I.D. experience in working with many LDC governments on the design of sustainable, effective primary health care systems has underscored the need for timely, country-specific, program-based information to ensure the most effective use of scarce human and financial resources. An on-going support agreement with the Department of Health and Human Services (931-0067) provides access for short term technical assistance to expert personnel employed by the U.S. government. Health Development Planning and Management (936-5901) which was initiated in FY 1981 supports the development of LDC

institutional capacity to train health planners and managers. A.I.D. is working with the Government of Indonesia and Johns Hopkins University to develop a training facility for Asia at the University of Indonesia. A similar facility is being developed by A.I.D. with the American Public Health Association, the University of Pittsburgh, and the University of the West Indies to meet Caribbean health planning and management needs.

Two projects in this area will end in FY 1982. Under the MEDEX project (931-1180), the University of Hawaii developed and tested a complete system to deliver primary health care services with paramedical and village level health workers. The system which has been tested in Guyana, Lesotho, and Pakistan includes a structured three-tier referral system from village worker to intermediate health worker to doctor; a competency based training program for health service providers and managers; and a management and logistics support system. The project will conclude with the dissemination of prototype materials for training village health workers, intermediate health personnel and health managers, as well as, a series of manuals which describe the process by which a country can adapt and utilize the prototype materials to initiate and maintain a primary health care system.

The Accelerated Delivery Systems Support project (936-5900) has made available U.S. health professionals from professional associations, universities, and the private sector to support LDC health programs through short-term technical assistance, information, and special studies in areas such as health care financing, management of pharmaceutical and use of auxiliary health workers.

Elements of these two terminating projects will be incorporated into a new project for FY 1983, Technology for Primary Health Care (936-5927). The project will also incorporate several concepts from two projects, Health Management (936-5918) and Communicable Disease Health

Initiative (936-5912) which were described in FY 1981 and FY 1982 presentations, but were not funded in those years. The purpose of this new project will be to accelerate the transfer of proven, scientifically sound techniques and products for use in LDC primary health care programs. The project focuses on three general areas of primary health care: disease control, management, and manpower development and utilization.

III. Community Water Supply and Sanitation

A.I.D. plans to obligate \$2.45 million in this area in FY 1982 and is requesting \$2.4 million for FY 1983. Central funds are used primarily to make available U.S. expertise in the design and management of water and sanitation systems and the development of training programs for personnel to maintain these systems. Most of the funding for the U.S. participation in the U.N. Decade for Water and Sanitation is provided through A.I.D.'s country programs. Previous centrally funded activities have developed appropriate technologies such as the A.I.D. handpump, the robovalves, and robo well screens, suitable for low-cost local manufacture in LDCs. These devices are now being locally manufactured, installed, and field tested in several water supply and sanitation projects. As activities of the Water Decade accelerate, there will be an increased need for technical assistance in project design and management, for acceptable, tested technologies, and for programs to train local manpower to plan, install, manage, and maintain water and sanitation systems. The Water and Sanitation for Health project (931-1176) which began in FY 1980 and will continue through FY 1983 mobilizes the large amount of technical resources available in the U.S. private sector and the international community to provide technical assistance in support of water and sanitation initiatives of the LDCs. It also provides a focus for collection, analysis, and dissemination of the water supply and sanitation information needed by project designers and managers.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP 83-02

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY81- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	FY83- EXPENDI TURES	C O N T
BUREAU FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION												
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES	G 930-0022	80	81	694	1,842	694	508	275	375	170	175	C
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				694	1,842	694	508	275	375	170	175	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				694	1,842	694	508	275	375	170	175	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY												
OFFICE OF NUTRITION												
NUTRITION: VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY PRG SPT	G 931-0045	75	85	375	375	---	---	---	---	375	300	
NUTRITION: IRON DEFICIENCY PRG SUPPORT	G 931-0227	76	85	275	275	---	---	---	---	275	250	
NUTRITION: IMPKV OF MATERNAL/INFANT DIET	G 931-1010	79	84	4,197	4,197	1,497	269	1,500	1,000	1,200	2,000	
NUTRITION: HEALTH SYSTEMS RSSA	G 931-1198	77	77	375	---	200	25	---	175	150	150	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				5,222	4,847	1,697	294	1,500	1,175	2,000	2,700	
LOANS				5,222	4,847	1,697	294	1,500	1,175	2,000	2,700	
OFFICE OF HEALTH												
OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL HEALTH SUPPORT	G 931-0067	74	84	7,932	4,061	2,715	2,618	50	149	200	200	
DEV AN ENVR ACCEPTABLE SUBST FOR ODT	G 931-0068	76	81	1,085	854	854	573	---	281	---	---	
MALARIA IMMUNITY & VACCINATION RESEARCH	C 931-0453	75	87	15,000	35,613	17,395	14,556	4,000	3,700	3,000	3,100	

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

57

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1981 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1981 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

CP 83-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY81- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	FY83- EXPENDI TURES	C O N T	
INTERNATIONAL CTR FOR DIARRHEAL DIS RSCH	G 931-1012	79	84	10,000	9,500	4,460	4,301	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	
TROPICAL DISEASE RESEARCH	G 931-1126	78	84	20,300	20,300	10,300	10,300	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION FOR HEALTH	G 931-1176	80	83	9,998	15,000	5,831	4,446	2,450	2,500	2,400	2,400	
COMPREHENSIVE METHODS OF VECTOR CONTROL	G 931-1179	82	86	---	4,000	---	---	400	50	300	450	
MEDEX PRIMARY HEALTH CARE PHASE III	G 931-1180	78	82	5,831	5,779	4,366	3,415	1,200	1,200	---	952	
ACCELERATED DELIVERY SYSTEMS SUPPORT	G 936-5900	79	82	5,000	6,600	4,208	3,693	1,000	1,515	---	---	
HEALTH DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	G 936-5901	81	85	5,000	5,000	1,001	241	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
OPERATIONS RESEARCH-HEALTH	G 936-5920	81	85	9,200	9,200	500	---	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	
TECHNOLOGY FOR PRIMARY HEALTH CARE (PHC)	* G 936-5927	83	87	---	12,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	900	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				89,346	127,907	51,630	44,143	18,500	18,795	15,300	15,402	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
OFFICE OF POPULATION												
PHYSICIANS POSTGRADUATE TRAINING	G 932-0604	73	83	---	5,872	---	---	2,872	950	3,000	2,450	
FERTILITY IMPACT-DIFFERENT FP PROGRAMS	G 932-0632	76	84	---	3,800	---	---	1,900	350	1,900	500	
PARAMEDS AND AUXILIARIES FP TRAINING	G 932-0644	78	83	---	2,200	---	---	1,100	300	1,100	900	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				---	11,872	---	---	5,872	1,600	6,000	3,850	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
OFFICE OF EDUCATION												
MASS MEDIA/HEALTH PRACTICES	G 931-1018	78	82	1,100	1,100	1,100	647	---	315	---	136	

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1981 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1981 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

LP 83-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY81- OBLIG ATIONS	FY81- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY82- OBLIG ATIONS	FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY83- OBLIG ATIONS	FY83- EXPENDI TURES	C N T
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				1,100	1,100	647	---	315	---	138	
LOANS				1,100	1,100	647	---	315	---	138	
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				95,668	145,726	54,427	25,872	21,885	23,500	22,090	
LOANS				95,668	145,726	54,427	25,872	21,885	23,500	22,090	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS				96,362	147,568	55,121	26,147	22,260	23,470	22,265	
LOANS				96,362	147,568	55,121	26,147	22,260	23,470	22,265	

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1981 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1981 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

TITLE Technology for Primary Health Care		FUNDING SOURCE:	AG, RD & N:	HEALTH: 2,000	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (<i>In thousands of dollars</i>)			
NUMBER 936-5927 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	POPULATION:	ED. & HR:	SEL. ACT.:	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 87	LIFE OF PROJECT FUNDING: 12,000 ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 88

Purpose: To strengthen primary health care (PHC) programs of developing countries by accelerating the transfer of improved techniques and products for the delivery of health services, management of health systems, training of health personnel, and control of disease.

Project Description: This project builds upon the experience of the past decade in the design and implementation of primary health care programs and the development and field testing of alternative approaches to health service planning, staffing, and delivery. Many of the materials, products, and techniques which will be utilized in this project have been developed or field tested under prior A.I.D. projects such as MEDEX, the Lampang Evaluation Project, the International Center for Diarrheal Diseases Research, and the Accelerated Delivery Systems Support Project.

The project will focus on three priority primary health care areas: disease control and treatment; health care management; and manpower development and utilization. Within each of these areas, the project will seek to identify or develop key technologies which are appropriate to the specific less developed country (LDC) needs, are affordable, and can be sustained technically, administratively, and financially when A.I.D. assistance is completed.

In disease control, assistance might be provided for the planning and utilization of oral rehydration therapy in maternal/child health programs or the development of LDC capacity in epidemiological analysis and surveillance of major diseases. In primary health care management, assistance will be provided for the design of new programs or for evaluation and improvement of existing primary health care systems. Improved management systems might be used to facilitate the integrated delivery of family planning, nutrition, and health services. Technical assistance might be provided to improve logistics systems for storage and distribution of basic medicines and supplies. In manpower utilization and development, the emphasis will be on the

selection and training of intermediate and village-level health workers. An example of project activity in this area would be assistance to adapt competency-based training materials for training community health workers.

Relationship of the Project to A.I.D. Strategy: A.I.D.'s current health sector policy stresses assistance to primary health care programs which reflect community needs and resources and which can achieve broad coverage of developing country populations with well managed, low cost basic health services. Also, A.I.D. emphasizes the identification and transfer of appropriate, proven technologies for development in all sectors. This project focuses on key areas within PHC programs where technical improvements can have a direct and positive effect on people's health and on the transfer of relatively simple technologies which can improve the efficiency and effectiveness of health programs.

Host Country and Other Donors: Project activities will be coordinated with those of the World Health Organization and private sector organizations working in health.

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Responsible Officer:



NYLE C. BRADY

Senior Assistant Administrator

Bureau for Science and Technology

PROGRAM SUMMARY <small>CP 83-10 (8-81)</small>		
<i>(In millions of dollars)</i>		
FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimated	FY 1983 Program Request
10.3 *	8.3 *	8.3 *

Education and Human Resources

Overview

Recognizing the high value which their citizens place on education and the importance of education in the development process, most developing countries have made major investments in the education and training of their people. Despite impressive gains in the numbers of educated and skilled people, the need for educational and training programs continues to increase. Many developing countries find that:

- significant numbers of children and adults lack access to any education or training. Educational opportunity is particularly limited for women and the poor.
- the education and training which is provided is often inappropriate and fails to provide the skills and knowledge required for employment. Key technical and managerial personnel are lacking.

* Excludes centrally funded Private and Voluntary Cooperation Program activities totalling \$1.5 million in FY 1981, \$1.0 million in FY 1982, and \$1.4 million in FY 1983.

- education budgets, although comprising a large share of national budgets, are insufficient to fund the ever increasing costs of expanding school systems. The present inefficiencies of these systems are clearly beyond what any country can afford.

These countries are striving to find improved ways to provide basic education to meet skill-training, information and management needs and to more effectively use scarce financial and human resources to provide essential development services.

Program Strategy

A.I.D.'s central education and human resources program responds to these concerns by giving priority to:

- improving access and quality of basic education and skills training;
- correcting the inefficiencies of the present school systems;
- overcoming shortages of critical technical, managerial, administrative and professional personnel; and
- strengthening administrative and management systems.

Centrally-Funded Programs

For FY 1983 A.I.D. requests \$8.3 million for centrally-funded programs in education and human resources. This compares to \$8.3 million in FY 1982 and \$10.3 million in FY 1981. These funds will support programs in basic education, nonformal education, development communications, development administration, women in development,

labor development and international training. These complement bilateral programs through the provision of technical support services, assistance to local institutions and technology adaptation and transfer.

Basic Education

For FY 1983, A.I.D. requests \$2.4 million for projects in basic education. This compares to \$1.4 million in FY 1982 and \$1.0 million in FY 1981. This increasing emphasis is based on a number of studies by A.I.D. and others which have found that basic education plays a critical role in the development process. The World Bank World Development Report 1980, found very high rates of return for investment in primary education. Very positive correlations were found between primary education and farmer productivity, family health and receptivity to family planning. Most developing countries would endorse these findings. However, they lack the means to extend their primary education systems to meet the needs of their rapidly expanding school-age populations. They have neither the teachers nor the financial resources. The quality of instruction, especially in rural areas, is often poor. Thus a major goal for the Science and Technology Bureau in supporting basic education is to assist in the design and testing of less costly methods for increasing access to primary education and improving its quality and usefulness. Both in-school and out-of-school training is being examined.

One very promising approach is the use of radio. Radio has a distinct advantage over traditional instructional approaches in terms of cost and logistical feasibility. It provides the means of delivering uniformly high quality instruction quickly to large audiences over vast areas. In most countries radio programs can be heard in even the most remote villages. However, the design of radio lessons and teacher guides remains a critical element, requiring careful tryout and revision of radio lessons before obtaining a quality program.

FY 83 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- * 40% to devise basic educational and essential skills programs through non-formal educational and educational radio methods.
- * 20% to test the cost-effectiveness of using satellite communications and other communications media in rural development programs.
- * 16% to promote participation in development through Women in Development and Labor programs.
- * 15% to provide technical advisory services to LDCs about development administration.
- * 9% to support international training.

A.I.D. has funded four instructional radio projects in basic education. The lessons of the successful A.I.D. Radio Mathematics project, implemented in Nicaragua from 1973 to 1978, are now being applied in pilot radio math programs in Thailand, the Philippines, Columbia and Nepal. The radio language arts project, Extension of Rural Primary Schools (931-1017), is fully underway in Kenya. The Community Basic Education project (936-5807) which will deliver primary education by radio to those with no access to school began in FY 1981 in the Dominican Republic. The Radio Science project (936-5818), which will complete the primary school core curriculum, will begin in FY 1983.

A.I.D. is also providing assistance to developing countries to improve educational planning and resource allocation and management. A new FY 1982 project, Improving the Efficiency of Primary School Systems (931-1233), focuses on improved use of resources, determination of

alternative means of school financing and better administration of educational systems. The ongoing Education Policy Implications Project (930-0089) funds social and economic research in support policy formulation and project design.

Nonformal Education

Many developing countries are increasingly aware that a substantial portion of their population will never attend school and that nonformal education (NFE) or out of school training programs are the way to meet this population's needs at an affordable cost.

For FY 1983 A.I.D. requests \$900,000 to support the central program in nonformal education. This compares to an estimated \$1.1 million in FY 1982 and \$1.0 million in FY 1981. During the past ten years A.I.D. has played a key role in providing assistance in nonformal education. Initially A.I.D. focused on developing U.S. institutional capacity to meet the needs of the developing countries. A number of small scale nonformal education projects with cooperating developing country institutions demonstrated new learning approaches, community organization models and evaluation techniques. More recently A.I.D. has been focusing on a "service agency" approach to nonformal education: assisting developing countries to apply new methods and techniques to assess, improve and expand existing non-formal education programs as an integral part of their national education planning. National and local service centers are being established to meet the common needs of nonformal education programs without overformalizing the process and stifling local initiative. The service agencies provide training for technical support staff, instructional materials, information exchange, and access to credit. This novel approach centralizes financial and technical support to nonformal education without destroying the vitality of local participation and initiative. In FY 1979, the Agency began working with the Government of Lesotho on

this through the Lesotho Distance Teaching Center. A similar activity started in Ecuador in FY 1980.

A.I.D. continues to sponsor research in specific areas of nonformal education. The FY 1979 Literacy-Oriented Functional Education project (931-1242) integrates literacy training with work skills. Off-farm employment needs and the problem of youth employment in developing countries will gain attention under the aegis of the new Nonformal Education and Unemployed Youth Project (931-1241) in FY 1982 with a request of \$300,000. This project will identify, adapt, and test approaches and techniques to provide occupational, managerial and entrepreneurial skills for unemployed youth.

Development Communications

For FY 1983, A.I.D. requests \$1.6 million for development communications. This compares to an estimated \$2.4 million in FY 1982 and \$2.8 million in FY 1981. This program focuses on the development of practical, affordable, ways to utilize communications media to provide rural populations with the information and services they need.

A.I.D. experience to date indicates two major ways in which rural communication systems can provide essential support for the development process. Projects like the now completed Basic Village Education (598-0551) in Guatemala and the ongoing Mass Media and Health Practices (931-1018) in Honduras and Gambia demonstrate that rural populations will both learn and apply radio-transmitted information to improve agricultural, health and nutritional practices. These projects have developed better methods for presenting information to rural people, and have related local radio-programming to the changing daily needs of rural families.

A second promising application is the use of two-way, radio-based, communications to improve the administration

of far-flung rural service projects. The Communications Studies and Applications Project (931-1109) has demonstrated that rural health systems can gain in many ways from the two-way radio links between rural health service providers and more highly trained center staffs. These links provide essential technical backstopping and diagnostic services and also serve as valuable in-service training tools and management devices.

The same project (931-1109) draws on worldwide experience to adapt development communications policy and technology to particular country and sector needs. Through it, A.I.D. makes U.S. expertise available to A.I.D. missions and developing countries worldwide. In order to further diffuse new developments, A.I.D.'s Clearinghouse on Development Communications (931-1231) provides printed information and a reference service, on the latest LDC experiences in development communications; it serves a network of 6,000 planners and professionals.

For many countries, the development of affordable rural communications systems will depend on technological advances in communication satellites. A.I.D.'s Rural Satellite Program (931-5811) which began in FY 1979 is designed to assist developing countries in creating the institutional and human resources to capitalize on the use of these systems for serious development purposes. A.I.D. also works with INTELSAT, NASA, and other satellite service organizations to accelerate the development of appropriate, low-cost, ground technology.

Satellite communications can make possible a wider sharing of scarce expertise within emerging institutions in the developing world. Agreement for a pilot project illustrating such usage has been reached with education officials in Indonesia. The project will provide audio-bandwidth linkages via satellite among ten institutions of the Eastern Islands University Association and Indonesia's major agricultural campus at Bogor, to strengthen training, and agricultural technology, research and

administration. The system will also be made available to agricultural extension, health workers, primary and secondary education agencies and local government agencies for instructional and professional conferencing purposes. Indonesia's own PALAPA satellite will be used, marking its first serious use for education. Planning also is virtually completed for a pilot project with the University of the West Indies to support the University's six island campuses in the member nations.

Discussions with other countries are underway to show the cost effectiveness of satellites in providing two-way audio links to rural communities in support of local development programs. An ongoing project of this sort is underway in Peru, developed by the Latin America and Caribbean Bureau with substantial support from this Program.

Development Administration

For FY 1983, A.I.D. requests \$1.2 million for the central program in development administration. This compares to an estimated \$750,000 in FY 1982 and \$1.2 million in FY 1981. This program complements the Agency-wide effort to assist developing countries to solve public and private sector management problems.

The centrally funded development administration program finds innovative ways to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of public sector organizations; improve agricultural management; assist local government units; provide public sector support for private sector development initiatives; design food security systems; and strengthen management training and institution-building. A fiscal 1982 field review of management assistance needs, and the preparation of new strategies for institution building and management training will highlight promising ways to foster management improvement. Opportunities for administrative reform are also being explored with Haiti, Jamaica and other countries.

One approach to improve public sector management is to decentralize the administration of rural public services and assign this responsibility to governmental units which could be more responsive to local conditions and needs. The Managing Decentralization Project (931-1053) provides technical assistance to LDCs' local governments in order to strengthen their capacity to plan and implement rural development programs. To date, technical services have been provided in Kenya, Tanzania, Liberia, Philippines, Somalia, Sudan and Egypt.

The Food Security Management Project (936-5316) provides assistance in the critical area of food supply management. The project seeks to improve disaster planning and management capabilities in LDCs, particularly in focusing upon early warning information systems, to encourage pricing policies that will provide appropriate production incentives, and to generate storage capacity for targeted distribution of government food stocks to at-risk populations.

A new FY 1983 project, Management Training and Development (936-5317) will address the problems of poor management in LDC organizations responsible for delivering services to the rural poor. The project will provide short-term consultants and trainers who will assist local organizations in assessing their management training needs and in developing local capability in providing the needed training

Women in Development

For FY 1983, A.I.D. requests \$400,000 for its central coordinating program. This compares to an estimated \$970,000 in FY 1982 and \$550,000 in FY 1981. The exclusion of women from many development programs is a particular constraint to development. An example of the kinds of activities A.I.D. supports to improve women's access was a grant in FY 1980 to the Pathfinder Fund to support community and private voluntary organizations in

Latin America which serve to enhance women's economic skills through training. The Women in Development Strategies and Resources Project (930-0100) will continue to collect and disseminate data and research findings on the roles of women, to provide technical assistance to incorporate these findings in development programs and to support local women's organizations; and to fund small studies on key policy issues relating to the impact of A.I.D. projects on women. Components of this project funded under other appropriations provide technical assistance, support local women in development centers, and improve national statistics on women in less developed countries.

International Training

A.I.D. provides \$100 million a year from all funding accounts to train 6,000 participants in the United States and another 1,000 participants elsewhere. In order to provide central oversight of worldwide training effort, the Office of International Training:

- Formulates the Agency's participant training policies, standards, and procedures.
- Serves as the central point for information on all agency sponsored participant training.
- Develops, manages, and evaluates selected training programs.
- Arranges various support services such as health and accident insurance coverage for U.S. participants.

Most of the costs of carrying out participant support services are borne by the projects funding the training. However, some services for participants in the United States are funded centrally. A.I.D. requests \$700,000 in FY 1983 under the continuing Training Evaluation and

Support Services Project (926-0071) to fund port-of-entry, community, and on-campus counseling, and evaluation. These activities cost an estimated \$700,000 in FY 1982 and \$700,000 in FY 1981.

Labor Development

For FY 1983 A.I.D. requests \$900,000 for two projects to improve the economic status and welfare of workers in developing countries. This compares to \$900,000 in FY 1982 and \$1.1 million in FY 1981. Under the Labor Organizations Development Project (936-0601), \$700,000 will fund special short-term motivational training for 115 high and mid-level trade union leaders from approximately 40 developing countries. Under the Labor Force Planning Development and Utilization project (938-0600), \$200,000 will provide technical services to LDC governments designing work force related projects.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

CP 83-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTH'D	PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY81- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	FY83- EXPENDI TURES	C O N T I
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION												
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES	G 930-0022	82	C	150	1,370	150	59	220	170	200	261	
MID STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES	G 930-0100	82		532	4,609	532	217	970	300	400	635	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				682	5,979	682	276	1,190	470	600	896	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				682	5,979	682	276	1,190	470	600	896	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY												
OFFICE OF EDUCATION												
EXTENSION OF RURAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS	G 931-1017	79	85	3,800	4,600	1,702	1,174	500	776	700	600	
MASS MEDIA/HEALTH PRACTICES	G 931-1018	78	84	2,010	2,424	1,349	1,204	525	525	300	295	
STRUCTURING NFE RESOURCES	G 931-1054	79	86	5,800	7,700	3,317	2,150	680	1,000	600	1,147	
COMMUNITY TECH STUDIES AND APPLICATIONS	G 931-1109	77	86	5,397	4,894	3,394	3,392	350	350	200	102	
DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATIONS CLEARINGHOUSE	G 931-1231	80	86	1,260	2,083	983	723	100	310	250	125	
IMPROVING EFFICIENCIES OF PRIM EDUC SYS	G 931-1233	82	85	---	1,400	---	---	300	150	300	300	
NFE AND UNEMPLOYED YOUTH	G 931-1241	82	84	---	900	---	---	300	150	300	300	
LITERACY-ORIENTED FUNCTIONAL EDUCATION	G 931-1242	79	82	482	482	416	344	75	105	---	42	
DEV AND UTILIZATION OF NFE NETWORK	G 931-1250	79	80	1,047	1,047	1,047	653	---	335	---	59	

* Refers to the planned project summary sheet
C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1981 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1981 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

CP 83-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY81- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	FY83- EXPENDI TURES	C O M M E N T	
RADIO ASSISTED COMMUNITY BASIC EDUCATION	G 936-5807	81	86	4,268	4,268	450	---	570	730	850	685	
RURAL SATELLITE PROGRAM	G 936-5811	79	85	22,000	16,000	6,490	3,100	1,400	3,000	1,000	1,390	
TEACHING SCIENCE BY RADIO	* G 936-5818	83	87	---	3,200	---	---	---	---	500	250	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				46,064	48,998	19,148	12,740	4,800	7,433	4,900	5,295	
LOANS				46,064	48,998	19,148	12,740	4,800	7,433	4,900	5,295	
MULTISECTOR DEVELOPMENT OFFICE												
PROJECT MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS	G 931-0096	76	83	4,438	4,438	1,764	1,302	100	205	---	361	
MANAGING DECENTRALIZATION	G 931-1053	79	83	2,500	1,983	515	315	---	340	400	400	
FIELD SERVICES AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT	G 931-1096	77	C	369	---	149	74	220	200	---	95	
ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION OF IRD	G 936-5300	78	82	167	167	72	5	95	123	---	---	
LOCAL REVENUE ADMINISTRATION	G 936-5303	79	82	730	730	580	490	---	100	200	250	
MANAGEMENT TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT	G 936-5317	82	87	---	3,600	---	---	300	200	600	500	
LABOR FORCE PLANNING DEV AND UTIL	G 938-0600	81	83	627	1,025	---	---	325	250	200	200	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				8,831	11,943	3,080	2,186	1,040	1,418	1,400	1,806	
LOANS				8,831	11,943	3,080	2,186	1,040	1,418	1,400	1,806	
OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRAINING												
POST-TRAINING FOLLOW-UP	G 926-0071	77	C	3,197	---	2,438	2,247	700	700	700	700	C
LABOR ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT	G 938-0601	81	85	3,605	3,605	560	366	575	600	700	600	

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1981 are based on the authorized data. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1981 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

CP 85-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY81- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	FY83- EXPENDI TURES	C G N T	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				6,802	3,605	2,998	2,613	1,275	1,300	1,400	1,300	
LOANS				6,802	3,605	2,998	2,613	1,275	1,300	1,400	1,300	
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				61,697	64,546	25,226	17,539	7,115	10,151	7,700	8,401	
LOANS				61,697	64,546	25,226	17,539	7,115	10,151	7,700	8,401	
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST												
OFFICE OF LABOR AFFAIRS												
LABOR FORCE INTEGRATION	G 907-0003	77	82	1,800	1,434	1,423	858	---	274	---	---	
LABOR FORCE PLANNING DEV AND UTIL	G 936-0600	81	83	1,025	1,025	222	28	---	---	---	---	
LABOR ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT	G 936-0601	81	85	3,605	3,605	560	336	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				6,430	6,064	2,205	1,222	---	274	---	---	
LOANS				6,430	6,064	2,205	1,222	---	274	---	---	
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				6,430	6,064	2,205	1,222	---	274	---	---	
LOANS				6,430	6,064	2,205	1,222	---	274	---	---	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS				68,809	76,589	28,113	19,037	8,305	10,895	8,300	9,297	
LOANS				68,809	76,589	28,113	19,037	8,305	10,895	8,300	9,297	

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1981 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1981 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

PLANNED PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

CP 83-05 (8-81)

TITLE Teaching Science by Radio		FUNDING SOURCE:	AG, RD & N: -	HEALTH: -	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
					FY 83 500	LIFE OF PROJECT FUNDING:	3,200
NUMBER 936-5818	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	POPULATION:	ED. & HR:	SEL. ACT.:	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>	-	500	-	FY 83	FY 87	FY 87

Purpose: To demonstrate that radio is a cost-effective method for teaching science.

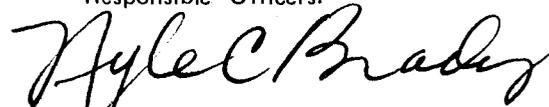
Project Description: This five-year project will develop and test a radio program series that will teach basic science principles and will emphasize practical application of those principles to everyday life. The program will be designed for three audiences of approximately 1,000 each: 1) children, ages 6 to 9; 2) children, ages 10 to 15; and 3) teenagers and adults. The program will be operated in several sites of a cooperating less developed country (LDC) in both formal and nonformal settings and will include print materials for teachers, paraprofessional instructors, and individual learners. Project evaluation will measure the impact of the project and compare its effectiveness to alternative approaches to teaching basic science. As a result of producing the radio series, a cadre of LDC personnel (approximately 45 teachers and 15 instructional systems development staff) will acquire expertise in instructional broadcasting, instructional systems design and evaluation, and broadcast usage in both formal and nonformal instructional settings. Dissemination activities to other interested LDCs will include regional seminars for LDC staff, in-country assistance with adaptation and implementation of curriculum and production and distribution of handbooks and prototype materials.

Relationships of Project to A.I.D. Strategy: This project is part of A.I.D.'s long-range strategy to provide tested, radio-based, low-cost instructional system prototypes in literacy, mathematics, and science. The math model has been developed and is being disseminated (the Nicaragua Math Project). The reading project is now underway in Kenya (FY 1979 - FY 1984). The Radio-Assisted Community Basic Education Project began in FY 1981, and it will teach math, reading and applied science to out-of-school primary level children in the Dominican Republic. This radio science project will complete the content area components.

Host Country and Other Donors: The host country will collaborate by providing staff, radio time and other logistics support.

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Responsible Officers:



DR. NYLE C. BRADY

Senior Assistant Administrator

Bureau for Science and Technology



JULIA CHANG BLOCH

Assistant Administrator

*Bureau for Food for Peace
and Voluntary Assistance*

PROGRAM SUMMARY ^{CP 83-10} (8-81)		
<i>(In millions of dollars)</i>		
FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimated	FY 1983 Program Request
16.9 *	15.0 *	15.0 *

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Overview

Certain development problems, energy for example, transcend the food, health, population and education functional categories. The Selected Development Activities Account enables A.I.D. to deal with functionally cross-cutting development needs -- energy, environment, urban growth, and employment. Centrally funded Section 106 programs were funded at \$16.9 million in FY 1981, are estimated at \$15 million in FY 1982 and are proposed at \$15 million in FY 1983. Energy activities will continue as a major central program component at \$8 million in FY 1981, \$6 million in FY 1982, and \$7 million proposed in FY 1983. (The total A.I.D. FY 1983 Section 106 request is \$166.7 million.)

The Bureau for Science and Technology Section 106 programs provide specialized support for A.I.D.'s bilateral activities, and introduce in developing countries new assistance initiatives as forerunners to larger A.I.D.

* Excludes centrally funded Private and Voluntary Cooperation Program activities totalling \$17.2 million in FY 1981, \$18.5 million in FY 1982, and \$18.5 million in FY 1983.

and other donor bilateral programs. The centrally funded programs mobilize technical expertise in new specialties, apply and test new technologies in field demonstrations, and support specialized training programs for developing country personnel.

A. Energy

The Energy Problem: The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) World Development Report 1981 provides the most recent and definitive definition of the developing countries' energy problems. The 1979-1980 oil price increase has produced unsustainable trade deficits for oil importing developing countries. In some countries, India for example, oil imports absorb over 50% of export earnings. The cost of energy for those countries was only four to five percent of gross domestic product before 1973. It is projected to reach 10% to 12% by 1990. For many of these countries, this increase in energy cost will be the difference between rising or stagnating income per person. For half the world's population, another energy problem is the scarcity of fuelwood. As traditional fuels become more scarce, higher prices for other forms of energy continue to raise demand for these same traditional fuels, especially for charcoal in the urban areas.

A.I.D.'s Energy Strategy: A.I.D.'s energy assistance objectives are: to help increase energy supplies at reasonable prices to support continued world economic growth; to encourage developing countries to expand their energy resources--both non-renewable and renewable, without increasing the risk of nuclear proliferation; and to assist developing countries to overcome energy-related constraints to their development. The impact of the energy crisis is threatening the capacity of many developing countries to implement a development program of any kind. A.I.D. energy programs are sensitive to the whole range of energy activities -- involving commercial energy as well as traditional fuels -- that

Training in Alternative Energy Technologies project (936-5716) has offered a unique and specialized short-term program for participants in the design, adaptation, manufacture, and introduction of solar energy systems; 147 participants from 34 countries have received training. The newer Conventional Energy Training project (936-9997) already has funded 26 graduate level scientific and engineering students and 17 short-term technical trainees. This project aims specifically at providing the technical and scientific skills necessary to increase conventional energy production, especially fossil fuels.

U.S. training opportunities in the new energy technologies still are limited. New programs -- in bio-resources, hydropower, coal utilization and wind -- will be offered in FY 1983. Under the Conventional Energy Training and Alternative Energy Training projects, short-term training programs in these technologies will be available to 200 participants.

2. Energy Analysis: Although the importance of energy in economic and social development is clear, there also is a recognized knowledge gap on energy resources, needs, and uses. A growing number of LDCs have begun to analyze their energy requirements comprehensively, formulate national energy policies, and create energy planning institutions. For most countries, the indigenous analytical energy capacity is limited or non-existent.

Energy survey and planning methodologies particularly suited to developing nations are needed. The centrally funded Energy Policy and Planning project (936-5703) and the new FY 1982 Energy Planning Assistance project (936-5728) are developing and applying these methodologies. It is supporting long-term, in-country national energy surveys in Tunisia, Morocco, Togo, Liberia, and the Sudan and providing short-term technical assistance in energy planning

and policy development to a number of other countries. Included in these projects is specialized short-term assistance to encourage more efficient industrial use of energy. Improvement of operations and maintenance, retrofitting existing equipment, and choosing future equipment are emphasized.

3. Energy Supply: Sharply higher prices for conventional fuels, the uncertainty of adequate oil supplies, and the growing demand for energy all underline the importance of increased efforts to develop new energy resources. Within the centrally funded energy assistance program, efforts are underway to test and apply renewable energy technologies to the unique needs of developing countries, and to help expand the supply of conventional fuels.

a. Renewables: The Small Decentralized Hydropower project (936-5715) provides a substantial U.S. technical capability in small-scale, decentralized hydropower. Special emphasis is placed on introduction of hydro technologies at the village level, to supply either electric or mechanical power. Short-term technical assistance has been provided in Peru, Liberia, Ecuador, Morocco, Thailand, Togo, Zaire, and the Dominican Republic. The U.S. Forest Service is undertaking for A.I.D. a program to demonstrate the suitability of bioenergy systems as sources for fuel (936-5709). Fifteen "state-of-the-art" biomass conversion technologies have been appraised for technical and cost suitability for LDCs. Short-term technical assistance has been provided to twelve countries. A world-wide charcoal technology seminar is planned for March 1982.

The need for energy at the community level is acute. Substitutes for firewood and more efficient technologies for the use of firewood are urgently needed.

Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA) is introducing renewable energy technologies at the community level. Under the central program, Low Cost Energy Technology (936-5701) which began in FY 1979, VITA is promoting LDC use of very small-scale, low-cost energy technologies by demonstrating new technologies, such as stoves, hydraulic power and wind systems, and advising on their production. With A.I.D. central program support, VITA also is expanding its renewable energy information network.

b. Fossil fuels: Deposits of oil, gas and coal offer important energy prospects for many LDCs. The Conventional Energy Technical Assistance project (936-5724) which began in FY 1980 is assisting countries to identify and evaluate potential fossil fuel resources, strengthen geological and geophysical institutions involved with this work, and facilitate LDC access to fossil energy production technologies and capital financing from multilateral and private sources. Technical assistance is being planned for Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Morocco, and the Economic Community of West African States. Programs in up to six more countries will begin in FY 1982 and FY 1983. The U.S. Geological Survey has underway a complementary, comprehensive analytical effort aimed at identifying areas where A.I.D. financed technical assistance might best stimulate the flow of capital for conventional energy exploration and production.

B. Forestry, Environment and Natural Resources

The Problem: Certain environment and natural resource depletion problems, particularly loss of forest and plant cover, are becoming serious in many developing countries. These countries often lack the technical capacity to assess their environmental condition, estimate rates of natural resource depletion, identify problems early and accurately, and devise resource recovery policies and

programs. In addition, these countries often have neither the resources nor institutional mechanisms necessary to deal with their more urgent environmental difficulties.

A.I.D.'s Forestry, Environmental and Natural Resource Strategy: A.I.D.'s programs in these areas are fashioned toward improving developing world understanding of the economic development implications of continuing degradation of its natural resource endowment. This is accomplished through programs that sensitize and educate policy makers and then improve and develop country capacity to deal with those issues. Efforts range from technical assistance and training in planning and management of natural resources to the creation of institutions to give continuity to this expertise. Programs address such resources as vegetation, water, wildlife, watersheds, coastal zones, minerals and forests.

Given their economic and environmental significance, forests are of particular importance. Growing populations and rising energy demand in many areas of the developing world are causing deforestation and devegetation. The effects are declining water tables, soil erosion, silting, desertification and flooding. If deforestation continues at present rates, forests in the Third World could be reduced significantly in 20 years. The United States Government Tropical Forests Task Force has recommended the following series of initiatives: policy commitments and adoption of programs by all government agencies for sound long-term forest management; an internationally coordinated assistance program; a substantial increase in the level of new plantings; intensified research and development; and introduction of low-cost alternative energy systems.

The Centrally Funded Forestry, Environment and Natural Resources Program: As in the case of energy assistance, the central program is concentrated on assistance areas

relatively new to A.I.D. These programs require specialized technical skills, and therefore are provided most efficiently from the central program. Provision of centrally funded, expert technical support is stimulating attention to forestry, environmental and natural resource problems and program initiatives. Critical elements of the central program include: provision of information on significant natural resource and environmental problems, development of methodologies for natural resources inventories, particularly water resources and forests, applied research and training programs to transfer scientific and technical knowledge on natural resource management concerns, and provision of U.S. expertise in forestry and environmental planning and management. Central program financing is modest: \$1 million in FY 1981, an estimated \$3.25 million in FY 1982, to a planned \$2.25 million in FY 1983, of which \$1 million are Section 106 funded in each year. (The total FY 1983 A.I.D. environment program is \$204 million, of which \$5.8 million is Section 106 funded).

1. Forestry: The FY 1980 Forest Resources Management project (936-5519) provides technical experts to assist the LDCs on forestry activities, and funding for joint Peace Corps/A.I.D. forestry programs. Three forestry experts are in field assignments covering Central America and the Caribbean, East Africa, and South Asia. They are supporting new initiatives in agroforestry, reforestation and forest resource planning.

A.I.D. also is assuming an important international role in developing approaches to reforestation and revegetation with two new FY 1982 projects -- Forestry Planning (936-5544) and Agroforestry (936-5545) -- and the Forestry Sector Development project (936-5546) which will begin in FY 1983. Under the Forestry Planning and Forestry Sector Development projects, opportunities will be sought for more effective mobilization of local, national

and international financial and technical aid from the public and private sectors to assure sustained growth in the forestry sector. The Agroforestry project, in support of the International Council for Research on Agroforestry (ICRAF), will emphasize initiatives in forestry policy planning, reforestation of degraded sites, private sector involvement, and the creation of an international forestry research network.

2. Environment and Natural Resource Management: The Environmental Planning and Management project (936-5517) which began in FY 1982 is assisting LDCs to develop environmental protection and natural resources management institutions and improve legislation and administrative structures through short-term technical assistance. Selected countries will be assisted on a longer-term basis to incorporate environmental and natural resource management concerns in national development plans.

The Department of the Interior is providing information and planning guidance on environment and natural resources management through the FY 1979 Environment and Natural Resources Expanded Information Base project (931-1209). Review papers and case studies have been prepared as the basis for development planning guidelines in biogeographic areas such as the humid tropics, arid zones, and grass and rangelands. Methods of inventorying soils, water, plants, and animals were analyzed for applicability to LDCs. Case studies of integrated approaches to regional planning were undertaken in the Dominican Republic, Panama, Honduras, Bolivia, Ecuador, Brazil, Venezuela, and Mexico to identify methodologies applicable to other developing countries.

The Natural Resources Management Training project (936-5534) which began in FY 1982 provides training

to LDC planners, economists, scientists and technicians. The project offers short technical and management courses on forestry, renewable natural resources and environmental protection issues. Much of the subject matter is new in the LDCs, and extensive course development and adaptation is underway to assure the relevance of the courses to developing countries.

One new natural resources initiative is planned for FY 1983. The Coastal Resources Management project (936-5518) will investigate the major causes of environmental problems along coastal areas where perhaps 70% of the world's population live. With a more complete and better understanding of the environmental problems confronting coastal areas, LDCs can better protect them from degradation.

C. Multisector Development Activities

The centrally funded program also supports projects of a broadly cross-cutting nature. Programs include technical information exchange, urban and regional development, employment generation, and women in development. These Section 106 programs, which are closely linked to a number of central program activities funded from Section 103 and 105 programs and discussed elsewhere, are funded at \$7.9 million in FY 1981, \$8.0 million in FY 1982 and a proposed \$7.0 million in FY 1983.

Multisector Development Problems, A.I.D. Strategy and Program

1. Employment: The developing world labor force is expected to grow to 1.4 billion by the year 2000 -- an increase of 95% from 1975. The World Bank estimates that by then 500 million people could be without work. Some suggest that the number of jobs that must be created over the next 20 years equals the number that exists today. More efficient means must be found both to increase the number of employment opportunities, and to

make the underemployed more productive. This will involve increased attention to labor's contribution to production techniques and inclusion of employment as an explicit aim of development. A.I.D. is increasing support for non-farm enterprise programs, funding new and adapted capital saving technologies, undertaking social and economic analysis on the choice and application of technology, and financially supporting intermediaries involved in capital saving technology transfer. Several centrally funded projects address related elements of the employment question. These are the on-going Small Enterprise Approaches to Employment (931-1090), A. T. International (931-1071) and Women in Development (930-0010) projects.

The ongoing Small Enterprises Approaches to Employment project assists small-scale, urban businesses improve their productivity and income and expand employment opportunities. The project assesses the impact of small-scale enterprise assistance programs, provides guidelines for estimating the effect of large urban infrastructure programs on employment, and has developed low-cost techniques to assist the smallest individual enterprises. Assistance has been provided to nearly 30 developing countries. The continuing Women in Development Project fosters greater participation of women in the development process with special attention to women's employment opportunities.

A. T. International (ATI) is A.I.D.'s largest single activity primarily devoted to employment generation through greater use of capital saving technology. This continuing central project provides funding to ATI for worldwide programs to develop, adapt, and disseminate appropriate technologies, and to support indigenous LDC organizations in these efforts. ATI implements its program principally through subgrants and technical assistance to local development organizations and small enterprises. Its purpose is to assist in developing a self-sustaining, appropriate technology dissemination capability at the local level. The principal focus is

on energy, rural technologies, and construction. Small private enterprises and local private voluntary organizations are ATI's preferred recipients of assistance.

2. Urban and Regional Development: More than 50% of the world's population will reside in urban areas by the early 1990s. In Latin America 60% of the population already are urban dwellers, and in the Near East 40%. Regardless of rural development efforts, unprecedented growth of urban centers is certain. Hundreds of millions of poor urban dwellers live in crowded, unsanitary conditions. Insecure land tenure, inadequate fundamental services, serious limitations of municipal governments, and unemployment cause existing social and political foundations to deteriorate.

Although it is A.I.D. policy to concentrate resources in rural areas, some assistance is targeted to the urban poor. One of A.I.D.'s objectives is the formulation of regional development strategies that include the needs of urban areas as well as emphasizing the importance of the urban centers in rural, regional and national development. Assistance is provided to support efficient and equitable provision of essential services to the urban poor, improve government resources management capacity, and design more effective urban service delivery systems.

With the recognition of extensive poverty in urban areas, and the fact that the numbers of urban poor are rapidly increasing, the central program is concentrating on several specific problems of urban areas.

The FY 1982 Resources and Energy Efficient Cities project (936-5402) will help small and intermediate sized cities achieve greater efficiency in consumption of scarce physical resources -- water, energy, food, space and construction material. The project will adapt methodologies to assess urban resource consumption patterns, identify intervention points to conserve resources, and demonstrate methods to carry out these interventions. A

field test is underway in the Philippines.

Decentralization of urban growth is seen as a means of spreading the benefits of development away from central regions, stimulating development of backward or lagging regions, and integrating remote regions of a country into the national economy and policy. The FY 1982 Economy of Secondary Cities project (936-5414) will apply state-of-the-art techniques to field test approaches to improve the management and growth of secondary cities.

3. Other Central Bureau Selected Development Activities: The Central Bureau program assures that the documented results of A.I.D. research and development experience and carefully chosen technical information related to A.I.D. assistance is available and used. A.I.D. maintains an especially comprehensive collection of development literature and has access to numerous sources of technical data on a wide variety of assistance subjects. Access to this information by developing country and assistance agencies is valued. Specifically, access helps assure that the existing record of experience is known and applied to new efforts. The central program supports a series of special information services aimed at encouraging the adequate use of available development information. The continuing central projects in support of this program are Information as a Tool in Development (931-0232) Science and Technology Information Transfer (931-1114), and Field Support Publications (936-2254).

Also included under this heading are the Integrated Studies and Systems project (930-0085) which supports evaluations of the effectiveness and impact of A.I.D.'s development efforts and assists countries to develop their evaluation activities; the Title IX Program (930-0023) which supports efforts to promote broader, more equitable participation in development; the Surveys and Evaluation Support (936-2256), the Socio-Economic Studies and Activities (930-0022) and the Program Development and Support (936-1406) projects which provide information on development issues to improve policy making and program selection.

affect development prospects. The centrally funded energy programs give equal attention to conventional energy and to alternative energy sources, especially fuelwood. Coordination with the World Bank on energy matters will be stressed.

The Centrally Funded Program: The central energy program concentrates on areas where technical assistance will motivate greater action toward meeting the energy challenge. In the oil-importing developing countries, according to the World Bank, oil and gas production could increase from a current level of 2.6 million barrels a day to 5.9 million barrels a day or more by 1990. It is estimated that coal can substitute for about 2.1 million barrels of oil a day by 1990. Replanting 125 million acres with trees can stabilize the fuelwood situation by the year 2000. Demand for fuelwood also can be reduced by use of more efficient technologies. There are good prospects for expanded applications of new renewable energy technologies of many kinds, especially in rural areas. The potential for increased hydropower is great; only 10% of the feasible potential has been exploited. Finally, extensive gains in energy efficiency are possible, perhaps as much as the equivalent of 2.3 million barrels per day of oil.

The centrally funded program has in place a comprehensive range of projects aimed at helping developing countries increase their energy supplies and better manage their energy resources. Central energy programs are underway and will continue in energy training, analysis, and supply. The centrally funded projects concentrate in assistance areas new to A.I.D. -- from small hydropower to fossil energy identification. They require specialized program management. The technical support these projects provide aims at mobilization of increased private and public sector investment in energy. The centrally funded Section 106 portion is \$8 million in

FY 83 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- * This centrally-funded portion of the Selected Development Activities account is \$15 million (or 9%) of the total SDA request.
- * Centrally funded Selected Development Activities support programs in energy, environment, urban needs, and employment generation.
- * Energy assistance activities comprise the largest portion of this centrally funded program -- \$6.95 million or 46% of the total.

FY 1981, \$6 million in FY 82, and a proposed \$6.95 million in FY 1983. (The total A.I.D. energy program for FY 1983 is \$74.8 million, of which \$27.3 million is Section 106 funded. The balance is funded under Section 103, including \$2.7 million in the central program.)

1. Energy Training: Training is a significant portion of the centrally funded program. The scarcity of personnel to plan, implement and manage energy activities is a major limitation to effective energy programs. The design and introduction of specialized energy training programs, available on a worldwide basis, is an activity especially suited for the central program.

The Training in Energy Management project (931-1160) has provided since 1979 short-term training for 300 senior officials from 40 developing countries in energy analysis, policy formulation and planning and management of the energy sector. Since 1980, the

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 83-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY81- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	FY83- EXPENDI TURES	C O M M E N T	
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION												
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT	G 906-0001			702	702	698	628	---	70	---	---	
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES	G 930-0022	80	C	2,908	12,654	2,921	2,042	1,535	1,455	1,510	1,565	
TITLE IX PROGRAM	G 930-0023	75	82	1,789	6,056	1,777	1,484	400	630	440	550	
INTEGRATED STUDIES AND SYSTEMS	G 930-0085	80	C	1,267	8,260	1,208	609	955	890	630	700	
WID STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES	G 930-0100	80	C	1,893	13,345	1,892	1,002	1,190	1,200	1,100	1,375	C
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				8,559	41,017	8,496	5,965	4,080	4,245	3,680	3,990	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				8,559	41,017	8,496	5,965	4,080	4,245	3,680	3,990	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY												
MULTISECTOR DEVELOPMENT OFFICE												
IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM FOR URBAN POOR-US/UD	G 912-0007	78	82	2,530	2,530	1,843	843	---	500	---	500	
A T INTERNATIONAL	G 931-1071	77	C	5,693	---	5,693	5,461	---	600	---	568	C
SMALL ENTERPRISE APPROCHES TO EMPLOYMENT	G 931-1090	78	81	1,460	2,390	1,598	1,128	250	300	---	420	
RURAL DEMAND FOR URBAN SERVICE SYSTEMS	G 931-1228	78	82	2,695	1,682	997	997	250	250	---	---	
WOMEN AND EMPLOYMENT	G 936-5319	80	80	542	2,092	528	264	---	99	---	165	
ENERGY/RESOURCE EFFICIENT CITIES	G 936-5402	82	83	---	2,300	---	---	300	150	300	400	
ECONOMY OF SECONDARY CITIES	G 936-5414	82	86	---	2,450	---	---	300	300	200	200	

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1981 are based on the authorized data. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1981 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned data.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 83-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY81- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	FY83- EXPENDI TURES	C U N T
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS LUANS				12,920 12,920 ---	13,444 13,444 ---	10,659 10,659 ---	8,693 8,693 ---	1,100 1,100 ---	2,399 2,399 ---	500 500 ---	2,253 2,253 ---
OFFICE OF ENERGY											
ENERGY MANAGEMENT TRAINING	G 931-1160	77	81	2,425	3,475	2,366	1,709	---	659	750	520
ENERGY TECHNICAL SERVICE SUPPORT	G 936-5702	78	82	1,940	3,150	900	750	---	400	450	380
ENERGY POLICY AND PLANNING ASSISTANCE	G 936-5703	79	81	3,823	3,823	3,823	2,569	---	1,000	---	254
PHOTOVOLTAIC TECHNOLOGY	G 936-5710	79	81	3,421	3,421	3,421	2,508	---	913	---	---
RENEWABLE ENERGY SURVEY AND DEMONSTRAT	G 936-5711	79	81	1,360	1,360	1,300	950	---	350	---	---
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY TRAINING	G 936-5716	79	82	1,697	6,942	1,645	1,276	---	369	750	310
CONVENTIONAL ENERGY ASSISTANCE	G 936-5724	80	82	4,750	7,750	1,938	212	2,950	1,940	2,000	1,766
ENERGY PLANNING ASSISTANCE II	G 936-5728	82	85	---	10,000	---	---	1,000	685	1,000	570
CONVENTIONAL ENERGY TRAINING	G 936-9997	81	82	7,000	14,650	2,521	87	2,000	2,150	2,000	1,120
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS LUANS				26,356 26,356 ---	54,511 54,511 ---	17,916 17,916 ---	10,061 10,061 ---	5,950 5,950 ---	8,466 8,466 ---	6,950 6,950 ---	4,920 4,920 ---
OFFICE OF FORESTRY AND ENVR NAT RES											
ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING AND GRANTS - II	G 931-1115	77	80	700	700	700	512	---	196	---	---
ENVR NATURAL RESOURCES EXP INFO BASE	G 931-1209	79	82	2,178	2,240	1,790	1,164	450	700	---	356
ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT	G 936-5517	82	85	---	1,850	---	---	250	150	650	500
FOREST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	G 936-5519	80	81	1,270	1,270	1,270	727	---	543	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1981 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1981 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 83-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY81- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	FY83- EXPENDI TURES	C	
NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT TRAINING	G 936-5534	82	85	---	1,500	---	---	250	150	400	350	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS LUANS				4,148	7,560	3,760	2,423	950	1,741	1,050	1,206	
				4,148	7,560	3,760	2,423	950	1,741	1,050	1,206	
				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
TECHNICAL REVIEW AND INFORMATION OFFICE												
INFO AS A TOOL IN DEVELOPMENT	G 931-0232	76	84	9,961	9,961	5,112	4,577	1,200	900	1,200	1,200	
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION TRANS	G 931-1114	77	81	9,961	1,010	1,195	1,194	225	253	225	225	
FIELD SUPPORT PUBLICATIONS	G 936-2254	81	85	200	200	200	75	---	125	---	---	
SURVEYS AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	G 936-2256	81	C	1,300	---	500	500	500	800	395	395	C
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS LUANS				21,422	11,171	7,007	6,346	1,925	2,078	1,820	1,820	
				21,422	11,171	7,007	6,346	1,925	2,078	1,820	1,820	
				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
SMALL ACTIVITY												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 936-1406	72	C	11,442	6,633	7,380	6,596	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,200	C
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS LUANS				11,442	6,633	7,380	6,596	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,200	
				11,442	6,633	7,380	6,596	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,200	
				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS LUANS				76,288	93,319	46,722	34,119	10,925	15,684	11,320	11,399	
				76,288	93,319	46,722	34,119	10,925	15,684	11,320	11,399	
				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS LUANS				84,847	134,336	55,218	40,084	15,005	19,929	15,000	15,389	
				84,847	134,336	55,218	40,084	15,005	19,929	15,000	15,389	
				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet
C-Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1981 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1981 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Responsible Officer:



MARTIN D. HOWELL

Director

Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance

PROGRAM SUMMARY ^{CP 83-10} (8-81)		
<i>(In millions of dollars)</i>		
FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimated	FY 1983 Program Request
12.1	27.0	25.0

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Overview

Natural and manmade disasters are a constant threat to people throughout the world. Their highest toll is among the poor, who are the most vulnerable. Disasters mean death, suffering, and crippling of vital infrastructure.

During the last 15 years, the United States Government has provided emergency relief assistance to victims of 530 foreign disasters. In these catastrophes:

- 2.4 million people died;
- 651 million people were seriously affected; and
- \$4.6 billion was provided in international relief, nearly one-half by the United States -- \$1.9 billion by the Federal Government, \$209 million the private sector.

The American people extend their help and compassion to people abroad affected by natural and manmade disasters through the international disaster assistance program. Rapid provision of relief also advances the U.S. national interest by strengthening goodwill toward our country.

A.I.D. responds to requests for emergency assistance in an average of 45 disasters a year; monitors another 50 situations which could develop into disasters; develops early warning systems; provides technical assistance to strengthen disaster-related institutions in disaster-prone countries; and performs managerial and administrative functions to make the program increasingly effective. The Administrator of A.I.D., as the President's Special Coordinator for International Disaster Assistance, maintains

a 24-hour response capability to rush life support goods and services to disaster victims anywhere in the world. Such a capability depends in part on the A.I.D. global outreach, which is especially strong in the developing world.

Program Objective

The fundamental objective of this program is to help alleviate suffering resulting from disasters in foreign countries. The beneficiaries are mainly those in developing countries who are least able to survive without outside assistance. A secondary objective is to strengthen the ability of foreign countries to cope with disasters by increased reliance on their own resources.

Program Strategy

The Congress authorized assistance for disaster relief and rehabilitation for natural and manmade disasters in Chapter 9 of the FAA of 1961, as amended. Assistance relating to disaster preparedness, prediction and contingency planning is included for natural disasters.

The strategy to carry out Chapter 9 includes three goals:

- A. To alleviate suffering by providing efficient, rapid, relevant response to requests for emergency relief;
- B. To prevent or alleviate suffering by helping countries achieve adequate preparedness for disasters; and
- C. To prevent suffering by providing sufficient warning of those natural events which cause disasters.

Program Composition

Since 1812, when the United States Congress appropriated \$50,000 to help earthquake victims in Venezuela, most foreign disaster assistance has been emergency relief. This strategy began to change in 1969 when A.I.D. began helping "disaster-prone" countries become more self-reliant by developing their own capabilities to manage disasters and to

render immediate assistance. In the past six years, A.I.D. has increased resources for its preparedness programs, without diminishing the ever-important relief component.

Scope. The disaster assistance program is the only U.S. Government activity authorized and funded especially to provide emergency relief to victims of foreign disasters. The A.I.D. Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) coordinates U.S. Government disaster assistance with international agencies, other donor governments, and private and voluntary organizations. OFDA works with many other U.S. Government agencies to carry out specialized tasks; obtains goods and services from the U.S. private sector -- from airlines to tent manufacturers, from pharmaceutical houses to seed suppliers; and works with the 1,400 A.I.D. officials located in 74 countries and with the thousands of voluntary agency professionals living and working in the developing countries. The Director of OFDA reports directly to the Administrator of A.I.D.

Elements. The three major elements of the disaster assistance program correspond to the three program goals: i.e., Emergency Relief, Country Preparedness, and Early Warning. Each element has been divided into smaller management units, giving the flexibility needed for optimal assignment of staff members, especially when major disasters place heavy around-the-clock demands on the office.

Context. In providing assistance, the United States works in the context of the international disaster community. Close coordination with other donors and with international organizations is maintained so duplication of relief effort is minimized. For example, the Pan-American Health Organization disaster unit provides important emergency medical aid throughout the Americas, frequently through a resident representative in the disaster stricken country. A.I.D. will quickly make sure that resources like PAHO's are not overlooked before A.I.D. responds. At the same time, A.I.D. is always aware of what other donors are not providing. For example, when needed standby generators for hospitals were not among the contributions to El Salvador following the 1981 electrical shortages, A.I.D. airlifted

enough units to help maintain minimum health services.

Organization. The reorganization of OFDA along regional lines ensures maximum collaboration with A.I.D. regional bureaus. Thus the already impressive disaster expertise is enhanced by increased geographic, cultural and economic familiarity. Disaster officers, familiar with both preparedness and relief, work closely with the A.I.D. regional development staff, to the benefit of both programs. As it becomes increasingly evident that disaster preparedness is cost-effective in terms of reducing human suffering, and as the link between disasters and the rate of development becomes evident to developing country planners, the disaster assistance program is increasingly being seen as supportive of development.

Program Accomplishments

Emergency Relief. The United States has maintained its leadership in disaster relief. With a professional staff devoted to foreign disaster assistance, the United States has a worldwide reputation of being the first to arrive with the most effective relief. The A.I.D. Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance maintains the foreign disaster coordination center in Washington which monitors disasters on a 24-hour basis worldwide. In FY 1981, this office processed 900 telegrams a month to and from U.S. embassies on disaster situations and preparedness. U.S. embassies and A.I.D. missions report on actual and potential disasters, frequently taking the lead in assessing damage and injury and in recommending emergency relief measures.

Private sector resources are also vital. During FY 1981, the A.I.D. disaster office administered 37 contracts employing more than 102 individuals carrying out such short term and high technology tasks as providing technical assistance to foreign countries and logistical support for preparedness workshops, developing information systems, managing stockpiles, and developing weather-related and seismological prediction techniques. When time permits, small and disadvantaged businesses are utilized. American voluntary agencies, with several thousand full-time

professionals carrying out development and relief programs, also provide an effective in-country management service to the U.S. disaster assistance program. In FY 1980, for example, the relief activities carried out for A.I.D. by U.S. voluntary agencies used 23% of the total relief funds obligated. Over the past five years the value of emergency relief channeled by A.I.D. through U.S. voluntary agencies has exceeded \$23 million.

Mission disaster contingency plans, which must be kept current to ensure prompt and effective disaster help, are reviewed regularly. The basic guidance for U.S. overseas posts is given in the State Department Foreign Affairs Manual and in A.I.D. Handbook 8.

During fiscal years 1977 through 1981, A.I.D. foreign disaster resources were expended geographically at the following rates: Africa, 39%; Latin America, 26%; East Asia, 12%; South Asia, 8%; Near East, 7%; Europe, 5%; and the Pacific Islands, 3%. Seventy percent of these disasters resulted from natural causes.

The OFDA quick response capability can help other U.S. agencies, too. In FYs 1980 and 1981, in response to State Department requests, OFDA provided operational support to the Office of Refugee Programs for its refugee assistance programs in Kampuchea, Somalia, and Costa Rica. This support was funded from refugee assistance appropriations.

Also in FY 1981, an external evaluation of a 30-hour simulation of a maximum earthquake disaster response concluded that "the exercise results indicate that OFDA can successfully manage the U.S. response (relief operations) to a major foreign disaster."

Country Disaster Preparedness. Disaster seminars and workshops held since 1969 have helped to create a favorable climate for disaster-prone developing countries to institute preparedness programs. Regional workshops held by A.I.D. in 1979-1981 have directly resulted in the following:

- India carried out its first national disaster preparedness workshop one year after hosting the

A.I.D.-sponsored seven country seminar in New Delhi, and developed a comprehensive flood plan for the northern region;

- Pakistan has organized a regional disaster workshop for March, 1982 with Nepal, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Burma and Thailand. A.I.D., the United Nations and the League of International Red Cross Societies will attend as observers;
- Indonesia conducted two national disaster preparedness seminars following the 1980 seminar which A.I.D. sponsored for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations;
- Seventeen Caribbean island countries established a regional disaster preparedness center in 1981 which administers technical assistance to the countries and coordinates regional disaster relief efforts;
- Sri Lanka introduced legislation to authorize a national disaster program;
- Jamaica established an emergency operations center in 1979 in the office of the prime minister.

Whether their homes were destroyed by storm, earthquake, or flood, inhabitants frequently need help in getting shelter prior to reconstruction. The A.I.D. Offices of Housing and of Foreign Disaster Assistance have collaborated on a comprehensive manual giving guidance on transitional housing for disaster victims, and A.I.D. surveyed the 10 most disaster prone countries in Latin America to provide baseline data on shelter requirements.

A wall map showing earthquakes from 1900 through 1979 was issued jointly by OFDA and the Environmental Data and Information Center of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and distributed, with basic data, to international disaster planning organizations. A comprehensive bibliography on famine has been compiled by OFDA to guide development specialists as well as researchers while

providing food-related information for disaster planners.

Early Warning Systems. A number of systems have been developed by A.I.D. to help developing countries give early warning of disasters. For example, early warning procedures developed for food shortages in the Caribbean and in Sub-Saharan Africa have been tested against actual data. In a number of these tests, the procedures would have provided lead-time information on abnormal food shortages, representing a 3-6 month early warning of shortages. Successful test cases included drought conditions in Haiti and severe 1979 drought conditions throughout Sub-Sahara Africa. This program is entering test phases in Latin America and South East Asia.

Examples. In 1980, an OFDA feasibility study indicated that a satellite-based remote imaging system could project probable paths of locust migration in Africa and the Near East. In collaboration with the UN Food and Agricultural Organization, A.I.D. will establish such a system. A storm surge model for countries on the Bay of Bengal is being developed to warn of abnormally large waves. A storm tracking system, using satellite imagery, is already operational to protect the coastal areas of Bangladesh. A.I.D. helped install a seismic monitoring net in Fiji to collect data needed for earthquake resistant building standards and safe land use. On at least one occasion, the net produced information to permit advance warning about a damaging earthquake.

FY 1982 Program

The level authorized for FY 1982 is \$27 million, of which \$10 million was earmarked by Congress for earthquake relief and reconstruction in southern Italy. Relief activities are programmed at \$12 million, and preparedness activities will require \$5 million.

Relief. In coordinating U.S. international disaster assistance, A.I.D. calls upon resources from other agencies. In the past year, A.I.D. has used a team of U.S. Navy and civilian engineers to assist Algeria in planning

shelter requirements for 300,000 homeless earthquake victims; a 3-member team of electrical power generation experts to help Italy survey emergency power requirements following the earthquake of November 23, 1980; and an epidemiologist to advise Mali and Upper Volta on stemming an epidemic of meningitis.

In FY 1982, A.I.D. anticipates that it will provide emergency relief to victim of an estimated 50 foreign disasters, monitor another 50 incipient disasters, and take steps to ensure its continued readiness to respond quickly. The relief stockpile level of water purification units will be increased from 9 to 11, and the stock levels of blankets and of hand tools will be increased. Twenty 30 KW generators will be added to the four regional warehouses in Panama, Italy, Singapore and Guam.

Portable two-way radio equipment is under consideration for field use by OFDA. Designs will be completed for inexpensive community shelters to serve as temporary hospitals, schools, clinics, social centers and multi-family refuges. These shelters will use reinforced tough plastic sheeting on frameworks of local materials and an initial quantity of plastic sheeting has already been added to the stockpile system.

Net disbursements for disaster relief during FY 1981 were \$8.5 million. This represented over \$10 million less than authorized under the continuing resolution. The cost of providing relief to foreign disaster victims during this past fiscal year was the lowest since 1975, reflecting the unpredictability of disaster occurrence. (The \$4.2 million cost of the Italy earthquake relief program was reimbursed from a supplemental \$50,000,000 appropriation.) For the four previous years, however, the average annual cost of relief was \$22.3 million. There is only \$12 million to be planned for FY 1982. If the level of requests for emergency relief swings back up toward the level of the past several years, this amount may be insufficient.

Country Preparedness and Early Warning. Taking advantage of the climate for change brought about by A.I.D.

initiative over the past two years, a program funded jointly by A.I.D. and the European Economic Community will continue to provide technical assistance in FY 1982 to the Caribbean island governments. A team, coordinated by the recently-founded regional disaster center in Antigua, is training emergency health care officials and first aid trainers in modern disaster techniques. Training is carried out also in such aspects of emergency management as public information, setting up and maintaining emergency operations centers, and coordinating the essential elements of government in disaster relief and preparedness. A disaster communications net established last year will be enlarged to include more islands.

Assistance in disaster preparedness is provided under bilateral programs with technical guidance from OFDA, including:

- Ecuador, Costa Rica, and Honduras will receive technical assistance in the development and up-dating of national disaster plans.
- Peru. Assistance is provided to Lima in developing a comprehensive resources inventory for planning disaster relief including water, electricity, food, health services, transportation, and warning systems.
- Pakistan is developing an emergency operations center with A.I.D. technical advice.
- South Pacific. Technical assistance in building designs resistant to cyclone, flood and earthquake and in afforestation is being carried out in collaboration with the Peace Corps and U.S. voluntary agencies.
- Southeast Asia. A comprehensive earthquake mitigation program is strengthening indigenous institutions, building codes, and public awareness of vulnerability.

Peace Corps volunteers are a valuable resource, providing on site capabilities in organizing and carrying out relief

activities. Their work skills coupled with their cultural and linguistic skills are assets to the Country Teams in delivering and accounting for relief supplies. For example, the U.S. Mission in Costa Rica has obtained a skills bank of Peace Corps volunteers so they can be utilized during a disaster. A.I.D. is extending such collaboration to include disaster preparedness.

Early warning of natural events can give precious time in which to mitigate, and sometimes to avert, a disaster. The increased emphasis on this aspect of disaster assistance is reflected in the current year activities, which include

- Strengthening Andean regional capability to measure and to predict earthquakes;
- Improving the systems for dissemination of cyclone and flood warnings in Bangladesh;
- Upgrading Fiji's cyclone monitoring and warning communications systems;
- Developing risk profiles for Pacific basin populations threatened by differing heights of tsunamis (seismic sea waves);
- Training Philippine, Indonesian, Malaysian and Thai specialists in agroclimatic analysis for early detection of food crop shortfalls, with collaboration of the World Meteorological Organization and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific;
- Testing and evaluating crop yield models for anticipating food shortfalls in South and Central America, Southern Africa, and the South Pacific islands;
- Developing an early warning system for storm sea surges in a Caribbean regional institution.

FY 1983 Program

A.I.D. requests \$25 million in FY 1983 for disaster relief, preparedness and early warning activities. Emergency relief activities are projected at \$18 million, and preparedness activities will require \$7 million.

Relief. Based on the experience of the past several years, 50 foreign disasters affecting millions of people will warrant such U.S. emergency assistance in FY 1983 as shelter, food, medical aid, logistic support and specialized services. The costs are creeping upward, especially for airlifts, search and rescue helicopters, and certain manufactured goods and medical supplies. When a disaster does occur, technical assistance, relief supplies, and services will be made available as early as possible so a nation can take steps to head it off before it degenerates into an otherwise unmanageable crisis.

Country Preparedness and Early Warning. The better prepared a country is for disaster, the less probability there is for death, suffering, and material damage. As countries raise their levels of preparedness, therefore, the cost of disasters in human lives and in material terms drops. A.I.D. will focus on those countries and regions which are most susceptible to disasters, which have the least local resources to cope with them, and which have a commitment to help themselves.

The impetus given to regional cooperation among the nations in Southeast Asia, the South Pacific, and the Caribbean by the A.I.D. seminars mentioned in the Program Accomplishments section will be sustained by technical

assistance programs. For example, the A.I.D. "seed money" approach has generated significant contributions from the European Economic Community and from other international organizations and other donors. A Caribbean-wide awareness of disaster threats resulted, as has a realization that even the small nations have growing abilities to cope with disaster on the basis of regional cooperation. A.I.D. will continue to strengthen those capabilities with technical assistance in development of national disaster relief plans and organizations, with national and regional training plans for disaster specialists, and with a small amount of communications equipment for the poorer members in the Caribbean disaster radio net. As countries prepare for the annual hurricanes, floods, and droughts, they will become decreasingly dependent on outside emergency assistance.

In Africa, A.I.D. disaster preparedness efforts will concentrate on drought-induced famine and on warning systems for acute food shortages and locust invasions. Training of local scientists to carry out effective agrometeorological assessment techniques will be provided, especially in drought prone areas of the Sahel and southern Africa. Satellite imagery will be used for medium-range projections of conditions under which disasters can occur.

A.I.D. will monitor storm situations throughout the world, and will have in operation a system for warning subsistence-level countries when drought conditions may cause below-average food crop yields. This system, developed with NOAA and the Department of Agriculture, is operational in the Sahel and the Caribbean, and will become operational throughout the developing world during FY 1983.

Drafted:

Weston L. Emery
Program Officer
1 Oct 81 (Revised 26 Jan 82)
DA01:FY83CP.NB (Annex V)

Clearances:

Alan Van Egmond 23 Oct
Denise Decker 13 Oct
Fred Cole 16 Oct
Joyce Brooks 13 Oct
Paul Krump 15 Oct

PPC/PB Len Rogers 1t 9 Nov 81
GC/CP Jan Miller cs 5 Nov 81
LEG/PPD Peter A. Theil 18 Nov 81
LEG/PPD Susan Kakesako 17 Nov 81
PPC/PB William Schoux 23 Nov 81
Ollie Davidson 15 Oct
Margaret McKelvey 14 Oct
Carole Siegel 30 Oct
George McCloskey 19 Oct
Harry Wilkinson 19 Oct
Martin Howell 30 Oct

U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE FISCAL YEAR 1981
1 October 1980 - 30 September 1981

30 Sep 81

COUNTRY	DATE	DISASTER	DEAD	AFFECTED	AMOUNT, TYPE, AND METHOD OF PROVIDING ASSISTANCE	
Algeria	10/80	Earthquake	3,000	600,000	4,058,581	DAST; airlift of tents, blankets, stoves; engineering team
Burma	4/81	Fire	8	28,588	25,000	Grant to Burmese Red Cross for local relief effort
China	7/81	Flood	753	1,500,000	25,000	Grant to China for foodstuff, clothing, fertilizer for victims
Costa Rica	12/80	Flood	0	100	25,000	Helicopter for 7 days for delivery of food, medical supplies
Djibouti	3/81	Flood	25	102,000	38,916	Purchase and delivery of 2 pumps with spare parts, 200 tents
El Salvador	10/80	Displaced Persons	10,000	200,000	1,152,879	ESGCross 66,513; ESRC 333,016; ICRC 450,000; ambulances, medicines
El Salvador	8/81	Power Shortage			1,140,032	Airlift generators for hospitals, water pumps; relief supplies
The Gambia	8/81	Civil Strife	300	120,000	25,000	Procurement and transport of medicines from Senegal
Greece	3/81	Earthquake	16	20,000	541,573	Airlift of tents, cots, supplies; local purchase of blankets
Haiti	6/81	Food Shortage		193,000	25,000	Local procurement of seeds; local transport of seeds and food
Indonesia, Irian Jaya	1/81	Earthquake	306	2,682	25,000	Fuel and flight costs in support of MAF emergency airlift
Indonesia, West Java	12/80	Flood/Landslide	153	3,000	11,597	Grant to CARE for emergency relief program
Italy	11/80	Earthquake	3,100	300,000	(4,237,720)(a)	Tents, blankets, helicopters, electric power team
Korea	9/81	Typhoon	113	14,253	25,000	Grant to Korean government relief effort
Lebanon	5/81	Civil Strife			25,000	Medical and health supplies, purchased in country.
Lebanon	7/81	Displaced Persons	540	120,000	30,000	Local procurement of medical and health supplies
Mali	3/81	Epidemic, meningitis	412	4,153	25,300	Purchase of vaccines in United States
Nicaragua	10/80	Flood	0	4,000	25,000	C-130 aircraft for inland transportation of emergency supplies
Peru	7/81	Earthquake			25,000	Transportation costs of ICRC blankets; local relief support
Thailand	11/80	Explosion	38	350	5,000	Grant to Thai emergency relief operation
Upper Volta	3/81	Epidemic, meningitis	441	3,801	50,150	Purchase of vaccines in United States
Zambia	12/80	Food Shortage	66	22,000	25,000	In-country overland transportation, 9,000 tons of emergency food
					1,142,095	Regional Disaster Stockpiles: management and new items
					3,637,453	Technical assistance, preparedness, evaluation activities

19 Countries	22 Disasters	10 Types	19,271	3,237,927	12,108,576	International Disaster Assistance Funds

Note (a): Relief operations for the Italian earthquake were funded from the Special Appropriation of \$50,000,000.

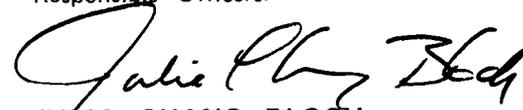
U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE FISCAL YEAR 1982
1 October 1981 - 25 January 1982

25 Jan 82

COUNTRY	DATE	DISASTER	DEAD	AFFECTED	AMOUNT, TYPE, AND METHOD OF PROVIDING ASSISTANCE
Algeria (FY81)-----		Earthquake-----			346,409 Replace 15,000 blankets, 3,000 cots to stockpile
Brazil	12/81	Flood	67	2,000	8,157 Grant to Brazilian Legion of Assistance for relief supplies
Cent. African Rep.	11/81	Hurricane	0	700	25,000 Grant to CA Red Cross for roofing material and relief supplies
El Salvador (FY81)-----		Displaced Persons-----			103,280 Replace 10 rolls of plastic sheeting to stockpile
El Salvador (FY81)-----		Power Shortage-----			255,776 Purchase and transport accessories and parts for 47 generators
Honduras	10/81	Flood			25,000 Grant for local labor and materials to help replace bridge
India	12/81	Cyclone	200	20,000	25,000 Water purification tablets
Laos	12/81	Medical Emergency			26,353 Provision of critical medical supplies to major hospital
Madagascar	1/82	Flood	4	30,000	25,000 Grant to local relief fund for purchase of relief supplies
Portugal	12/81	Flood			25,000 Grant for local material to repair damaged homes of poor
Seychelles	12/81	Airport Damage			25,000 Grant to help repair facilities essential to resume flights
Zambia (FY81)-----		Food Shortage-----			51,744 Additional overland transportation costs of emergency food
					424,816 Regional Disaster Stockpiles: management and new items
					1,212,960 Technical assistance, preparedness, evaluation activities
-----			271	52,700	2,579,495 Total International Disaster Assistance Funds

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

Responsible Officers:



JULIA CHANG BLOCH

Assistant Administrator

Bureau for Food for Peace

and

Voluntary Assistance



DAVID A. SANTOS

Director

Office of American Schools and

Hospitals Abroad

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

PROGRAM SUMMARY <small>CP 83-10 (8-81)</small>		
<i>(In millions of dollars)</i>		
FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimated	FY 1983 Program Request
\$20.0	\$20.0	\$7.5

OBJECTIVES

The American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) program assists private, U.S. sponsored non-profit schools and hospitals overseas which serve citizens of other countries. ASHA grants supplement predominantly private sources of income earned from tuition, fees, private contributions, endowments and the sale of services.

ASHA grants strengthen the capacity of these institutions to:

- transfer American capabilities which can promote economic and social development,
- train independent thinkers with problem-solving abilities,
- provide modern training within developing countries,
- adapt American education and medicine to foreign cultures,
- serve as models for replication,
- increase understanding between the people of the United States and those of other countries, and
- foster a favorable image of the United States.

The achievement of these objectives rests on the energy, dedication and resources of thousands of U.S. citizens and the host country nationals with whom they work. ASHA's contribution is a modest public investment promoting the effectiveness of their efforts.

EXAMPLES OF ASHA GRANTS AND INSTITUTIONS

ASHA grants help a wide variety of institutions: secondary schools which provide academic and vocational training;

undergraduate institutions with programs in the liberal arts, business, engineering, medicine, nursing, agriculture and the sciences; graduate institutions which provide specialized training in health, the physical sciences and international studies; and hospital centers which offer primary and specialized health services and conduct medical education and research programs.

The ASHA program is financing the construction of, or scientific equipment for, laboratories to strengthen scientific education and research at Cuttington University in Liberia, the University of the Valley in Guatemala, Xavier University in the Philippines, and the Feinberg Graduate School of the Weizmann Institute of Science in Israel.

ASHA-financed programs and facilities are permitting the expansion of medical and paramedical training programs at the Project HOPE Schools of Health Sciences in Latin America and the Caribbean, the Malamulo Hospital in Malawi, Shaare Zedek Hospital in Israel, Esperanca in the Central Amazon River Valley of Brazil, and the Ludhiana Medical Center in India.

An increasing number of Central Americans will be able to receive practical as well as theoretical training in agronomy and animal husbandry as a result of ASHA-financed expansion of the Panamerican Agricultural School in Honduras.

New libraries offering open-stack service and individual study facilities are under construction or were recently completed with ASHA financing at Payap College in Thailand, Trinity College and Silliman University in the Philippines, Sogang University in Korea, the American College of Greece, and the American University in Cairo.

ASHA-financed procurement of U.S. medical equipment is improving medical training and patient services at the American Children's Hospital in Poland, the American Hospital of Istanbul, the Hadassah Medical Center in Israel, the Good Shepherd Hospital in Zaire, the Haiti Adventist Hospital, Hospital de la Familia in Guatemala, and the Presbyterian Medical Center in Korea.

OUTREACH PROGRAMS AND DEVELOPMENTAL IMPACT

In addition to their traditional educational and medical programs, ASHA-assisted institutions are increasingly involved in a variety of outreach programs and links with other institutions which enable them to contribute more broadly to the economic and social well-being of the regions they serve. The University of the Valley of Guatemala, which has received \$2.7 million in ASHA grants since FY 1979, is illustrative.

Since 1978, the University of the Valley of Guatemala has had an association with the U.S. Center for Disease Control (CDC) and houses CDC's Medical Entomology Research and Training Unit for Central America. The University and CDC are working closely with the Guatemalan Ministry of Health and its National Malaria Eradication Service. This association provides intensive malaria control workshops for Peace Corps volunteers prior to worldwide assignment.

The University is training administrators for the Guatemalan national literacy campaign and produces inexpensive reading materials for the newly literate. It also trains elementary teachers to handle children with learning disabilities, an estimated 25% of the elementary school population.

The University is also active in the agricultural sector. It is working with the Guatemalan National Forestry Institute to combat the pine-bark beetle by training technicians and conducting research on beetle control. In collaboration with national producers' associations, the University is engaged in research to improve the cultivation of cardamom and natural rubber, both important export crops. A related activity is designed to determine whether the rubber-bean, presently a useless by-product rich in protein but with toxic characteristics, can be processed as a source of food for animals. Another agriculture related activity is a study of the white grub, a significant pest of sugar cane and other crops, in collaboration with CATIE (Centro Agronomico Tropical de Investigacion y Ensenanza) in Costa Rica.

The University is also helping the Chamber of Industry determine the nature and scope of industrial enterprise in

Guatemala and its need for trained workers and supportive research.

ASHA-financed classrooms and laboratories, scientific and related equipment, and contributions to the faculty exchange program are helping to facilitate these activities as well as improve the educational opportunities for the University's nearly 1,000 students.

CONGRESSIONAL CONCERNS

In recent years, the Congress has requested that the ASHA program 1) widen its geographic distribution, 2) give priority to institutions in poorer countries, 3) decrease contributions for operating support, and 4) adopt program criteria to improve the process for evaluating applicants. A.I.D. has shared in the concerns which gave rise to these requests. The ASHA program has responded as follows:

- Assistance to institutions in Africa, Asia and Latin America more than doubled in the past four years as compared with the previous 4 year period.
- In the past 3 fiscal years (1979-81), ASHA has provided \$12.3 million for projects in 11 countries and the West Bank in which there was no prior ASHA involvement.
- Twenty-four (24) institutions in 18 developing countries with an average GNP per capita of less than \$650 received significant assistance for the first time during FYs 1979-81, a total of \$30.4 million.
- Operating support grants have declined from a high of \$10.9 million in FY 1976 to \$5.8 million in FY 1981.
- To improve the process of evaluating applicants, A.I.D. adopted ASHA program criteria and published them in the Federal Register in November 1979. An annual evaluation of applications is undertaken by a group of A.I.D. and outside reviewers. The reviewers assess and

rank each request in terms of impact, need and cost-effectiveness as well as the degree to which each applicant meets the specific program criteria.

The following table illustrates the changing trend in geographic distribution of ASHA funds.

Distribution of ASHA Funds by Region and Year

Region	FY 70	FY 75	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81
	%	%	%	%	%
Africa	1.8	.8	12.9	12.6	14.2
Asia	0	6.6	13.3	19.5	11.6
Europe	2.5	23.7	8.9	8.1	6.1
Latin America	1.0	15.8	19.8	20.6	24.5
Near East	94.7	53.1	45.1	39.2	43.6
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SUPPORT FOR OPERATING COSTS

American-sponsored institutions overseas are finding it increasingly difficult to raise sufficient revenues to cover costs. Nonetheless, most institutions have managed to do so by increasing both contributions and user fees. Some institutions have managed to keep deficits at modest levels by holding the line on already modest faculty and staff salaries as well as by seeking new ways to contain expenses.

The four institutions which have been most dependent upon ASHA -- the American University of Beirut, the American University in Cairo, Project HOPE, and the Johns Hopkins' Bologna Center -- have all increased revenues from other sources as ASHA assistance has declined both in amount and as a percentage of their operating budgets.

The American University of Beirut (AUB) offers the most dramatic example. The University's operating expenses have doubled since 1976 while ASHA operating support grants declined by 41.5%. In FY 1981, ASHA assistance to AUB accounted for 17% of ASHA's budget but met less than 8% of AUB's expenses. Increases in tuition, fees, private contributions, loans and grants from other entities,

and the sale of services have made up most of the difference. However, despite ASHA's \$4.5 million grant in FY 1981, of which \$1 million was from the Economic Support Fund, AUB ended academic year 1980-81 with a \$1.3 million deficit.

The University has increased tuition by 25% for academic year 1981-82, the largest one year increase in its 115-year history. However with expenses estimated at about \$55 million in 1982 -- about \$7.2 million more than the preceding year -- AUB will have to increase revenues from a variety of sources in addition to tuition.

The American University in Cairo has reduced its dependence on ASHA assistance (principally grants of U.S.-owned excess Egyptian pounds) in recent years. ASHA dollar and pound assistance now meet less than 40% of AUC's budget compared with over 60% five years ago. The University is attempting to decrease this to about 20% in 1986-87.

ASHA assistance for the Project HOPE Schools of Health Sciences in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Sudan has declined from \$2 million several years ago to \$1.5 million in FY 1981. While some health training programs have been delayed and temporary cash flow problems have resulted, reductions in ASHA assistance have been offset to some extent by increases in private contributions.

The Johns Hopkins' Bologna Center for International Studies is adjusting to a decline in ASHA assistance by increasing its efforts to raise revenues from alternative sources. ASHA provided over one-third of the Center's operating budget several years ago but less than 27% for academic year 1981-82.

ACTIVE GRANTS -- FY 1981 and PRIOR YEARS

Forty-nine institutions in 31 countries and the West Bank are making use of active ASHA grants totalling \$65 million. These grants had an unexpended balance of \$36.5 million on September 30, 1981, reflecting principally the \$20 million granted under the FY 1981 program. Most of these funds will be used for construction and renovation of classrooms,

laboratories and other facilities and for procurement of scientific, medical and teaching equipment. The average time for completion is three years.

A list of schools and hospitals with active ASHA grants is attached.

FY 1981 PROGRAM

Twenty-six of the 50 institutions which requested assistance in FY 1981 were awarded grants totaling \$20 million. Twenty of these grants were below the level requested. Grants for institutional development - - principally for construction, renovation, and equipment - - comprised 71% (\$14.2 million) of the program, with operational support making up the balance. Approximately 72% of the funds are assisting educational institutions and 28% medical institutions. Annual expenses of the 26 institutions exceed \$156 million. Last year, over 39,000 students and 946,000 patients were direct beneficiaries of the educational and medical programs of the 26 grant recipients.

In addition to grants from ASHA's \$20 million appropriation, ASHA provided \$1 million from the Economic Support Fund to help the American University of Beirut meet a larger than anticipated deficit. Also, the American University in Cairo received the equivalent of \$14.3 million in U.S.-owned excess Egyptian pounds to meet projected pound operating deficits through 1986-87.

FY 1982 PROGRAM

Decisions on grant awards for FY 1982 will be made during the course of the fiscal year. There are 58 applicants requesting over \$85 million in assistance. A list of institutions for which proposals have been received is attached.

FY 1983 PROGRAM

A.I.D. requests \$7.5 million for the ASHA program. For FY

1983, fewer and smaller grants will be made since this request represents a 62% reduction compared to the FY 1981 appropriation. A.I.D. will maintain a geographically balanced program to the extent possible. Priority will be given to institutions that best serve as study and demonstration centers for ideas and practices of the United States and that offer the greatest potential for developing human resources, furthering the transfer of technology, and maintaining and improving their own financial health.

Attachments:

Institutions With Active ASHA Grants
Grants Awarded in Fiscal Year 1981
Institutions Requesting Assistance in FYs 1982
and 1983

AMERICAN SPONSORED SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD WITH ACTIVE ASHA GRANTS
(Fiscal Year 1981 and Prior Years)

Adventist Hospital of Haiti
American Center for Children, Italy
American Children's Hospital, Poland
American College of Greece
American Farm School, Greece
American Hospital of Istanbul, Turkey
American University of Beirut, Lebanon
American University in Cairo, Egypt
Anatolia College, Greece
Athens College, Greece
Beirut University College, Lebanon
Beth Zeiroth Vocational School, Israel
Bologna Center of Johns Hopkins University,
Italy
Ch'san Sofer Chasan Yecheskel Institute, Israel
Cuttington University College, Liberia
De La Salle University, Philippines
Esperanca, Brazil
Feinberg Graduate School of Weizmann Institute,
Israel
Good Shepherd Hospital, Zaire
Hadassah Medical Center, Israel
Heri Hospital, Tanzania
Hospital de la Familia, Guatemala
Induk High School and Institute of Design, Korea
International College of Beirut, Lebanon

Kanye Hospital, Botswana
Ludhiana Medical College, India
Malamulo Hospital, Malawi
Maru a Pula School, Botswana
Mount of David Crippled Children's Hospital,
West Bank
Mwami Adventist Hospital, Zambia
Ohr Somayach School, Israel
Or Hachayim Girls College, Israel
Panamerican Agricultural School, Honduras
Payap College, Thailand
Presbyterian Medical Center, Korea
Project HOPE Schools of Health Sciences, Caribbean,
Latin America and North Africa
Robert College, Turkey
Satya Wacana University, Indonesia
Shaare Zedek Hospital, Israel
Sogang University, Korea
Soong Jun University, Korea
Tel Aviv Vocational School, Or Moshe, Israel
Trinity College, Philippines
University of the Valley, Guatemala
University of the Americas, Mexico
Working Boys' Center, Ecuador
Xavier University, Philippines
Yad Benjamin Educational Center, Israel

Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance
Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad

FISCAL YEAR 1981 GRANTS

	<u>Amount</u>
Admiral Bristol Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey	\$ 930,000
American Farm School, Thessaloniki, Greece	550,000
American University of Beirut, Lebanon	3,500,000*
American University in Cairo, Egypt	400,000**
Anatolia College, Thessaloniki, Greece	425,000
Beirut University College, Lebanon	375,000
Bologna Center of Johns Hopkins University, Italy	250,000
Cuttington University College, Suacoco, Liberia	750,000
Escuela Agricola Panamericana, Zamorano, Honduras	1,300,000
Esperanca, Santarem, Brazil	190,000
Feinberg Graduate School of the Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel	1,000,000
Good Shepherd Hospital, Kananga, Zaire	130,000
Hadassah Medical Center, Jerusalem, Israel	1,000,000
Haiti Adventist Hospital, Port-au-Prince, Haiti	400,000
International College of Beirut, Lebanon	500,000
Kanye Hospital, Kanye, Botswana	900,000
Malamulo Hospital, Makwasa, Malawi	750,000
Mount of David Crippled Children's Hospital, Bethlehem, West Bank	750,000
Mwami Hospital, Chipata, Zambia	300,000
Payap College, Chiang Mai, Thailand	1,075,000
Presbyterian Medical Center, Jeonju, Korea	450,000
Project HOPE Schools of Health Sciences	1,500,000
Robert College, Istanbul, Turkey	275,000
Sogang University, Seoul, Korea	800,000
Universidad del Valle, Guatemala City, Guatemala	1,200,000
Working Boys' Center, Quito, Ecuador	300,000
	<u>\$20,000,000</u>

* Plus \$1 million from the ESF Account.

** Plus LE 10,010,000 (\$14,300,000 equivalent in Egyptian pounds).

American Schools and Hospitals Abroad

APPLICANTS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1982 AND 1983

Except as indicated with an * or +, the following institutions have requested assistance in Fiscal Years 1982 and 1983. Assistance has been requested in FY 1982 only for institutions identified with an *, and FY 1983 only for those with an +. Requests for FY 1982 exceed \$85 million. Requests for FY 1983, a number of which are based on estimates subject to change, exceed \$63 million.

AFRICA

Cuttington University College, Liberia
Good Shepherd Hospital, Zaire
+Kanye Hospital, Botswana
*Malamulo Hospital, Malawi

*Maru a Pula School, Botswana
Morocco American Legation Center, Morocco
+Pan African School of Public Health, Zimbabwe

ASIA

*Adventist Hospital, Taiwan
*Ateneo de Davao University, Philippines
+Bandung Hospital, Indonesia
+Bangkok Hospital, Thailand
+David Livingston Foundation, Philippines
+De La Salle University, Philippines
+Ewha Woman's College, Korea
*Hong Kong Baptist College, Hong Kong
*Induk Vocational Institute of Design, Korea

*Kwangju Christian Hospital, Korea
*Ludhiana Christian Medical College/Hospital, India
Payap College, Thailand
Presbyterian Medical Center, Korea
+Seoul Woman's College, Korea
Silliman University, Philippines
*Sogang University, Korea
+St. Joseph High School, Korea
Vellore Christian Medical College/Hospital, India

EUROPE

*American Center for Students and Artists, France
American Children's Hospital, Poland
American College of Greece
American Farm School, Greece

Anatolia College
+Athens College, Greece
Bologna Center, Italy
*New England College, U.K.

LATIN AMERICA

*American School in Honduras
+Bohoc Technical Institute, Haiti
*Esperanca, Santarem, Brazil
+Hospital de la Familia, Guatemala
*Hospital St. Croix, Haiti
*Montemorelos University/Medical Center, Mexico

Pan American Agricultural School, Honduras
Project HOPE, Latin America Regional
+Project ORBIS
University of the Americas, Mexico
University of the Valley, Guatemala
*Working Boys' Center, Ecuador

NEAR EAST

*American Center for Oriental Research, Jordan
*American College of Belz, Israel
American Hospital of Istanbul, Turkey
+American Mizrachi Women, Israel
American University in Cairo, Egypt
American University of Beirut, Lebanon
Bar Ilan University, Israel
+Beit Berl College, Israel
*Beth Rivka Boys School, Safat, Israel
*Beth Rivka Comprehensive Girls College, Israel
+Beth Yaacov Avat Girls School, Israel
Boys Town Jerusalem, Israel
*Center for Science and Technological Dev. of
Ben Gurion University, Israel
*Children's Town Jerusalem, Israel
*College of the Holy Family, Egypt
*Diaspora Institute, Israel
*Dvar Jerusalem Academy, Israel
*Educational Center of Galilee, Israel
+Eemunah Women of America Community College,
Israel

+Eron Agricultural School-Pioneer Women, Israel
Feinberg Graduate School of the Weizmann
Institute of Science, Israel
+Gan Yavne Youth Village, Israel
Hadassah Medical Center, Israel
Jerusalem Academy, Israel
+Jerusalem College of Technology, Israel
+Jerusalem College of Mental Health, Israel
Kfar Silver School, Israel
*Neve Michael Youth Village, Israel
*Or Hachayim Girls College, Israel
*Post Natal Center, Israel
Ramallah Hospital, West Bank
Shaare Zedek Hospital, Israel
+Teachers Training College, Chazon Yechezkel,
Israel
*Ulpana Technology Kfar Hanoar, Israel
+Ulpanat Arad, Israel
+Yemin Orde Wingate Children's Village, Israel
*Yohanna Jabotinsky Youth Town, Israel
+International College of Beirut, Lebanon

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABRUAD

CP 83-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY81-		-ESTIMATED FY82-		-PROPOSED FY83-		C	
					OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES		
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST												
AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABRUAD	G 913-ASHA	59	C	---	---	353,756	315,695	20,000	30,000	7,500	15,000	C
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				---	---	353,756	315,695	20,000	30,000	7,500	15,000	
LUANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				---	---	353,756	315,695	20,000	30,000	7,500	15,000	
LUANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS				---	---	353,756	315,695	20,000	30,000	7,500	15,000	
LUANS				---	---	353,756	315,695	20,000	30,000	7,500	15,000	

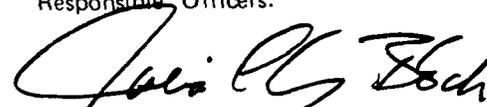
*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

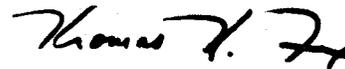
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1981 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1981 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PRIVATE VOLUNTARY COOPERATION

Responsible Officers:



JULIA CHANG BLOCH
Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Food for Peace
and
Voluntary Assistance



THOMAS H. FOX
Director
Office of Private and Voluntary
Cooperation

PROGRAM SUMMARY ^{CP 83-10} (8-81)		
<i>(In millions of dollars)</i>		
FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimated	FY 1983 Program Request
31.5*	33.9	33.8

OVERVIEW

Private and Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) today operate in a wide variety of functional areas all over the world, addressing problems that are fundamental to the developing countries. Many PVO programs respond directly to the priorities set forth in the Foreign Assistance Act: food production and nutrition, rural development and the generation of gainful employment and income, health, education, development administration and human resource development. Perhaps more importantly, a number of these organizations have engaged in these activities for many years and have established grassroots identification, sensitivity and support. In short, private and voluntary programs complement official development assistance and are integral to establishing mutually beneficial relationships with people in the developing world.

Since 1946, when the United States first channeled foreign assistance through PVOs, support has been provided in a variety of forms, including grants and contracts, P.L. 480 food commodities (and freight costs) under the Food for Peace program, excess property and an ocean freight program to ship PVO supplies. Prior to 1946, the PVOs themselves provided disaster relief, humanitarian and development assistance from their own private resources.

The total volume of U.S. private and public sector assistance provided through PVOs has expanded significantly since the mid-1960s. Levels increased from \$422 million in 1964 to approximately \$1.5 billion in 1980, with three-fifth of this increase attributable to the private sector.

During the period 1969 to 1980, A.I.D. allocated approximately \$1.2 billion in grants and contracts to PVOs. In FY 1981 A.I.D. regional and centrally-funded support totalled over \$200 million for development programs, cooperatives, population grants, disaster assistance and other development and humanitarian activities carried out through PVOs. In addition, approximately \$465 million in P.L. 480 Title II food commodities and related ocean freight costs, funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and administered by A.I.D., was provided to PVOs for overseas programs.

Congressional committees and reports have reaffirmed a three-part rationale underlying A.I.D. support for private and voluntary organizations and cooperatives:

- PVOs represent an effective vehicle for insuring the participation of people in less developed countries (LDCs) in their countries' development;
- PVOs' private and independent character in itself constitutes an important, unique resource for our total development assistance effort;
- PVOs mobilize private American financial and human resources on behalf of development overseas.

In addition:

- In some sectors and geographic areas, PVOs are effective implementors and intermediaries for A.I.D.'s programs, often enabling A.I.D. to do "more with less";
- PVOs offer both a resource to and a partnership with A.I.D. in informing and involving the American people in the problems of the developing countries, as well as forging constructive and mutually-beneficial relationships with American institutions.

*Grant of \$5.3 million to IESC not included

Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation: Program Strategy

The Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation manages a major portion of A.I.D.'s centrally funded program of support to PVOs which seek to extend and strengthen their activities in developing countries. Current programs and those projected for FY 1983 place predominant emphasis on support of field-oriented development programs of PVOs which meet A.I.D.'s sectoral priorities.

A.I.D.'s earlier program, which was designed to strengthen PVO management and development capacity provided assistance to some 45 U.S. PVOs and is now completed. Although institution-building support of this type is no longer a major part of our program, we continue to provide limited management assistance through a cooperative agreement with the New TransCentury Foundation (NTCF). This has been particularly effective in strengthening PVOs' fiscal and program management on an as-needed basis. We plan to continue this modest assistance, including help in the areas of evaluation and personnel.

By FY 1983, nearly all grant relationships will be placed on a matching or cost-sharing basis. Types of support will include matching grants; grants to consortia; support for cooperatives; management support services, and ocean freight reimbursement. For FY 1983, A.I.D. requests \$33.6 million for centrally-funded PVO assistance of this type. Projected support for FY 1982 is expected to approximate \$33.7 million. The FY 1981 funding level was \$31.5 million not including a \$5.3 grant to International Executive Service Corps (IESC) now managed by the Private Enterprise Bureau.

Matching Grants

The matching grant program is designed to support and encourage the expansion of worldwide programs of well-established PVOs, as well as to encourage private donor support for development assistance. Through FY 1981, some

FY 83 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- PVO programs supported through the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation will increase from \$31.5 million in FY 1981 to \$33.6 million in FY 1983.
- Most grant relationships will be placed on a matching or cost-sharing basis.
- A.I.D.'s program of Development Education grants which started in FY 1981 will be substantially increased in FY 1982/FY 1983.
- Support for Cooperatives will continue to be a major program component.

20 PVOs benefitted from this program and additional grants are planned in FY 1982 and FY 1983. The matching grant program capitalizes on A.I.D.'s earlier effort during the 1970s to strengthen PVOs' ability to plan, design and carry out development assistance programs.

Matching grants are awarded when: (1) a PVO possesses a proven international development track record; (2) the program proposed is field-oriented and well-designed; (3) the PVO can match the grant from its private resources; and (4) the program is evaluable and benefits poor people in LDCs. The grant is matched in the sense that A.I.D. will pay no more than 50% of the cost of the program. A specially designed review process systematically compares all proposals submitted and measures them against stated criteria.

The following examples are illustrative of the matching grant program:

- Foster Parents Plan (PLAN), financed primarily by child sponsorship, is assisting communities to provide services in health, vocational training and agricultural production of 19 LDCs. In 1981, A.I.D. initiated a three-year program to assist PLAN in expanding its primary health care services in four LDCs through the training of community health promoters and the establishment of community health centers. Over a three-year period, A.I.D. will provide \$1.6 million in matching funds, in support of PLAN's \$4.0 million program.
- The International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) is in the forefront of providing, through its operational centers in the Philippines, training in rural/community development to public and private officials in developing countries. Between FY 1981 and FY 1984, A.I.D. will provide \$1.4 million in matching grant funds as part of a \$2.8 million program to expand IIRR's international leadership training program, intensifying the development of rural/community development strategies, and expanding its assistance to affiliated movements in the Philippines, Thailand, Ghana, Colombia and Guatemala.
- Helen Keller International (HKI) is the oldest U.S. PVO committed to solving worldwide problems of eye disease and blindness through consultation, research and training to PVOs and governments. Between FY 1981 and FY 1984 A.I.D. will provide \$1.5 million in matching grant funds as part of a \$3 million HKI initiative to integrate eye care into primary health care systems in four LDCs.
- The Partnership for Productivity Foundation/USA, Inc. (PfP), supported by a matching grant, facilitates small enterprise development activities in Africa and Latin America. In Upper Volta, for example, PfP has helped provide credit and technical assistance to a variety of small businesses, including door and window frame construction, market vending and poultry production.

To support such activities, a revolving loan fund has been established; the default rate to date has been below 2%. Between FY 1979 and FY 1982 A.I.D. will provide \$670,000 towards a \$1.7 million matching grant program, this program has been successful in reducing the cost of goods and services to low-income consumers as well as making available new goods and services.

- The Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) is known throughout the United States for its assistance to people worldwide, both in supplying emergency provisions in times of disaster, as well as through long-term programs of development. In FY 1981 A.I.D. provided matching grant funds to assist CARE in launching a renewable natural resources program in nine LDCs, including three countries in the Sahel. Over a three-year period, A.I.D. will provide up to \$3.0 million in support of this \$6.0 million program. A.I.D. support will assist CARE in the establishment of community woodlots and windbreaks to alleviate pressures on scarce forestry resources and to promote better understanding of environmental problems and preservation methods.
- World Education, Inc. (WEI) and A.I.D. are each providing \$1.2 million over the period FY 1981 to FY 1984 to enable WEI to assist local development agencies in India, the Philippines, Ghana, Kenya, Brazil, Peru, St. Vincent and Dominica. These indigenous organizations implement programs integrating women into the development process through technical assistance in program design, implementation and evaluation. In the Philippines, for example, WEI is helping to foster women's participation in community-based activities.
- The Seventh Day Adventist World Service, Inc. (SAWS)'s three-year matching grant program, FY 1981 to FY 1984, to which A.I.D. is contributing \$2.15 million, enables SAWS to extend agricultural development, family health and nutrition education to communities around existing SAWS institutions in 16 LDCs.

- Lutheran World Relief (LWR)'s matching grant since FY 1979 has assisted projects in agriculture, human resources, health, community development and institution-building in numerous countries around the world. In Niger, for example, LWR supports several community-based projects to provide more and better well water, garden farming, seed loans, extension services, and reforestation activities. LWR and A.I.D. have each provided \$1.0 million per year for the matching grant program.

In FY 1982 approximately \$13.2 million in matching grants will be allocated to PVO grantees. In FY 1983, matching grants totalling approximately \$12.8 million will be awarded.

2. Support to PVO Consortia

A.I.D. plans to continue support for a few PVO consortia in FY 1982 and 1983. Grants to consortia provide an alternative means to fund small projects managed by local and U.S. PVOs. Consortia have offered a particularly useful vehicle through which A.I.D. can support indigenous PVO projects in the LDCs.

Depending on the structure and purpose of the particular consortium, grant funds provide design, evaluation or other services for member agencies and financial resources generally on a cost-sharing basis. Consistent with standards agreed upon with A.I.D. for project identification, design, monitoring and evaluation, the consortia provide common services to facilitate member agencies' development programs. In FY 1983, A.I.D. plans to provide \$5.3 million through PVO consortia, reflecting a modest decrease over the \$5.5 million FY 1981 funding level.

- Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT), an organization of 19 U.S., Latin American and African private agencies, is the largest consortium grant recipient. The FY 1983 PACT grant will help support approximately

30 new and 30 continuing projects that provide technical assistance to low-income farmers, small village entrepreneurs and rural cooperatives. A major evaluation of PACT is being undertaken in FY 1982.

- Coordination in Development (CODEL), a consortium of 38 U.S. church-related agencies, also sponsors small projects in many countries. The FY 1983 grant to CODEL will fund a portfolio of up to 150 new and continuing projects in health, agriculture, training and small cooperatives.

3. Support for Cooperatives

A.I.D. will continue to enhance the role of cooperatives in development through grants to six U.S. cooperative organizations: The Cooperative League of the U.S. (CLUSA), Credit Union National Association (CUNA), National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA), Agricultural Cooperative Development International (ACDI), Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF), and Volunteer Development Corps (VDC). The technical resources of these six organizations enable them to play an important role in the development of LDC cooperatives through organizing local cooperatives and credit unions, strengthening cooperative federations and unions, training cooperative managers and members and encouraging the use of cooperative structures in development projects. These grants also strengthen the institutional framework which attracts and channels additional bilateral, multilateral and cooperative development.

The program also provides funding for cost-sharing project activities, with U.S. cooperatives where activity is initiated independently by U.S. cooperatives with LDC counterparts. These funds provide joint financing of small scale project activities involving one or more U.S. cooperatives and cooperatives in LDCs. Small cost-sharing grants are proposed for CUNA, CLUSA, NRECA, CHF and ACDI. Cost-sharing grants will be awarded competitively.

Another activity under this program provides assistance to strengthen the international cooperative development movement, a grouping of a number of bilateral, multilateral and private organizations, in addition to A.I.D., which are involved in assisting cooperative development in the LDCs.

From FY 1978 through FY 1982, A.I.D. will have provided assistance to approximately 177 projects involving cooperatives. Over 100 of these projects are directed towards building and strengthening local cooperative organizations, with the preponderance of activities directed to food and agricultural production. Many others involve the provision of general credit and finance for productive uses. Centrally-funded support of cooperatives in FY 1981 was \$4.2 million. In FY 1982 and FY 1983 support for cooperatives is proposed at \$4.6 million.

4. Management Support Services

Through a modest Management Support Services program, A.I.D. will continue to help established and newer PVOs enhance their technical and managerial capacities to implement overseas development programs. In FY 1983, this program will provide individually tailored technical assistance to PVOs who request help in the fields of programming, financial management, evaluation, personnel matters, corporate planning, information systems and appropriate technology. In most instances, recipient PVOs share the costs of the services they receive. This support is being provided principally through a cooperative agreement with the New TransCentury Foundation initiated in FY 1981.

In addition, a grant to the Technical Assistance Information Clearing House (TAICH) supports a computerized communication network for over 800 non-profit organizations in the United States and abroad to share knowledge about individual PVO development programs.

The Management Support Services program has been funded at

at an average of \$1.7 million a year since FY 1980.

Ocean Freight Reimbursement

A.I.D. will continue to reimburse PVOs during FY 1983 for their shipments of purchased or donated commodities used in relief and development programs overseas. As has been the case in recent years, demand from PVOs for ocean freight assistance considerably exceeds available funding. During the past five years, A.I.D. has allocated over \$30 million to PVOs to ship supplies valued at some \$300 million benefitting low-income people in some 70 countries.

A.I.D. proposes a modest increase in the ocean freight program to \$7.5 million in FY 1983 as compared to \$7 million in FY 1981. Discussions are underway with the PVO community to place this program on more of a cost-sharing basis.

Development Education Program (Biden-Pell Amendment)

In FY 1981 A.I.D. initiated the Development Education Program as directed by the Biden-Pell Amendment to the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980. The program responds to the Congressional mandate to facilitate widespread public discussion, analysis and review of the issues raised by the Report of the Presidential Commission on World Hunger (March 1980) and to increase public awareness of these issues. Through this program A.I.D. provides funds to encourage and support the ongoing work of private and voluntary organizations to deal with world hunger and related issues and to present these issues to the public for discussion.

In the latter part of FY 1981, two activities were funded. The first, designed to promote a dialogue on hunger and development issues among the media and private and voluntary organizations, is intended to increase the quantity and quality of coverage and promote the analysis of hunger and international development issues in the U.S. media. The

second will stimulate increased awareness among leaders and membership of major educational organizations and facilitate inclusion of development and world hunger issues in their educational curricula.

In FY 1982, A.I.D. will initiate a demonstration grant program by providing financial assistance on a matching basis to private and voluntary organizations to encourage their work in development education.

In both FY 1982 and FY 1983, approximately \$750,000 will be allocated for 6-10 grants. Projects will include:

- support for local community programs carried out in cooperation with private and voluntary organizations;
- activities to tap the development education potential of cooperatives and to identify other interested organizations;
- seminars and workshops for specific target groups (media, educators, community and business leaders, minorities, etc.) identified by private and voluntary organizations.

Evaluation

Evaluation plays a major role in the improvement of PVO programs supported by A.I.D. It is an important tool in measuring PVO effectiveness in delivering services and assessing their impact on intended LDC beneficiaries. PVOs share an interest in learning from and replicating their experiences; they are accountable to their own constituencies, as well as to A.I.D. A.I.D.'s objective is to insure that all grantees have adequate planning and data collection systems to meet information requirements related to program planning and design, to measure the effectiveness and impact of their activities, and to assure the sound growth of the PVOs assisted. A.I.D. is testing various evaluation methods to help PVOs refine their assessments.

Several recent joint A.I.D./PVO evaluations have resulted in significant program and policy changes:

- An evaluation of the effectiveness of the YMCA in strengthening the development capacity of its local affiliates has resulted in a major commitment to evaluation as a management tool at the local as well as the headquarters level. Similarly, evaluation has brought about substantial changes in the allocation of resources from central to local YMCA structures.
- An A.I.D. consultant visited several Latin American and Asian projects of the International Executive Service Corps (IESC), which provides high level volunteer expertise to LDC entrepreneurs. The evaluation has assisted IESC in recasting its project and country selection criteria and has helped to improve A.I.D.'s understanding of the thrust of this PVO's work.
- Another A.I.D. consultant assisted Opportunities Industrialization Centers International (OICI), which specializes in vocational training, to make a critical self-assessment of its organizational strategy. This study has generated important and creative efforts to focus its programs and diversify its sources of funding.

In addition to evaluating individual PVO programs in FY 1982, A.I.D. will complete an assessment of PVO activities in the small-scale industry sector and initiate a review of health sector issues involving a broad spectrum of PVO programs.

A.I.D. uses evaluation as a tool, both to help improve programs and to engender confidence in independent PVO operations. Responsible monitoring and evaluation allow for more flexible and creative PVO programs to address persistent problems of poverty, ignorance and disease among the world's poor.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

CP 83-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT AUTHD	PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY81- OBLIG ATIONS	FY81- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY82- OBLIG ATIONS	FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY83- OBLIG ATIONS	FY83- EXPENDI TURES	C O N T
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST												
PVC MATCHING GRANTS												
LUTHERAN WORLD RELIEF (LWR)	G 932-0132	78	82	3,000	2,500	2,000	900	500	806	---	794	
INSTITUTE FOR INTL DEV, INC (IID)	G 936-0131	79	82	1,186	1,186	1,011	955	175	231	---	---	
SAVE THE CHILDREN/COMM DEV FDN (SCF/CFE)	G 938-0134	79	82	3,750	3,750	2,750	2,417	1,000	950	---	383	
PARTNERSHIP FOR PRODUCTIVITY (PPP)	G 938-0141	79	81	973	973	673	472	---	201	---	---	
TECHNSERVE INC (TNS)	G 938-0145	79	82	2,000	2,000	1,500	1,375	500	450	---	175	
INTL INST RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (IIRR)	G 938-0150	81	83	1,530	1,441	413	325	383	425	545	457	
HEIFER PROJECT INTERNATIONAL (HPI)	G 938-0151	81	84	1,342	1,341	372	---	442	230	528	524	
MATCHING GRANTS TO PVCS	* G 938-0158	81	C	---	1,214	---	---	---	---	858	---	C
WINROCK INTERNATIONAL (WI)	G 938-0182	81	83	672	672	167	21	237	170	268	200	
INSTITUTE FOR INTL DEV, INC (IID)	G 938-0199	82	84	---	1,200	---	---	245	125	435	325	
WORLD VISION RELIEF ORGANIZATION (WVRO)	G 938-0202	82	84	---	2,800	---	---	800	---	800	750	
PARTNERSHIP FOR PRODUCTIVITY (PPP)	G 938-0203	82	84	---	1,200	---	---	300	75	400	275	
MEALS FOR MILLIONS (MFM)	G 938-0206	82	84	---	1,850	---	---	500	250	600	550	
INTL VOLUNTARY SERVICE (IVS)	G 938-0236	82	84	---	2,350	---	---	750	500	846	600	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				14,453	24,477	8,886	6,465	5,832	4,413	5,280	5,033	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

PVC COOPERATIVES

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1981 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1981 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												CP 83-02
PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY81- OBLIG ACTIONS	FY81- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY82- OBLIG ACTIONS	FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY83- OBLIG ACTIONS	FY83- EXPENDI TURES	C O N T	
CREDIT UNION NATL ASSOCIATION (CUNA)	G 932-0002	67	82	2,036	2,936	1,998	1,780	988	900	---	306	
COOP LEAGUE OF USA (CLUSA)	G 932-0004	68	82	1,600	1,600	1,550	1,320	850	780	---	300	
VOLUNTEER DEVELOPMENT CORPS (VDC)	G 932-0022	70	82	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,023	650	577	---	250	
NATIONAL RURAL ELEC COOP ASSN (NRECA)	G 932-0117	78	82	600	600	600	274	600	526	---	400	
AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE DEV INTL (ACCI)	G 938-0151	79	82	1,090	950	950	839	600	511	---	200	
COOPERATIVE GRANTS TO PVCS	* G 938-0192	81	85	---	11,300	50	8	---	42	3,600	2,750	
COOPERATIVE HOUSING FOUNDATION (CHF)	G 938-0207	81	83	1,072	1,072	200	95	385	240	400	350	
COOPERATIVE COST-SHARING GRANTS	G 938-0209	82	C	---	---	---	---	467	200	450	400	C
INTERNATIONAL COOP ORG ACT (ICOA)	G 938-0210	81	C	---	900	---	---	100	50	150	75	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				7,598	20,508	6,548	5,339	4,640	3,826	4,600	5,031	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				7,598	20,508	6,548	5,339	4,640	3,826	4,600	5,031	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
PVC INST DEVELOP AND SUPPORT GRANTS												
MEALS FOR MILLIONS (MFM)	G 938-0142	79	81	700	700	700	646	---	54	---	---	
US FOUNDATION FOR INTL SCOUTING (USFIS)	G 938-0148	80	81	950	950	950	545	---	405	---	---	
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN (NCNW)	G 938-0157	80	81	264	264	264	2	---	183	---	---	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				1,914	1,914	1,914	1,193	---	642	---	---	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				1,914	1,914	1,914	1,193	---	642	---	---	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
PVC MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES GRANTS												

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet
C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1981 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1981 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

CP 83-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY81- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	FY83- EXPENDI TURES	C O N T	
WORLD RELIEF CORPORATION (WRC)	G 938-0156	80	82	904	904	598	294	---	300	305	309	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				904	904	598	294	---	300	305	309	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
BIDEN PELL												
DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION (BIDEN PELL)	* G 938-0230	81	C	605	1,087	87	---	750	400	750	400	C
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				605	1,087	87	---	750	400	750	400	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				25,474	48,890	18,033	13,291	11,222	9,581	10,935	10,773	
LOANS				25,474	48,890	18,033	13,291	11,222	9,581	10,935	10,773	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS				25,474	48,890	18,033	13,291	11,222	9,581	10,935	10,773	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1981 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1981 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

CP 83-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO PLANNED	-THROUGH FY81- OBLIG EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY82- OBLIG EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY83- OBLIG EXPENDI TURES	C				
RUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST												
PVC MATCHING GRANTS												
PROJECT CONCERN INTERNATIONAL (PCI)	G 938-0137	79	82	1,002	1,202	1,002	660	200	334	---	208	
MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS (MAP)	G 938-0138	79	82	1,100	1,185	830	493	300	210	---	427	
MATCHING GRANTS TO PVOS	* G 938-0158	81	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	840	---	C
FOSTER PARENTS PLAN (PLAN)	G 938-0171	80	82	1,679	1,679	1,123	425	555	595	---	658	
INTERNATIONAL EYE FOUNDATION (IEF)	G 938-0174	81	83	900	900	300	72	300	275	300	275	
HELEN KELLER INTERNATIONAL (HKI)	G 938-0185	81	83	1,500	1,500	400	63	500	480	600	450	
SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS WORLD SERV (SAWS)	G 938-0228	81	83	2,150	2,170	175	---	1,000	450	1,000	800	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				8,331	8,635	3,830	1,713	2,855	2,344	2,740	2,818	
LOANS				8,331	8,635	3,830	1,713	2,855	2,344	2,740	2,818	
PVC CONSORTIA GRANTS												
NATL COUNCIL FOR INTL HEALTH (NCIH)	G 932-0123	79	82	331	331	331	201	---	130	---	---	
NATL COUNCIL FOR INTL HEALTH (NCIH)	G 938-0195	82	85	---	1,200	---	---	300	140	300	250	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				331	1,531	331	201	300	270	300	250	
LOANS				331	1,531	331	201	300	270	300	250	
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				8,662	10,167	4,161	1,914	3,155	2,614	3,040	3,068	
LOANS				8,662	10,167	4,161	1,914	3,155	2,614	3,040	3,068	

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1981 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1981 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP 83-02

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY81- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	FY83- EXPENDI TURES	C O N T
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				8,662	4,161	1,914	3,155	2,614	3,040	3,068	
GRANTS				8,662	4,161	1,914	3,155	2,614	3,040	3,068	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1981 are based on the authorized data. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1981 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

CP 83-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT AUTHD	PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY81- OBLIG ATIONS	FY81- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY82- OBLIG ATIONS	FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY83- OBLIG ATIONS	FY83- EXPENDI TURES	C O N T
BUREAU FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST												
PVC MATCHING GRANTS												
MATCHING GRANTS TO PVOS	* G 938-0158	81	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	406	---	C
WORLD EDUCATION, INC (WEI)	G 938-0173	81	83	1,200	1,200	300	125	400	290	500	425	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				1,200	1,200	300	125	400	290	906	425	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
PVC INST DEVELOP AND SUPPORT GRANTS												
OPPOR INDUSTRIAL CENTERS INTL (OICI)	G 938-0184	80	82	997	997	409	230	388	345	---	422	
OVERSEAS EDUCATION FUND (OEF)	G 938-0197	82	83	---	404	---	---	202	130	202	175	
AMER MIL-EAST EDUC/TRAIN SERV (AMIDEAST)	G 938-0213	81	84	824	824	309	---	---	250	242	257	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				1,821	2,225	918	230	590	725	444	854	
LOANS				1,821	2,225	918	230	590	725	444	854	
PVC MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES GRANTS												
PLANNING ASSISTANCE, INC (PAI)	G 932-0107	78	81	153	153	153	---	---	153	---	---	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				153	153	153	---	---	153	---	---	
LOANS				153	153	153	---	---	153	---	---	
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				3,174	3,578	1,371	355	990	1,168	1,350	1,279	
LOANS				3,174	3,578	1,371	355	990	1,168	1,350	1,279	

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1981 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1981 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

CP 83-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY81-		-ESTIMATED FY82-		-PROPOSED FY83-		C N T	
					OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES		
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				3,174	3,578	1,371	355	990	1,168	1,350	1,279	
GRANTS				3,174	3,578	1,371	355	990	1,168	1,350	1,279	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1981 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1981 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 83-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO PLANNED	-THROUGH FY81- OBLIG ATIONS	FY81- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY82- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY83- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	C N T	
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST												
FVA PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND EVAL	G 938-0600	82	C	---	---	---	---	200	120	200	180	C
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				---	---	---	---	200	120	200	180	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
PVC MATCHING GRANTS												
YOUNG MEN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (YMCA)	G 932-0120	78	81	2,980	3,280	2,780	1,720	---	850	---	210	
ACCION INTERNATIONAL (AITEC)	G 938-0146	79	81	530	530	530	250	---	175	---	105	
SALVATION ARMY (SAWSU)	G 938-0147	81	83	2,850	2,850	850	212	1,000	950	1,000	800	
MATCHING GRANTS TO PVOS	* G 936-0158	82	C	---	---	---	---	1,750	---	1,596	500	C
ASSOC OF PARTNERS FOR ALLIANCE (NAPA)	G 938-0186	82	82	---	190	---	---	280	190	---	90	
COOP FOR AMEP RELIEF EVERYWHERE (CARE)	G 938-0216	81	83	2,698	2,698	583	18	955	800	1,160	900	
PAN AMERICAN DEV FOUNDATION (PADF)	G 938-0231	82	84	---	700	---	---	150	47	150	123	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				9,058	10,248	4,743	2,200	4,135	3,012	3,906	2,728	
LOANS				9,058	10,248	4,743	2,200	4,135	3,012	3,906	2,728	
				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
PVC INST DEVELOP AND SUPPORT GRANTS												
VOLUNTEERS IN TECH ASSISTANCE (VITA)	G 938-0157	79	82	910	910	840	744	70	166	---	---	
TOWN AFFILIATION ASSOCIATION (TAA)	G 938-0166	79	81	690	690	691	445	---	246	---	---	
VOLUNTEERS IN TECH ASSISTANCE (VITA)	G 938-0233	82	84	---	1,200	---	---	400	185	400	375	

Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1981 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1981 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 83-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT AUTHD	COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY81- OBLIG ATIONS	FY81- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY82- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY83- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	C O N T
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				1,600	2,800	1,531	1,189	470	597	400	375	
LOANS				1,600	2,800	1,531	1,189	470	597	400	375	
PVC MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES GRANTS												
TECH ASST INFO CLEARINGHOUSE (TAICH)	G 932-0013	55	82	---	3,463	2,900	2,715	563	295	---	453	
SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	G 932-0100	77	C	---	---	1,287	1,169	600	425	569	---	C
MGMT SUPPORT SERVICES GRANTS TO PVOS	* G 938-0159	81	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	600	---	C
NEW TRANCENTURY FOUNDATION (NTCF)	G 938-0227	81	83	875	875	135	23	398	300	300	350	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				875	4,338	4,322	3,907	1,561	1,020	1,469	803	
LOANS				875	4,338	4,322	3,907	1,561	1,020	1,469	803	
PVC CONSORTIA GRANTS												
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G 932-0030	72	81	16,881	15,981	15,981	12,531	---	3,450	---	---	
COORDINATION IN DEVELOPMENT (CODEL)	G 932-J113	79	81	2,400	2,200	2,200	1,991	---	209	---	---	
CONSORTIUM FOR COMM SELF-HELP (COSH)	G 932-0124	78	82	1,053	1,253	1,051	505	200	546	---	200	
COORDINATION IN DEVELOPMENT (CODEL)	G 938-0214	82	84	---	3,400	---	---	1,000	678	1,000	854	
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G 938-0235	82	84	---	13,500	---	---	4,000	2,200	4,000	3,570	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				20,334	36,334	19,232	15,027	5,200	7,083	5,000	4,624	
LOANS				20,334	36,334	19,232	15,027	5,200	7,083	5,000	4,624	

PVC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM GRANTS

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

120

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1981 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1981 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 83-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY81- OBLIG ATIONS	FY81- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY82- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY83- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	C O N T	
HEIFER PROJECT INTERNATIONAL (HP1)	G 932-0099	77	79	409	709	409	347	---	62	---	---	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				409	709	409	347	---	62	---	---	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
PVC OCEAN FREIGHT												
OCEAN FREIGHT	G 932-0106	46	C	---	157,858	119,858	111,391	7,000	7,489	7,500	6,984	C
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				---	157,858	119,858	111,391	7,000	7,489	7,500	6,984	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				32,276	212,287	150,095	134,061	18,566	19,383	18,475	15,694	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS				32,276	212,287	150,095	134,061	18,566	19,383	18,475	15,694	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

* Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1981 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1981 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: Centrally Funded

PLANNED PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

CP 83-05 (8-81)

TITLE Matching Grants to Private Voluntary Organizations		FUNDING SOURCE:	AG, RD & N: 858	HEALTH: 840	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 83 12,832		LIFE OF PROJECT FUNDING: continuing
NUMBER 938-0158	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	POPULATION:	ED. & HR: 406	SEL. ACT.: 1596	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY continuing
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						

Purpose: To expand the development assistance activities of U.S. private voluntary agencies with new programs and in new places, thereby benefitting the poor in less developed countries (LDCs).

Program Description: Through continuation of the matching grant program, A.I.D. plans to expand support to PVOs which have demonstrated the capacity or potential to implement effective development oriented programs. Since 1973, A.I.D. has pursued efforts to increase the number of programs undertaken by U.S. PVOs in developing countries. The matching grant is designed to provide dollar for dollar assistance to increase significantly private participation in international development. Through FY 1981 twenty such grants were made. Several new matching grants are planned for FY 1982/FY 1983, subject to availability of funds. In FY 1982 some of the first matching grants will be expiring. A.I.D. is undertaking an assessment of individual matching grant programs to determine whether more PVOs now are able to reach LDC poor effectively. Where effectiveness is evident, consideration will be given to renewed support to PVO matching grant programs.

A matching grant is awarded to a PVO which adequately meets five criteria: (a) the program is field-oriented and well-designed; (b) the program is evaluable; (c) the PVO possesses a track record in international development; (d) the PVO can match the grant with private resources; and (e) the targeted countries are appropriate. The matching grant will normally allow a PVO to expand its program to new places or to initiate new activities in familiar countries. A.I.D. will contribute up to 50% of the overall cost of the approved program over a multi-year period. Proposals are submitted to A.I.D. in a common timeframe and compete equally for funds available in the fiscal year. Programs cover a variety of sectors, including agriculture, health, literacy and training, and renewable natural resources.

Relationship of Program to A.I.D./PVO Strategy: The matching grant program is a major vehicle for A.I.D. in serving the poor in developing countries through PVOs. Many PVOs with established capacity have set up matching grant programs, including, for example, Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Lutheran World Relief, The Young Men's Christian Association, and Save the Children Federation. These grants help A.I.D. administer greater sums for development with minimal costs of direct management.

Host Country and Other Donors: By definition the grantee will provide funds to be matched by A.I.D. grant funds. Some PVOs make the match primarily through contributions of their own constituencies while others make it primarily through fundraising from private industry, foundations, etc. It is hoped that the matching grant program will thus encourage a greater private role in international development activities. LDC and participant contributions are also part of some programs.

PROGRAM: Centrally Funded

PLANNED PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

CP 83-05 (8-81)

TITLE Cooperative Development Grants		FUNDING SOURCE:	AG, RD & N: 3600	HEALTH:	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 83 4,600		LIFE OF PROJECT FUNDING: Continuing
NUMBER 938-0192	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	POPULATION:	ED. & HR:	SEL. ACT.:	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						

Purpose: To establish and maintain in U.S. cooperatives a development expertise that is available to assist cooperatives in the less developed countries. To support U.S. cooperatives both for their usefulness in implementing A.I.D.'s bilateral programs and as a way of encouraging them to relate directly to their LDC counterparts outside the context of government-to-government programs.

Program Description: This program provides core funding to six U.S. cooperative development organizations: Agricultural Cooperative Development (ACDI) 938-0225; Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA), 932-0219; Credit Union National Association (CUNA), 932-0228; Foundation for Cooperative Housing (FCH), 938-0207; National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA), 932-0222 and Volunteer Development Corps (VDC), 932-0223 - to assist them in establishing and maintaining a cooperative development expertise which is available to assist in cooperative development activities in LDCs.

The program also provides funding for cost-sharing project activities, 938-0209, with U.S. cooperatives where activity is initiated independently by U.S. cooperatives with LDC counterparts. These funds provide joint funding of small scale project activity involving one or more U.S. cooperatives and cooperatives in LDCs. In FY 82, a cost-sharing grant is anticipated to the CUNA Foundation for the expansion and strengthening of credit unions worldwide. Small cost-sharing grants will also be considered for CLUSA, NRECA, FCH and ACDI. Cost-sharing grants will be awarded competitively.

Another activity under this program provides assistance to strengthen the International Cooperative Development movement (938-0201). A number of bilateral, multilateral and private organizations in addition to A.I.D. are involved in assisting cooperative development in the LDCs. This activity is designed to assist joint and collaborative programs which are useful to the entire development community. In the past, funds were used to permit the International Cooperative Alliance to prepare audio-visual and training materials for general use in LDCs, to permit the Joint Committee for the Promotion of Aid to Cooperatives (COPAC) to prepare country studies describing the current state of cooperative development in various countries, and to permit LDC cooperative representatives to attend important international cooperative conferences.

Relationship of Program to A.I.D./PVO Strategy: Section III of the FAA directs that high priority be given to the development and use of cooperatives in the LDCs which will enable and encourage greater numbers of the poor to help themselves toward a better life. These grants contribute to this by tapping the broad experience of the U.S. cooperative movement, and by providing established cooperative expertise to plan, design, implement, and evaluate cooperative projects which are part of A.I.D. country programs. They also provide, on a cost-sharing basis, for direct project implementation by U.S. cooperatives, thus encouraging a broader participation of U.S. cooperatives in overseas development.

Host Country and Other Donors: The cooperative development organizations use their U.S. member groups for service in support of their international programs. Contributions from U.S. cooperatives range from volunteer service (VDC) through financial support, the largest amount being \$600,000 per year from CUNA membership for support of the worldwide credit union movement. Host governments provide in-country transportation, facilities, personnel and various project implementation costs. LDC cooperatives make similar contributions.

PROGRAM: Centrally Funded

PLANNED PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

CP 83-05 (8-81)

TITLE Development Education (Biden-Pell)		FUNDING SOURCE:	AG, RD & N: 750	HEALTH:	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)			
NUMBER 938-0230 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		NEW <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	POPULATION:	ED. & HR:	SEL. ACT.:	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	LIFE OF PROJECT FUNDING: Continuing

Purpose: To encourage, support and expand the on-going work of private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) to deal with world hunger and related development issues as mandated by the Biden-Pell Amendment.

Program Description: In FY 81 A.I.D. initiated a Development Education Program as mandated by the Biden-Pell Amendment to the International Security and Development Cooperation Act (ISDCA) of 1980.

In 1982 A.I.D. will start a demonstration grant program to provide direct financial assistance on a matching basis to private and voluntary organizations to enhance development education activities. Development education is defined as a transfer of factual information about developing countries and their people, fostering understanding of development as a process and creating a broad consciousness and awareness of trans-national problems, particularly problems relating to world hunger. Approximately ten (10) grants averaging \$50,000 will be awarded for projects designed to facilitate discussion and to increase public awareness. Grant funds will enable grantees to conduct seminars and workshops for target groups (media, educators, community and business leaders, minorities, etc.); engage citizens in direct people-to-people local outreach and networking programs; collect, index and disseminate development education materials; and to a limited degree prepare and/or revise various materials such as films, manuals, and educational packets which can be utilized by diverse audiences.

Relationship of Program to A.I.D./PVO Strategy: Section 316 of the ISDCA urges A.I.D. to provide assistance to private and voluntary organizations and to ensure the effectiveness of these grants in dealing with world hunger abroad. The Development Education grant program is the major vehicle for carrying out this mandate. Through this mechanism, projects will be undertaken to assist PVOs to broaden their base of support and to enhance their work in development activities abroad. In addition, the program will increase the knowledge and understanding of Americans about development and hunger issues.

Host Country and Other Donors: Projects are closely coordinated with PVOs and community groups, all of which provide funds on a matching basis. The contributions may be either cash or in-kind and cover the cost of such items as salaries, office space, materials and volunteer time.

PROGRAM: Centrally Funded

PLANNED PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

CP 83-05 (8-81)

TITLE Management Support Services		FUNDING SOURCE:	AG, RD & N:	HEALTH:	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 83 1,774		LIFE OF PROJECT FUNDING: Continuing
NUMBER 938-0159	NEW <input type="checkbox"/>	POPULATION:	ED. & HR:	SEL. ACT.: 600	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						

Purpose: To help private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) better manage and strengthen development programs in less developed countries (LDCs) through technical and management assistance; to disseminate information about development activities, events and trends of relevance to such organizations; and to finance studies, projects, workshops, conferences and evaluations to strengthen PVOs.

Program Description: The performance of PVOs delivering development assistance to the Third World can be improved by enhancing the PVOs' technical, managerial, and informational capacities. Through a cooperative agreement with The New Transcentury Foundation, the Management Support Services (MSS) program provides individually-tailored technical assistance to PVOs who request help in the fields of programming, financial management, evaluation, corporate planning, personnel matters, information systems, and appropriate technology. The training is done by professional consultants or by other skilled PVOs--and is short-term, small-scale, and problem-related. In most instances, recipient PVOs share the costs of the services they receive.

A small part of this program pays for 3-5 conferences each year to enhance collaboration among PVOs and to facilitate the exchange of information in technical areas like clean water and small-scale energy. In addition, through a grant to the Technical Assistance Information Clearing House (TAICH), the program funds an automated communications exchange for over 800 non-profit organizations in the United States to share knowledge about individual PVO programs here and abroad. This system, including its printed products and telephone inquiry service, also provides information on USPVOs to the Congress, A.I.D., the general public, and various international and overseas agencies.

Relationship of Program to A.I.D./PVO Strategy: Over the past years, the MSS grant/cooperative agreement program has permitted A.I.D. to give technical, managerial and informational assistance to over 400 PVOs. This assistance has strengthened PVO management capacity, involved more women in development programs (professionally and as recipients), facilitated inter-agency and inter-PVO cooperation, and improved the information flows within the PVO community. This program has allowed A.I.D. to provide services on a cost-sharing basis to all USPVOs who wished it, not just to A.I.D.-funded or registered agencies, and to do this with a minimum of direct A.I.D. staff time. The strategy on which this MSS program rests is that PVOs who are better managers of funds and programs, and who are better informed about developments--technical and strategic--in their field, will provide superior development programs in the Third World, in consonance with A.I.D.'s development goals.

Host Country and Other Donors: This is a program conducted only in the United States, so there are no host country donors. The PVOs usually share in the costs of the services they receive, paying in cash, in kind, or both.

OFFICE OF THE SCIENCE ADVISOR

Responsible Officer:

Howard A. Minners, M.D.

HOWARD A. MINNERS

Science Advisor

PROGRAM SUMMARY <small>CP 83-10 (8-81)</small>		
<i>(In millions of dollars)</i>		
FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimated	FY 1983 Program Request
11.9	10.0	10.0

SCIENCE ADVISOR

OVERVIEW

During the 1980s such rapidly emerging technologies as plant tissue culture, biological vector control, agrochemistry, biological resources development, micro-electronics, biological nitrogen fixation and biomass energy may be able to provide innovative solutions to old development problems. At the 1979 UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD) in Vienna, developing countries placed a high priority on building their institutional capacities to apply such science and technology to their development problems.

In FY 1981, Congress established a new Program for Scientific and Technological Cooperation to encourage A.I.D. to take a more innovative and collaborative approach to the problems and processes of development research and technology transfer. The funds provided were in addition to those made available for research and technical assistance under other A.I.D. accounts. The mandate included both support of research to explore the potential uses of the emerging technologies for development and innovative approaches to strengthen the capacity of less developed countries to take advantage of these new technologies.

To carry out this new program mandate, A.I.D. established in FY 1981 the Office of the Science Advisor. In addition to coordinating other responsibilities in the field of science and technology, this small office has the special function of advising appropriate A.I.D. units of innovative and particularly promising opportunities in science and technology related to A.I.D.'s major priorities and to fund the most promising leads under the Program

for Scientific and Technological Cooperation. With few exceptions, the Office does not manage the activities funded under this program. A.I.D. field missions or other Washington, D.C.-based A.I.D. offices assume the responsibility for managing most of the activities to assure the closest possible adherence to overall A.I.D. objectives.

PROGRAM STRATEGY

The Office of the Science Advisor follows a two-pronged strategy. Through a system of highly competitive research grants, A.I.D. provides broad access to both LDC and U.S. scientists to submit their most innovative ideas for funding. In addition, under a five year grant to the National Academy of Sciences (NAS), A.I.D. takes advantage of the extraordinary scientific resources of the NAS to identify underexploited technologies of potential economic value and to establish and fund networks of LDC research institutions to explore and improve those technologies.

These funds will not be used for existing A.I.D. activities, although new and innovative elements may be added to ongoing activities where deemed necessary. In keeping with its exploratory and innovative role, this program will mainly support the initial research phase, usually two to four years of a particular line of work.

The funded activities will often be multidisciplinary, and can explore solutions that may well involve inputs from the educational and social sciences. The program will not, however, normally include social science research, which will continue to be financed with other A.I.D. funds.

I. Competitive Research Grants

A.I.D. plans \$5.0 million for this program for FY 1983. In FY 1981 A.I.D. obligated \$3.9 million for 20 proposals out of more than 120 reviewed. Of this amount, \$2.7 million was for 13 proposals under the Innovative Scientific Research Project (936-5542) and \$1.2 million for 7 proposals under the Strengthening Scientific and Technological Capacity Project (936-5543). In FY 1982, A.I.D. plans to obligate \$5.0 million for 30-40 projects

eventually selected from over 230 submitted for FY 1982 competitive consideration.

Proposals are solicited in accordance with guidelines which emphasize three objectives:

- to stimulate and support new and innovative research approaches to current or emerging development problems;
- to assist less-developed countries in building the scientific and technological capacity needed to attack such problems themselves; and
- to involve LDC scientists and scientific institutions more directly in priority setting, science planning, information exchange and technology transfer.

Proposals are particularly sought in four principal groupings:

- increased food supplies (including biotechnology applications in agriculture, aquaculture, and biological nitrogen fixation);
- health, population and nutrition (including biotechnology and epidemiology);
- energy, terrestrial resources and physical sciences (including seismology, meteorology, renewable energy, and reforestation); and
- communications and education technology.

Proposals submitted for competitive funding undergo internal and external peer review and are specifically evaluated for scientific merit, relevance to development, new and innovative characteristics and capacity building aspects. In addition, there is some flexibility to fund, as opportunities arise, participation of LDC scientists in selected scientific conferences of special relevance to development.

Proposals funded in FY 1982 included: assessment of the use of the Azolla plant as a source of nitrogen for rice systems in tropical LDCs; tissue culture improvement of plantain, a vital

FY 83 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- * Tissue culture to enhance plant-derived nutrients for human consumption.
- * Biotechnology in the development of vaccines and drugs.
- * New approaches for the conversion of biomass into usable energy.
- * Improved aquaculture methods for food production.

food source of the rural poor in Central America which is currently threatened by plant disease; a program to stimulate inventions of specific development technologies through international competitions; an examination of an alternative approach to the development of a vaccine against trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness); assessment of microcomputers to meet LDC statistical processing needs and the development of appropriate statistical software; assistance in establishing self-supporting training facilities in LDCs for scientific and or medical equipment; and a joint venture with the private sector in establishing a training center in aquaculture for Costa Rica research and technical management personnel.

II. National Academy of Sciences

In FY 1983, A.I.D. plans \$5.0 million for the Applying Science and Technology to Development Project (936-5538) which is administered by the NAS. In FY 1981, \$8 million was obligated to cover the first two years of project operations. A.I.D. plans to obligate \$5 million in FY 1982.

The research program of the NAS will focus on approximately 14 substantive areas. The first two programs have been approved. One deals with the development of grain amaranth as a food crop. Amaranth, which was widely grown in pre-Columbian America, was discouraged by the Spanish and has languished as a "poor man's crop" for hundreds of years.

However, the grain appears to have high nutritional value, and grows well in semi-arid land difficult to use for other food crops. The NAS will create an international network, including U.S. universities and commercial firms, to increase the productivity of this plant through germ plasm collection and selective field trials. Grants will be given only to institutions in LDCs, however, including the University of Cuzco in Peru and the Institute for Nutrition for Central America and Panama.

The second approved program deals with fast-growing, nitrogen-fixing trees. In a number of publications in recent years, NAS has identified hundreds of species of little known trees that offer great potential for village woodlots, biomass plantations and reforestation. This effort responds to growing concern over tropical deforestation and for the energy needs of the rural poor. The program is particularly innovative in that it is dealing with leguminous trees and other species which form symbiotic relationships with microbes that fix nitrogen from the air. Such trees can be grown without expensive fertilizers and in fact can be used to provide "green manure" rich in nitrogen for other plants. The plan is to form a network of research centers in Africa, Asia and Latin America searching for new tree species and carrying out field trials of the most promising ones. Initially, grants have been made to the International Center for Agroforestry Research in Africa and to the Thai Institute for Scientific and Technological Research.

NAS is now developing research programs in three additional areas — integrated approaches to pest and disease-vectors management, focus on the microbe in the biological nitrogen fixation process, and technology for rapid epidemiological assessments in health. The first grants in each of these areas are expected to be made in late 1982.

The NAS also carries out studies, workshops and other activities related to the development of its research program and the dissemination of research findings. Examples of such activities funded in the first year of the grant include: 1) a study on applications of the marine sciences in developing countries which it is hoped will outline scientific approaches and a research agenda to increase the productivity of the increasingly important marine resources of developing countries, 2) a workshop on the biology of insect vectors of animal and human diseases, with specific reference to research and training needs, and 3) a meeting on technology for the control of guinea worm disease, a painful and disfiguring disease affecting millions in Africa and Asia which has received all too little attention from the world's scientific community.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

CP 83-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY81- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	FY83- EXPENDI TURES	C O N T
OFFICE OF THE SCIENCE ADVISOR											
APPLYING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEV	G 936-5538	81	85	36,000	36,000	8,000	---	5,000	6,000	5,000	6,000
INNOVATIVE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH	G 936-5542	81	C	2,340	---	2,340	22	3,500	1,500	3,500	2,500
STRENGTHENING SCIENTIFIC CAPACITY	G 936-5543	81	C	1,556	---	1,556	---	1,500	1,000	1,500	1,000
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				39,896	36,000	11,896	22	10,000	8,500	10,000	9,500
LOANS				39,896	36,000	11,896	22	10,000	8,500	10,000	9,500
				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				39,896	36,000	11,896	22	10,000	8,500	10,000	9,500
LOANS				39,896	36,000	11,896	22	10,000	8,500	10,000	9,500
				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS				39,896	36,000	11,896	22	10,000	8,500	10,000	9,500
LOANS				39,896	36,000	11,896	22	10,000	8,500	10,000	9,500
				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

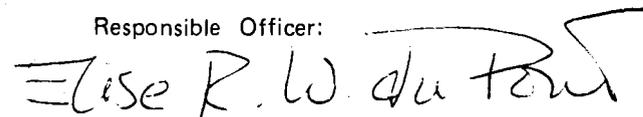
* Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1981 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1981 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Responsible Officer:



ELISE R. W. du PONT

Assistant Administrator

Bureau for Private Enterprise

PROGRAM SUMMARY <small>CP 83-10 (8-81)</small>		
<i>(In millions of dollars)</i>		
FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimated	FY 1983 Program Request
N.A.	\$26.086	\$22.700

BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

OVERVIEW

President Reagan described in detail, in his speech in Philadelphia to the World Affairs Council, his approaches to development in the Third World. He emphasized the importance of economic freedom in national development and human progress - freedom to make decisions without overpowering government interventions; to sell a product in the world market; and to have reasonable access to capital, and to the knowledge and skills needed to produce. In the developing world, the governments who have adopted and sustained policies which encourage private initiative within, participation of private investors from abroad, and competitive pricing are those who have enjoyed a relatively high rate of growth in spite of the worldwide recessions.

The premises upon which the A.I.D. Private Enterprise Bureau (PRE) and program were established are: the U.S. Government should assist those Less Developed Countries (LDCs) that want to support a private sector, market-oriented, developmental strategy; U.S. and LDC, private sector resources can be an important supplement and complement to existing bilateral and multilateral aid programs; and private investment can make a vital contribution to LDC development through job creation, increased productivity, transfer of technology and

management know-how, and the generation of additional and diversified products to meet internal demand and expand exports earnings. However, LDC policies must be supportive of this process to make it happen.

Among the strategic principles the President offered were three which constitute the basis for the plan of action for the Bureau for Private Enterprise:

- the tailoring of particular private sector development strategies to the specific needs and potential of individual countries;
- the guiding of U.S. assistance toward the development of self-sustaining productive capacities, in developing countries, particularly in food and energy;
- the improving in these countries of the climate for private investment, and the transfer of technology that accompanies such investment.

The Bureau for Private Enterprise was established as tangible evidence of the Administration's commitment to private enterprise; it will provide a focal point for A.I.D.'s collaboration with the U.S. private sector, on new ways to assist private sector development in developing countries. The Bureau will concentrate A.I.D.'s attention on new private sector development opportunities and will ensure that new programs and policies are activated and that ongoing programs reflect and complement the concept of private initiative. Unlike the Trade and Development Program (TDP), OPIC or other U.S. Government offices concerned with supporting U.S. private sector activities in developing countries, A.I.D. is specifically concerned in the first instance with the development of the private sector in the less developed countries. The new Bureau will encompass also the existing Housing Investment Guaranty Program and the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business.

While some private sector activities are now supported in A.I.D. programs, the sizeable untapped potential of such activities and their multiplier effect across the spectrum of development deserves the special attention called for by President Reagan. The Bureau for Private Enterprise in A.I.D. fills the need for an office with a specialized staff with experience in public and private entrepreneurial initiative, which can devote its full time to, and work directly with, U.S. private sector groups and enterprises. With development uppermost in mind, the Bureau will seek to enlarge country program attention to private enterprise development through advice to regional bureaus, USAID missions, and LDC governments whose attention must, perforce, be spread over a broad range.

The Bureau can also sponsor research programs, evaluations and pilot projects directed toward new approaches of private enterprise in such areas as technology transfer and co-financing which can serve all regions and sectoral or functional activities.

The Bureau will take the lead in A.I.D. in coordinating with activities of other U.S. agencies, which have special facilities that could support LDC private sector development. For example, the Bureau serves as the main point of contact for conducting activities with the Trade and Development Program (TDP), an agency whose mandate encompasses both the promotion of trade and development, and OPIC with its insurance and guarantee program for U.S. investors.

FY 83 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHT	
*\$10 million investment in 5-6 projects in targeted countries.	
*Management training programs in 3-4 targeted countries.	
*Greater involvement of IESC in private sector development programs in the Caribbean Basin and Central America.	
*Cofinancing with U.S. banks on two private sector development projects in the targeted countries.	
*Authorization of \$150 million in Housing Guarantees in 12 targeted countries.	
*Consolidation of urban research and development and support services functions in PRE/H.	

The Bureau will develop and package priority developmental but profitable projects for U.S. investors or infrastructure projects for co-financing with U.S. banks. It will seek investment opportunities that create employment, upgrade skills and further the development process in an equitable way. Highest priority will be given to agribusiness opportunities, management training and capital market development. Special attention will also be given to the encouragement of small and medium scale indigenous industries. Small and medium scale producers make use of resources that would not otherwise be drawn into the development process. Small and medium scale enterprises are able to mobilize assets outside the formal financial institutional structure and respond quickly to new investment opportunities.

The Bureau will encourage governments to eliminate those policies and procedures which discourage private sector investments. The Bureau will assist in establishing intermediary financial, technical, and management support organizations to finance and strengthen small and medium sized private sector enterprises in developing countries. Properly supported, the small and medium sized private enterprises can make important contributions to the development of their economies.

The Bureau will have an especially close relationship with four existing USG, multilateral and private voluntary organizations:

- the Trade and Development Program (TDP), which helps foster development and also promotes trade opportunities for the United States and brings U.S. firms into large scale projects financed by the LDCs. Special attention is given to energy projects which reduce dependence on imported oil.
- the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) which insures U.S. investors against losses from political risks, guarantees convertibility, and offers insurance and financing for overseas investment.
- the International Finance Corporation (IFC) which promotes the growth of productive private investment enterprises and capital markets which will contribute to the development of member developing countries, and improve the well-being of their people.
- the International Executive Service Corps (IESC), a private and voluntary organization, comprised of retired executives, which brings expert managerial and technical experience to private enterprises in the developing countries.

The Bureau for Private Enterprise will further carry out three functions:

- use its good offices, contacts, staff, small amount of appropriated funds and the knowledge and staff of A.I.D. missions to marshal new, predominantly private, capital, managerial and technical expertise for critical developmental needs in selected developing countries.
- stimulate and facilitate high priority private sector investments in selected developing countries.
- expand, deepen and diversify the dialogue between the U.S. private sector and private sectors in developing countries in encouraging U.S. private sector support -- political, financial and technical -- for private sector development in developing countries.

Under the first category, the Bureau will:

- encourage and assist targeted developing countries to support private sector, market oriented development strategies and create an environment favorable to private investments by the pursuit of sound economic and investment policies, procedures, and expanded private sector oriented technical and management training;
- encourage the expansion of the TDP efforts to conduct feasibility studies and other planning services for high priority development projects in "middle income countries;"
- develop and expand co-financing programs for development projects with private commercial and investment banks and venture capital firms, both U.S. and LDC based;

- where feasible, support the establishment and expansion of stock markets in selected LDCs, and other financial intermediaries that channel savings into productive investments;
- expand support of intermediate credit institutions, such as local development banks, venture capital and leasing firms to provide capital to developing country private enterprises, as in the case of A.I.D. working with the private sector to establish a privately owned development bank in the Eastern Caribbean;
- increase support for managerial and technical training which is oriented to the private sector;
- work in close cooperation with appropriate institutions in providing advisory services to developing countries in the following areas: (a) capital market development; (b) investment policy; and (c) industrial and agribusiness investment policy.

Under the second category, the Bureau will:

- stimulate indigenous and U.S. private investments in high priority, replicable but profitable enterprises through developing, packaging and financing specific enterprises in conjunction with OPIC, IFC, banks and U.S. private investors directly or through intermediary financial institutions ;

Under the third category, the Bureau will:

- establish a dialogue between A.I.D. and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, National Association of Manufacturers and other broad-based U.S. business groups.

- establish an informal, ad hoc U.S. business group to review A.I.D. approaches to private sector development in selected LDCs.
- increase investment promotion activities, such as planned international conventions to link small and medium sized businesses from the U.S. with Caribbean businesses for the purpose of launching new ventures and transferring technology.

The Bureau's program strategy for FY 82 (\$26 million) has the following elements:

- assemble, finance and send U.S. private sector reconnaissance missions, composed of government and private sector experts, to selected countries. These missions will determine the scope of the indigenous private sector; whether the official environment is favorable to foreign investment in terms of policies, procedures and financial markets; and whether there are extant investment opportunities, ideas or proposals for U.S. private participation in the form of partnerships or joint ventures, or as a source of technology, marketing and managerial skills. The targeted countries for FY 82 are Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Pakistan, Kenya, Ivory Coast, Zimbabwe, Costa Rica, Jamaica and Egypt;
- establish a small staff of investment experts, some of whom will be on loan for short periods of time from the U.S. banking or business community;
- develop a Bureau policy paper for new private sector development initiatives;
- establish new procedures for submission, review and approval of private sector development projects for Bureau support;

- establish mechanisms to support with advisory and financial assistance private sector management training programs in selected countries. \$2 million will be used for this purpose from the the FY 82 Bureau budget;
- invest \$14 million in high priority private sector development projects with the targeted countries. Examples would be a venture capital firm for Jamaica, a venture capital firm for Indonesia, a line of credit for small industries in Kenya, selected agribusiness and leasing projects in Sri Lanka, Indonesia and Jamaica and Kenya, and management training;
- transfer centrally funded private sector oriented projects, to the new Bureau including the A.I.D. support to the International Executive Service Corps (IESC);
- establish procedures for co-financing between A.I.D. and U.S. private banks;
- agree with the regional bureaus in the use of money totalling \$120 million for private sector development projects in the targeted countries;
- establish closer relationships between A.I.D. and U.S. organizations concerned with private sector development in Third World countries;
- establish formal linkages between business groups in the targeted countries and U.S. business groups;
- provide advice to A.I.D. missions abroad on private sector development objectives.

FY 1983 REQUEST

In FY 1983, the Bureau for Private Enterprise requests \$22.7 million for various purposes which will initiate new U.S. and indigenous private investment activities in the developing countries.

- Investment Packaging - \$14.0 million: By working with the regional A.I.D. bureaus and missions, IFC, and regional and country-specific development, and investment banking, and U.S. firms, the Bureau will select opportunities that seem most attractive for institution building and development to promote private investment initiatives. Primary consideration will be given to the targeted countries noted previously plus the Caribbean Basin. More emphasis than in FY 82 will be given to consideration of co-financing with U.S. private banks and joint venturing with the OPIC insurance program. PRE budget financing to accelerate the packaging could include but will not be limited to the following:
 - co-financing used to support private sector investment spin-off opportunities from traditional infrastructure programs such as roads, agricultural research, industrial estates, and free trading zones;
 - co-financing of developmentally oriented projects in conjunction with U.S. private sector resources with a special emphasis on replicable agribusiness and energy conservation projects;

- financing for capital market development in LDCs, including both advisory services and financial investments to facilitate LDC private sector capital formation and investments in their own country, particularly to small and medium sized industries, in priority sectors such as agribusiness and rural enterprises;
- financing to provide technical assistance through the use of U.S. management operations and training institutions to assist specific private enterprise management training programs.
- Program Development and Services - \$1.7 Million This will provide central support and program development services to promote linkages between the U.S. private sector and key LDC institutions and organizations by financing technical expertise and advice necessary for the development of specialized investment packages.
- \$500,000 for funding short term contracts with investment bankers, business specialists, and others to work with LDC institutions and agencies to develop, package and market specific private sector investment opportunities;
- \$500,000 for program development and support including specialized studies and surveys, advisory assistance to host governments on establishing and improving financial markets, and advisory services to design and develop training programs for private sector managers in LDCs;
- \$300,000 for conferences in the United States which will have a regional focus and bring together Americans and developing country local businessmen and government officials to explore mutually beneficial ventures, and seed money resources to finance formal linkages between LDC and U.S. business groups.

- \$400,000 for advisory service to government and investment boards on investment policies, procedures and strategies and to business enterprises on business strategies.
- Housing the Urban Poor - \$1.2 Million: This amount is needed to continue the efforts within PRE/H of the Housing Guaranty Program to build host country institutional capacities, and to develop integrated approaches to the resolution of complex shelter problems. Integral to the marshalling of resources and manpower for increased production, especially in the cities, is the availability of decent housing. This visible evidence of the benefits of private initiative and individual effort is essential if labor is going to cooperate and have confidence in the private sector. The funds would be used for three broad categories: resident and short term advisory services; conferences and regional studies; and new initiatives such as employment generation, and community development. A detailed description of the Housing Guaranty Program can be found in the Main Volume of the Congressional Presentation.
- Centrally Funded Projects transferred from other Bureaus - \$5.8 Million: This will provide continued financing for certain programs, which were administered by other bureaus in FY 81, but which have a direct relationship to stimulating local private enterprise effort, encouraging greater involvement of the U.S. private sector in the development process or to urban development activities related to PRE/H's ongoing functions. These ongoing activities were transferred to PRE in FY 82 in order to be more closely associated with private enterprise ventures and A.I.D. PRE objectives. They will require FY 83 funds as follows:

-- \$4.9 million for International Executive Service Corps (IESC): IESC assists in the development of economies of LDCs through the improvement of their business and management skills. Instrumental in this technology transfer are volunteer advisors with a wide range of backgrounds from diverse U.S. enterprises. Since 1965, volunteers have assisted locally-owned enterprises in more than 63 countries on nearly 6,600 assignments, averaging two and a half months each. More emphasis will be given by IESC to Central America and the Caribbean Basin.

-- \$100,000 for International Small Business Investment Corps: This figure provides funding to sustain earlier efforts to develop a network of financially viable, self-sustaining venture capital institutions which will focus on providing debt and equity financing tied to appropriate technical and managerial assistance and training for small and medium sized enterprises.

-- \$300,000 Urban Development R&D - The Office of Housing (PRE/H) carries out broadly conceived shelter programs, assists LDCs in developing shelter and urban policies and strategies, and helps to improve the technical and administrative capabilities of relevant host country institutions. As the Housing Guaranty Program evolves, PRE/H is dealing with an increasingly comprehensive set of urban issues.

In order to consolidate AID's urban development R&D efforts, to assure the pertinency of urban-related research, to facilitate wide dissemination of the results, and to establish a desirable continuum between research and program application, PRE/H will have primary responsibility in the Agency for future R&D in the field of urban development.

The Urban Financial Management project and that portion of the Integrated Improvement Program for the Urban Poor administered by the former Office of Urban Development in the Bureau for Science and Technology, have already been transferred to PRE/H and are described below. In FY 83 PRE/H will also undertake an urban development support services project to assist field missions concerned with urban issues. In addition, it is expected that PRE/H will propose new Research and Development initiatives in the urban sector during the Fiscal Year.

-- Integrated Improvement Program for the Urban Poor (IIPUP) - (\$100,000) This project, which will be phasing out in 1983, helps to determine and demonstrate ways in which human services for the urban poor can be made more adequate, equitable and efficient, and have more desirable socio-economic impacts.

-- Urban Financial Management - (\$100,000) Funds for this project will enable further efforts to help local officials increase their capacity to evaluate local revenue bases, to adjust financial planning to reflect economic trends, to gauge more accurately the benefits of differing fiscal strategies, and to match more effectively available resources and the longer range needs of their cities.

-- Urban Development Support Services - (\$100,000) Funds will enable PRE/H to initiate a program of assistance and backstopping to field missions which have or contemplate future programs related to urban development.

As mission and host country interest in dealing with urban issues continues to grow, the need for such support increases, since missions rarely have professional staff with expert knowledge on urban disciplines.

- World Trade Institute (WTI) - (\$500,000) WTI is the advisory service and training arm of the Port of New York and New Jersey Authority. A.I.D. supports specific WTI programs that assist LDCs in trade promotion and expansion of their exports and export earnings. This is done through identification of products suitable for export, packaging of projects, identification of markets, training in export techniques and documentation, identification of U.S. firms interested in specific trade and investment opportunities, establishment of free trade zones, drafting and adoption of appropriate Government policies, etc. A.I.D.'s percentage share of the total cost of WTI services in these areas declines each year as LDCs themselves pick up more of the cost from their own earnings.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

CP 83-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY81- OBLIG ATIONS	FY81- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY82- OBLIG ATIONS	FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY83- OBLIG ATIONS	FY83- EXPENDI TURES	C N T
BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE											
INVESTMENT PACKAGING	G 940-0002	82	86	---	4,000	---	---	8,000	1,000	7,000	8,000
INTERNATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS INVEST CORP	G 940-0005	82	86	---	5,000	---	---	500	100	100	400
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				---	9,000	---	---	8,500	1,100	7,100	8,400
LOANS				---	9,000	---	---	8,500	1,100	7,100	8,400
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				---	9,000	---	---	8,500	1,100	7,100	8,400
LOANS				---	9,000	---	---	8,500	1,100	7,100	8,400
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS				---	9,000	---	---	8,500	1,100	7,100	8,400
LOANS				---	9,000	---	---	8,500	1,100	7,100	8,400

* Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1981 are based on the authorized data. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1981 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 83-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY81- OBLIG ACTIONS	FY81- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY82- OBLIG ACTIONS	FY82- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY83- OBLIG ACTIONS	FY83- EXPENDI TURES	C
BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE											
FOUNDATION FOR COOPERATIVE HOUSING OPG	G 912-0006	77	81	1,550	1,536	1,466	1,238	---	219	---	---
INTEGRATD IMPROV PRG FOR THE POOR-IIPUP	G 912-0007	78	82	6,500	7,152	4,906	2,044	2,000	2,000	---	1,830
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES	G 940-0001	82	C	---	---	---	---	1,700	1,200	1,700	1,500 C
INVESTMENT PACKAGING	G 940-0002	82	86	---	87,000	---	---	8,000	2,000	7,000	8,000
WORLD TRADE INSTITUTE	G 940-0003	73	C	3,960	---	3,374	3,258	586	465	500	500 C
INTL EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPS (IESC)	G 940-0004	78	87	24,025	48,100	23,675	22,435	5,300	5,000	4,900	5,000
HOUSING THE URBAN POOR	* G 940-1001	83	87	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	1,200	500
URBAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	* G 940-1002	83	86	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	100	50
URBAN FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	G 940-1003	80	83	307	430	---	---	---	---	100	50
INTEGRATED IMPROV PRG FOR THE POOR-IIPUP	G 940-1004	78	83	2,530	1,243	---	---	---	---	100	43
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				38,872	156,461	33,421	28,975	17,586	10,884	15,600	17,273
LOANS				38,872	156,461	33,421	28,975	17,586	10,884	15,600	17,273
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				38,872	156,461	33,421	28,975	17,586	10,884	15,600	17,273
LOANS				38,872	156,461	33,421	28,975	17,586	10,884	15,600	17,273
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS				38,872	156,461	33,421	28,975	17,586	10,884	15,600	17,273
LOANS				38,872	156,461	33,421	28,975	17,586	10,884	15,600	17,273

* Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1981 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1981 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM:

PLANNED PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

CP 83-05 (8-81)

TITLE HOUSING THE URBAN POOR		FUNDING SOURCE: SDA	AG, RD & N:	HEALTH:	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
NUMBER 940-1003		POPULATION:	ED. & HR:	SEL. ACT.: 1,200	FY 83 \$1,200	LIFE OF PROJECT FUNDING: 10,000	
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>				INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 87	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 88

PURPOSE: To assist the host countries in building institutional capacity to develop, design, implement and manage shelter programs for low income people. In addition create institutional mechanisms to provide access to credit, finance, public services and employment opportunities for low income people.

BACKGROUND AND PROGRESS TO DATE: A.I.D.'s Office of Housing administers a portfolio of 109 projects and \$1.4 billion in authorized projects. Over the past couple of years A.I.D. has authorized approximately \$150 million to \$175 million for 12 projects per year. Shelter projects have become increasingly complex and comprehensive requiring innovative approaches and technical expertise. These projects include provision of housing, water and sanitation, community facilities and services, employment opportunities for small entrepreneurs and access to the sources of housing finance and credit.

Most LDCs need technical assistance to implement these complex programs to meet the basic human needs of low income people. While the beneficiaries pay for the shelter and community services they receive, A.I.D. must provide technical assistance in effective and efficient implementation of these complex programs. This project is designed to help low income families meet their shelter needs and assist them in providing access to the services of credit finance and community facilities, as well as providing A.I.D. with a better understanding of current shelter issues in the LDCs.

A.I.D. has already gained significant experience and expertise in this area and has provided considerable technical assistance to a number of countries such as Kenya, Honduras, Tunisia, Peru, Morocco, Guatemala, and Sri Lanka.

HOST COUNTRY AND OTHER DONORS: Specific contributions of the host country will vary with the local situations. However, in general it will consist of 25% of the total project cost.

RELATIONSHIP OF PROJECT TO A.I.D. STRATEGY: This project directly supports A.I.D.'s initiative to stimulate the participation of the private sector in LDC development activities and A.I.D.'s focus on strengthening the capacity of LDC institutions to carry out development programs after the termination of project activities. Technical assistance will be targeted to those countries where Housing Guranty Programs have been authorized in FY 81 and FY 82; and the ones likely to be authorized in FY 83.

Likely countries to be assisted are Sri Lanka, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Morocco, Panama, Jamaica, Honduras, Guatemala, Tunisia and Thailand. These grant resources will be used to strengthen the institutional capabilities, developing and implementing innovative approaches to service delivery and accessibility to credit and financing resources.

In addition some of the funds will be used to enhance our understanding of current shelter issues in LDCs and interaction with the officials of the LDCs by way of sponsoring and participation in conferences.

PROGRAM:

PLANNED PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

CP 83-05 (8-81)

TITLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT SERVICES		FUNDING SOURCE: SDA	AG, RD & N:	HEALTH:	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (<i>In thousands of dollars</i>)		
NUMBER 940-1002 GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>		POPULATION:	ED. & HR:	SEL. ACT.: 100	FY 83 100	LIFE OF PROJECT FUNDING: 1,000	
NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING <input type="checkbox"/>					INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 86	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 87

PURPOSE: To provide a program of assistance and technical support to field missions and LDCs which have or contemplate future programs related to urban development. Such support services will help USAIDs to analyze urban problems, to evolve urban strategies and to identify, design, implement and evaluate urban development projects.

BACKGROUND AND PROGRESS TO DATE: By the year 2000 more than half of the world's 6.5 billion people will live in urban areas. The urban growth rates of LDCs are to 2 to 3 times those of the developed world and the vast majority of the estimated 2 billion new city dwellers between 1970 and 2000 will live in the countries of the developing world. LDCs are hard-pressed in dealing with their present problems of urbanization and will face an even more impossible future, unless assistance in evolving urban policies, strategies and programs is forthcoming now. Because of these circumstances an increasing number of AID missions have shown interest in devoting some portion of their resources to addressing urban issues. Given the lack of urban development professionals at the regional bureau and mission level, USAIDs have sought and will continue to expect central office support in dealing with urban problems. An important focal point for such field support has been the Office of Urban Development in the Bureau for Science and Technology. PRE/H has also traditionally provided related assistance and support as a natural extension of its shelter programs. In accordance with its recent reorganization, the S&T Bureau will focus future support services within the context of agricultural, rural and regional development and PRE/H will take on overall responsibility for providing leadership in the Agency in the area of urban affairs.

In mounting a comprehensive urban development assistance program the areas of particular interest include continuing research, training assistance in urban disciplines, pilot programs to demonstrate innovative methodologies, and backstop support for field missions and LDCs. This latter function will be given priority in order to build on the extensive and impressive R&D efforts which have already been undertaken within the Agency, and to meet the immediate needs of USAIDs.

The funds available under this program will permit the fielding of short term technical advisory services to help missions identify, design and implement national urban projects and to assist LDCs in developing national urban policies, analyzing urban problems and strengthening urban institutions. While the nature of assistance would be both country and project specific, such themes as urban planning, land use and resources allocation, delivery of urban services, municipal administration and finance, decentralization strategies and economic growth, etc., would be typical. It should be noted that in support of this program, PRE/H will use its existing regional office system as well as central office staff to provide additional assistance to field missions.

HOST COUNTRY AND OTHER DONORS: Since this program will be primarily in support of AID field missions, host country contributions are not anticipated. It is expected, however, that in those cases where there will be direct host country involvement, the time of participating local public officials and professionals will be donated, along with the appropriate support services necessary to project success. When specific development assistance projects result from the technical advisory services the host country would, of course, be expected to meet normal counterpart requirements.

RELATIONSHIP OF THE PROJECT TO A.I.D. STRATEGY: Entrepreneurial, technical and managerial skills are concentrated in urban places. Cities are the engines of growth and the development of national urban policies and strategies is basic to achieving economic progress. Properly functioning cities are necessary to support agricultural activities, provide opportunities for excess rural populations, diversity production both for internal consumption and export purposes, stimulate private initiatives, and to achieve a higher national standard of living. By helping LDCs to improve their urban systems, the project complements and is directly supportive of A.I.D.'s initiatives in agriculture, private enterprise and economic development. Furthermore, in accordance with A.I.D. strategy, the project will also assist LDC institutions to improve their capacities so that they may continue to evolve sound policies and to design and implement effective development programs in the future.